PARTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, GRUSCH-STREET, ARRAPOLIS,

Three Dollars per Annum.

PROPOSALS

earrying Mails of the United sures, on the following Post Roads, and hereceived at the General Post-office, in the city of Washington, of the 27th day of September

IN MARY LAND. Is From Georgetown, by Bladens-Vanstille, M'Coy's and Elk Ridge, Bahimare, every day, 42 miles. bare Baltimore every day at 5 A lad arrive at Washington by 1 P M.
Georgetown by 2 P M. Leave begretown every day at 5 A M, and Tshington city at 6 A M, and arrive altimore by 2 P M. 7. From Easton, by Hillsboro', Den-

Greensboro' and Whitelysburg, to ica, once a week. Leve Easton every Wednesday at 5

by HAM. Leave Frederica every bushy at 2 7 M, and arrive at Easton friday by 8 f M. I From Elkton, by Swanton, Ce-N Roads, Georgetown X Roads,

town, Sadler's, Beaver Dam and Bridges, to Greensboro', once a Lare Elkton every Tuesday at 6 sandarrive at Greensboro' on Wed-

ky by 10 A M. Leave Greensboro' Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive Ekton on Thursday by 6 P M. 79. From Baltimore, by Rockhall, Chestertown, twice a week, 37 miles. Lave Baltimore every Monday and hay at 5 a m, and arrive at Chester men by 6 P. M. Leave Chestertown, mry Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 A and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P M. 50. From Harford, to Bel-air, twice a

Leave Bel air every Tuesday and rdsy at 7 A M. and arrive at Har ledby 9 a M. Leave Harford at 10 I and arrive at Bel-air by 1 P M.

H. From Baltimore to Annapolis, Late Baltimore every Menday and

Thisy at 5 a M, and arrive at Anna-pinby 3 PM. Leave Annapolis every looky and Saturday at 5 a M, and series at Baltimore by 3 P M. 12 From Baltimore, to Queenston

me a week Leare Baltimore every Wednesday gian, and arrive at Queenston by Ita Leave Queenston every Tues-

by at 5 a m, and arrive at Baltimore
by 5 2 m.

53. From Queenston, by Hillsboro'

Lave Queenston every Thursday at an, and arrive at Milford on Friday 10 a M. Leave Milford every Friyat 2 r m, and arrive at Queenston

m Saturday by 6 P M.

M. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's
Lover Mills, Poplartown. Lisbon and
Newmarket, to Fredericktown, thrice

week, 46 miles. Lave Baltimore every Sunday, Tues ay and Thursday at 3 a M, and arrive 4 Fredericktown by 1.1-2 r M. Leave

Prodricktown by 1.12 P M. Leave Prodricktown every Monday, Wed-mday and Priday at 10 1-2 a m, and stive at Baltimore by 8 P M. 35, From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, Lest bland and Queenston, to Centre-tis, once a week, 31 miles. once a week, 31 miles.

Lave Annapolis every Tuesday at 6 are Centreville every Wednesday at LE and arrive at Annapolis by 8 P M. & From Washington city, by Up Warlboro', Queen Ann and Quinn's ery, to Annapolis, three times a

Unive Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a M. and treat Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Amapolis every Tuesday, Thursday of Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at

shington by 6 r M.

87. From Annapolie, by Haddaway's,
Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge, ce a week, 61 miles.

Care Annapolis every Tuesday and storday at 6 a m, arrive at Easton at 187 m, leave at 8 r m, and arrive at Easton at 18 mbridge by 6 r m. Leave Cambridge may Wednesdry and Sonday at 5 a 18 mbridge at Easton by 9 a m, and at 18 mbridge are Thursday and Monday 18 too.

The series of th

town and Calvert c. h to St. Leonards, once a week, 71 miles.
Leave Queen Anne's every Monday

at 4 a M, & arrive at St. Leonards by 7 Leave St. Leonards every Tuesday at 4 a m, and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P M.

90. From Upper Marlboro', by Not-tingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Char-lottehall, to Chaptico, once a week, 46

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Mon day at 1 r m, and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by 2 r m. Leave Chaptico every Tuesday at 3 r m, and arrive at Upper Mariboro on Wednesday by 6

91. From Upper Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern-

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at I P M. and arrive at Magruder's by 3 P M. Leave Magruder's every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Up per Mariboro' by noon.
92. From Washington city, by Oxen

Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allensfresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Innigoes, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to the Ridge, 97 miles.

Leave Washington every Wednes-day and Saturday at 4 A M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P. M. Leave Leonard town on Sunday at 3 P M, and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A

M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A M. Leave Leonardtown on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A M, and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesdey and Friday by 7

93. From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week, 22 miles. Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday

at 6 A M, and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 A M. Leave Nanjemoy at 1 P M, and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P M. 94. From Washington city, by Simp sonville, Colesville, Brookville, Triadelphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Newmarket by 6 P M. Leave Newsparket every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 7 PM.

95. From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Mid dlebrook, Clarksburg and Hiatstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week 43 miles

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by I P M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Washington by 10 P M.

96. From Montgomery c. h. by Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29

miles. Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Montgomery c. h, by 11 A M. Leave Montgomery c. h. every Thursday at 1 P M, and arrive

at Leesburg by 8 P M. 97. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A M. Leave Fredericktown at 1 P M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M. 98. From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a

week, 41 miles. Leave Fredericktown every Wednesday and Friday at 3 PM, and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Saturday by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday and Sa-

turdsy by 9 A M. 99. From Fredericktown, by Liberty, Union Bridge and Union T, to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Westminster every Friday a 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Westminster on Saturday by 2 P M.

100. From Fredericktown, by Woods boro', Taneyton, Petersburg and Han over, to York, once a week, 69 miles. Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at York on Friday by 9 A M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown every structure of the struc

dericktown on Sunday by 4 P M.
101. From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connelstown, thrice a week, 53 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Sunday,
Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M, and
arrive at Hagerstown by 9 P M. Leave
Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive
at M.Connelstown by I. A M. Leave day and Friday at 3 A M. and arrive at M'Connelstown by I | A M. Leave M'Connelstown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 10 A M.

102. From Westminster, by Union-town, Middlebury, Gracebam, Mecha-

nicstown and Covetows, to Hagers town, once a week, 42 miles Leave Westminster severy Wadnes

day at 5 A M, and arrive at Hagers town by 7 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Westminster by 8 P M.

103. From Hagerstown, by Green-castle, to Chambersburg, three times a

Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Chambersburg by noon. Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P M.

104. From Williamsport, by Sharpsburg to Sha

burg, to Shepherdstown, Va. once week, 15 miles.

Leave Williamsport at 3 P M, and arrive at Shepherdstown by 8 P M. Leave Shepherdstown every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Williamsport by 2 P.M.

105. From Hagerstown, by Williams port, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Old town, Cumberland, thence by Smyth's Stand and the national road to Union, Pa. once a week, 152 miles.

Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P M, arrive at Cumberland on Sa turday by 9 A M, leave at 10 A M, and arrive at Union the next Sunday by P.M. Leave Union every Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 2 P M, leave at 3 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A M.

106. From Washington city to A exandria, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at P M and arrive at Alexandria by 3 M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Washington by 5 AM.

MOTES.

The Postmaster General may expedite th mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continu lating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for ope ing and cloting the mail, at all offices where

no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time pr fcribed in any contract, the contractor shall for seit one dollar; and if the delay contime until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for fuch depending mail lofe a frip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, imless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoid ab e accidents in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cales, be forfeired and retained

4 Persons making proposals are defired to ftare their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and vember, one month after the expiration of each

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is

defired to flate it in his proposals.

7. The Post Master General referves to himfelf the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which a

nts to the lofs of a trip

8 The diffances flated are fuch as have been communicated to this office, and fome of them are doubtless incorrect: on this fubject the con-tractor must inform himfelf; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in

9. The contracts for the routes numbered 92 and 101, are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and all the others on the

of November next, amend of November next, amend of January next first day of January next RETURN J MEIGS, Jr.

RETURN J MEIGS, Jr.

Post Master General. GENTAL POST-OFFICE, Washington City, May 20, 1816.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testamen of Augustine Sewell, Sen. late of Anne-Arun of Augustine Sewell, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and by virtue of an order from the orphans court of faid county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 29th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of said deceased, being a trace of land containing Three Hundred and Seventy for and the Arges. This property is well was fix and 1-4 Acres. This property is well watered; there is about one hundred acres of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a tered: there is about one hundred acres of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a thriving young apple orchard, with a quantity of other fruit; it is adapted to the growth of clover. On this farm there is a tolerable good dwelling-house, an excellent barn, and other necessary out buildings; it lies high and healithy, and with a small expense might be made a beautiful country seat for any person from Baltimore, who would wish to purchase, as that city can be seen therefrom, being a distance of fisteen miles, and about three miles from the tavern of Henry M'Coy, on the An napolis road. Any person withing to view this estate, may see the same on application to Mr.' Augustine Sewell, jr living on the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit of fix and twelve months; the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good deed will be given by the subscriber. At the same time and place will be fold, a part of the sufficient setting on the fame time and place will be fold, a part of the serious effact of said deceased, confilling of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c. The assura of sale, for all sams under twenty dollars the cash will be required, for that and all sams over, a credit of samouths will be given, the purchasers giving bonds or notes, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The same of sale to commence at an o'clock.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, jac.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert this advertifement twice a week, clirche day of fale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Before the period of our revolution the Americans used to call England their mother country. And hough since that era there has been as little of filial as of maternal affec tion between the two countries, yet the daughter has copied after the ill example of the mother in several deplorable respects, and perhaps in nothing more deplorable than in plunging, like her; into an ocean of

At the time of the revolution in Britain (1688) the capital of the British debt was only six hundred & sixty four thousand two hundred and sixty three pounds sterling .-That debt was funded in 1699.

King William reigned thirteen years, that is, from 1688 to 1701. He being a mighty warrior, the English got a deal of glory during his reign, but increased their debt by the amount of more than fifteen millions and a half.

Queen Anne, the successor of William, reigned also 13 years .-Here was the reign of glory indeed. Her great Marlborough, by his chi-valrous deeds upon the continent, exalted the military fame of England, at the expense, however, of the increase of the public debt to the full amount of thirty seven million seven hundred and forty thousand pounds.

At the accession of George I. in 1714, the debt amounted to somewhat more than fifty four millions sterling, 'A debt of that magnitude was found to be a very convenient engine in the hands of government; and, as such, it began at that time to be employed. Walpole the prime minister, chiefly, if not altogether by means of the public debt & taxes organized and carried into operation a deep laid system of corruption which has pervaded the government from that day to the present. As some bridges are the more strengthened, the greater is the weight that s put upon them ; so it is found out that governments of a free cast may be made stronger (that is despotic) by means of a great public debt and enormous public taxes. If Sir Robert Walpole had the merit of being the first inventor, there have been otherssince, as well Americans as Englishmen, who have improved up-

on his invention very ingeniously. Not to give a further narration of the increase of the British debt from period to period; suffice it to say. that in the year 1810 that debt was accumulated to upwards of eight hundred and eleven millions pounds sterling ; and that the government tself was manifold more energetic in 1810, than in 1699 when the debt was fourteen hundred times lessso far forth clearly proving that public debt is a public blessing, at least to men in public office.

Such has been the example of the mother, which the daughter has not merely copied after, but for her age and circumstances has far, very far exceeded.

During only four years of the administration of Mr. Madison, the American debt has been encreased well toward as much as the British debt was encreased during the 26 years of the reigns of William and Ann; although those reigns were attended with almost perpetual foreign wars. Nor is it unworthy of serious notice and remark, that the ad-ministration of Mr. Madison has been the era of a commencement of a systematic corruption exceeding in profligacy the genius of Walpole himself. The existence and fearful extent of abominable corruption in the fiscal affairs of the nation has been acknowledged by congress-men of all parties; though, strange to cell! it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the way to cure it is to FEED IL.

Mango Park .- Every circumstance that can elucidate the fate of the explorer of Africa is interesting, although from the length of time that has elapsed since he was last heard of, the probability of his being in existence is so chimerical as scarce-

it is known they embarked on the Mi-ger with only 2 of their companions; and also that no persons, as as there lescribed, could possibly be in the aterior of that country, and simu-larly situated; but them. The man-ner in which this information has been obtained is rather singular, but there arems no reison to doubt of its correctness. It appears that some time since a gentleman accidentally observed in London a seaman whom he had seen in Cadia, where he was well known from his having been in Africa, and at Tombuctoo, a Lity which no white person before has been able to reach. although it is the great object of European research. This seaman, whose name is Robert Adams, belonging to the American ship Charles, (and is a native of America, born on Hudson's river) and was wrecked October 11, 1810, near a small place called El Gezi, on the African coast, to the northward of Cape Blanco ; and, with the rest of the crew, made prisoners by the Moors. After some time the whole were conveyed by the barbarians across the great desert to Sondemay and thence to Tombucto, experience ing the greatest fatigues and hardships. After a slavery at various places for four years, and undergo-ing every cruel treatment, he was so fortunate as to have his ransom effected by Mr. Dupuis, the Consul at Mogadore, from whence he went to Fez, obtained a passage to Cadiz where ne remained until a peace with the United States was concluded, and ultimately arrived in London-He states, that among the ne-gro slaves at Wed-noon-(where from his being a white man, he attracted great notice)-was a woman who said she came from a place called Kouno, long way across the desert, and that she had seen in her own country white men, white as " bather" (meaning the white wall) and in a large boat with two high sticks in it, with cloth upon them, and that they rowed this boat in a manner different from the custom of the Negroes who use paddles .-In stating this she made the motion of rowing with oars, so as to leave no doubt that she had seen a vessel in the European fashion, and manned with white people-Adams arrived at this place August 23, 1813. and remained there till September 1813. Many of the slaves purchased at Tombucto and other places, and brought by the Moors and A. rabs across the great Desert, come from countries very far to the eastward t it is therefore, not improbable to suppose, that the place from whence this woman came might be the kingdom of Ghana, or

Cano, on the river Niger, lying between the 10 and 15th degrees of East longitude. Supposing this correct, the curious relation of this person will afford ressonable ground for conjecturing that Park had made further progress on the Niger than where the guide states he parted with him; & as Parke's death which was by drowning, together with his companions, only occurred the day after the guide gave up his charge, he could not have made any progress in his voyage-The time that intervened between the departure of Park from Sansanding, where he embarked on the Niger the 17th Nov. 1805, and his reported death at Silla, either in March or early in April, 1806. would greatly admit of his having reached a territory more distant than Kanso.—That this endeath is almost certain, but the time, place, or circumstances under which it occured, are enveloped in mystery, and rest alone on the bare as-

sertion of his guide, who it must be recollected, was not an eye witness of the event, but obtained the information from others. At Wed-noon, the only white person which Adams found there was a Frenchman, who had boun From a London paper of May 27. shipwrecked and taken into slavery. The temptation which had been held out to this man, as invariably done by the followers of Mahomet to all Christians who unfortunately fall into their power, was too strong for him to resist. He had therefore turned Mahometap, and was in conits being realized. The following is however, a singular coincidence; there can be no doubt the white men, therein mentioned might be Park, and probably his fellow traveller Lieutenant Martin; particularly as years, and obtained a livelihood by

giving the said to n of the above prompt aller tice; and n it is nown the inde without else and 2d grant of A. A. County, it meetings will P. M.

Porter & Al N KARNEY. orms the citizen the public gene ed the above for a riy occupie in, in C in Hiller is to keep con it Porter and is f para mage from

cery Sale. decree of the Hence on Tuefday the 6th fair, if not the ner of that trad or pare River, in Approach hite Hall," containing w dwelling-houle, 1 necessary out-houses chard. Further info may be obtained on a Smith, who refides

velve months credit was afe money, on the per th approved for unity for fale. The fobfcriber ficient deed for the pro the whole of the pe immence at 12 o'clock, min Pindle, Trus

Maryland, s County, Orphani Con y 6. 1816. by petition of Eliza stament of Benjamin V Arundel county, deer hey give the notice req es to exhibit their clair ceased, and that the sar each week, for the sour ks, in the Maryland Gar ligencer. assaway, Reg. Willi

A. A. County. to give Notice. ibers of Anne-Arundel from the Orphaes Commenty, in Marylard, to the personal estate of len late of Ance-Are All persons having da excluded from all beet Given under our hards

th Wells, } Executor st Notice. refiding at a diffance. to the late "Camberland not yer discharged their not yet discharged that c forward the amount of arm, at the office of adillo? who is authorize a doe is effablishment, comply a ch this requires counts. If he placed officer to enforce unineal.

William Leona Editor of the Cumb of the country of the Cumb of

Maryland, sc. County, Orphans Cou by petition of John Gut er, executors of Salry Gail undel county, deceafed, is to ive the notice required by exhibit their claims again, and that the fame ber ch week, for the fpace of

in the Maryland Gazette Gassaway, Reg. Wills A A County is to give Notice, is to give Acute;

ribers of Anne Arundel or

ed from the orphans concounty, in Maryland, isto

a the perfonal efface of 5t

A one-Arundel county dec

having claims against the faby warned to gath bit the la
statement of the farileria. rs thereof, to the Inserie wile by law he excluded in

ant effare Given under

day of June, 1816 Gaither, Exrs. NOTICE feriber harh obtained letter de don't non, from the explo-late General John Dawning claims against faldes bring themso, legally auto-de in any major indebies

THE BATTLE OF ELADENSBURG. In imitation of Campbell's "Hoen-Linden," BY A LADY.

On Bladenfourg ette fun flione bright, When Britain's troops, first came in fight, And every one toretold a fight Should end in death or victory.

But long our land finall rue that day, When feized with fad and fore diffnay, Our valiant bands fron flew the way Cover'd with duft and infamy.

When first by drbm and trumpet's found Our warrior's march'd to hattle ground, Not one in all the ranks was found Who did not firer most manually.

Rols, Thornton, Cockburn meet their cya Truff me, 'Twas not with glad imprile Our heroes mark'd their mulkerry. And fainter yet their courage grew, When Rofs's renegado crew
Their hand grenades and rockets threw
Dilperfing our fam'd soldiery.

Too feon their boafted courage flies,

Tis eve, and lo the flight is o'er, Our general's men are teen no more, They're gone to tome far dillant thore, They dare not face the enemy.

On, on, ye chicken hearted knaves, Ye're only made for Jemmy's Haves, He only who his country faves, Shall be renown'd in hiltory.

Oh Washingto the bless thy name, Thine was a race of deathlefs fame; Had'ft thou beheld the country's firame, Thy sun had let in milery.

> THE STAR OF " THE LEGION OF HONOUR."

BY LORD BYRON. Star of the brave !- whose beam hath shed Such glory o'er the quick and dead-Thou radiant and adored deceit! Which millions ruibed in arms to greet, Wild meteor of immerral borth Why rife in Heaven to fit on earth ?

Souls of flain heroes formed thy rays; Eternity flashed through thy blaze; The mulic of thy marrial fphere Was fame on high, and honour here; And thy light broke on huntan eyes, Like a Volcano of the fkies.

Like lava rolled thy firexm of blood, And fwept down empires with its flood; Earth rocked beneath thee to her bafe, As thou didft lighten through all fpace! And the fhorn Sun grew dim in air And fet while thou wert dweiling there.

Before thee tofe, and with thee grew, A rainhow of the lovelieft hue, Of three bright colours," each divine, And he for that celeftial fign.
For Freedom's hand had blended them, Like tints in an immortal gem.

One tint was of the funboun's dyes; One, the blue depth of Set on seyes; One, the pure Spirit's veil of white Had robed in radiance of its light; The spree to mingled did befrem The texture of a heavenly dream.

Star of the brave! thy ray is pale, And darkneth must again prevail; But Ch, thou Rainbow of the free! Our tears and blood mult flow for thee. When thy bright promife fades away, Our life is but a load of clay,

And Freedom hallows with her tread The filent cities of the dead; For beautiful in death are they Who proudly fall in her array; And foon, Oh Goddels! may we be For evermore with them or thee! . The Tri-colour.

> From the Weekly Register. WASHING TON'S LETTER ON BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

Mr Nigns. As the enclosed may east an additional ray of ught upon the hillory of our country, and as all that relates to Walkington, however minute, cannot fail to be particularly interelling to every citizen of independent America, and more especially, an accurace, simple and unaf-fested relation of an event so important mature and consequences as that of Bradde defeat, dictated in the spirit of feeling and as fection, by one of the mill illustrious herce and patriots our country ever produced, I fund

and patriots our country ever produced, I tend it to you for publication and prefervation in your valuable Register. This copy was found among the papers of the late Colonel Renry Fizzhugh, of King George county, Virginia, industried in his hard writing thus: "A copy of Col G. Washington's letter to his mather mmediately after Braddock's delear." It will he resolucted that Mrs. Washington, the mo-ther of the late General, then relided at Bull-field, in Westmoreland county, on the Potomoe, the next enumy below King George i and alio, that Mr. Samuel Washington, the General's brother, then lived next neighbour to Col. Fitzlingh, with whom he was in habits of intimacy and friendfhip. From these circumstances there can be no doubt about its authenticity.

Copy of Colonel G. Washington's letter to bis mo there immediately after Braudoch's defeat.

" HONORED MADAM, As I doubt not you have beard of our de-

fear, and perhaps have had it repreferred in a world light (it possible) than it deserves. I have taken the earliest opportunity to give you tome account of the engagement, as it happened, account of the engagement, as it happened, within 7 miles of the French fort, on Wednerdow the 6th inflant. We marghed on the prefer the other and then a straggler picked up by the French and then a straggler picked up by the French and from 1 miles. When we came there we were attacked by a leady of French and Indians, whole number am certain, did not exceed three hooder men. Ourse confided of about 1300 well armed troops, chickly of the English Cold, who were firmed with facts a panic, the they behaved with more convergible than it is possible to conceive. The officers behaved gallantly, in order to encourage their men, for which they inflered greatly the being nearly 60 killed and wounded. I have proportion out of the number we had, they for proportion of the number we had, they for proportion of the number we had, they for proportion of the member we had, they for proportion to the wed a great deal of seavers, and were near all killed; for 1 believe out of three compagines there is fearer 30 to a left live. Captain Feyconce and all his

officers, down to a properal, were killed. Capt. Populon harms near a tarda tare, for only one of the men was left. In floor, the distardly behavior of those they call regulars, exposed all others that were inclined to do their duty, to almost certain death; and at last, in despite of

almost certain fearth: and at iast, is delipite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary, they broke and ran as sheep, pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to tally them

"The general was wounded, of which he died three days after. She Peter Hacket was killed in the field, where died many other brave officers. I luckily escaped without a wound, though I had four builtets through my coat, and two horses, they under me. Capitains Ornes two horfes, flot under me. Captains Orn and Morris, two of the general's aids-de-camp were wounded early in the engagement, which rendered the duty hard upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the general's orders, which I was farcely alle to ders, which I was fearcely able to do, as was not half recovered from a violent fpell of lickness that confined me to my bed and a waggon for nonve ten days. I am flill in a weak and feeble condition, which induces me to halt here two or three days, in hopes of re-covering a little fireigth to enable me to pro-ceed homewards, from whence I fear I thall not be able to fir envil towards September,"

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, living in Lone Arundel county, on the 4th day of June, A Negro Man.

Named HARRY BLUE, about twenty years old, about five feet five or six inches high; when spoken to, he is rather aukward in answering , he has lost one of his upper teeth, thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large scar on one of his arms. It is prohable he will change his name. He took with him two pair of oznaburg trowsers, and two shirts of the same, one black coat, an old fur hat, one blue roundabout jacket and trowsers. I will give furty dollars if taken in Baltimore coun ty, or twenty five if taken in Anne-Arundel county, and all reafonable expenses, if troit home to the President Farm, with n a half a 5 John Mathews. mile of Annapolis; or the above reward if lodged in jail.

Mrs. Whittington,

Having rented that well known Establish ment in Church-street, near the Stadt house, formerly occupied by Mrs Maria Davidson, respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Boarding-house; & that every exertion will be made to render its chaneter as respectable as when under the superintendance of that Ludy The situation of this property being so well known, it will suffice to observe, that it is in a central fort of the City, and near the Stadr-house, wif enders it convenient to members of t Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Gentler will be accommodated with soard by the day, week, month, or year. June 20

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States, on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in the city of Washington, until the 27th any of September next, inclusive.

IN MARYLAND. 76. From Georgetown, by Bladensburg, Vansville, M'Coy's and Elk Ridge, to Bultimore, every day, 42 miles.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 M, and arrive at Washington by I P M and Georgetown by 2' r M. Leave Georgetown every day at 5 A M, and Washington city at 6 A M, and arrive in Baltimore by 2 P M.

77. From Easton, by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whitelysburg, to Frederica, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 day by 11 AM. Leave Prederica every. Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Easton on Friday by 8 P M. 78 From Elkton, by Swanton, Ce-

cil × Roads, Georgetown × Roads, Bridgetown, Sadler's, Beaver Dam and Nine Bridges, to Greensboro', once a week, 57 miles.

Leave Elkton every Tuesday at 6 M, and arrive at Greensboro' on Wednesday by 10 A M. Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday at 2 r M, and arrive at Elkton on Thursday by 6 F M.

79. From Baltimore, by Rockhall, to Chestertown, twice a week, 37 miles. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday ato A M, and arrive at Chestertown by 6 P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P.M. 80. From Harford, to Bel-air, twice a

week. Leave Bel air every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A.M. and arrive at Har. ford by 9 a M. Leave Harford at 10 a m, and arrive at Befuir by I P M.

81. From Baltimore to Annapolis, twice a week Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A M, and arrive at Anna.

polis by Srm. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A. M., and arrive at Baltimore by 3 r M. 82. From Baltimore, to Queenston,

once a week. Leave Bultimore every Wednesde at 6 a m, and arrive at Queenston I 6 P.M. Leave Queenston every Tues day at 5 a M, and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P M.

83. From Queenston, by Hillsboro and Denton, to Milford, D. once week.

Leave Queenston every Thursday at 6 a M, and arrive at Millord on Friday by 10 a M. Leave Milford every Pri day at 2 P. M. and arrive or Queenston

on Saturday by 6 P M.

84. From Baltimore, by P. C.

Lower Mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and Newmarket, to Fredericktown, thric a week, 40 miles.

Leave Baltimore every Sund Tuesday and Thursday at 3 a se and arrive at Fredericktown by 1 10 a m. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Felday at 10 1.2 a m, and arrive at Baltimore by & r.m.

Rent Island and Queenston, to Centre-dille, once a week, 31 miles. Deare Amppelis every Toesday at 6

A stand arrive at Centreville by 6 r M. Leave Centraville every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Annapolis by 8 r M.

86. From Washington city, by Up per Mariboro', Queen Ann and Quino s Ferry, to Andapolis, three times a week, 40 miles.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P' M. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a M, and arrive at Washington by 6 B. Mr.

87. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's St Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge twice a week, 61 miles.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at & A M, arrive at Easton at 2 r m, leave at 3 r m, and arrive at Cambridge by 6 r m. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 5 A m, arrive at Easton by 9 a m, and at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by neon.

88. From Cambridge, by Vienna Quantico, Whitehaven, Princess Ann, Pocomoke Roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cam-

bridge, once a week, 71 miles. Leave Cam ridge every Sunday at 6 A M. and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 4 m Meave Snowhill every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Cambridge on Wednesday by 6 P. M.

39. From Annapolis, by Elliott's Richardson, Pig Point, Tracey's Land ing, Friendship, Lower Murlboro', Huningtown and Calvert c. h to St. Leonards, once a week, 71 miles.

Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 A M, & arrive at St. Leonards by PM. Leave St. Leonards every Tues day at 4 A M, and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P M.

90. From Upper Marlboro', by Not tingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlottehall, to Chaptico, once a week, 46

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 P M. and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by 2 r M. Leave Chaptico every Tuesday at 3 P M, and arrive at Upper Mariboro' on Wednesday by 6

91. From Upper Marlboro' to Ma gruder's tavern-

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Magruder's by 3 P M. Leave Magruder's every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Up per Martboro' by noon.

92. From Washington city, by Oxen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allens fresh, Newport, Chaptico. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. innigoes, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to the Ridge, 97 miles.

Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P M. Leave Leonard town on Sunday at 3 P.M. and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A M. Leave Leonardtown on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A M, and arrive at Washington city

the next Wednesday and Friday by 7 93. From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A M, and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 A M. Leave Nanjemoy at 1 P hi and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P M.

94. From Washington city, by Simp sonville, Colesville, Brookville, Triadelphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Newmarket by 6 P.M. Leave Newmarket every Fri day at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 7 PM.

95. From Washington - city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Mid dlebrook, Clarksburg and Hiatstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 3 miles

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 1 P M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Washington by 10 P M.

96 From Montgomery c. h. by Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29

Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Montgomery c. h, by II A M. Leave Montgomery c h every Thorsday at 1 P M, and arrive

at Leesburg by 8 P M.
97. From Fredericktown, by Three Springe, to Leesburg, once a week, 25

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A M. Leave Fredericktown at i P M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M. 98. From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and Charlestawn, to Battletown, twice a week, 41 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Wednes day and Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Satur day by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday and Sa-turday by 9 A M.

99. From Fredericktown, by Liberty, Union Bridge and Union T, to Wast-minster, once a week, 30 miles.

6 A M, and arrive at Predericktown by 2 P M Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at West-minuter on Saterday by 2 P M. 100 From Fredericktown, by Woods-

boro', Taneyton, Petersburg and Han over, to York, once a week, 69 miles. Leave Fredericktown every Thurs-day at 4 A M, and arrive at York on Friday by 9 A M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fre-

dericktown on Sunday by 4 P M.

101. From Fredericktown, by Mid-dletown, Boonsboro and Hagerstown, to M'Connelstown, thrice a week, 53

Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Hagerstown by 9 P.M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednes-day and Priday at S A M, and acrive at M'Connelstown by It'A'M. Leave M'Connelstown every Toesday, Thursday and Saturday at I P M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 10 A M

102. From Westminster, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Graceham, Mechanicstown and Covetown, to Hagers town, once a week, 42 miles

Leave Westminster every Wednes day at 6 A M, and arrive at Hagers town by 7 P M- Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Westminster by 8 P.M.

103, From Hagerstown, by Greencastle, to Chambersburg, three times a week.

Leave Hagerstown, every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Chambersburg by noon. 1.cave Chambersburg every Toesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P M.

101. From Williamsport, by Sharpsburg, to Shepherdstown, Va. once a week, 15 miles.

Leave Williamsport at 3 P M and arrive at Shepherdstown by 8 P M. Leave Shepherdstown every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Williamsport by 2 PM. 105. From Hagerstown, by Williams.

port, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Oldtown, Cumberland, thence by Smyth's Stand and the national road, to Union, Pa. once a week, 152 miles.

Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P M, arrive at Cumberland on Sa turday by 9 A M, leave at 10 A M, and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 6 PM. Leave Union every Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Cumberland on I uesday by 2 P M, leave at 3 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A M.

106. From Washington city to A lexandria, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at 2 P M and arrive at Alexandria by 3 P M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington by 5 A M.

NOTES.

t. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continu contract, he previously flipu lating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby 2 Fifteen minutes final is allowed for opening and clofing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time pr feribed in any contract, the contractor thall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continite until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lofe a trip, a forseiture of double the a-mount allowed for carrying the mail one stip thall be incurred, unless it thall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoid-able accident; in wiffeh case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeigd and retained.

4. Ferfous making proposals are defired to traft will receive their pay quarterly—in the mouths of February, May, August and No-vember, one mouth after the expiration of each quarter

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the propoler intends to convey the mail in the body of a flago chrisge, he is defired to flate it in his propolals
7. The Post Maller General referees to himfelf the right of declaring any contrast or an
end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

3. The distances flatted are fuch as have been

communicated to this office, and fome of them are doublefs incorrect: on this fubjest the contracter mult joform himfel?; ao alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this refrect.

of The contracts for the routes numbered of and tot, are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and all the others on the The contracts for the routes numbered of first day of January next RETURN I MEIGS. Ir.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Washington City, May 20, 1816.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, will be exposed to public fale at Homer's tavern, in the city of Ansapolis, on Thurfday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A TRACT OR MARCEL OF LAND, called Mathe's Scat, containing 244 scree, more or lefs, lying near Friendship in Anne Augustal Octobry, whereon David Warms.

county, whereon David Weems now relides. It is deemed annoceffary to give a further nef-cription of this property, as it is prefumed those who wiw to purchase will yiesh the same pre-vious to the sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale. The purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on the ratification of the fale and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

int the 19th; at Mrs. R of the 30th; at Mrs. R of the 30th; at Mr. B ore the 31th; at France the 1st day of August; at Plathe 2d, and at Prieudship the 3d, the purpose of regiving the said to As considerable includence has given in the collection of the above it to presumed that frompt after will be paid to this paice; and particularly when it is mown the lection must be made without delays the said will be said to this paice; and particularly when it is mown the lection must be made without delays the said to the product of the said to the said to

Sept Col. for the 1st and 2d P.
Dint: of A. A. County. P. S. The shove meetings place at 2 o'clock P. M. July 11, 1818.

Best Buttled Porter & Ale

JOHNSTON KARNEY. Respectfully informs the citizen Annapolis, and the public general that he has communed the above ness in the cellar fera crivoccapies Mr. David Hanlon, in Com-Hill et where he intends to keep com supply of the best Porter and is solicits a share of par mage from nerous public.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the Hence Chancellor of Maryland, the fublisher expect to public fale on Tuesday the 6th of August next, if fair, if not the nex day thereafter, part of that trad-or pare land lying on South River, in Anne-Arc county, called "White Hall," coursinise budget dand fifty acres. The improvement of the county of the c ous fobacco-house, neorgary out-houses a thriving young orchard. Further info on of this property may be obtained on a cation to Mr. John Smith, who refider a Terms of fale.—Twelve months credit we given for the purchale money, on the parter giving boud with approved levuring to payment of the fame with interest the from the day of fale. The foldenber give a good and fufficient deed for the peron the payment of the whole of the pe noney. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock,

Benj 11. 1816. Benjamin Pindle. Trust

state of Maryland, s Anne Arundel County, Orphans Co.

July 6. 1816. On application by petition of Eliza Wells and Benjamin Wells, jon executes the last will and testament of Beojamio W fen late of Anne-Arundel county, dece ten late of Anne-Arundel county, deed it is ordered, that they give the notice requirements for creations to exhibit their claim gainst the said decreased, and that the same published once in each week, for the same six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gu and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give Notice, That the appeariters of Anne-Arandeles

iy, hath obtained from the Orphans Count
Anne-Arandel County, in Maryland, for
testamentary on the personal estate of a
jamin Wells. fen late of Anne-Arandeles
county, deceased All persons having da
against the said deceased, are hereby
and to exhibit the same, with the year red to exhibit the same, with the verthereof, to the subscribers, at or before sixth day of January next, they may of wise by law be excluded from all benefit the said estate. Given under our hards

6th day of July, 1816 3 Benjamin Wells, & Executor

Last Notice. Then operious refiding at a different were fubicablers to the late "Combestions' rette," and have not yet different their counts, will place forward the arrows of fame to Joseph Santa, at the offer of "Allegany Federalite" who is authorite receive all movies due the edablishment, these who fail to comply out this requisitionmed that their accounts will be place the hands of an officer to enforce beautest the hands of an officer to enforce William

3 Late Editor of the Cumbon State of Maryland, sc

Anno Arundel County, Orphans Con June 25, 1816.
On application by petition of John Gut & Edward Guither, executors of ally Gun late of Asno-Arundel county, deceded, it is dered that they give the notice required by tor creditors to exhibit their claims again the faid deceased, and that the firms by littled once in each week, for the sport of successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette Political Intelligencer. Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give Notice, That the subscribers of Anne Annel of Anne-Arunciel county, in Maryland, len-rettamentary on the personal clare et s. Gairber, late of Anne-Arundel county, date ed. All persons having claims against the se deceased, are here by warred to rathbush a with the youthers thereof, to the laviants at or before the 13th day of December in their may otherwise by law he excluded to they may otherwife by haw be excluded all benefit of faut effice. Given under John Gaither, John Gaither, Exrt.

> NOTICE fubferiber hath obtained let

PURTED AND SUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

-Three Dollars per A PROPOSALS

tests, on the following Pos-usts, on the following Pos-us to received at the Gener Obs. in the city of Was all the 27th day of S. IN MARY LAND. H. Frem Georgetown, by Yanstille, M'Coy's and E.

Vanstille, M. Coy s and the Baltimore every day, \$2 m lase Baltimore every day at darrive at Washington Georgetown by 2 m and the second was at 5 m last day a of From Easton, by Hillsb. ics, opce a week. Leve Easton every Wedn abyllam. Leave Frede briday at 2 p as, and arrive friday by 8 c m. Il From Eikton, by Swa M Roads, Georgetown is stown, Sadier's, Beaver

bridges, to Greensbore Lare Elkton every Tue day by IO A M. Leave G Wednesday at 2 P M. Wednesday at 2 P and Wednesday by 6 n From Baltimore, by Destertown, twice a wee Leve Baltimore every M by at5 A M, and arrive om by 6 r. M. Leave Comy Tuesday and Sature and arrive at Bultimore in From Harford, to Bel-

Lave Bel air every To biby 9 a M. Leave Ha In undarrive at Bel-air b Il. From Baltimore to Into a week
Leave Baltimore every Printy at 5 a M, and are maby 3 s.M. Leave Ann

Imity and Saturday at mre at Baltimore by 3 a ft. From Baltimore, to Lare Baltimore overy stam, and arrive at 6 at 5 a M, and arrive 545 P.M.

53. From Queenston, b Denton, to Millore Lave Queenston every and arrive at Milit hyll a. Leave Milfo hyst 2 r m, and arrive Saturday by 6 P. M.

laver Milis, Poplartown Sewmarket, to Frederic Sweek, 46 miles. Lave Baltimore every ny and Thursday at 3 as Fredericktown by L 1redericktown by M Indexicktown every M Inday and Priday at 16 suite at Baltimore by 8 23, From Annapolis, b. Lest Island and Queens a once a week, 31 mil Lave Annapolis ever tare Centreville every

& From Washington Prince A Annapolis, wei, 40 miles.
Lars Washington Wilcon Washington Wilcon Days Washington Welcoday and Friday site at Annapolis by the at Annapolis by the saturday at 6 a minimum for the saturday at 6 a minimum for a week, 61 miles there Annapolis are the saturday at 6 a minimum for a leave at 5 a minimum for a leave at 5 a minimum for at the saturday at 6 a minimum for at the saturday at 6 a minimum for at the saturday at 6 a minimum for at Easton between the saturday at 6 a minimum for at Easton between the saturday at 6 a minimum for at Easton between the saturday at 6 a minimum for at 1 ay and Friday

From Cambrid antice, Whitehaver works & Roads, S

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the 1st and 2d p

ON KARNEY.

forms the citizen

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cery Sale.

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Maryland, s

County, Orphans Co.

m by petition of Eliza min Wells, jon executor testament of Benjamio W

ne-Arundel county, dec

they give the notice requests to exhibit their dain leceased, and that the same

n each week, for the spar ceks, in the Maryland Gu

Gassaway, Reg. Will

is to give Notice.

cribers of Anne-Arandele

ed from the Orphans Count County, in Maryland, let

the personal estate of I fen late of Anne-And All persons having da I deceased, are here's at the same, with the voice authorities, at or before

anuary next, they may of se excluded from all basis c. Given under our hands

beth Wells, & Executor Wills, & Executor

ast Notice.

is refiding at a diffarce.

ye not per discharged their

ye not yet discharged their of forward the arroys of it warm, at the office of deraility who is authorized to comply with this repet their accounts will be placed in officer to enforce agreest.

ite Eduor of the Cumbia

of Maryland, sc

del County, Orphans Con June 25, 1816.

June 25, 1810.
In by petition of John Gut
ifter, executors of sally Gan
Arundel county, deceafed, is in

w give the notice required by to exhibit their claims ago fed, and that the firms bel-each week, for the space of ke in the Maryland Gazette

Gassaway, Reg. Wills

alred from the orphans com

aired from the orphan conel county, in Mayland, len
on the perfonal efface of 5
of Anne-Arundel county, date
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her by warned to rahibit the se
chers thereof, to the Rahenle
the 7 th day of December in
herwise by haw he valued to
f full efface. Given under a
sth day of lane, 1816

lward Gaither, Erre.

Williams, Adme. D.

hn Gaither, 2

NOTICE fubferiber hath obtained le

A. A. County.

is is to give Notice,

A. A. County.

uly 6. 1816.

est Porter sp

ced the above

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, HURGE-STREET, AMERICALS.

-Three Dollars per Annum

PROPOSALS be corrying Mails of the United witte, on the following Post Roads, all be received at the General Post. The city of Washington, will the 27th day of September

IN MARYLAND. Il From Georgetown, by Bladens-Vanstille, M'Coy's and Elk Ridge, age, every day, 42 miles, Georgetown by 2 P M. Leave Bestimore every day at 5 A. Georgetown by 2 P M. Leave bestelown every day at 5 A M, and Thington city at 6 A M, and arrive altimore by 2 P M.

From Easton, by Hillsboro', Den-greensboro' and Whitely sburg, to ca, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 of by Il AM. Leave Prederica every hondry at 2 P M, and arrive at Easton n From Eikton, by Swanton, Ce-

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Lire Elkton every Tuesday at 6 lay by 10 a w. Leave Greensboro Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive Three on Thursday by 6 P M.

1 Prom Baltimore, by Rockhall,
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Less Baltimore every Monday and by at5 a m, and arrive at Chester by 6 r. M. Leave Chestertown Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 a any Tuneday and Saturday, at 5 a and arrive at Baltimore by 6 r M. D. From Harford, to Bel-air, twice a

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53 From Queenston, by Hillsboro's Denton, to Millord, D. once a

Lave Queenston every Thursday at

hillar. Leave Milford every Fri-hysi 2 r m; and arrive at Queenston M. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's

Liver Milis, Poplartown, Lisbon and Semarket, to Fredericktown, thrice week, 46 miles. Leve Beltimore every Sunday, Tues

by and Thursday at 3 a M, and arrive a Fredericktown by L 1-2 r M. Leave Interest town by 1.12 r M. Leave Indexication every Monday. Wedney and Friday at 10.1-2 a M, and some at Baltimore by 8 r M.

33. From Amapolis, by Broad Creek, Lest Island and Queenston, to Centre-tills, once a week, 31 miles.

Lave Amapolis every Tuesday at 6

tern Centreville every Wednesday at taxand arrive at Annapolis by 8 r at. M. From Washington city, by Up-ir Mariboro', Queen Ann and Quinn's 1973, to Annapolia, three times wei, 40 miles.

Lave Washington every Monday, reloceday and Friday at 6 a M. and thire at Annapolis by 6 r M. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday at america at 6 a M, and arrive at Tuesday at 6 a M, and arrive at

whington by 6 r m.

7. From Anospolis, by Haddaway's, Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge, are a week, 61 miles.

Care Anaspolis every Tuesday and sheeky at 6 x m, arrive at Easton at 1 n, leave at 5 r m, and arrive at manage by 6 r m. Leave Cambridge my Westnesday and Sonday at 5 A arrive at Easton by 9 A m, and at tempolis on Thursday and Monday 1 toon.

From Cambridge, by Vienns

A From Cambridge, by Vienne, andeo, Whitehaven, Princess Ann.

Frenche & Roads, Snowhill, Princess in Sillabury and Vienna, to Cambridge overy Sunday at 6 1, and arrive at Snowhill or Monday in Leavy Snowhill overy Tuessas, and arrive at Cambridge disable by 6 c. at 1 cm. Annapolis. by Elliett's, and Princess and Annapolis. by Elliett's, and Princess and Annapolis. by Elliett's, and Princess and Annapolis. by Elliett's, and Annapolis. by Elliett's, and Annapolis. by Elliett's, and Elliett's, and

and Calvert o. h to St Leo. nards, once a week, 71 miles Leave Queen Anne's every Mondes at 5 A M. & arrive at St. Leonards by day at 4 2 m, and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 r M.

90. From Upper Marlboro, by Notingham, Agusano, Benedict and Charingham, Aquano, Benedict and Char-ottehall, to Chaptico, once a week, 46

Leave Upper Maribero' every Mon-day at 1 r m, and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by 2 r m. Leave Chaptico every Tuesday at 3 r m, and arrive at Upper Maribero' on Wednesday by 6

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Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P M. Leave Leonard-town on Sunday at 3 P M, and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thesday by 9 A M. Leave Leonard-town on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A M, and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesdey and Friday by 7

93 From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Codar, to Naujemoy, once a week 22 miles.

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43 miles Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by I P M. eave Fredericktown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Washington by 10 P M.

96. From Montgomery c. h. by Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29

miles. Leave Leesburg every Thursday at A M, and arrive at Montgomery c. , by 11 A M. Leave Montgomery c. every Thursday at 1 P M, and arrive

at Leesburg by 8 P M. 97. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A M. Leave Fredericktown at i P M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M. 98. From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a

week, 41 miles. Leave Fredericktown every Wednes day and Priday at 3 P.M. and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Saturday by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday and Saturday by 9 A M.

99. From Fredericktown, by Liber-ty, Union Bridge and Union T, to West-

minster, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 6 A M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 P M. Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 3 P M., and arrive at Westminster on Saturday by 2 P M.

100. From Fredericktown, by Woods loo. From Fredericktown, by Woodsboro', Taneyton, Petersburg and Hanover, to York, once a week, 69 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at York on Friday by 9 A M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 P M,

101. From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Boonsboro' and Hagerstown,

dletown, Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connelatown, thrice a week, 53

Leave Fredericktown every Sunday,
Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M. and
arrive at Hagerstown by 9 P M. Leave
Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M. and arrive
at M'Connelstown by 11 A M. Leave
M'Connelstown avery Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P M. and arrive
at Hagerstown by 10 P M. Leave Hagerstown avery Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at 3 A M. and arrive at
Predericktown by 10 A M.

102. From Westminster, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Gracebam, Mecha-

nictiown and Covetown, to Hagerstown, once a week, 42 niles

Leave Westminster stray Wisdonsday at 5 A M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Westminster by 8 P M.

103. From Hagerstown, by Green castle, to Chambersburg, three times

Leave Hagerstown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Chambersburg by noon. Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday at noon, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P M.

104. Frum Williamsport, by Sharpsburg, to Shepherdstown, Va. once a week, 15 miles.

Leave Williamsport at 3 P M, and arrive at Shepherdstown by 8 P M. Leave Shepherdstown every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Williamsport by 2 PM

105. From Hagerstown, by Williams ort, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Old-Stand and the national road to Union,

a. once a week, 152 miles. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P M, arrive at Cumberland on Saturday by 9 A M, leave at 10 A M, and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 6 P.M. Leave Union every Monday at 6 A.M. arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 2 P M, leave at 3 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A M.

106. From Washington city to A lexandria, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at 2
P M. and arrive at Alexandria by 3
P M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington by 5

The Postmaster General may expedite the nails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously flipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where

no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minuted delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time pr scribed in any contrast, the contrastor thall for set one dollar; and if the delay continued the set of the delay continued the set of the delay continued to the set of the set of the delay continued the set of me until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for fuch depending mail lofe a frip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip thall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoid-able accidents in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained

A Persons making proposals are defired to flare their prices by the year. Those who contract wall receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and vernoer, one month after the expiration of each

5. No other than a free white person shall be ed to convey the mail. 6. Where the propofer intends to convey ail in the body of a flage carri

defired to flate it in his propofals.

7. The Poll Mafter General referves to himfelf the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which a mounts to the lofs of a trip.

8 The diffances flated are fuch as have been

communicated to this office, and fome of them are doubtle's incorrect: on this fubject the con-tractor must inform himfelt; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in

this respect

9. The contracts for the routes numbered 92
and tor, are to be in operation on the first day
of November next, and all the others on the first day of January next RETURN J MEIGS, Jr.

GENETAL POST-OFFICE, Washington City, May 20, 1816.

Public Sale.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Augustane Sewell, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and by virtue of an order from the orphans court of said county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premise, on Thursilay the 29th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of said deceased, being a tract of land containing Three Hundred and Seventy fix and t-4 Acres. This property is well watered; there is about one hundred acres of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a thriving young apple orchard, with a quantity of other truit; it is adapted to the growth of clover. On this farm there is a tolerable good dwelling-house, an excellent barn, and other necessary out buildings; it sies high and healthy, and with a small expense might be made a beautiful country leat for any person from Baltimore, who would wish to purchase, as that city can be seen therefrom, being a distance of fifteen miles, and about three miles from the tavern of Henry M'Coy, on the Annapolis road. Any person withing to view this estate, may see the same on application to Mr. Augustine Sewell, jr tiving on the premises. The terms of sale will be a crests of sand twelve months; the purchase giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole of the purchase mency is paid, a good deed will be given by the subscriber. At the same time and places will be sold, a part of the person of same under twenty dollars the cash will be required, for that and all same que, a credit of samouths will be given, the purchasic ers giving bonds or notes, with good sale. The service interest from the day of sale. The service of sale to commence at a o'clock.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Is.

I uly 25.
The Editor of the Federal Capeter will please insert this advertigment twice a ward, gillrine day of fale, and forward his account to

Before the period of our revolu ion the Americans used to call En gland their mother country. And though since that era there has been as little of filial as of maternal affec tion between the two countries, yet the daughter has copied after the ill example of the mother in several deplorable respects, and perhaps in nothing more deplorable than in plunging, like her, into an ocean of

At the time of the revolution in Britain (1688) the capital of the British debt was only six hundred & sixty four thousand two hundred and sixty three pounds aterling. That debt was funded in 1699.

King William reigned thirteen years, that is, from 1688 to 1701. He being a mighty warrior, the English got a deal of glory during his reign, but increased their debt by the amount of more than fifteen

millions and a half. Queen Anne, the successor of William, reigned also 13 years .-Here was the reign of glory indeed. Her great Marlborough, by his chi-valrous deeds upon the continent, exalted the military fame of England, at the expense, however, of the increase of the public debt to the full amount of thirty seven million seven hundred and forty thousand

pounds. At the accession of George I. it 1714, the debt amounted to somewhat more than fifty four millions sterling. A debt of that magnitude was found to be a very convenient engine in the hands of government; and, as such, it began at that time to be employed. Walpole the prime minister, chiefly, if not altogether by means of the public debt & taxes organized and carried into operation a deep laid system of corruption which has pervaded the government from that day to the present. As some bridges are the more strengthened, the greater is the weight that is put upon them ; so it is found out that governments of a free cast may be made stronger (that is despotic) by means of a great public debt and enormous public taxes. If Sir Robert Walpole had the merit of being the first inventor, there have been otherssince, as well Americans as Englishmen, who have improved upon his invention very ingeniously.

Not to give a further narration of the increase of the British debt from period to period; suffice it to say. that in the year 1810 that debt was accumulated to upwards of eight hundred and eleven millions pounds sterling; and that the government tself was manifold more energetic in 1810, than in 1699 when the debt was fourteen hundred times lessso far forth clearly proving that a public debt is a public blessing, at

least to men in public office. Such has been the example of the mother, which the daughter has not merely copied after, but for her age and circumstances has far, very far

exceeded. During only four years of the administration of Mr. Madison, the American debt has been encreased well toward as much as the British debt was encreased during the 26 years of the reigns of William and Ann ; although those reigns were attended with almost perpetual foreign wars. Nor is it unworthy of serious notice and remark, that the administration of Mr. Madison has been the era of a commencement of a systematic corruption exceeding in profligacy the genius of Walpole himself. The existence and fearful extent of abominable corruption in the fiscal affairs of the nation has been acknowledged by congress-men of all parties; though, strange to teil I it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the way to cure it is to FEED IL.

From a London paper of May 27.

Mango Park .- Every circumstance that can eluridate the fate of the explorer of Africa is interesting, although from the length of time that has elapsed since he was last heard of, the probability of his being in existence is so chimerical as scatce-by to afford the most distant ray of its being realized. The following as however, a singular coincidences there can be no doubt the white ment therein mentioned might be Park, and probably his fellow traveller Lieutevant Martin; particularly as years, and obtained a livelihood by has clapsed since he was last heard

it is known shey embarked on the get with only 3 of their companies and also that no persons, as of the lescribed, could possibly be in activities of that country, and all larly situated; but them. The manner in which this information there seems no realter singular, there seems no realter seems of the seems of t there seems no reason to don't of its correctness. It appears that some time since a gentleman section tally observed in London a seaman whom he had seen in Cadia, where he was well known from his having been in Africa, and at Tombuctoo, a Licy which no white per son before has been able to reach, although it is the great object of European research. This seaman,
whose name is Robert Adams, belonging to the American ship
Charles, (and is a native of America, born on Hudson's river) and
was weeked County and was wrecked October 11. 1810, near small place called El Gezi, on the African coast, to the northward of Cape Blanco; and, with the rest of the crew, made prisoners by the Moors. After some time the whole were conveyed by the barbarians aand thence to Tombucto, experience ing the greatest fatigues and hardships. After a slavery at various places for four years, and undergoing every cruel treatment, he was so fortunate as to have his ransom effected by Mr. Dupuis, the Consul at Mogadore, from whence he went to Fez, obtained a passage to Cadia where ne remained until a peace with the United States was concluded, and ultimately arrived in Longro slaves at Wed-noon-(where from his being a white man, he atwho said she came from a place called Kouno, long way across the desert, and that she had seen in her own country white men, white as " bather" (meaning the white wall) and in a large boat with two high sticks in it, with cloth upon them, and that they rowed this boat in a manner different from the custom of the Negroes who use paddles.-In stating this she made the motion of rowing with oars, so as to leave no doubt that she had seen a vessel in the European fashion, and manned with white people-Adams arrived at this place August 23, 1813, and remained there till September 1813. Many of the slaves purchased at Tombucto and other places, and brought by the Moors and Arabs across the great Desert, come from countries very far to the eastward : it is therefore, not improbable to suppose, that the place from whence this woman same might be the kingdom of Ghana, or Cano, on the river Niger, lying between the 10 and 15th degrees of East longitude. Supposing this correct, the curious relation of this person will afford ressonable ground for conjecturing that Park had made further progress on the Niger than where the guide states he parted with him; & as Parke's death which was by drowning, together with his companions, only occurred the day after the guide gave up his charge, he could not have made any progress in his voyage-The time that intervened between the departure of Park from Sansanding, where he embarked on the Niger the 17th Nov. 1805, and his reported death at Silla, either in March or early in April, 1806. would greatly admit of his having reached a territory more distant than Kanso.—That this enterprising traveller has met his death is almost certain, but the time, place, or circumstances under which it occured, are enveloped in mystery, and reat alone on the bare assertion of his guide, who it must be recollected, was not an eye witness of the event, but obtained the information from others.

At Wed-noon, the only white person which Adams found there was a Frenchman, who had been shipwrecked and taken into slavery. The temptation which had been held out to this man, as invariably done by the followers of Mahomet to all Christians who unfortunately fall

its manufacture. This secret Frenchman studiously kept from them, and always made the gunpowder alone in a room of his house; to which no one else had accese, it is reported he is since dead.

VOICE OF THE PROPLE. At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Saratoga, convened pursuant to public notice, at the Inn of Amos Stafford, on the 22d fune, 1816-Jesse Mott, Esq. was chos en Chairman, and William Wait, Esq. Secretary.

After the meeting had been cal led to order, and its object explain ed, Mr. Cowen introduced the following Resolutions and Address, which were read, considered and unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting.

I. Resolved. That a leading object of a Republican form of government is economy and a prudent management of the public Treasure, an essential feature to distinguish it from monarchy or aristocracy; and that whenever the great end is forgotten or disregarded, the best government in form, becomes in sub-

stance a bateful despotism.
II. Resolved, That a departure from this object, which ought to pervade our whole system, a national finance assumes its most alarming and frightful form, when it operates upon the compensation of our immediate representatives :- Because, could it stop here, without extending itself to the other departments of government, and even to say nothing of the additional burthen upon the constituent; it subverts the spirit of our government, which is virtue, and substitutes the degrading principle of avarice;-It confounds the distinction between the good man, laudably ambitious of his country's purity and honour, and the wretch w ose only aim is his country's GOLD : It detracts from the ment of parliamentary excellence, blackens with suspicion the most disinterested patriotism, patronises the enervating practice ot inxury and excess, and crouds our house of Representatives with the renal, the corrupt and the mer-

III. Resolved, That a habit of Republican simplicity, temperance and industry in our Representatives ought to be encouraged and enforced | tion by the members of their own their constituents, as mutually beneficial to both, conducive to the individual health, happiness and glory of the former, and the surest guarantee of political happiness to all :- and that the man who has so fat renounced the dominion of these virtues, as to scoff at their mention in the legislative hall of the nation, is not only a daring and profligate trespasser against the fundamental maxim of Republican policy, but a dangerous offenderagainst the morals of the republic, and ought himself to be hissed from the stage of pub-

Tic confidence.
IV. Resolved, That our representatives in Gongress are bound to a discharge of their trust with a singie eye to the benefit of the people; And that the indulgence and gratification of artificial wants in themselves, at the expence of the nation, are foreign from the purposes of their election; and are acts fit only to define the corrupt parliament of a corrupt and corrupting hereditary tyrant; That they have no right to erquire of their constituents more pertioned to their expences and the time of their service; And for this purpose we esteem the ancient per diem compensation of \$6 not only competent but liberal.

V. Resolved, That the supposition of the smallness of that compensation subtracting from the talents of our national legislature is falsified by language of uniform experience; and we cannot be driven from this opinion, while we recollect the competition of the great and good men

VI. Resolved, That raising the not only a wanton extravagance of tacle. This has been said by forwaste of the public treasure, but highty dangerous in precedent; and corruption of the English Court public treasure of the public treasure, but highmust be permissions in practice. It must be permissions in practice. It makes interest clash with deliberation of the English Court production. The reward ceases to be fion? The reward ceases to be in proportion to the service; and in has beheld such open, shameless, short seasons, the high and honour-barefaced, hardy corruption, as the city of Washington presents. What ally degenerates into a sincore, the keeply do we hear to these direct,

crown favourite are so frequently redressed .- Nay, extravagance in this respect unchecked by the people, will prove more permittious than the voluntary pensions from a sovereign; because the giver is also the receiver: And what aggravates the offence under consideration is, that the waste was committed while the national debt was so far undischarged as to require the continuance of internal taxation.

VII. Resolved, That if the seve ral towns in the county of Saratoga concur herein, that we will meet them by delegation on Tuesday the trate. THIRD day of October next, at 1 P. M. at the Academy in the village of Ballston Spa, for the purpose of concerting measures to pronext session of Congress,

On motion of James Green, Eng. It

VIII. Resolved, That the delegates to be appointed under the 6th Resolution be and they are hereby instructed, to introduce to the consideration of said meeting the alarming increase of compensation in the several departments of our state government within a few years past, and request them to express an opinion thereupon.

[The Address which followed, is unavoidably omitted.]

JESSE MOTT, Chairman. WM. WAIT, Secretary.

From the Federal Republican. CORRUPTION.

The democratic papers are loud and vociferous in their cry against corruption. They insist upon it. with much violence, that the fede-

ral party have been detected in an attempt to follow the example set by themselves, and by Mr. Madison and his cabinet. They have laid this down as a maxim, on which their whole argument is built, that it is disgraceful for a federalist to do, what they have already done. It the federal party can produce at any time, in justification of any of their measures, no better precedent than that afforded by Mr. Madison & his cabinet, the democratic papers open upon us with loud and reiterated cries, that their rights and liberties are endangered-that a monarchy is about to be established, and the freedom of election overturned. This serves to shew what deep abhorrence is felt for our administra-The most notorious br & corruption are practised at Washington-where office is made as much a matter of bargain & sale, as any other article of merchandise. It is a notorious fact, that if Monroe had no other chance of succeeding in his claims on the Presidency, than from the free suffrages of the people, he would no more dream of aspiring to that office, than he would of flying with the wings of an angel. He knows that he is made the laughing stock from one end of the continent, to the other, even among his own defenders; that his whole popularity lies between laughter and bribery. He knows that a knot of interested individuals at Washington, denominating themselves a caucus, in defiance of all shame and decency, undertook the task of dictheir future President: that they put forward this ridiculous man of straw-this thing-this nothing, as a suitable candidate, by way of in-sult to their fellow citizens, as if such a compound of negatives in their hands could stand up the futuge President of this country. He knows that his friends must be paid for their admiration of such a nouentity—that nothing but a liberal treasury—nothing but office and patronage, will ensure his claim to the office of first magistrate for a single hour. He knows that this whole shameful farce which has been acting, and is now acting, is not even attempted to be veiled by decency of pretent, that it is all glaring eof our country for every important unnecessary any longer to very of our country for every important depravity of the cabinet. This department of the state and general depravity of the cabinet. This department of the state and general great and good man has been told great and great grea normity and corruption, as if it was that the English government, with

s taken for granted and laughed at es if it had occurred in the usual course of business. They preserve a jealous and guarded silence on this point, because they know very well, that on this basis, reste the hopes of James Monroe to the Pre-sidency of the United States. They look to the treasury-to office and to emoluments as affording a sufficient indemnification to them, for all the disgrace and shame which will attach to the election of this man to the office of the first magis-

BRIBERY. Extract of a letter from Kent county, July 14.

We have positive and authentic information here, of the receipt of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in this county, sent over by the Democrats of Baltimore, to be used for the September election. The same sum, we understand, has been received in Talbot, Borset and Caroline Such bribery is shocking. The people are first reduced to penury and want by the profligacy & weakness of government, and are then seduced by means of their necessities, to betray the good cause and abandon their country. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe, that the good people of these counties can be bought, or hired like Hessians-We still hope & believe, that the issue of the September contest will prove, that their money has been thrown away." Ibid.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. SPLENDID FETE

It was known some time since that the courteous as well as gallant commodore Bainbridge had issued cards of invitation to a large circle of ladies and gentlemen of his acquaintance to visit the line of bat tle ship Independence, during the present week-and that accordingly great preparations were making for the reception of the company. Thursday last was the day selected for this memorable occurrence in the fashionable world; and as it proved to be delightful weather the boats of the ship as early as four o'clock in the atternoon, in admirable order for their accommodation, began to fill with the guests destined to partake of the Commodore's handsomely dressed and decorated for the day, and the boats continued to ply with great rapidity between the ship and the shore until about seven in the evening, at which period nearly three hundred and fifty fashionables, both ladies and gen-tlemen, had been conducted on board.

The arrangements of the vessel were equally remarkable for hospi tality and good taste. All that part of the upper deck as far forward as the mainmast, was completely lined and covered with flags of different nations, placed in such a manner as to produce a sudden and soiking as well as novel and beautiful effect. Convenient seats for the company were placed along the side of the deck and the gun carriages were embellished with flowers-while a large band of musicians were stationed upon an elevated seat, half surrounding the mainmast, thus converting the whole area, between this spot and the stern galleries into a plendid naval ball-room, of one hundred feet in length.

The cotillions commenced as soon as the company had generally assembled, and continued with occasional intermission until about eleven o'clock in the evening. Numerous ship's lanthorns, and a great multitude of candles disposed tastefully round the capatern, which transformed it into a brilliant chandelier, produced an abundant and appropriate light for the ball deck. Below; the Commodore's two cabins were prepared for the company; the after one was fitted up for the ladies apartment; and the gentlemen had a cold collation in the forward cabin, at which both welcome and abundance presided. A succession of agreeable refreshments upon the upper deck, comprising all the vafords, cakes, choice wines and other fiquors, seemed to be almost unre-mitted. The evening was uncommenly mild and delightful, and a series of splendid breworks displayed from a small U. S. yeasel anchored near the Independence, contributed much to heighten the spirit of the

ne novelcies necessarily at it, were calculated to awaken, was

The deck of a man of war, a thestre of combat & of slaughten co-verted into a place of all others be adapted to superinduce ideas of the pleasure of peace and innocent recreation; the consciousness that such a deck had during the late war, thus become the scene of bloody thus become the acene of bloody conflict, and the conviction that happy peace had now almost oblite rated the impression—the very guns of the ship & their carriages transfer washington were deemed nawers from into easy and elegant seats. formed into easy and elegant seats for ladies; the muskets, boardingpikes and pistols, contrasted with the beauty, taste and fashion of the belles; their wit and animation as well as the gaiety presented to view over the whole area; the generous feelings of the commodore and his officers, beaming from the eye, and expressed in their polite and gentlemenlike demeanor, opposed to the rugged, weather beaten visages of the sailors, many of whom were allowed the forward part of the deck to witness the festivity, and among whom groupes of ladies were frequently intermixed-were circumstances well suited to the indulgence of great animation of feeling, without leaving much leisure to analyze the causes by which it was produc-

The ship Independence is one of the most thoroughly built as well as most elegant specimens of architecture which this country has yet, or probably ever can offer to the admiration of naval connoiseurs, As she was erected in our vicinity, we feel some pride in beholding her & contemplating her beauties. And we are as free to express the hopes as to indulge the expectation that like our own Constitution she will on some fortunate day, delight the inhabitants of Boston, by real zing all their anticipations of her brilliant and successful destiny.

From the Hager's Town Torch Light. A SHORT HISTORY OF PAST

TIMES. So grossly impolitic, so highly inconsistent, & so completely infatuated, has been the conduct of the ruling party, in this country, since the year 1801, that the most hardened political fanatic can scarcely patliate it without evincing some ymptoms of compunction.

We challenge any man, whose vision is not obscured by the mist of political prejudice, to take an impartial retrospect of the proceedings of the roling party, from the year 1801 up to the present date, and then say whether we are correct or not-whether or not, from the commencement of the democratic administration, its measures have been characterised by inconsistency, indecision, want of foresight, indifference to the best interests of The country, and an inexcusable partiality for, and unwarrantable at tempts to mitigate the enormities of a foreign despot-whether all, or a great part of the embarrassments under which our country at present labours, are not justly ascribable to the mismanagement of the administration-whether the embarrassments under which it is evident we must labour for ages to come, are not deducible from the same cause-and whether, in all human probability, our condition may not be rendered still more desperate, by our continuance to "robe with au thority" the men who have forfeited every claim to the implicit confidence reposed in them.

It is universally admitted that the country was in a flourishing condition when the present dominant party assumed the reigns of government. Mr. Jefferson, the first democratic president, represented the national treasury as overflowing, and congraculated the American people on their happy condition, and the prosperous situation of their public affairs. But reversed is the case now. Would to God the ane-cessor of Mr. Jefferson could have done the same; and would to God. Mr. Monroe, when he ascends the chair of atate, may be able to congratulate his countrymen with sincerity, on their happy condition & pleasing prospects! But this he will not be able to do. We have drank too deep of the bitter cup prepared by his predecessors, to refuse taking the dregs to be administered by him. Our political system has become vitally diseased, and hav yet to undergo a vigorous depletion Before its abres (the people) can be sensibly affected.

It being admitted that the country was in a prosperous situation we were led to believe we public affairs. But reversed in the

formation, and launched is certain ucean of "successful ex-vinent," unskilled and without aid of a pilot. The consequence this mad enterprise were presided son. He determined to pursue counter system he did so. Fre ity was fald aside as an utoless pendage to a republic; and to most produgal measures succeed the most economical of the feder administration—But finding growing prosperity of the count on them faster than they expects and entertaining a little partial for Monsieur Buonaparte, our slightened administration concern the plan of aiding him a little in hiscal concerns. They purchased him Louisiana, to which he had more claim than they had, for wh they paid him fifteen millions of a lars. By this, and succeeding sures of a similar nature, they, the course of a few years, put a st to the "overflowing" of the nate al treasury.

Having succeeded pretty well that part of the plan, the next me momentous undertaking was to e tertain a paternal regard, from t burthen of their individual pur This object could not be well a fected by any other means than aiming a death blow at our prorous commerce-now the next e pedient was the means of doing The embargo was the identical thi that would effect their purposewas imposed, under the flimsy pr tence of protecting our merch vessels against the insults of Britis marauders and French pirates, wh it is well known that if they he been permitted to arm, they won have effectually protected that selves against the insults of the or and the aggressions of the of But oh no! that would not dowould involve us in war, and pe haps displease his French mojest which they would not have de for all the world. But to proceed with our subject—the embarro m be continued until the country was continued until it effectually a swered the purposes for which was imposed.

The country having been completely impoverished, but the p ternal regard of our rulers for t people, not having yet subside the next thing to be done, pure for their benefit, was to invo them in a war. War is considers a severe affliction to every country but our sympathetic rulers thou it not severe enough for the American people—they must also be trammelled with non-intercounter non-importation, and non-exports tion laws, all at the same time,

protect their commerce. The country being finally reduced to the lowest ebb of desponding — after having sacrificed the list of about fifty thousand of its best citizens, and expended millions up on millions of money wrung fre the hands of industry and the me of want, and involved us in an end mous public debt, our rulers graciously determined to pur an end the war, by signing a tresty which not one of the altedged coast of the war was mentioned! he have which we relinquished many is portant privileges, of which we we in undisputed passession before it declaration!!!

And now we are told the peak was glorious and honoprable and so

RYLAND GAZET dembers of the Assen ice J. Worthington Charles W. Hanson CTORS OF THE SEL TOR ARRE ABUNDEL COUR Daniel Marray. TOE DOSCRESTER COUN lobert Hart FOR PRINCE-GROUGE M. Hull, Admard H. Calvert. FOR PREDERICK

> TOR CAROLINE. William Potter, George Reed. FOR KENT. Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. POR CECIL. Dr. James Scanlan, lames Janney.

or John Graham,

John Leeds Kerr,

Boger B. Taney.

Allen Bowie.

FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, William Hilleary. POR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet TOR ST MARY'S zel Nealo,

Col James Forrest. FOR CALVERY Schard Grahame, Benjamin Gray,

FOR SQMERSET.

et of a letter from t

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ARYLAND GAZETTE. , Thorsday, Aug. 1, 1816 Sand Republican Tickets.
Sand Congressional District.
John C. Herbert.

Members of the Assembly. Thomas Hood, Brice J. Worthington, Jacob Franklin, Jun. Charles W. Hanson. CTORS OF THE SENATE OR ARRE ABUNDEL COUNTY. ples S. Ridgely, uniel Murray. TOE BOACESSTER COUNTY. M Esekiel Richardson, bert Hart FOR PRINCE-GROBGE'S.

M. Hull, Admard H. Calvert. FOR PREDERICE lajor John Graham, loger B. Taney. ron TALBOT. Allen Bowie.

TOR CAROLINE. William Potter, George Reed. FOR KENT.

Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. POR CECIL. Dr. James Scanlan,

James Janney. FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet TOR ST MARY'S. hael Nealo.

Col. James Forrest, FOR CALVERY. Richard Grahame, Benjamin Gray,

FOR SQMERSET. Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson.

et of a letter from a gentleman is Cecil county, to another in this

Elkton, July 28th, 1816. I are the satisfaction to inform that to fur as my observation, and assists of our friends here can be anded on, we have every reason to amble on an INCREASED PEDERAL merry in Caroll county, at next ber election."

I is easy to see where the shoe etc. The democrats observing the has worked, to their disadvantage, is the public feelings, have the au-ely to malmate that General Washo manuate that General Wash-ten approved of a law of that ma-et from which, so despotic were its minions, that Buomaparte might have sped his. That illustrious man's re-sules needs no defence against such traced calumnise, which the inven-tral them do not themselves believe, such they fister themselves with long the people credition. tog the people credolous drough to stoped by such gross insults to the cory of the departed father of his sarry. Washington was too steady and the need a lover of his native intry Washington was too steady indicated a lover of his native in a second a lover of his most precious boan cavariants of the army of dragging into the army indosesimiously scrupulous, or of indicated with death those citizens in would not suit to dayout theman in would not suit to dayout theman in military service; and he related the constitution of his country, with the much away to think of washing the state exercitives, the fact that the state exercitives, the fact that is a state exercitives, the fact that is a lose instrumental in ordering their militis. Such intolerable palles was reserved for Mouroe factson, whose dostructive designs to underluge strive to varnish, by sulfacently attempting to attribute the sign to that venerable and in parable patriot, who conducted this are linearly in the fellow-ritizens or substant linearly.

pray were we not happy drespected abroad, whe son took charge of the left of t hy then had we to go nal Intelligencer, Mr. Ma-ar Gazarra, printed at beldly attempts to justify ing the members of Cou-y of fitsen hundred dol-'It has not done this once, wave and respect shrow under the auspices, of d o with contemporations demoige to be a fact, the conclusion of the led to believe we

ectment. He refused to do so; he gave all concurrence, and thereby caused it to go into operation. The democratic party then, through their chief, have adopted a measure which has an acknowledged tendency to promote an avarious or luxurious spirit, and to stiff the sentiments of patriotism and honour in the bosoms of our representatives. A measure whose necessary effect must be to bring into the mational councils the miser and the libertine, to the exclusion of those who are influenced by no motive but the desire of promoting their country's happiness. But though the Intelligencer is fear-less enough to throw its shield before the band of legislative pensioners, the democratic papers are exceedingly alarmed at the publication of the long list of public defaulters, who have been such for more than three years. They therefore resort to various femals are therefore resort to various francy pre-texts and false assertions to cover the ty and of public spirit, who disregard ed the incitement of honest ambition, will be induced by the golden lure which is now held out to them, to ob deformity. For example, they deny that Mr. Monroe charged the public with a large sum of money to defray the cost of a superb dress for his wife, in which to appear at the court of Buomarate, but it cannot be denied that the charge is true, when varied to the court of St. James 'Thus these petty spes of royalty, not being able to pay the cost of dancing attendance upon crowned heads, run in debt far xpensive ornaments, and end the far by being shamefully returned upon the printed documents of congress as defaulters. Let it be understood that we attach no harms to Man Monroes since attach no blame to Mrs. Monroe, since she had no agency in attempting to palm the cost of the finery upon the treasury; that was the act of the can-didate for the presidency But the National Intelligencer with

merica. Since the death of Hamilton he has occupied the highest place in our affections. This distinguished man, when the salary bill was before the seunusual effrontery dures to deny that, because a man is returned by the comp troller to congress as being charged with a balance more than three years. he is therefore to be carridered us a defaulter. If an account is unsettled for three years, either the accounting officers are criminally remiss in not clos ing the account, and in that case the blame falls exclusively on the govern ment; or it has suffered the money to go into dishonest or unsafe hands, from which it cannot be returned. Either case of the dilemma shews that the public money is wantonly lavished; and that the taxes will scarcely keep pace with the waste of treasure, which goes to enrich favourites, to gratify individual ostentation or sensuality, and to nourish corruption and venality. The interest which ought to be saved to the public, were the prodigious amount of thuse sums of money scan dalpasty left in the hands of individuals. doly collected and paid, is not the only thing to be regarded ;-the simplest man in the community knows, tha great risk is run of losing the debts al that together, by suffering them to remain in the debtors hands year after year, till his circumstances change, if he was even solvent when he got the money; and no doubt most of the sums, contained in the list of defaulters, are lost

deral members who did advocate the law have, without a single exception, for ever by such neglect. been discarded by their party. Not an instance has occurred in any of the For the Maryland Gazette. A deep conviction of the impropriety of the compensation law, appears to pervade all classes of the community. Any discussion therefore of its merits and activity, the re-election of the nu-merous members of their party, who were friendly to the law. The public papers too afford a criterion by which would at this period be ill-timed. But it has become a matter of serious importance for the people of this country to ascertain which party justly merits the opprobrium that has been incurred by the adoption of this pernicious mea sure. A little attention to a few well known facts, together with a slight de gree of reflection, will enable us without much difficulty, to form a correct opinion on this subject. In the first place, to a man of plain understanding, it seems the height of injustice and ab-surdity to ascribe any of the acts of administration to the minority. They have not power to effect the passage of any law. All who are in the habit of sociating with democrats, must know that they are incessantly beasting that the federalists do not constitute one third of the national legislature. are we not every day told that the federal party are annihilated, that they are without power and without influence? Are not songs of triumph from the democrats continually ringing in our ears? And yet these very gentlemen, who are celebrating so melodiously the dominion of jacobinism, have the assurance to endeavour to persuade us that the numble and despised federal party are the authors of a most important measure of government. Yes, they actually expect in to believe that a party which, according to their account, does not amount to a third of the House of Representatives, and but to little more than a third of the Senate, passed this adious salary bill in defiance of the strenuous opposition of the disinterest. without power and without influence i etrenuous opposition of the disinterest-ed and economical democrats. In what ed and economical democrats. In what manner they will reconcile this inconsistency and give even the semblance of plausibility to their argument, I am at a loss to conjecture. Perhaps they may attempt to prove that one laderalist is equal to three democrats. But even if they anceced in establishing this position, it is very questionable whether it will operate much in their favour; for unluckily, the approbation of the president was given to this law. Now we all know that his excellency has not a spark of federalism in his Now we all know that his excellency has not a spark of federalism in his entropesition. We know moreover, that he is the head of the democratic party, that in him are concentered their souls and their affections; his thoughts are their thoughts, and his acts their acts. We cannot impress too strongly on

Boot and Shoe Making Business, or the secommodation of those of his friends who have proved themselves pursual in advantage their accounts with him.

Annapolis, August 1.

3**-

promoting their country's happiness. Those who are deaf to the voice of du

trude themselves into public stations. By bringing such a train of evils on the

dividual in so conspicuous a station that

the whole party can be held responsible for his deeds. If there be any one whom

they consider as their chief, it is the

consurable Rufus King of New-York.

This gentleman, illustrious alike for his talents and his virtues, must be re-garded, if not as the first, at 1 ast in

the very first rank of statesmen in A-

nate, opposed it with all the weight of

his character and talents. Thus we

see, that the head of the democratic

party supported this law, while on the other hand the great leader of the fede-

ralists exerted all his influence to pre-

vent its enactment But this is not all. The bill was introduced by a promi-

nent democrat, Mr. Johnson, & warmly

espoused in all its stages by the princi

pal men of that party, especially Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Commissioner Clay, known to be confidential friends and

organs of the cabinet These gentle

men displayed much ingenuity & seal

in their efforts to convince the house

that their own wages ought to be rais-

ed But their sophistry was not left unanswered, it was encountered with

all the force of argument by Mr. Huger, a highly respected federal member from South Carolina. He pour-trayed, in its true colours, the deformi-

ty of the measure, and pointed out in

the most forcible and convincing man-

ner the baneful effects which would re

sult from its adoption. No democratic

voice-was raised to arrest its progress.

Whose act would we judge it to have

been from this circumstance? The fe-

states, wherein one of them has been

recommended for the support of the people at the late elections. The demo-

orats, on the contrary, have almost in variably advocated with increased zeal

we may fairly judge of the feelings of

the respective parties. We discover on examination, that the federal rints

universally reprobate the act, while by the generality of democratic papers it is justified or palliated. The National Intelligencer, which utters the opinions

of administration, and regulates those

of the democratic party, has been con-spicuous for the zeal with which it has

defended congress for putting in their

defended congress for putting in their own purses such enormous sums of the public money. Most of the other editors have according to custom joined in concert. But so far as the people of Maryland are concerned, they may know who are the friends, and who are the opponents of the law, by examining the conduct of their own representatives. It is an undentable fact, that in the House of Representatives, of the

the House of Representatives, of the members who were present from Ma-

ryland, every democrat voted in favour of the measure, and every federalist against it. Oan stronger evidence be offered of the feelings of parties in this state? Uan any evidence be adduced stronger than the circumstances which have been mentioned to show the dispositions of the respective parties through

sitions of the respective parties through out the Union? Is it not monstrou

then, that in the very face of these no-torious facts any man should have the effontery to exculpate the democrats, and pretend that the salary law is a federal measures.

A PRIEND TO JUSTICE.

The evident slarm which pervades

the ranks of democracy in this city

furnishes comfortable assurance to the good people throughout the rest of the state, that the reign of Balti-more influence and ascendancy in

our State Councils is nearly at an and. The fear of this result is ever

appermost in the minds of those de-

Five Dollars Reward. Strayed from the relidence of the labscriber, living on the Atmapolis and Baltimore road, and about eight miles from the larter piace, on the first day of May last two COWS, the one a large red Cow, with white spots on her flank and thigh; the other mottled with fawed borns, the had a bell on when she went away. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber so that she may recover them. country, the democrats have incurred an awful responsibility. In vain will they disclaim the act; the people must pronounce it theirs, since it is the set of their acknowledged leader. Now, amongst the federalists there is no in-

NOTICE. The subscriber withes to hire by the year TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one a wash-wo

Anne Sprigg.

William Caton. Ct Hotel, Annapolis, Aug. 11

NOTICE,

The fublication of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of Bultimore county, letters of administration on the personal estare of John Weems, of Richd late of Bultimore county, decealed, request all those having claims against said estate to bring them forward legally authenticated, on or before the toth day of September next, en asing, or they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fixteen.

Aug 1./ Solomon Norman. Proposals for Publishing,

FAMILIAR, PLAIN AND EASY EXPLANATION OF THE

LAWS OF WILLS AND CODI CILS, AND OF THE

LAWS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

and also the Rules whereby Estates, both Real and Personal, Descend, & are to be Distributed, in cuse no Will be made. With Instructions to ev. ry one to make his own Will; the necessary Form for that purpose; and the Forms of other Instruments relative to the Estates of Deceased Persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of Law Words or Terms.

The original work whence this Compilation is derived, was as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of l.w. and who wish to be instructed how to act, without being under the necessity of com-municating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of extreme necessity, when every moment is precious and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed, may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons.

Conditions of this work-Price, in boards, dolls. 2 50. Subscriptions received at this Office

and Mr. G. Shaw's Book-Store. Anne-Arundel County, 88. Anne-Arundel County, 88.

This is to certify, that on the routh day of July 1816. George Graggs, of faid county, brought before no one of the justices of the peace for the county aforefaid, a bright bay Mare, which he alledged had been taken up by him in the act of trefpassing on his enclosure; if he paces, trots and canters, nearly fifteen hands bigh, five or fix years old, a black trips down her back, a fmail that in her forehead, fined all round, and appears to have the mark of a collar. Given under my hand and Gat this date above written.

Monte: Lieuthicum.

The owner is defined to come, prove proper your charges, and take her away.

George Druggs. dg.25. 1816.

Mrs. Whittington, M. P.S. Willington,

Having rented that well known Establishment in Chunch street, near the Stadt house, formerly occupied by Mrs Maria Davidson, respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Boarding house, a that every enertion will be made to render its character as respectable as when under the experintentance of that Lady. The situation of this property being so well known, it will suffer to observe, that it is in a control part of the City, and our the Stadt house, which renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Sentlement will be accormicated and with board by the day, week, the or year. magagues who have so long, under the pretence of serving the people's promoted their own interest; and it

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUPTON.
Respectfully full than his friends that he mit continues the above businesses, as his old that in Corp. Hill street, where all orders for we from the country are pundmilly attended to from the country are punchally arrended. He has a second handed GIG in comple pair, well calculated for the in the country which he will dispose at on accommodation terms. Persons wanting work dobe in h lines will find it to their advantage to give his

Annapolis, June 17.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely, Have just received, and offer for sale, a variet of British, French, India & German goods of the latest importations, purchased on

of the latest importations, purchased on reasonable aerors, consisting of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, British & India Nankeen, White & Coloured Marseilles Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Coloured Marseilles Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Coloured Edward of Coloured Striped Florentines, White & Coloured Florentines, White & Coloured Florentines, White Striped Rivaling, Fiscy. Figured and Striped do. Lene do India Mul Mul and Book do Ladies and Gentle. men's Black and White Silk Hose, do. do; White and Black Coston do 64 7-4 and 8-4. Silk and Merino Bordered Shawis, Black Fla-rentine vesting, Florence, Senchawa and pland Silks assorted, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans, 7-8 & 4 4 Irish Linen, 3 4 Shirting and Sheeting Cottons, 3-4 7 5 4 4 5-4 India and Domestic Checks, Chintz, Calicoes and Dimites, White and Brown Ticklenburgs, Brown Burlaps, Hessians.

Also a good selection of

LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE, at, likewise a general associment of ...
Hardware and Grocertes.

Also, Spades, Hoes, Grass, Grain & Bram-ble Scythes, Re:p Hooks, Seythe Stones, &c. All of which will be sold on accommodation terms—those wishing to buy cheap bargain may do so, by giving them a call.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of John Gaisther and Edward Gaither, affining tratora of Mary Garraga, late of Anne Arandel county deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased. So that the same be published ones in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Grassman Res. Will.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills.

This is to give Notice, This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans count of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Gaither, 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 subscribers, at or before the twenty-fifth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 25th day of June, 1815.

John Gaither, Admrs.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County. Orphans Court, June 25, 1816.

June 25, 1816.
On application by petition of Anderford Warfield, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of Richard Higgins, lave of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the faid deceased, and that the fame be published once in each week for the space of his faccessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Guszaway, Reg. Fills,
A. A. County.

This is to give Motice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. County, in Maryland, setuers of administration, de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal effact of Richard Higgins, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the faid deceased, are hereby warred to exhibit the same with the woothers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said clause. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816.

Anderson Warfield, Admr. De Bonis Non W. A.

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, living it Ame Arundel county, on the 4th day of June, A Negro Akts.

Named HARRY BLUE, about twenty six years old, about five foet five or six inches high, when apoken to, he is rather ankward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teetly has very abick tips and very large ankles, and incres his feet out very much, has a large scar on one of his arms. It is probable in will change his name. He took with him two pair of oznaburg trowsers, and two thirts of the same, one blue stondabout incher and trowsers. I will give farry dellars it taken up historic comply, or twenty five it rathen in Anne-Crumish county, and all teafoughts expenses, it beat nome to the President Farm, within a half a mile of Annapolis; or the above reward it todged in jail.

operates so strongly, shat they can-not refrain from making is public, that the loss of office by industrial

THOM THE LONDON BRANCHES ON HEARING A LITTLE MUSICAL BOX BY LEIGH BOUT.

HALLO! what I where I what can it ha
That firsten up so delicionly?
I never in my life what? no!
That littletin box playing fo?
If really seemed as if a sprite.
Had firsten among us, swift and light,
And come from some minuter my.
To treat us with his pearl guitar.
Hark! It scarcely ends the strain,
But it gives it o'er again.
Lovely thing!—and rain along,
Just as if it knew the form,
Touching out, smooth, clear and small,
Harmony, and shake, and all,
Mow upon the treble-lingering.

Now upon the treble-lingering, Now upon the treble-lingering.

Dancing now as if 'twere fingering,'
And at laft upon the close
Coming with gentrel repole.

O full of fweetness, cripness, cale,
Compound of lovely smallnesses.

Accomplished true,—tell us what
To call thee, and digrace thee not,
Worlds of fancies of me about us,
The Ill within and clause without us. Thrill within, and g'ance without us, Now we think that there must be Now we think that there must be In thee fome humanity, " Such a taffe composed and fine Smites along that touch of thine. Now we call thee heavenly rain, For thy fresh, continued strain; Now a hail, that on the ground Splits into light leaps of found; Now the concert neat and nice, Of a pigmy paradife; Sprinkles then from singleg fountains; Fairies heard on tops of mountains; Nightingales emined with art, Caught in listening to Mozaar: Stars that make a diffant tinkling, While their happy eyes are twinkling; Sounds for feattered rills to flow to: Mulie, for the flowers to grow to. O thou fweet and fudden pleature,

Dropping in the lap of leiture, Effence of harmonious joy, Enribet exhausting toy, Well may lovely hands and eyes Spare at thee in fweet furprise; Nor will we confent to ice In the mere machinery, But recur to the great thrings Of divine and human things, And acknowledge thee a leffon For despondence to lay fire is on, Waiting with a placid formw What may come from Heaven to morrow, And the mulic hoped at laft, When this jarring life is paft. Come then, for another ftrain:

We must have thee o'er again. For a hand the other heaviful thought in the child allow of the paragraph, the author is indebted to two friends who enjoyed the mufit with himstehe former to a gentleman wh treated him with it, the latter to a lady.

Although much has been said of the remarkable battle of Waterloo, and many anecdotes have been related on the authority of the peasant De Coster, we think the following connected narrative given by him will still be read with interest:

Boston D. Adv.

The Memorable 18th of June. Narrative of the conduct of Napoleon Bonaparte on the 18th of June, 1815. during and after the battle of Waterloo: taken from the deposition of John Baptist de Coster, who served as his guide on that day:

J. B. de Coster is aged about 53; he was born in the village of Corbee-leo, near Louvaine, and has inhabited Walton for 53 years; he is five feet ten inches high, and of a robust florid complexion; he is intelligent, and there is great appearance of truth in the answers he makes to questions put to him; he understands French very well, and expresses his ideas with great facts

Before the invasion of Napoleon De Coster occupied a small sie house (embaret) wish about hix scree of land. Upon the approach of the French army on the 17th of June, he retired with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, into the wood of the Abbey d'Awyiers, where he passed the night (Saturday); at six o'clock on Sunday morning be went to church, and from hence to his brother's, who lived at Panchenoit; he met there three French Generals who inquired of him if he had lived in the country : long time, and if he was well acquainted with the environs.—Upon his answering in the affirmative, one of them sent him to Bonaparte with a letter, and accompanied by a servant.

Bonapagte slept on the 17th June in a farm, called the Cailloun, and left it at aix next morning, De Coster found him at a farm, name Rossum, where he (Bonaparte) ar-rived at eight A. M. and was imme-diately presented to Bonaparte, who was standing in a room 20 feet by 16, in the midst of a great number of officers of his staff. Bonsparte asked him if he was well acquainted with the local situation of the country, and if he would be his guide? De Correr having answered him satisfactorily, Bonaparte told him he would accompany him, adding, "Speak freely with me, my friend, as if you were with your children."

ska army (French) and kold bim; shat on passing the fronties they had an army of 150,000 men, of which were 9,000 cuiressiers, 7,000 of the New, and 8 or 9,000 of the Old Guard.—This soldier praised much the bravery displayed by the Eng-irsh at Quarre Bras.—He particu-larly admired the sang fraid of the Highlanders, who, (says he, in his military style " ne bougartent, que lors qu'on leur me toit la baionett en

Durin this time Bonaparte had De Coster called three different times, to obtain information as to the maps of the country, which he constantly consulted. He questioned chiefly upon the distance of several rowns of Brabant from the feld of battle, and made him explain those he had seen in his youth. De Coster named fourteen, which appeared to please Bonaparte; he seemed very much satisfied to find that De Goster was Flemish, and that he spoke the language; he advised him above all to give only well authenticated information, and not to answer of things of which he was uncertain, shrugging his shoul-ders at the same time. He tepeat-ed often these instructions, adding, " that if he (Bonaparte) succeeded his recompence should be a hundred times greater than he could ima-gine." He dispensed with every particular mark of respect, telling him that instead of taking off his cap, he need only put his hand to his

forehead. At mid day Bonaparte went out with his staff, and placed himself upon a bank upon the side of the road, which commanded a view of the field of battle. Shortly after-wards news arrived thes the attack-upon the farm and chatcan of Hougoumont, which he had 'commenced at 11 o'clock was unsuccessful. _

At one the battle became general; Bonaparte remained in his first station with his staff until five, he was on foot; and constantly walking backwards and forwards, some times with his arms grossed, but chiefly behind his back, with his thumbs in the pockets of a dark colored great coat; he had his eyes fixed upon the battle, and pulled out his watch and snuff box alternately. De Coster, who was on horseback near him, observed frequently his watch. Bonsparte perceiving that De Coster took snuff, and that he had none, gave him several pinches.

When he found that his attempts to force the position of the Chateau of Hougoumont, had been made in Nain, he took a horse, left the farm Rossum at five P. M. and riding foremost, halted opposite De Coster's house about 100 yards from La Belle Alliance. He remained there until seven. At this moment, he, by means of a telescope, first perceived the Prussiana advance. and communicated it to an aid-decamp, who upon turning his spyglass saw them also. Some moments after an officer came to announce that Bulow's corps approached. Bo naparte replied that he knew it well, and gave orders for his guards to attack the centre of the English army; and riding at full gallop in advance, he placed himself with his staff in a hollow made by the road half way between La Belle Alliance and Haye Sainte. This was his third

and last position. Bonaparte and his suite ran great riaks to gain this hollow; a bullet struck the nummel of the saddle of one of the officers without touching him or his horse. Bonsparte contented himself by coolly observing that they must remain in this hol-

Here there was on each side of the road a battery, and perceiving that one of the cannons of the left battery did not play well, he dis-mounted, ascended the height of the road, advanced to the third piece, and rectified the error, whilst the bullets were hissing around him.

Whilst in this position he saw whom he had given orders to force the centre of the English army, adthese battallons were annibilated in his eight, whilst crossing the foad, by the firing from the farm and batteries. Nevertheless, the French made themselves masters of the farm, and the Hanoverians who occupied it, were obliged to surrender

for want of ammunition.

which they Sainte is situated. This was his fast tried; for an seeing his Old Onard destroyed, he lost all hope, and on turning towards his officers sid a present c'est finis, someons nous." (It is now finished, let us save ourselves.)

It was half past eight o'clock, and

without pursuing any steps, or gis-ing any order and taking all possible care to avoid the Prussiane, he. accompanied by his stuff, rode off at full gallop to Gensppe. In passing before a battery of 14 guns, that was near the Observatory, he ordered that before they abandoned it to the enemy they should fire 14 rounds.

When he arrived at Genappe, it was half past nine o'clock, P. M. The only street which forms this village, was so incumbered with caissons and cannon, that it required an entire hour to pass them, along side the houses; all the inhabitants had forsaken their dwellings. There was no other road to take, because the Prussians occupied the left, and there was no other bridge but that of Genappe, by which to pass the river which flowed there.

From Genappe he advanced towards Quatre Bras, hastening his pace, always afraid the Prussians would arrive before him; he was more tranquil when he had passed this last place, and when arrived at Gossely, he even dismounted and walked the remainder of the road to Charleroy (about one league.) 'He traversed Charleroy about two hours and a half, and stopped in a meadow, called Marcanelle, at the other end of the town. There they made a large fire, and brought him two glasses and two bottles of wine, which he drank with his officers. He took no other nourishment. They spread upon the ground a sack of oats, which his horses eat in their bridles .- At a quarter before five o'clock, after having taken another guide, (to whom he gave the horse that had served De Coster) he remounted, made a slight bow to De Coster, and rode off. Bertrand gave De Coster, for his services, a single Napoleon, and disappeared, as also the whole staff, leaving De Coster alone, who was obliged to return home on foot.

During the whole time that he was with Bonsparte he was not maltreated, except whilst they were retreating, on their arrival at Quartra Bras, when one of the officers finding that a second guide which they had with them had escaped. tied the bridle of De Coster's horse to his own saddle, as a precaution-

ary measure. From the moment that Bonaparte began to retreat, until his arrival in the meadow of Marcenelle, he did not stop nor did he speak to any one. He had taken no nourishment from the time he left the farm Rossum, and De Coster even thinks he had taken nothing from six in the morn-

The danger of the battle did not appear to affect him. De Conter, who was greatly agitated through fear, lowered his head frequently on the neck of his horse to avoid the balls which hissed over his head. Bonaparte appeared displeased at it, and told him that those motions made his officers believe that he was wounded, and also added, that he would not escape the balls more by stooping than holding himself upright. During the battle be of ten rendered justice to the opposing army; he principally praised the Scotch Greys, and expressed much regret to see them suffer so severely, when they manusered so well, and wielded the sword so dex-

Until half past five P. M. he had the greatest hope of success, and repeated every moment, " All goes well." His generals entertained the same hope. He was perfectly calm, and shewed much sauge freid during the action, without appearing out of humor, and always spoke very mildly to his officers.

He was never in danger of being taken prisoner, being always sur-rounded; even in the third station, where he was nearest to the enemy, be had with him twelve pieces of cannon, and three shousand grensdiers of his guard.

He made no use of the observatory which had been constructed for him sex weeks before the battle by the engineers of Holland.

All ance. The Emperor remained there till near midday—Buring the tegiments, advance; be waited the tarm yard by one of the garde, who, whilst halking with him, informed him on the force of whilst ascenting the last upon.

To support the fact guards (garde of news from the army, by officers who came upon the engineers of Holland.

In his flight he frequently received news from the army, by officers who came upon the pursuit of the Allies.

The house of De Costet baving served as a bivour for the French, they burint all the doors, windows and wood that they could find. The

Sale of Land.

The subscriber being appointed truttee by the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying certain land, mortagaged by Richard Brown, lare of St. Mary's county, to Richard Malon, deceased, will offer at public sale, in Leonardstown, on the second day of the next August court for that county, the said mortagaged parmiles. This land is supposed to conful of several hundred acres, lies on Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's county, has on it such improvements as are common in that part of the country, and possesses all the advantages of a figuation on ravigable water. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. The pursusfer will be required to pay the whole amount of the purchase money on the day of side, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor; and on such payment will receive from lor; and on fuch payment will receive, from the trulice a deed regularly executed, convey-ing all the right title, and interest of the mortgageor, and of the heirs of the mortgagee, in and to the faid land-

H. H. Chapman, Trustes, 24, 1816.

George & John Barber, Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herrings & Shad,

And a fresh supply of Corn. Which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

June 27. Farmers Bank of Maryland, June 24th, 1516, Incompliance with the charter of the Formers Bank of Maryland and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch hereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Wastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the blockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Tow. emers Bank of Maryland and

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashie

Branch Bank at Frederick Tor

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the jubicriber will expose to pulle fale, at Humer's tavern, in the city Annapolis, on Therfitsy the 15th flay of August cext, if fair, if not, the text fair

day thereafter, THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE deceased, on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, confifting of part of a Trast of Land, called "Linthreum's Walks".--a Tract called " Darkne's converted into Light, Right," containing in the whole about 194 acres. This land is about 11 miles from Annapoles, and 25 from Baltimore—the foil is very good and adapted to growth of tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn. There is on this land an excellent meadow, which may be this land an excellent meadow, which may be confiderably eplarged and improved at a very trifling expende who whole under good fencing. The buildings are a dwelling honic kitchen, a tobacco-house, almost new, corn house and stable. Any perfor wishing to view the premises, will please apply to Mr. Caleb White, living therean. Sale to comnence at 12 o'clock,

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give band with approve fecurity, for payment of the purchase mone within twelve months from the day of fal with interest thereon. On the ratification of the fale, and on payment of the whole pur chale money, the subscriber is authorised to give a deed, Possession of the above property not to-

given until the aft of December next, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Truffee.

Chancery Sale.

By tirtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancelor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to bublic sale on Tuckday the 6th day of August ext. If fair, if not the next fair day thereafter part of that trad or parcel of land bying on a outh River, in Anne-Arundel county, called White Hall," containing one hundred and hirty acres. The improvements are, an excellent new dwelling house, a spacious tobacco house, sersiary out-houses, and a thriving young orchest. Further information of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. John Smith, who resides on it. Terms of sale—Twelve mentias credit will be given for the purchaster giving bond with approved fer urity for the psyment of the same with others will give a good and sufficient deed for the property on the payment of the whole of the purchase money. Sale to commitmed at 12 a dock, and on the payment. Benjamin Pindle, Tr stec.

Dissolution of Partnerskip.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crotebley & Philips; is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Persons baving claims against said firm, are requested to call on Joseph Crutchley for settlement, & those indebted are also called upon for the myment of their balances, by Joseph Crutchley.

Indian Landing, July 25. 38.

This is to give A

reflamentary on the periods chare of Garbar, late of Aone Amoret come ed. All periods having claims secure to deceased, are ben by warned to anisota with the vouchers thereof, to the factor of before the 2sth that of Deceases they may otherwise by law be accessed that they may otherwise by law be accessed that they may otherwise by law be accessed that they may otherwise by law to be accessed that they may otherwise they have a late.

Anisota charter.

Edward Gaither.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphone C

by law for creditors to exhibit then degainst the said deceased, and that the said published once in each week, for the saix successive weeks, to the blazylam for and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Will.

A. A. County. Oils & Paints,

This is to give Notice. That the subscribers of Anna Arnable, by, harh obtained from the Orphan Co-Anna-Arnadel County, in Maryland, he Anne-Arandel County, in Maryland, leterlamentary on the personal estate of Jamin Wells, fan late of Anne-Aracounty, deceased. All persons having elagainst the said deceased, are hereby a sed to exhibit the same, with the view thereof, to the subscribers, at or before sixth day of January next, they may on wise by law he excluded from all break the said estate. Given under our hands of the day of July, 1816. 6th day of July, 1816.

4 Elizabeth Wells, } Escal

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Co will be explored to public fale. It lies tayirn, in the city of Annapola, on It day the 15th day of August next, if his not the next fair day thereafter, A TRACT OR PARGEL OF LAY

called Mathe's Seat, containing 244 acre, a or lets, lying near Friendthip in Anna Am county, whereon David Weens now all is deemed funccellary to give a finite cription of this property, as a is preferred to who wiw to purchase will viola the lane vious to the fale.—Bale to comment a

Terms of Sale. The purchase money to be paid on the of fale, or on the ratification thereof by Chancellor; and on the ratification of the and payment of the purchase mouse, feriber is authorised to execute a deel

Two Hundred Dollars Reval
Ranaway on or about the 25th anary last, a negro man named Loo
calls himself London Turrer, late
property of Mr. George W. Bigs
of Adiae Arondel County. London
38 or 40 years of age, fire free, tea
eleven inches high, grey eyes, will
complection; had on when he abses
ed a new black furd list, a blus ch
prest cont, with a large cape; he great cont, with a large cape; he lother cloathing with him. London other closthing with him. Lendes complete carpenter and joiner; he is a wife and three or four children, i property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, livin Prince-George's county, as likewis mother and saveral sisters residenter in George town, or Washing City. This fellow, was purchased the subscriber at the asle of George Higgins, property. A sewed of Higgins' property. A reward of dollars will be given if he is takes the state, and the above reward if takes out of the state, and secured many 5 so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby for warned harbouring said negre at the D. R. peril

Repulican, Prederick-Town Heri-an, Delignal Intelligencer, will in-the stove once a week foreix weeks.

Glover and West

Refrectfully inform the public, that have commenced bulluris in the thep form occupied by Mr. Gronge Wells, and opening circle tavern, Church firest, where they as for sale, and tatend keeping on all others. Brugs and Medicines, Confecti

Which they will difficie of on refond terms. Physicians and others will find it there advantage to give them a figure of July 25.

Thirty Dollars Reward. STOLEN from the (shieriber, on single she past inflant, a Black HOR5), and foundern frauda black; he has no personal to have brand; large body, flow seeds; the history the breaching has rubbed him, is blacker the bracker past; his boats much all round I will give shiert dotter presenting tonfe and thies; or finess or an inchesting to face and thies; or finess or inchesting to face and the face of the boats of the boat

JONAS GREEN,

ice-Three Dollars per

PROPOSALS Sates, on the following Positive at the Gene Office, in the city of Wa IN MARYLAND. From Georgetown, by

Vanaville, M'Coy's and E Baltimore, every day, 42 r Lave Baltimore every da and arrive at Washington Georgetown by 2 P 1 natington city at 6 A M, 1 a hitmore by 3 r M. il From Easton, by Hillsh Greensboro' and Whitel merica, once a week. Lere Easton overy Wedn gandarrive at Frederica layby Il a. M. Leave Frede day at 2 r M, and arrive

Friday by 8 P M. A From Eikton, by Swi K Roads, Georgetown Melown, Sadler's, Beave, Lave Elkton every Tue

way by 10 a M. Leave G. Wednesday at 2 P M. W. From Baltimore, by Celtertown, twice a wee Lave Baltimore every M Her ato A M, and arrive set by 6 r. M. Leave C. set Fueday and Saturd and arrive at Baltimore # from Harford, to Bul

Leave Bol air every To dby 9 a M. Leave Har a mod arrive at Bel-air by Il from Baltimore to in a week. y at 5 A M, and arri hby 3 r M. Leave And

may and Saturday at must Baltimore by 3 r E From Baltimore, to Lave Baltimore every Man, and arrive at Q Leave Queenston

ist 5 a M, and arrive a ti From Queenston, by Denton, to Milford Lave Queenston every

In, and arrive at Milto 10 a M. Leave Milfor Saturday by 6 P M. war Mills, Popiartown rek, 46 miles. Lave Baltimore every y and Thursday at 3 a. Fredericktown by 1 1-5 dericktown every Mo ty and Friday at 10

ive at Baltimore by 8 li. From Annapolis, by at Island and Queenst Leave Annapolls every a, and arrive at Centre are Centreville every

An and arrive at Annath From Washington of Mariboro', Queen Anthe Mariboro', Queen Anthe Mashington of Mariboro', to Annapolis, to
the Washington of Maryolis overy Tuesd
Salurday at 6 A m.
Ashington by 6 P M.
Thom Annapolis, but the Michaels and Easton,
Michaels and Easton,
as week, 61 miles.
Laws Annapolis over are Annapolis ever belsy at 4 A M, arri a bare at 3 v at, arrivers at 3 v at, assisting by 6 v at, Le by Wednesday and brave at Easton by another on Thursday

From Cambridg Wiro. Wintehsven. Salisbury and V
once a week, 71
once a week, 72
once a week, 72
once a week, 72
once a week, 72
once a week, 7

rice-Three Dollars per Annum

PROPOSALS sates, on the following Post Roads, sales, on the following Post Roads, sale received at the General Post Office, in the city of Washington, satil the 27th day of September

pert, inclusive. IN MARYLAND. From Georgesown, by Bladens-Vansville, M'Coy's and Elk Ridgo, Baltimore, every day, 42 miles. and arrive at Washington by I PM, Georgetown by 2 P M. Leave wn every day at 5 A M, and alington city at 6 A M, and arrive

Maryland,

by petition of Rice min Wells, Jun' extras-naturem of Benjama V Arundel coomy, des-they give the notice re-was to exhibit their ca-ceased, and that the un-each week, for the ap-eks, to the blaryland for illigencer.

A. A. County.

to give Nation.

to give Notice, vibers of Anna-Aruside, from the Orphan Cooounty, in Maryland, he she personal estate of an lace of Anna-Aruside and persona having the covassed, are hereby a che same, with the visconitation, at or before mulary nate, they may on a excluded from all breek Given under our bands.

Given under our bands

eth Wells, & Excussion Wells, &

ncery Sale.

ecree of the Chancery Co and to public fale, at these city of Annapolis, on To they of Angust man, if the

OR PARCEL OF LA

eat, containing 144 acet, a ar Friendship in Anne Ann in David. Weens now mi-inecessary to give a smiler property, as it is present it rechase will violate some

Cerms of Sale.

money to be paid on t

d on the ratification of the

UIS GASSAWAY, TO

on or about the 25th a pegro man named London Turber, late. Mr. George W. Higg undel County, London are of a re, fire feet, ten as high, grey eyes, yell; had on when he above with a large cape; he ling with him. London repenter and joiner; be

rpenter and joiner; be fives or four children, i a Mr. Richd Higgins, live

corge's county, as likewis

l several sisters residence or comments of the side of Groups operat the side of Groups operty. A reward of the given if he is taken

d the above reward if tak

tate, and secured many g

t him again. Dapid Ridgay

is, April 11, 1816.
Il persons are hereby for bouring said negre at the D. R.

editors of the Peles Prederick-Town Hers al Intelligencer, will issue a vector for six weeks a

eir accountate this office.

over and West

r inform the public, that it con buffiness in the floop forms. Mr. George Wells, and opposit, Charch fireer, where they a finish technique as afformers.

d Mearcines, Confection

will difficie of on sections and others will field it income and others will field it igo to give them a fig.

Dollars Reward

ff. From Easton, by Hillsboro', Den-Greensboro' and Whitely sburg, to merica, once a week. Lere Easton every Wednesday at 5 and arrive at Frederica on Thursarby Il am. Leave Frederica every ndy at I P M, and arrive at Easton

Friday by 8 P M. 7 From Eikton, by Swanton, Ce-K Roads, Georgetown X Roads, Bridges, to Greensboro', once a

Lave Elkton every Tuesday at *6 and arrive at Greensboro' on Wedhy by 10 a M. Leave Greensboro' er Wednesday at 2 r M, and arrive Ekton on Thursday by 6 P M. N. Frein Baltimore, by Rockhall, Celtertown, twice a week, 37 miles. Lave Baltimore every Monday and Hay ato A M, and arrive at Chesterwa by 6 P. M. Leave Chestertown ser fuesday and Saturday, at 5 A Lud arrive at Baltimore by 6 P M. # from Harford, to Bul-air, twice a

teave Bel air every Tuesday and risg at To a M. and arrive at Har dby 9 4 M. Leave Harford at 10 and arrive at Bel-air by l P M. Il from Baltimore to Annapolis,

ice a week. at 5 A M, and arrive at Annahby 3 r M. Leave Annapolis every may and Saturday at 5 a' M, and mest Baltimore by 3 P M. E From Baltimore, to Queenston,

lave Baltimore every Wednesday Man, and arrive at Queenston by Leave Queenston ever ust 5 a M, and arrive at Baltimore

E From Queenston, by Hillsboro' Denton, to Milford, D. once a

lave Queenston every Thursday at in, and arrive at Millord on Friday pat2 + m, and arrive at Queension

Saturday by 6 r M.
M. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's wer Mills, Popiartown, Lisbon and market, to Fredericktown, thrice

tek, 46 miles. Lave Baltimore every Sunday, Tues-Fredericktown by 1 1-2 r m. Leave merchiown every Monday, Wed-

ive at Baltimore by 8 r m.

ii. From Annapolis, by Broad Creek,
at Island and Queenston, to Centre-

Lave Annapolls every Toesday at 6 a. and arrive at Centreville by 6 r m. are Centreville every Wednesday at A From Washington city, by Up Striboro, Queen Ann and Quinn's to Annapolis, three times a

Law Washington every Monday.

Mossley and Friday at 6 a M. and

ment Annapolis by 6 r M. Leave

mpolis every Tuesday, Thursday.

Salurday at 6 a M. and arrive at

takington by 6 a M. and arrive at

shington by 6 r M. I. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's, Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge, I week, 61 miles.

day at & A M, arrive at Easton a Lieve at 3 r u, and arrive at bridge by 6 p st. Leave Cambridge Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a brive at Easton by 9 a st, and at Spells on Thursday and Monday

Jean, Johnson and Monday
Jean, Jean Cambridge, by Vienna,
Jeo, Whitehaven, Princess And.
Jeo, Jean William Cambridge overy Sunday at 6
Jean Cambridge overy Sunday at 6
Jean Leave Snowhill every TuesAnd Arrive at Cambridge
Jeo, Jeon Annapolis, by Flijett's,
Jeon Annapolis, by Flijett's,
Jeon Annapolis, by Flijett's,
Jean Annapoli

tingtown and Calvert c. h. to St. Leonards, once a week, 71 miles. Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 a x, & arrive at St Leonards by 7 TM. Leave St. Leonards every Tues-day at 4 A M, and arrive at Queen

Anne's by 8 > M. 90. From Upper Mariboro', by Not tingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Char-lottehall, to Chaptico, ones a week, 46

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 P M. and arrive at Chaptice on Tuesday by 2 P M. Leave Chaptico overy Tuesday at 3 P M, and arrive at Upper Mariboro' on Wednesday by 6

91. From Upper Marlboro' to Ma gruder's tavera-

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at I P M. and arrive at Magrader's by 3 P M. Leave Magruder's every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Up per Mariboro' by noon.

92. From Washington city, by Oxen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allensfresh. Newport, Chaptico. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Innigoes, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to the Ridge, 97 miles.

Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P M. Leave Leonard. town on Sunday at 3 P M, and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A. M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A M. Leave Leonardtown on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A M, and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesdey and Friday by 7

93. From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week 22 miles.

Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A M, and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 A M. Leave Nanjemoy at 1 P M. and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P M. 94. From Washington city, by Simpsonville, Colesville, Brookville, Tria-

delphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles. Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Newmarket by 6 P M. Leave Newmarket every Fri-

day at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 7 P M. 95. From Washington city. Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Mid dlebrook, Clarksburg and Hiatstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week,

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by I P M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Washington by 10 P M.

96. From Montgomery c. h. by Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29 miles.

Leave Leesburg every Thursday at A M, and arrive at Montgomery c. h, by Il A M. Leave Montgomery c. h. every Thursday at 1 P M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M.

97. From Fredericktown, by Three

Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A M. Leave Fredericktown at 1 P

M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M. 98. From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a week, 41 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Wednes. day and Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Satur day by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday and Sa-

turday by 9 A M. 99. From Fredericktown, by Liberty, Union Bridge and Union T, to Westminster, once a week, .30 miles.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 3 PM, and arrive at Westmisster on Saturday by 2 P M.

100.From Fredericktown, by Woods boro', Taneyton, Petersburg and Han over, to York, once a week, 69 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at York on Friday by 9 A M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at Frederickton dericktown on Sunday by 4 P M.

101. From Predericktown, by Middletown, Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connelstown, thrico a week, 53

Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 0 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at M'Connelstown by II A M. Leave M'Connelstown every Tuesday, Thurs-day and Saturday at I P M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at Predericktown by 10 AM.

102. From Westminster, by Union-town, Middlebery, Graocham, Mecha-

nicstown and Covetown, to Hagerslown, once a week, 42 miles Leave Westminater every Wednes-day at 6 A M, and arrive at Hagers. town by 7 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Westminster by 8 P M.

103. From Hagerstown, by Green-castle, to Chambersburg, three times a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Monday Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Chambersburg by noon. Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 PM.

104. From Williamsport, by Sharpsburg, to Shepherdstown, Va. once a week, 15 miles.

Leave Williamsport at 3 P M, and arrive at Shepherdstown by 8 P M. Leave Shepherdstown every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Williamsport by 2P M.

105. From Hagerstown, by Williams port, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Oldtown, Cumberland, thence by Smyth's Stand and the national road to Union,

Pa. once a week, 152 miles Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P M, arrive at Cumberland on Saturday by 9 A M, leave at 10 A M, and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 6 PM. Leave Union every Monday at 6 A M. arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 2 P M, leave at 3 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A M.

106. From Washington city to A lexandria, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at 2 P M, and arrive at Alexandria by 3 P M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington by 5 A M.

NaTES.

t. The Pollmaller General may expedite the nails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously flips lating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for open-

ing and cloting the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified. 3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time preferibed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continoe until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for fuch depending mail lole a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident: in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited

4 Perfons making proposals are defired to flate their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly-in the months of February, May, August and Notraft will vember, one month after the expiration of each

5. No other than a free white person shall be 6. Where the propoler intends to convey the mail in the body of a flage carriage, he is defired to flate it in his propolals.

7. The Post Master General referves to himfelf the right of declaring any contrast at an end whenever one failure happens, which a

mounts to the lofs of a trip.

8 The diffances flated are fuch as have been

communicated to this office, and fome of them are doubtlefs incorred : on this fabjed the con ractor must inform himfelf; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in

g. The contracts for the routes numbered 92 The contracts for the routes numbered 92 and rot, are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and all the others on the first day of January next

RETURN J MEIGS, Jr. Post Master General Washington City, May 20, 1816.

Public Sale. In pursuance of the last will and testamen

of Augustine Sewell, Sen. late of Anne-Arus

del county, deceafed, and by virtue of an order from the orphans court of faid county, the sub-feriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premif-es, on Thursday the 29th day of August next, if fair, if not the next sair day thereafter, the real efface of faid deceased, being a tract of land containing Three Hundred and Seventy fix and 1-4 Acres. This property is well watered; there is about one hundred acres of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a theiring water.

wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a thriving young apple orchard, with a quantity of other fruit; it is adapted to the growth of clover. On this farm there is a tolerable good dwelling-house, an excellent barn, and other necessary out buildings; it lies high and healthy, and with a small expense might be made a beautiful country seat for any person from Baltimore, who would wish to purchase, as that city can be seen therefrom, being a ditance of fifteen miles, and about three miles from the taveru of Henry M'Goy, on the Annapolis road. Any person withing to view this estate, may see the same on application to Mr. Augustine Sewell, jr living on the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit of six and twelve months; the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good interest from the day of fale; and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good deed will be given by the subscriber. At the fame time and place will be fold, a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hoga, Sheep, &c. &c. The terms of saie, for all sums under twenty dollars the cash will be required, for that and all sums over, a credit of six months will be given, the purchasers giving bonds or notes, with good security, bearing interest from the day of side. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THUMAS WORTHINGTON, jr

July 25.
The Editor of the Federal Gazette
The Editor of the Federal Gazette please insert this advertisement twice a week, till the day of fale, and forward his account to

DEMOCRATIC SKUEKING.

Mr. M'Lean a member of Congress from Ohio in a long letter to one of his constituents, in which he undertakes to assign his reason for voting for the compensation bill, has the following

paragraph:
"Of those who voted against the compensation bill, I shall say nothing further, than, that when a vote was ta ken in the committee of the whole which decided the principle of the bill as much as when the ayes & noes were recorded, there were found but twenty one or two, I think, against the billyet, when their names were recorded the number amounted to near seventy. -Some must have therefore have voted against the bill, not because they be lieved the measure incorrect, nor be cause they believed it would not pass and by voting against it, they partici-pated equally in the benefit, without in curring any of the responsibility. The people can judge of such conduct and appreciate its merits accordingly."

This skulking ought not, and will not save the popularity of the majori-ty According to strict justice, and according to the measure that they meeted out to us on a former occasion, I mean the land tax bill, the compe sation bill is fairly and truly to be charged to the majority. On the octhe bill was reported by a committee of which Mr Madison himself was the chairman, and who, so far from intimating any dissent, gave the bill all the support in his power by speaking as well as voting in favour of it Yet was it exclusively ascribed to the federalists, because they were a majority in Congress, and might have prevented its passage, but did not It was not, then, examined into who voted for, or who agains: it, or who were absent, & it was, in vain stated that Mr Madison was the father of the bill; it was represented to the people as a federal mea-sure, as a sin of the Adams administration; and they so regarded it and act-ed accordingly, withholding their votes from them at the next election. The hue and cry, then raised at the polls, was, turn them out, turn them out, they are unprofitable servants. If this was just then, it must be just now [N. Y. Ev. Post.]

PRESENTMENTS. The Grand Jury of Wilkes county, (Georgia,) at the last term of the Superior Court, amongst other things, made the following presentment :--

We lament, that on this occasion, it becomes (as we humbly conceive) a duty which we owe to ourselves o our fellow-citizens, in our corporate capacity, to express in the most decisive terms, our unqualified disapprobation of a law, recently passed by Congress, to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and dele-

gates from territories. The nation just emerging from the dangers and disasters of a bloody war, a great increase of our national debt, necessarily consequent thereon; our relations with foreign nations, especially England, France and Spain; the general aspect and disposition of the European powers towards us; late slarming embarrassments of our national treasury, did not, in our opinion, warrant an increase of compensation. Nor can we view the change of a per diem compensation, into a permanent & fixed salary, as a measure congenial

with our republican institutions. Without the least exertion of, imagination may be distinctly seen in this measure the strongest features of personal aggrandizement, and we fear political prostitution, which, if suffered to continue unmolested, would quickly engender, hatch and propagate a species of proud, arrogant, and luxuriant aristocrats; no spurious brood; but their own legitimate offspring.

But it has been said by the friends of this measure, that the high price of produce, and the depreciation of money made it necessary to increase the compensation of the members of Congress. It this be true, was it not equally necessary to bestow on the several officers of the general government an additional salary also? Why not for the same reasons (if they were sound) increase the salaries of our ambassadors, judges, and all the other public functionsries? Can any one, however avari-cious he may be, pretend that the loss incurred by the depreciation of money falls exclusively upon our Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress? Wherefore, according to the same mode of reasoning, diminish the wages of the

soldier; or why has the all pit-tance allowed those defents of our country's rights, who has no oravely fought our battles, so al-lantly defended our fire sides, at sacred privileges, and have so am nearly contributed to our national honour and glory, been so long neglecred ?

Does not such conduct, on the part of those in Congress, who yielded their support to this messure, evince a spirit of illiberality, at proaching to a total Went of pa-

detestation.

To say the least of this law, it appears to us a strong evidence of gross indelicacy and selfishness on their part, thus, with an poequal degree of avidity, to snatch at and serve themselves with the loaves and fishes of the nation, to the exclusion of others equally deserving, and perhaps more needy and mo-dest. They surely ought to have been just to others, before they were so exclusively liberal and generous to themselves.

Upon this occasion, we are sorty to observe that although our members in the House of Representatives seem not to have yielded their assent to the passage of the law of which we complain, yet nevertheless, from any information we have been enabled to obtain, we are constrained to say, that we have not seen or heard of any other than a weak and flimsy exertion to prevent its passage; whilst on many other occasions, far less important and interesting to the nation, we have witnessed a brilliant display of words in long laborious and tedious speeches.

In the language of another (have we not reason to fear) that the love of honest fame, predominant in the revolutionary war, is changed into cupidity, disinterestedness'into selfishness, and that the public good is sacrificed to personal views of ama bition. In this disgraceful situation, in our opinion, it becomes the duty of every genuine citizen, every lover of the country, to use his personal exertion for the prosperity of our common country.

We would, therefore, respectfully recommend to our fellow-citizens of Georgia, at our approaching election, to withhold their suffrages from those of our Representatives in ongress, who did not manifest a zeal becoming the occasion, against so obnoxious a measure, by something more than a silent vote or flimsy pretence. We would further respectfully recommend our fellowcirizens, also, to withhold their support from any man as a member of our state legislature, who does not give unequivocal assurance that he will oppose the re-election of any man, who has heretofore given his assent to the passage of the law, now the subject of complaint. And we, furthermore, solicit our Senators and Representatives, composing the next Congress, to use their best endeavours to procure a repeal of the law, to which we allude.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity, to express with the liveliest emotions of gratitude, our high and exalted opinion of the ability, integrity and patriotism displayed by the honourable Mr. Huger of S. C. and the other members of Congress, who zealously opposed the adoption of this little bantling of aristocracy. into the American family; and, also, our great esteem and respect for the disinterestedness of those members of Congress, who refused to accept of their additional compensation, and w regret that we have it not in our power to offer this tribute of respect to but too few upon this occasion.

We return our thanks to his honour, Judge Gresham, for his attention to business, during the present

John B. Lennard, Foreman.

I. Hendley, D. Halladay, ackson, Wm. Kilgore, I. H. Terrel, A. Welborn, J. Favour, jr. J. W. Cooper, H. B. Gibbons, L. H. Echols, L. T. Irwin, I. Callaway. . Henderson, C. Orr. J. Welborn, 1. Hearday Histon.

No hey the Government make La and that it is all derived for and properly belongs to the r the government ate only trustees for the people, to manage their money and other public concerns .-With this knowledge steadily in view, how are we disgusted, & how indignant ought we to be, when we see these very trustees instead of taking proper care of the public money, squandering it away on favourites and flatterers, and leaving uncounted thousands and millions in the hands of worthless, corrupt and irresponsible agents, whilst they are again recurring to the people by taxes to squeeze more money from them to answer the place of that which is thus profligately suffered to be lost to the public use.

We have seen that there is an official list of balances from the Accountant of the Navy Department of more than three years standing of upwards of Two hundred and six-

ty thousand dellars. We have seen that there is an official list handed from the Comptroller of the Treasury of the U. S. of unsettled balances of public money in the hands of Foreign Ministers, Agents, Consuls, Contractors, Paymasters and other Dependents of the administration, to the enormous amount of Two millions one hundred and twenty eight thousand, six hundred and ninety two dollars.

We have also seen an official statement from the same treasury officer of arrearages of internal duties and direct taxes due and which have been neglectfully suffered to remain due ever since the years 1795, and 1798, together with an amount of balances due on the Revenue Books, equal in the whole to One million five hundred and seventy seven thousand and fifty two dol-

We have seen an official statement of the names and the number of these delinquent debtors, on account of the people's money that has been passing through their hands, and we are astonished to find among them the names of the first officers of the government and of those, who are publicly recommended to the people for their confidence, when they are recorded as public

defaulters. We have seen an official list from the same treasury officer of a number of idle, useless officers of the Customs, who are annually receiving salaries from the public mo ney and never perform one atom of service of any sort or kind-who keep no office, who have no business, and from whom government receives neither service or emolument -but these idle officers receive their salaries out of the people's money to the amount of more than Seven thousand dollars a year, and may literally be said to be political pensioners, or hangers on for pay.

We are now to see a little more of this profuse use of the people's money among favourites and dependents-This plan of buying up and retaining political friends at the expence of the people's money.

By an official statement made to the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Dallas, by the Comptroller Mr. Anderson, and by the Secretary laid before Congress last session-The whole amount of the Direct Tax in the year 1814, which-was received by Mr. Madison's Collectors, was One million two hundred and fifty eight thousand five hundred and forty nine dollars, eighty two centsof collection and what was paid into the Treasury, was One million, one hundred and sixty six thousand eight hundred and forty five dollars, therty four cents; which if taken from the amount above of what was received by these collectors, there will be a balance of Ninety one thousand seven hundred and four dollars, forty eight cents, unaccounted for in the hands of these collectors.

Of this tremendous balance, between what the collectors received and what they paid over together with the amount of expences of col-lection-The State of New-Hampshire owes upwards of Five thousand dollars Massachusetss, upwards of Eighteen thousand dollars Vermont, nearly live thousand dollars lars-Tennessee upwards of Three thousand dollars-Georgia about handred—Connecticut, upwards of Three thousand dollars—New York, (the great Democratic state of Go. (the great Democratic state of Go. tors, Agents, &c. let us add a tish of this is, that Mr. Dallas rein 1811.

rolina, upwards of Ten thousand that this army of Pax-Gatherers is some yor other, either in the form dollars. Fennessee, newards of Six wall fed and rationed. And be of Ples or Taxes, or purchases of thousand dollars. The States of it further enacted, That it shall be Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, lawful for the President of the U. South-Carolina, Georgia, Onio and States to apportion and distribute states may owe, we can't tell, but there is a gross balance against the whole of them of upwards of Fifty six thousand dollars. In ten states therefore first nam-

ed, we see the balances of money still due from their Callectors which have been collected from the people, and not paid over, & the whole of the balance amounts to Ninety one thousand and odd dollars-There are in these ten states just about Ninety four Collectors, of course there is nearly a thousand dollars a piece in the hands of these Collectors, collected by them and not paid over, supposing it to be equally divided between them .-

Another thing is worthy of remark, viz: The more democratic the state, the larger the balance, and in those states where democracy means to carry on great exertions to displace federalism, the larger the balance-For example N. York which has been nursed by the administration for many years, her balance is Thirty thousand dollars, nearly one third of all the ten states -Look at Massachusetts, Maryland, N. Carolina, doubtful states, whose balances are about Forty three thousand dollars, more than another third of the whole-Whilst the three federal states of Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Delaware owe only a balance of little above Six thousand altogether -- New-Hampshire and Vermont have both been made democratic, this year, & their balances are considerably upwards of Ten thousand dollars .-Another thing may be remarked, that all these Collectors are pure disciples of Mr. Madison and his creed, War, Embargo, Gun-Boats, Taxes and Conscription.

MORE AND YET MORE DELINQUENCIES.

Of the different Taxes laid by Mr. Madison and the Democratic Congress to wage a War for Sailors Rights and Free Trade which they afterward most ignominiously cut adrift, with some of the American soil and American rights-It | appears by this same official Document of Secretary Dallas presented to Congress, that the whole amount of internal Taxes received by the Collectors in 1814, was Two million and eighty three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, three cents-The whole amount of this paid into the Treasury was, One million, seven hundred and sixty two thousand and three dollars, twenty three cents-and the expences of collection were One hundred and forty eight thousand nine hundred and ninety one dollars, seventy eight cents. Add the amount paid over to the Treasury and the expences of collection together, & this will make One million nine hundred and ten thousand nine bundred and ninety five dollars, one cent-If this be taken from the amount of money collected by Collectors from the people, viz: Two miltion and eighty three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, three cents, the balance will be One hundred and seventy two thousand, two hundred and twenty three dollars, two cents, which has been collected and not paid over, and not allowed in expences of collection. Of this excessive deficiency between collections and payments New-Hampshire is charged with about Thirsetts with nearly Five thousand dollars-Vermont almost Six thousand dollars-Rhode-Island upwards of Six-Connecticut nearly Six thousand dollars-New-York, the great democratic state again, upwards of Fifty thousand dollars-New-Jersey upwards of Four thousand dollars-Pennsylvania, another great democratic state, upwards of Forty eight thousand dollars—Virginia the democratic Mistress, upwards of Seventeen thousand dollars—N. Carolina upwards of Seven thousand dollars-Ohio about thirteen hun-dred dollars-Kentucky upwards of Five thousand dollars-South-Carolina upwards of l'our chousand dol-

Delaware, about thirteen him deed-Maryland, upwards of Fif-teen thousand dollars. North-Ca-Kentucky paid their Taxes out of the state Treasury, and cunningly kept the Tax-Gatherer out of sight of the people; what each of these the execution of the public service it shall appear to him necessary to compensate, in addition to other emoluments, provided no such allowance exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars to one Collector, nor shall be made to any whose emoluments shall amount to One thousand dollars a year.

It will be remembered there are One hundred and eighty seven Collectors in the Union-among whom this additional twenty five thousand dollars is to be divided.

Can any man longer wonder that democracy should flourish when it is so well fed? With such a political, electioneering army at his heels, fed out of the people's money, what administration fears to be turned out? -So long as they can lay Taxes & let their favourites and friends riot on the public money, se long they feel secure-A popular man is bought up in a state or county, and gets his thousands of dollars-He carries his friends all with him at the election, and thus by buying one Mr, Madison's gets perhaps filty voters. -A fine thing this war to get a political army all raised and trained to keep Mr. Madison and his friends in power-Now get them out if you can, they say. An army of Tax Gatherers dependents &c. to electioncer, and an army of soldiers to be sent here & there to vote where they may be wanted and then we may talk of the rights of opinion and the freedom of elections and the blessings of universal suffrage in vain-for they will be empty names.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARY LAND.

The kirelings and office hunters who fabricate falsehoods for the democratic papers, are always endeavouring to make you believe, that the federalists misrepresent the conduct of our rulers. The following extracts taken from the Aurora of Saturday last, must satisfy you, that NO CONFIDENCE can be placed in our present rulers.

The Aurora is a Democratic paper, printed in Philadelphia, and edited by Colonel Duane, who governed the democratic state of Pennsylvania for many years, and has loug had great influence with democrats over the United States,

FOR THE AURORA.

Mr. Duane, We wish you would intimate in your paper the determination of number of those Republicans, who, for twenty years, have never deviated from the principles on which they set out, but who have for six or seven years back refrained from attending ward meetings or town meetings, in consequence of the disgrace which their principles suffered from the abuse and perversion of them, under the corrupt influence of official authority that it is their intention to invite Ward Meetings, for the purpose of selecting men of talents, integrity and respectability to public trusts. A title very expressive is already in use-signifying the political principles of the men, who in 1794, op-posed the British treaty, and condemned the western insurrectionwho were objects of persecution in the reign of terror, and who have without any views to office themselves, alway endeavoured to place the most competent and upright mon in places requiring talents and in-

Permit us to propose that meetings be called in each ward, of Rethat they enter into such measures as are consistent with the rights of election by freemen. Our names are annexed, to be published, or not, as you may think fit-we subscribe our names because you know we are such men as we profess to be.

Three Democrats of the Old School. July 25th, 1816.

The National Register, a paper published at George-Town, C says, "We understand that It. Lowndea is to be Secretary of the

ocines the Salary in Philadelphia iffit October-and Mr. Lowndes enters with the fiscal year, and lives upon his 1500 dollars of congressional stipend.

So Mr. Calboun, after all the promises made him-after all his sacrifices of pre-established principles-after all the hot suppers and flattering things, is left in the lurch; with the treasury cup at his lip, his hopes are dashed by a cooler and phlegmatic rival.

The same paper says-" It is also understood that Mr. R. J. Mergs, post-master general, will retire at the expiration of Mr. Madison's term." We do not believe there is any such understanding. The men who will sustain corruption for a day, will carry it on for a yearand as much longer as public indignation or contempt will permit.

We shall see at the next session of congress, whether the 1500 dollar patriots will take up the report and the evidence of the post-office inquiry; or whether they will enter into sympathies with Bradley & Co.

It appears by letters from Virginia, that the convention at Staunton meets much concealed opposition ; private letters from very emi nent characters, are in circulation. recommending opposition to it ; & this kind of under-hand work has been always more powerful than the world supposes.

The state of Virginia, had it held forth the right of suffrage to free white men, would have had at this time double its present popula-

By the system pursued in Virginia, the bounties of nature have been hoarded and withheld from a great portion of the huntan species, in order that a few families should linger out a life of lazy and unprofitable existence, like the feudal Lords of ancient Europe. The consequence has been, that while other states are marching forward in the social arts, Virginia has presented a relative retrogradation.

A Virginian, who is a great oraor, once said, that he never wished to see one man's house so close to another, that he could hear his neighbour's dog bark at midnight. A state of existence like this would require a world twice as large as that we inhabit; and another world near it to serve it with labourersin order that this world of misanthropists, might reverse the order of nature and put an end to every idea of civil society.

It is said that Mr. Clay, the peaker of Congress, had some ac commodation at the treasury for the balance of his European compensation.

A good understanding between the speaker and the treasury is considered as essential to the movements of the wheels of government in England.

Mr. Pope of Kentucky, who was thrown out of his seat by executive ockeyship in 1811, it appears, from the National Intelligencer, is up as a candidate for congress, in opposition to Mr. Clay.

The error of Mr. Pope, in 1811 was a dependence on the arguments and promises of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Madison.

When Mr. Pope had committed himself on the question of the National Bank, he supposed he would be supported by the executive against the odium which he foresaw would follow-but when the question was lost by the venerable Clinton's vote, Mr. Pope found himself left to bear the " peltings of the pitiless storm" of-popular indignation.

Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, was persuaded that the president was in fayour of the bank proposed by Gallatin in 1811; but when the bill was lost he was assured he was mis-

What must the opinions of Mr. Pope be of the powers that be when he considers the conduct of the executive, on the bank question, in 1791, 1811 and 1816 1 1 when his then colleague, Mr. Clay. obtained a triumph in opposing the bank-and in 1810 seeks for another triumph, over the public understand. ing, in scouting the principles, up-

ter, and the most proffigate in pulic reputation; men, destinate all of moral reputation & talents, he been pushed forward as the instruents of intriguers and the corn agents of power, in the state a general governments.

A combination organized by officers of the general government and the state government, with a fund of corruption, has supersed public right, and debauched pub opinion.

The officers of the general gove ment, and state government, a notoriously rapacious, unprincip and without shame, have appear in the front of those scandalous lations of the rights of free elec

Officers of the general and at rovernments have been seen les ng and co-operating in this soc debauchery, committed in open d

Private cabala composed of th official agents bave undertaken secret management and the act nomination, not only of committ for the selection of candidates, they have forestalled, by pack ward meetings, the selection of the committees, and thereby compo those election committees of the selves.

And by these corrupt means, the corruption of the press throughout the country, they ha degraded liberty, undermined ek tive suffrage, and produced disgr and discontent throughout socie

Such, fellow-citizens, are the pinions expressed by Col. Dua whose devotion to democracy never been doubted; the above ragraphs must satisfy every person that he believes out present rule are unworthy the confidence of t people; and no man in America so well acquainted with their m tives and conduct as Col. Duane.

From a Philadelphia paper. It is remarkable that those pers which are most distinguish for their servility, and indiscrit nate support of every measo which has executive countenant have openly sought to vindicate apologize for the COMPENSAT ON LAW-in fact it is identif with the policy of the administra

To the Editor of the N York Evening Post

At this season of the year wh so many children are afflicted wi complaints arising from an a state of the stomach, and when b lious disorders so generally you will render an essential servi to humanity by making known t following simple remedy; it is every one's power, and has been ten proved efficacious in extre cases of cholick and cholera morbi affording almost instantaneous lief.

Take a good soft cork, and be it thoroughly; when it has cease to blaze, powder it on a plate, parating any little hard partic that may remain. A table spoon of this powder, mixed with molass and water, or any other liquid, a generally be sufficient; but bei absolutely harmless, the dose m be enlarged or repeated at pleason NON MEDICUS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orph court of Anne-Arundel county, the subser-will offer at sale, on Thursday the 19th Au-inst at the late dwelling of Philip Hopk inst at the late dwelling of Philip Hopk deceased, the personal essate of said H kins, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep hogs, household furniture, plantaion attention to the following the form of sale—for all sums above to the dollars, a credit of six months, the purity dollars, a credit of six months, the purity dollars, a credit of six months, the purity of sales and the particles of sales all under that the cash to be paid.

Mary Hopkins. Admir Isaiah B Hopkins.

Notice.

An election will be held on the first M day in September next, in the several elec-districts of Anne-Armidel County, for a Electors to choose the Senate of the State Maryland for the ensuing five yests.

R Welch, of Bra. Steri

August, 8.

Notice is hereby give

Members of the Assemi Thomas Hood, Brice J. Worthington, Jacob Franklin, jun. Charles W. Hanson. SECTORS OF THE SEN JOS ANNE ARUNDEL COUN Charles S. Ridgely, Daniel Murray. FOR PORCHESTER COUNT zekiel Richardson,

Robert Hart. FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S Cancis M. Hail, Edward H. Calvert, FOR PREDERICK John Graham, Major John Gran Roger B. Taney. FOR TALBOT. John Leeds Kerr, FOR CAROLINE. William Potter,

George Reed

FOR KENT.

Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. - FOR CECIL. r. James Scanlan, hases Janney. FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon,

William Hilleary. FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey. Nicholas Stonestreet, FOR ST MARY'S. Raphael Neule, Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERY Richard Grahame, Benjamin Gray, FOR SOMERSET. Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson.

FOR WORCESTER Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams, ton election held on M the following Gentlemen d Directors of the Far d Maryland.

For Annapol's & A. A Man Harris, James Leis W. Barber, St. Ma Alip Steuart, Charles of Lejard Grahame, Calve Inicis M. Hall, Prince-C

What Carroll, Montgo Resed Brooke, Freder Ide T. Mason, Washing Beary Dorsey . Harford mel Moals, Baltimor ctors for the Branch derick Town on Tyler, on M'Pherson enge Baer,

> MATTERING INTE letract of a letter from en the Eastern Shor in this city. " It yields me infinite are you, that our pro

very day, and the mos

mation is continue from every part of the Cacil will most certain creased majorities stionably placed be d'democracy. Great lytaking place in Care adoor friends there federalism will come colours. Permit me, t guidate you, and friends in Annapolis, respects of our succ be state, and to asse every probability

Corroque sa ja ti es from public del me in mind, that ins nothing f ent, the accom ed the intolerable er to the Spen and had laisure of to be doubted

et prolligate in pu ion & talents, he ward as the instr ers and the corre in the state ! nents

on organized by general governm vernment, with age of both for non, has supersed of the general gove

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have been seen lear rating in this soc ommitted in open d als composed of the have undertaken ; ement and the act ot only of committe on of candidates, restalled, by pack , the selection of the and thereby compositions committees of the

se corrupt means, a on of the pres e country, they he rty, undermined el and produced disg nt throughout socie w-citizens, are the essed by Col. Dua ion to democracy oubted; the above t satisfy every perso ves out present rule the confidence of t no man in America ainted with their m nduct as Col. Duane.

Philadelphia paper. parkable that those are most distinguish vility, and indiscrip rt of every measu xecutive countenant sought to vindicate r the COMPENSAT -in fact it is identif licy of the administra

eason of the year wh ildren are afflicted wi arising from an a stomach, and when b ers so generally pro nder an essential servi y by making known t simple remedy; it is

power, and has been

efficacious in extre

of the N York Evening Pate

olick and cholera morbi lmost instantaneous good soft cork, and ba hly; when it has ceas powder it on a plate, s iny little hard particl remain. A table spoon wder, mixed with molass or any other liquid, " be auflicient ; bur bei

harmless, the dose m

d or repeated at pleasur.
NON MEDICUS.

Public Sale.

of an order from the orphical country, the subscribale, on Thursday the aght Audited dwelling of Philip Hopking the personal essure of said Hung of horses, cattle, sheep hold furniture, plantation attention of sale—for all sums above to credit of six months, the purhond with good security, with the day of sale, all under that he punits of paid.

Mary Hopkins, 2 Admit iah B Hopkins. 5

Notice. will be held on the first M

Anne-Arundel, County, for hoose the Senate of the State or the emaing five year.

R Welch, of Bra. Sheri

e is hereby given

and che tod. Besides, of the low re-quired the list to be exhibited the law te violated by withholding it, a step. which would not be ventured upon, but to conceal the most nearlous peculati-

Again. No list that is yet published contains the names and deficiencies of those against whom balances are found due, since January 1813, which was six months after the commencement of the war . By far the greater part of the two hundred and eight millions of dollars, which will have been spent by Mr. Madison before his term is out in March next, has flowed from the treaaury since that period. But as the publie are not allowed to know who got it, and how much of it they have been swindled out of, they are left to mdulge their conjectures only. If such wanton waste and profuse peculation could take place in time of profound peace, when the expenditure is comparatively moderate, whose imagination can figure to him the mountains of corruption besped up in the progress of the war, when more than sixty millions por annum were lavished? The thing speaks for itself in silent eloquence. Yet did those men climb into office by professing rigid economy and strict accountability; and now compare their practice with their promises. Still they call for further blind confidence in them, being as they pretend exclusively entitled to it, as administering the government. This surely is not a democratic maxim; at least we are sure it is not a federal one. When neglect or corruption is discovered in the public servants, good policy and public safety require not only that the unfaithful servant should lose the confidence he has abused, but that he should he removed from office; and such would be the fate of the present pretenders to patriotism, if the nation were not absolutely blinded.

> The National Intelligencer informs us, that old John Adams is a defaur to the amount of more than \$ 12,000 The more is the shame, if it be so. He has been out of office nearly sixteen years ; and in all that time the democratic administration has not thought fit to make him close his account. What could be the reason of this? A very obvious one For two thirds of that period he has openly espoused their cause, and also enlisted his two sons as its champions, and they have een well rewarded for it. This therefore is a very unfortunate example of a federalist being on the list. It is long since Mr. Adams has disowned the very name; but in the abstract, it is surely as criminal to suffer a for ralist to keep public monies from the treasury, as it would be in any other case And pray who is responsible for it? Why truly nobody but those who neglect to make him account.

It is not without a most peculiar regard to her own interest, that Baltimore makes such unheard of exertions to render the state democratic. The obect she has in view is well worth the 5000 dollars per county she sends as BRIDING MONEY into the country. Ever since the senate was democratic she has completely ruled it, by keeping up a very disproportionate number of Baltimoreans as members. And should she now or ever succeed in getting both branches to her liking, she means to strip the small counties of their weight in the legislature, by depriving them of their representatives, or inereasing the number of these sent by herself and the larger of thes. Thus she will be enabled to remove the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimpre, which she anxiously wishes, and has often attempted. From this disant, the accountant of which has grace and danger the state has several times very narrowly escaped, the sen ate having more than once passed a a not had leisure to make it out ! It bill for the purpose of removal. This point once gained, farewell to the Inde pendence of the legislature! Farewell

would elempt every thing, and he will writed to see, for the best interest of the state at large, would be compelled The bloody-handed cabal, which lately rioted in murder, pillage and burglary. would as little regard the liberty of free debate in the legislature, as they have the equally sacred rights of the press. The bribing crew, who have collected & distributed such vast sums of money, would not scruple to assail the integrity of the members. One way or another, they would strive hard to curtail the rights of the other counties of the State; and sooner or later, the matter would end in increasing the advantages the city of Baltimore now exacts from every body that goes there to sell produce. It is easy to see, that instead of recip really giving and receiving nourisment and strength, she would prey upon all, till she devoured every other part of the State Now is the time to guard against this; and it equally concerns the citizens of the State at large, more perticularly the small counties, without regard to mere general politics of federalist or democrat, that this momentous interest of theirs should be secured by frustrat ing the selfish & cunning contrivances of the city of Baltimore to get every thing into her grasp at the new elecduty by throwing out a timely warn-

> Some minute critick of Annapolis is engaged in very claborately stating and reviewing with censura, Gov. Winder's proceedings for its defence against the British. When he is at leisure, we invite him to exercise his acumen upon the defence of Washington against the same enemy and upon the celebrated horse races instituted in memory of it, at a place called Bladensburgh, in which Mr Madison, Mr. Monroe, and other nobles of the court, distinguished themselves with such unfading eclat.

ing, be it noticed or not.

A Blessing of Democracy. bour the bread it has earned."

In a New-Jersey paper of the first of this month, Mr. Madison's tax-gatherers for the 3d and 4th collection districts in that state advertise alist of ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-THREE FARMS and LOTS, WITH THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, to be SOLD for the PAYMENT of the U. STATES TAX. Well may administration be able to replenish the empty purses of its dissolute and prodigal favourites, when it thus seizes upon, and sacrifices the hard earnings of the poor.

" The Kentucky paper before us, con-Democracy daily accumulate."

money? Do you think it is the piti ful state salaries they are thirsting for? None except the most violent admimorable campaigns during the lote

ry, which has been couplied, to equan-der money upon those favourites and great men. I say, the people his taxed heavily, in order to get money, not to pay the poor soldier, but to lead to et a cers—or father to throw away because

it oppears that a vast amount will never be collected. AN UNPAID SOLDIER From the People's Friend. The certificates from Kent, proving the charge upon the democrats, of leducing voters from other counties mid this, for the purpose of destroying the rights of the native citizens, are answered in the People's Advocate, by boldly and roundly asserting, "the authors of these certificates, are er too con-temptible to be known with, or if known, are notorlous for g English born, with British feelings, or Americans with any feelings but those which it is honourable for an American to entertain;" and by endeavouring to excite party feelings of democracy, against a respectable individual of Baltimore. who is charged with being "the principal if not the only person employed in promulgating these certificates." This answer may satisfy the democrats of Baltimore and those of Kent, who are implicated in this secret and insidious attempt, against the rights and liberties

of the people; but the gentlemen who have given these certificates, are too well known here, not to be credited by all candid democrats as well as federal ists; their characters stand upon high ground; their verseity is unimpeachable. If the circumstance of a man being English born, is to discredit him, it is to be expected that the "Advocate," will never again rely upon the testimony of Joseph Gales, Mr. Mudison's printer, and other editors of British origin Among those basely and falsely alledged to be, "too contemptible to be known," is an honourable judge of the Orphans court, and another citizens who has more than once represented the freemen of this county in the legislature, with honour to himself and use . fulness to his country. A third witness is, Major James Mussey, of Queen-Anne's, who distinguished himself, co nobly, during the late war, by leading his gallant, little troop, to attack the enemy, commanded by Sir Sidney Beckwith, in his advance upon Queensmerchant can afford to postpone his purchases. Thus situated, the planter town. He descreed, and received the applause of a grateful country But it or farmer, seduced by false reports of is unnecessary to specify, where all are high prices, by high prices insidiously given or urged by his necessities, hastso respectable and deserving of every confidence. As to the person or perens with his produce to market, & finds sons, who collected these certificates himself, when it is too late, compelled for publication, I beg leave to give the to take for it what a committee of spe-Advocate more correct information culators shall declare to be the current than they have obtained. When the price of the day.

Another combination as odious, as democrats of this county, were defeate ed in their plan of "overthrowing fededestructive of your interests, and the offralism," by the introduction of foreign-

> sted, until the tabics were turned apon them, by the defensive measures of the federalists This unblushing effrontery, caused the federalists to appoint a con mittee, to collect evidence, to place the Lusiness in its true light, and under the direction of this committee, (who are not afraid or ashamed to disclose their names.) these certificates were collect.

ers, they became very clamourous a-

gainst the federalists, and accord them

of the very crime they themselves had

been guilty of, and of which they open-

ed and promulgated.

A Kent County Farmer.

Discouraging to Democracy. A notice was published for two weeks in both the democratic papers of this town, calling a general meeting of the party on Saturday last, and to induce attendance it was stated that "business of importance would be sub-mitted to the neeting." The call was very generally disregarded, not more than 6 or 8 persons from the country attending, to whom with a few choice spirits in town, the management of all this 'important business' was leit. The result of the meeting has convinced the party of their weakness, and effectually damped any Juint hopes of success previously entertained.

[Frederick Town Herald.]

It is stated that the Shakers, influenced by the predictions of a pretended prophet smorg them, are buying up grain to provide against a seven years famine !!!

Take Notice.

The fooleriber will offer at l'ublic Sale. on Friday the aid day of August infiant, it fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at eleven o'clock, at his farm in the Swemp, and near to the Swemp Budge, below Westakiver, in Anne. Arousted county, a large field of Sheet, including a number of luit blood afering ones and rams; also a number of valuable carrie, including work feers and railed cover, some valuable neeses and mules. So: The igens of fale will be, fix meanly cardit, on notes with approved facurity, for all fuens of twenty dollars and unwards, to carry futered train the that of fale; for all sums updes an dollars the cash. Friday the and day of August inflam, it fale,

John C. L'ecms.

millions of dodars ! This is truly wonderful! Yet the very men who tamely submit to this enormous waste that of fals, for all and misapplication of the people's money, are all in an oproar about the late compensation bill, which is comparation.

August 3, 1816.

second Gongressional District. John C. Herbert. Thomas Hood, Brice J. Worthington, Jacob Franklin, jun. Charles W. Hanson, ECTORS OF THE SENATE. Charles S Ridgely, micl Murray. FOR PORCHESTER COUNTY.

Col. Ezokiel Richardson, olert Hart. SOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. uncis M. Hall. Edward H. Calvert, FOR PREDERICK dajor John Graham, Roger B. Taney. FOR TALBOT. ohn Leeds Kerr, Allen Bowie.

FOR CAROLINE. William Potter, George Reed.
FOR WENT.
Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. FOR CECIL. or James Scanlan,

haes Janney. FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, William Hilleary. FOR CHARLES.

Clement Dorsey. Nicholas Stonestreet. FOR ST MARY'S, Raphael Neale,

Col. James Forrest, FOR CALVERY. Richard Grahame, Benjamin Gray,

FOR SOMERSET. Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson. FOR WORCESTER. Ephraim K. Wilson,

Thomas N. Williams. on election held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were electd Directors of the Farmers Bank d Maryland.

For Annapol's & A. A. county.

May P Mercer, Henry Maynadier,

These Harris, James Shaw.

An.C. Magruder, H. H. Chaptan Lets W. Barber. St. Mary's county.

ard Grahame, Calvert county. lates M. Hall, Prince-George's coun-William Carroll, Montgomery county.

Rehard Brooke, Frederick county.

Me T. Mason. Washington county

William M. Mahon. Allegany county.

March Mosks. Baltimore county. Beary Dorsey & Harford county.

tors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town. John Thomas, Thomas Hawkins, Richard Potts, laho Tyler; John M'Pherson longe Baer, lon Grahame, Henry Kemp. Willem Ross,

MATTERING INTELLIGENCE. letract of a letter from a gentleman en the Eastern Shore to his friend

" it yields me infinite pleasure to a are you, that our prospects bughten very day, and the most flattering infemation is continually fouring in from every part of the state. Kent and Carl will most certainly be federal by increased majorities, and Dorchester, bearest and Warcester, are most unif democracy. Great changes are dailything place in Caroline and Talbot; Moor friends there inform us, that federalism will come out with flying com. Permit me, therefores to congalulate you, and the rest of our heads in Annapolis, upon the bright spects of our success generally thro' bi state, and to assure you that there every probability of success in four-

era counties."

Cormons as is the list of balances from public defaulters, it must be one in mind, that the list published cestains nothing from the War Dead the intolerable assurance to write er to the Speaker, saying that he hat to be doubted, that the list is an us one, and would take much remployed than in letting the people counties! By means of their mobs and moral war, how sadly they are plundered their seductions, the Baltimoreans war.

ratio senate, I consider the initi enco-high it must necessarily give to the ity of lightmore in a high degree lermina. The evils consequent upon uch an event are certain and obvious; but the extent of them on man can foresee. In the first place, is il not ore would instantly become the mis-

evident to the meanest capacity that the first act of a democratic legislature would be to aller the system of repre sentation, by giving to the several counties and cities, not a uniform and equal representation, but one proporti-oned to their population. What let me ask you, would be the obvious con-sequence of such a measure; Baltitreas of the state; the Baltimore dy nasty, as absolute as that of Virginia, would govern in endless succession and the freemen of Maryland would sink into the abject vassals of a set of upstart dignitaries. I would ask the people of Calvert, of Caroline, indeed of all the counties, of what value would be their privilege of being re-presented? It would be a more farce. a mockery of privilege, to send delegates to represent you in the legislature, for the forms alone of legislation would remain; the fiat of Baltimore would be absolute, and your county delegates would very soon become the humble registers of Baltimore edicts. Can any man, with the experience of the past before his eyes, suppose for a moment that Baltimore would hesitate to exercise the power thus acquired ? If he does, let him go upon 'Change, let him mix with these children of traffick and contrivance, and he will soon find that there is an almost chiversal combination among them to grasp at every public benefice, to wield every public engine, and to draw all the capital of the state to this one spot, whether it is to be obtained from the public coffers by their importunate de

mands, or to be drawn from the pockets of individuals by their unhallowed associations. If proof of this were wanting, cast your eyes at the Palti more price current, and you will find it more variable than our very variable atmosphere. Is it not evident these changes cannot proceed from the fluctuations of trade? They are undeniably the result of secret combinations, of which the farmer and the planter are the wetims, It is well known to you, that the farmer or the planter in moderate circumstances, is compelled

to dispose of his produce in some reasonable time to meet his necessary de

mands, whilst the tobacco or flouer

spring of the same mot opolizing spirit,

one too which affects you both co. lective

ly and individually, is to be found in that

association, which has declared that eve ry ho shead of tobacco shall be in

spected in the city of Baltimore. The

consequence is, you are compelled to

submit, or you can make no sales;

your county ware-houses are suffered to

go to decay; the revenue arising from

the inspection is taken from your

county and applied to the support of

the city and county of Baltimore; your tobacco is inspected by persons

who are inexperienced, or interested,

and you thus become the tributaries,

the dependents, the slaves of the City

of Baltimore. What think you makes

the citizens of Baltimore sounxious for

the election of a democratic senate?

What makes them so active in their

exertions and so profuse with their

that you can have no relief except from a federal legislature; and it is this that

stimulates them to such unremitting

exertions. Go then and elect a demo-

cratic senate ; let the Bultimore inte-

rest govern, and you will find, to your

cost, when it is too late, that your

grievances are entailed on you from

A Farmer and Planter

From the N Y Courier.

In Tennessee, in Kentucky, and al-most every part of the Union, the poor, but patriotic militis, who supported so

gloriously the toils, the privations and dangers of the war, are constantly and loudly complaining that they can get no pay for their services; when at the

same time, the lordly efficers who com-manded them, have been not only paid, but overpaid to the amount of four

Of Culvert County.

generation to generation.

" A wise and frugal Government shall not take from the mouth of la-

Taxes !

tains an advertisement for the SALE of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE PIECES OF PROPERTY, for non payment of the United States DIRECT TAX. So the blessings of

No. it is an object of higher impor-tance; it is an object, the attainment of which may subsidize you for ever; nistration men, and those beings whose callous hearts never felt an emotion of it is to get in a pliant senate, with which they will fetter and bind you so, sympathy for their suffering and disthat your future struggles shall be im-potent and fruitless. They well know tressed fellow-creatures, can read the above extract from the Philadelphia True American, and not feel indignant at the cupidity which prompted the democrats in Congress to vote themselves the enormous salary of fifteen hundred dollars, almost at the moment when the little farms of many of their fellow-citizens were seized and sold to pay the present extravagantly high taxes, which the prodigality and waste of unprincipled rulers, as much as the public exigencies, have made it necessary to impose upon the country. And this indignation must be increased by the reflection, that it is likely the property which has thus failen a sacrifice to Mr. Madison's tax-gatherers. belonged to the helpless widows and orphane of some of the late brave but unfortunate heroes, who accompanied the gallant general Jackson in his me-

Was spent by Johnny Congress O! And how so gay
They denbled their pay,
And doubled the people's taxes O! There was Clay, the scold, And Johnston the hold,

Who did not shoot Tecumseh, Ot And Ormsbay and bownles, All eager as hounds. On the scent of the loaves and fishes Of

Arrahl by my shoul, it would make your heart leap for grief, to hear the poor soldiers begging for their pay. the widows for their pensions, and the officers for new loans, while all the members are drinking and singing mer-

Twelve dollars a day. Twelve dollars a day's the dandy O! There was Glay in the chair, With his flax-coloured bair
A signing the abills cheerly O!
And sa as the rabble
So louds id gabble,

The audience scarcely could slumber O! It was aye, it was no, "I'was too high, 'Lwas too low-"The ayes will rise !" said the speak-

And quickly arose Two eyes to the nose, And the Salary Bill was carried O !

Yes! by my shoul, they all unanimously disagreed upon every question, except the Salary Bill-Gentlemen, Order! This bill proposes to give us all a salary of fifteen hundred dollars. and myself, three thousand-Shall it pass? Aye! aye! aye! The ayes have it-therefore they all began to sing, Twelve dollars a day,

Twelve dollars a day. Twelve dollars a day's the dandy O!

But och ! by my shoul They all star'd like an owl, When the people all hisa'd their ditty O Said Clay, we're all broke, They den't relish the joke, The devil has got in the rabble O

We have put on their backs A mountain of tax, An army. a Bank, et cetera O ! Which so tamely they bore, That we all could have swore They were perfectly broke to the halter O!

How shall we creep out of this scrape? says one. Says Clay, I will persuade the people that twelve dollars a day is too little to support myself and my wife: Says Hardin-I'll turn the thing off in a joke. Says Ormsbey, I'll beg pardon of my constituents, and promise never to do the like again. " Well done my lads," says Johnson, and so they all began to sing again,

Twelve dollars a day, Twelve dollars a day, Twelve dollars a day's the dandy O

Parcupine's Caricature of the Americans.

From the Virginia Patriot. To show to what friends abroad e are indebted for the degradati on of our national character, a few extracts fron Cobbett, quoted by the Quarterly Review, are here giv-

" Peter Porcupine tells us for instance, of a man who had married a free black woman in the West-Indies, had several children by her; robbed and left her; went to the U. States, married another wife, and with all these blushing honours opon him, was elected to the Senate. - Happy that nation, says Cobbett [speaking of Mat. Lyon] where there is but one step from the con-"Cobbett states it as a notorious fact, that a man imprisoned for an agaault upon his wife was forgotten in one of their cells; and when re-Works Vol. 7, "Another man, for a libel on Jefferson, was suffered to tie in gaol, because, without conviction, bail to such amount was demanded of him to keep the peace as he was not able to procure."-Porenpine's works, vol. 9, p. 318. - Porcupine says that the proceedings of a court were interrupted four slays by the absence of the Chief Justice, who was confined to his Louse, by a black eye given to him he his wife: that in another court the Judge was so drank, that, havhe was led from the bench by two constables, who supported him all the time, and back ugain to his seat. I had this, says the relater, from a gentleman who was a witness of the "In 1795, the wife of a Judge nurried an ostler in Philadelphia. His Honour the Judge, 1798, stept into gaol for a few weeks, to take the benefit of the insulvent act. Here he found she other husband of his wife engaged in a similar persuit, and both came before the court, and

were whitewashed together. This same judge, dering the winter of 1800, being in the lebby of the Sente, sto a one of the members closks. which was afterwards rectainted from off his back, in coming out of a Presbyterian meeting house, where the Senator and Judge hoppened to meet in sympathetic devotion. These facts, says Cobbett, horrid as they may seem, are notorious."
-Porc. vol. 9, page 381. "Once, Cobbett adds, but of curiosity, I caused advertisements of this nature [elopements] to be cut out of ali the papers I received for one month, and to be pasted close under each other. At the end of the month the slip reached from the ceiling to the floor of a room more than ten feet high, and containing 123 advertisements. We did not receive, at most, more than a twentieth part* of the newspapers published in the United States. If a calculation be made from these facts, it will be found that there were about 25 000 divorces. separations & elopements. in a year-a calculation which, I am certain, is very far within bound."-Porc. vol. 9. page 339.

Vulumes of similar falsehoods and misrepresentations has this fellow published against the people of this country, but more particularly against the democrats. Yet most of the democrate hail him as an able assistant in their cause. We will make some exceptions however : the Washington City Gazette, and the Argus and Compiler of this city, & perhaps some other), have, we believe, refused to be honoured among the patrons of his American British Political Register.

" The lie here is evident. There were then less than 200 papers printed: according to which he exchanged with not ten printers.

Walter Cross.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has recently laid in, and will dispose of, on accommodating terms, a small Assortment of Groceries,

at his shop at the corner of Corn-Hill-street; where he likewife continues the Boot and Shoe Making Business.

for the accommodation of those of his friends who have proved themselves punctual in ad-justing their accounts with him. Annapolis, August 1.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the relidence of the lubscriber living on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, and about eight miles from the latter place, on the first day of May last, two COWS, the one a large red Cow, with white spots on her flank and thigh; the other mottled with sawed horns, the had a bell on when the went away.

A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will give information to the subferiber fo that the may recover them.

2 August ift. Anne Sprigg.

NOTICE.

The fubicriber withes to hire by the year TWO NEGRO WE MEN, one a wash woges will be given.

City Hotel, Annapolis, Aug. 1.

Proposals for Publishing,

FAMILIAR, PLAIN AND EASY EXPLANATION OF THE

LAWS OF WILLS AND CODI CILS.

AND OF THE LAWS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

And also the Rules whereby Estates, both Real and Personal, Descend & are to be Distributed, in case no Will be made. With Instructions to every one to make his own Will; the necessary Form for that purpose; and the Forms of other Instruments relative to the Estates of Deceased Persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of Law Words or Terms.

The original work whence this Compilation is derived, was, as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are anacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, and who wish to be instructed how to act, without being under the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hund, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of extreme necessiry, when every moment is precious and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed, may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in counsaion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated there-in that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of de-

ceased persons.

Conditions of this work. Price, in boards, dolls. 2 do. Subscriptions received at this Office and Mr. O. Shaws Book Store.

George & John Barber, Respectably inform their friends and the public, that the new Schnoner General Jackson, Gapt. Spencer, is kept for the purpose of carrying Tobacco. Wheat, ic, and offer freights, to any part of the Chetapra's Bay. All orders addressed to them, or the Captain on board, will be strictly complied with.

G. & J. B. take this opportunity of again repeating, that they do not hold direnselves responsible for the loss of any letters which may be put on board their Fackets, but every attention in their power, will be paid to the delivery of all such committed to their charge.

August 1.

NOTICE,

The Tabscriber of Anne-Arundel county having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration or the personal estate of John Weems, of Richd. late of Baltimore county, deceased, requests all those having claims against said estate to bring them forward legally, anthenticated, on or before the toth day of September next, ensuing, or they may otherwise by law be ex-cluded from all benefit of the faid colate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this thir-tieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fixteen.

Solomon Norman. Aug 1.

Anne-Arundel County, ss. This is to certify, that on the tenth day of July 1816. George Craggs, of faid county, brought before me one of the juftices of the peace for the county aforefaid, a bright bay Mare, which he alledged had been taken up by him in the act of trefpaffing on his enclosures; the pach, trots and canters, nearly fifteen hands high five or fix years old, a black these down her back, a small flar in her forehead, flood all roune and appears to have the mark of a collar. Given under my hand and feal this date above writen. mark of a collar.
feal this date above writen.
About Linthicum.

The owner is defired to come, prove proper ty, pay charges, and take her away.

George Craggs.
July 15, 1846.

Mrs. Whittington,

Having rented the well known Establish ment in Church-street, near elle Stadt house formerly occupied by Mrs Meria Davidson respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Boarding-house, & that every exertion will be made to render its character as respectable as when under the superintendance of that Lady The situation of this property being so well known, it will suffice to observe, that it is in a central part of the City, and near the Stadt-house, which renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with board by the day, week, month, or year.

State of Maryland, sc. Ann Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of Anderson Warsield administrator de bonis on with the will amead, of Richard Higgins, late of A.

A. 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 fame he published once in each week for the space of he successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Goesaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to vive Notice.

That the fubfcriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the outlans cour of A. A. County, in Maryland, leavers of administration, de bonis non with the will annexed on the perfonal estate of Eichard Higgins, late of A. A. County, deceased. All perions having claims against the said deceased, are acrety warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of Dehe fubfcriber, at or before the comber next, they may otherwise by law be ex-cluded from all benefit of faid effice. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816. Anderson Warfield, Admr. De Bonis Non W. A

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, living in Ann-Arundel county, on the 4th day of June, A Negro Man,

Named HARRY ALUE, about twenty six years old; about five feet five or six inches high; when spoken to, he is rather aukward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teeth, has very thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large scar on one of his arms. It is probable he will change his name He took with him two pair of oznaburg trowsers, and two shirts of the same, one blace cost, an old fur hat, one blue roundabout jacket and trowsers. I will give forty dollars if taken in Baltimore county, or twenty five if taken in Baltimore county, or twenty five if taken in Anne-Arundei county, and all reasonable expences, if the borne to the President Farm, with n a half a mile of Annapolis; or the above reward if lodged in jail,

John Mathews. June 17.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1810.

On application by petrtion of John Gaither and Edward Gaither, administrators of Many Garcura, late of Arims Arandel county decased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their chains against the said deceased, 2 that the same be published once in each week, for the space of aix successive weeks in the Maryland Gazene and Political Intelligencer.

John Oussaway, Reg. Wells.

This is to rive Milice.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, but, obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel rounty, in Maryland, letters of Anne-Arundel rounty, in Maryland, letters of Anne-Arundel county, decrased. All-persons having claims against the said decreased, are hereby warned to rabibit the same with the vouchers thereod to the subscribers, as or before the twenty-fiftheiry of December next, they may otherwise by two excluded from all beight of the said usure. Given under our bands this 25th day of lane, 18th.

John Gaether.

Edward Gaether.

ch di Haracas d MATHAN BUTTON

from the country are punctually attended to.—
He has a second hadred GIG in complete topair, well calculated for the in the country,
which he will dispose of an accommedating
terms. Persons wanting work done in his
lines will find it to their accountage to give bim

Annapolis, June 27.

State of Maryland, sc. Arundel County, Orphans Court.

-June 26, 1816. On application by petition of John Gaither & Edward Gaither, executors of Sally Gaither, late of Arms Arundel county, deceased, it is needered that they give the notice required by law for breditors as exhibit their claims against the faul deceased, and that the fame be published once in each week, for the space of fix successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to give Notice, That the subscribers of a nne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personn estate of Sally Galther, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims a null the said deceased, are hereby warned to easibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from at or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of faid effate. Given under our hands this 25th day of June, 1816. John Gaither, Edward Gaither,

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County. Orphans Court,

July 6, 1816. On application by petition of Elizabeth Wells and Benjamin Wells, jun executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Wells, fen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County. This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel com ty, hath obtained from the Orphana Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, leaters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Wells, fen late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warnted to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the sixth day of January next, they may other wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this

6th day of July, 1816.

Elizabeth Wells, S Executors.

July 11.

6*.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, will be exputed to public fale. at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thurf-day the 15th day of August next, if fair, if

not the next fair day thereafter.
A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, called Mathe's Seat, containing 244 acres, more or lefs, lying near Friendship in Anne Arundel county, whereon David Weems now resides. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further defcription of this property, as it is prefumed those who wiw to purchase will viest the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 15 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchase money to be paid on the day of fale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on the ratification of the fale and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Truffee.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne-Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complection; had on when he abscond ed a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had othes cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and saveral sisters residing either and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely, Annapolis, April 1, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby for warned harbouring said negro at their peril. peril. D. R. The ditors of the Federal Repulican, Frederick-Town Herald and National intelligencer, will insert the above once aweek for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Glover and West

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced business in the stop formerly occupied by Mr. George Wella, and opposite the city cavers, Church street, where they offer for sale, and intend keeping an affortnment of Brings and Medicines, Confectiona-

Which they will dispute of on reasonable terms. Physicians and others, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

July 25:

and on tuch pay or a and on turn the truffee a deed regularly ing all the right tale, and morrgageor, and of the heirs of

H. H. Chapman, T 4, 1815, George & John Barbe Have just received a supply of Summer Hals,

New-England Shoes, Herrings & Shad, Oils & Paints, And a fresh supply of Cor

Which they offer for sale on it June 27.

Chancery Sale.

By wirtue of a decree of the Chancery Coe Maryland, the inbicriber will expole in lic fale, at Hunter's tavern, in the ci-Annapolis, on Thurfday the 15th day August next, if fair, if not, the next

day thereafter. THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WILL decrafed, on the head of South River, in Arundel county, confilling of part of a 7 of Land, called " Linthicum" Water of Land, called Linthicum's Water Trad called Darkness converted into Le and part of a Trad called Hammo Right," containing in the whole about acres. This land is about 11 miles from acres. This land is about 11 miles from napolits, and 25 from Baltimore—the forvery good and adapted to growth of uses wheat, rye, and Indian com. There is this land an excellent meadow, which maconfiderably enlarged and improved at a viriling expenie—the whole undergood for ing. The Buildings are a dwelling in Birchen, a tobacco-hoole, almost next, co house and flable. Any person eithing view the premises, will please apply to Caleb White, living thereon, hale to co mence at 12 o'clock. mence at 12 o'cleck

Terms of Sale.

The prechaser to give bond with special fecurity, for shyment of the perchase new within swelve months from the day of a with interest thereon. On the ratification the fale, and on payment of the stole; chale money, the fubficiber is authorized give a deed,

Poffeillon of the above property not to give usual the of of December nest,

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the By virtue of a decree of the Hours Chancellor of Maryland, the functor we expose to public fale on Taefday to 6th de of August near, if fair, if not the neath of August next, if fair, if not the next is day thereafter, pair of that track or pacel land lying on South River, in Anne-Armo county, colled "White Hall," containing a hundred and fifty acrea. The improvement are, an excellent new-dweening-house, a just our itobacco-house, uppearsy out-houses, as a thriving young orthod. Further information of this property day be obtained on appration to Mr. Johnsmith, who resides on Terms of fale—There we mantle credit will given for the purchase wor ey, on the packaler giving bond with approved security for the payment of the same with interest therefrom the say of sale. The subscriber wigive a good and suscent deed for the purchase out the payment of the whole of the purchase out the payment of the whole of the purchase out the payment of the whole of the purchase money. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, as

Benjamin Pindle, Trustes.

Dissolution of Partnership. The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crutchley & Philips is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Persons having claims agains said firm, als requested to call on los seph Crutchles for settlement, & thou indebted are also called upon for the payment of their blances, by Theeph Crutchley.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

Warfield & Ridgely,

Have Just received, and offer for sale, a variety
of British, French. India & German goods
of the latest importations, porchased on
yeasonable terms, consisting of
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, British &
Isdia Nankeen, White & Coloured Marsellia
Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Color
ed Jeans, Bombazetts assorted, Canton & Isdia Crapes, Jaconer and Cambric Marin,
Fracy, Figured and Striped to, Londo India Mul Mul and Book do Ladias association
men's Black and White Silk Hose, sio. do.
White and Black Costop do. 6 4 74 act 4.
Silk and Merino Burdered Shawls, Black Florentine vesting, Florence, Scholmys and paid
Silksaszorted, Ribbons, Oloves, Handlertheri
and Fans, 7-8 & 4 4 Irish Linen, 5 4 Shiring
and Sheeting Cottons, 3-4 7-8 a 4 5-4 India
and Domestic Checks, Chintz, Calicoer and
Dimittes, White and Brown Ticklenburgs,
Brown Burtage, Handans.

Also a good selection of

1.1VERPOOL & QUEENS WARE,
as, blew use a general assortment of

Markware and Greeness Brimshop, Republic, Hoes, Grass, Grand Brimshop, Spaces, Hesp Hooks, Taythe Stones, At-

All of which will be sold on accommedating terms—chose seighing to buy cheep bargains may do so, by plying them a call.

JONAS GREEN,

Three Dollars per A

PROPOSALS e carrying Mails of the Estar, on the following Pos oll the city of that all the city of S

IN MARYLAND. From Georgetown, by Vansville, M'Coy's and E Tallimore, every day, 42 m Lave Baltimore every day adarsive at Washington L Georgetown by 2 k m wington city at 6 A M, a nore by 2 P M.

From Easton, by Hillebe Brics, once a week. Lare Easton every Wednes reyll am. Leave Freder Triby by 8 P M.
R From Elleton, by Swa W Roads, Georgetown

Letown, Sadier's, Beaver Le Bridges, to Greensboro at 75, miles. Lure Elkton every Tues interactive at Greenshore
hybrio a M. Leave G
y Wednesday at 2 r M. a
Enten on Thursday by 6 H. From Baltimore, by Castertown, twice a week Leave Baltimore every M May at5 A M, and arrive s ary Tuesday and Saturd

D. From Harford, to Belinve Belair every Tu Hby 9 a M. Leave Har and arrive at Bel air by II. From Baltimore to Ma wook

Lese Baltimore every 3 ar at 5 a st, and arri his 3 rst. Leave Annually and Saturday at the strong Baltimore by 3 rst. E From Baltimore, to

ave Baltimore every Han and arrive of Queenston rus a m, and arrive at

Denten, to Milford an and arrive at Milfor

Want Leave Milfor M2 r s, and arrive a Marday by 6 r st.

3. From Baltimore,

3. From Baltimore,

3. Mills, Poplartown,

3. Sarket, to Frederick

1. Sarket, 46 miles. a Balumore every S

y and Thursday at 3 A
Fridericktown by 1 1-2
Fridericktown by 8 1
Fridericktown by 1 1-2
Fridericktown ione a week, 31 mile lare Ancapolis every a marrive at Centre in Centrelle every a sadarrive at Anna a sadarrive at Anna a sadarrive at Anna

From Washington Washington Annapolis, to Annapolis, to canapolis to allow the service of th

From Cambridge Co. Whitehaven, a M. Roads, Sn. Subury and W. Co. S. Subury and W. Co. S. Subury at Santridge ev. S. Subury at Santridge Co. S. Subury at San

PRINTED AND PURLISHED

JONAS GREEN, MUSCE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Me Three Dollars per Annum

PROPOSALS carrying Mails of the United on the following Post Roads, at is received at the General Post offer, in the city of Washington,

John Barbo

crived a supply of

agland Shoes,

supply of Co

fer for sale on

cery Sale.

rea of the Chaucry Consideriber will expose to

Thursday the 15th day

OF FRANCIS WHI

end of South River, in A

outiling of part of a ?

knels converted into Le

is about 11 miles from

from Baltimora-the K

Indian corn. There h

lent meadow, which made and improved at a with the whole undergood feelings are a dwoling be o-hools, almost new, co-

Any person withing s, will pl ase apply to a ing thereon, hale to co

to give bond with appro-ment of elle purchase mos-ouths from the day of a eon. On the rasilication

payment of the oscie; fubficriber is authorised

S GASSAWAY, Trial

ncery Sale.

a decree of the h

if fair, if not t

laryland, the fullicator a

or of that trace or panel in the River, in Anne-Arms White H2II containing to

fer, upper any outsheaders, and orthogon. Further informatry gay be obtained on applications, who refides en in process of the process of the

full cient deed for the progen

jamin Pindle, Trustee.

on of Partnership.

having claims agains requested to call en lo for settlement, & thes less called upon for the

eir blances, by

Joseph Crutchley.

ding, July 25, 34

rehip heretofore exis of Crutchley & Philipsolved, by mutual con

of the whole of the pa

ing thereon.

rms of Sale.

& Shad,

Hals,

Paints,

IN MARYLAND. From Georgetown, by Bladens, Vansville, M'Coy's and Elk Ridge, more, every day, 42 miles. law Baltimore every day at 5 a sadarawe, at Washington by 1 h m. Leave sereiown every day at 5 a m, and aconton city at 6 A M, and arrive

From Easton, by Hillsboro', Den-Greensboro' and Whitely burg, to Marica, once a week. Late Easton every Wednesday at 3 Will an. Leave Frederica every

anday at 2 r M, and arrive at Easton Friday by B P M. It From Elkton, by Swanton, Ce-

W Koads, Georgetown K Roads, Bridges, to Greensboro', once a

in 15, miles.

Lore Elkton every Tuesday at 6
sustairrive at Greensboro' on Wedsayby 10 a M. Leave Greensboro' Wednesday at 2 r M, and arrive Pitton on Thursday by 6 P.M.

From Baltimore, by Rockhall,
Costertown, twice a week, 37 miles. are Baltimore every Monday and May ato A M, and arrive at Chester my Toesday and Saturday, at 5 A and arrive at Baltimore by 6 F M.

towe Belair every Tuesday and circley at 7 a M., and arrive at Har Hayfan. Leave Harford at 10 a and arrive at Bel air by 1 P M. II. From Baltimore to Annapolis,

Ma wook lese Baltimore every Monday and hip 3 r M. Leave Annapolis every why and Saturday at 5 a m, and must Baltimore by 3 r m.

E From Baltimore, to Queenston

have Baltimore every Wednesday In and arrive at Queenston by It Leave Queenston every Tues-rus and arrive at Baltimore

E From Queenston, by Hillsboro's Denten, to Milford, D. once a

Less Queenston every Thursdawat
12 and arrive at Milford on Friday
10 a.g. Leave Milford every Fri-

Marday by 6 r st.

M. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and market, to Fredericktown, thrice

ek, 46 miles. is Belumore every Sunday, Tues. and Thursday at 3 A M, and arrive

Fronckiows by 1 1 2 r st. Leave between every Monday, Wedsty and Friday at 10 1 2 r st, and are at Salamore by 8 r st.

Light Annapolis, by Broad Creek, at blasd and Queenston, to Centreonce a week, 31 miles.

Lare Annapolis every Tuesday at 6 and arrive at Centreville by 0 r m. are Centreville every Wednesday fit is, and arrive at Annapolis by 8 r m. A From Washington city, by Up Barlboro, Queen Ann and Quinn's my to Annapolis, three times a

Law Washington every Monday. Estaly and Friday at 6 a M. and med Annapolis by 6 F M. Leave like every Tuesday. Thursday at 6 a M. and arrive at

alords at 6 a M, and arrive at himsten by 6 r M.

From Annapolis, by Haddaway's, licinstand Easton, to Cambridge, at a west, 61 miles.

The Annapolis every Tuesday and addy at a M, arrive at Easton at the management of the manag

abide by 0 v m. Leave Cambridge by Welheaday and Sunday at 5 A core at Easton by 0 A M. and at a collect Thursday and Monday

I keen Cambridge, by Vienna, the Whitchaven, Princess Ann. In Monthaven, Princess Ann. In Monthaven, Snowhill, Princess Substree and Vienna, to Cambridge every Sunday at 6 and street at Snowhill every Tuestand and arrive at Cambridge every Sunday at Cambridge every Sunday at 6 and arrive at Cambridge every Sunday at Cambridge ev

notown and Calvert c. h! to St. Leopards, once a week, 71 miles. Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 a M, & arrive at St. Leonards by a M. Leave St. Loonards every Tues-day at 4 A M, and arrive at Queen Annes by 8 p M.

90. From Upper Marlhoro', by Not. tingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Char-lottehall, to Chaptico, once a week, 46

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 r m, and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by 2 r m. Leave Chaptico every Tuesday at 3 r m, and arrive at Upper Marlboro on Wednesday by 6

91 From Upper Marlboro' to Ma-

gruder's taveru Leave Upper Marlboro' every Mon day at I P M. and arrive at Magruder's Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Up

per Mariboro' by noon. Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allensfresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St Innigoes, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to

the Ridge, 97 miles. . Leave Washington every Wednes-day and Saturday at 4 A M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P M. Leave Leonard town on Sunday at 3 P M, and arrive

at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A M. Leave Leonardtown on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A M; and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesdry and Friday by ?

93. From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week

22 miles. Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A M, and arrive at Nanjemoy by and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P M. 94. From Washington city, by Simp. sonville, Colesville, Brookville, Triadelphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

W. From Harford, to Bel-air, twice at Leave Washington weery Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Newmarket by 6 P M. Leave Newmarket every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 7 P M.

95. From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Mid dlebrook, Clarksburg and Hiatstown to Fredericktown, three times a week

43 miles Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 1 P M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A M, and

arrive at Washington by to P M.

96. From Montgomery c. h. by
Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29

miles. Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Montgomery c. h, by 11 A M. Leave Montgomery c. h. every Thursday at 1 P M, and arrive

at Leesburg by 8 P M. 97. From Fredericktown, by Three Springe, to Leesburg, once a week, 25

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A M. Leave Fredericktown at 1 P M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M. 98. From Fredericktown, by New town. Petersville, Fiarper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a

week, 41 miles. Leave Fredericktown every Wednesday and Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Saturday by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday and Sa-

turday by 9 A M. 99. From Fredericktown, by Liber ty, Union Bridge and Union T, to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Westminster every Priday at A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 P M Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Westminster ou Saturday by 2 P M.

100. From Frederick town, by Woodsboro', Taneyton, Petersburg and Hanover, to York, once a week, 69 miles. Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at York on Friday by 0 A M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 P M.

10t. From Fredericktown, by Mid-dletown, Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connelstown, thrice a week, 53 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 9 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at M'Connelstown by 11 A M. Leave M'Connelstown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 P M. Leave itagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at Fradericktown by 10 AM.

102. From Wastminster, by Union town, Middlebury, Graccham, Mecha-Leave Fredericktown every Sunday,

icstown and Cavatasen, to Hugerstown, once a week, 42 miles.

Leave Westminster svery Wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Hagers town by 7 P M. Leave Hisporatown every Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Westminster by 8 P.M.

103 From Hagerstown, by Green-castle, to Chambersburg, three times a

Leave Hagerstown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Chambersburg by noon. Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon, and arrive

at Hagerstown by 7 P M.

104. From Williamsport, by Sharps-burg, to Shepherdstown, Va. once a week, 15 miles.

Leave Williamsport at SP M, and arrive at Shepherdstown by S P M. Leave Shepherdstown every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Williamsport by 2P M.

105. From Hagerstown, by Williams-port, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Old-town, Cumberland, thence by Smyth's Stand and the national road, to Union,

Pa. once a week, 162 miles. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P M, arrive at Cumberland on Saturday by 9 A M, leave at A M, and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 6 P.M. Leave Union every Monday at 6 A.M. arrive at Cumberland on Fuesday by 2 P M, leave at 3 P M, and ar-

rive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A M. 106. From Washington city to A

lexandria, 6 miles, every day. Leave Washington every day at 2 P M, and arrive at Alexandria by 3 F M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4

A M, and arrive at Washington by 5

NOTES. t. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continu-ance of the contract, he previously flips lating an adequate compensation for an extra expence that may be occasioned thereby 2 Fifteen minutes fluff be allowed for open ing and clofing the mail, at all offices where

no particular time is specified. 3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoid able accidents excepted) in arriving after the time preferibed in any contract, the contractor age until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for fuch depending mail lofe, a trip, a forfeiture of double the a mount allowed for carrying the mall one trig pear that the delay was occasioned by unavoid be accident: in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeitte

and retained. 4. Perious making propofals are defined to frate their prices by the year. Those who con trafe will receive their pay quarterly—in the mooths of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each

quarter. 5. No other than a free white person thall be

uployed to convey the mail. 6. Where the propoler intends to convey the mail in the body of a flago carriage, he is

defired to flate it in his proposals.

7. The Post Master General referves to him-fell the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which a mounts to the Jols of a trip.

8. The diflances flated are fuch as have been communicated to this office, and fone of them are doubtlefs incorrect: on this fubjed the contraftor mult inform himfelf; do alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in

this respect.

9. The contracts for the routes numbered 02 and 101, are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and all the others on the

GENERAL POST-OFFIDE,

Washington City, May 20, 1816.

Public Sale.

In purfuance of the last will and testament of Augustine Sewell, Sen, late of Anne-Arun-del county, deceased, and by virtue of an order del county, deceafed, and by virtue of an order from the orphans court of faid county, the fub-feriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premaies, on Thursday the 29th day of August next if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real efface of faid deceafed, being a trace of land containing. There Hundred, and Seventy fix and 1-4 Acres. This property is well watered; there is about one hundred acres of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a thriving young apple orchard, with a quantity of other fruit; it is adapted to the growth of clover. On this farm there is a tolerable good dwelling-house, an excellent barn, and other necessary out buildings; it lies high and healthy, and with a small expense might be made if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the beceffury our buildings; it lies high and healthy, and with a finall expense might be made a beautiful country feat for any perion from Haltimore, who would wish to purchase, as that city can be feen therefrom, being a distance of fitteen miles, and about three miles from the tavern of Henry M'Coy, on the Annapolis road. Any perfor withing to view this effate, may fee the fame on apparentant to Mr. Augustine Sewell, jr fiving on the piemises. The terms of fale will be a credited for and twelve months; the purchaser giving miles The terms of the will be a credit of fix and twelve months; the purchaler giving bond, with good and fufficient fecurity, bearing interest from the day of tale; and when the whole of the purchale money is paid, a good deed will be given by the subferiber. At the fame time and place will be fold, a part of the perfond estate of faid deceased, consisting of Carde, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c. The terms of faic, for all firm under twenty dollars the cash will be required, for that and all forms over, a credit of fix months will be given, the purchasers giving bonds or notes, with good, accurity, bearing interest from the day of tale. The tale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, jr.

Inly 25.
The Editorol the Federal Coacces will please insert this advertisement twice, a week, till the day of fale, and forward big account of this office for collection. this office for collection.

From the Reopie's Monitor. FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

A deep and dangerous conspicacy is ploting against you; Your rights. your liberties, your fortunes and your homes are in danger. It is therefore that we say to you

AWAKE! AWAKE! It is a thing deeply to be deplored, that just on the eve of an election, the influence of party spirit should be so predominant, as to render usen incapable of judging fairly of the views, the arguments or the admonitions of those who think differently from themselves

on political topics.
This must be owing to that ardency of feeling which political discussion is so apt to excite, as well as to the icritations daily experienced from those severe, sarcastic and personal attacks which appear in the public prints. - With these however we have nothing

to do, nor can we consent at this time and upon this occasion, when the ultimate fate of the people and of the state of Maryland is to be decided on, to make any other appeal than to the calm, reflecting good sense of the peo-ple.—Should we address curselves to your passions, we might mislead you, and tempt you to do that which your cooler judgment might condemn-Nor would we be willing to treat OUR OWN CAUSE so unworthily, as to risk it upon the precarious chances of the human passions. It is to the common sense, the plain reason and the sober reflections of men that we adbe judged, and as we mean conscientiously to discharge our duty to the people with seriousness, fidelity and troth, we pledge our honour for the veracity of our statement, and put ourselves beconclusions !

The ELECTION of ELECTORS for STATE SENATORS approaches -It is near at hand-It is with a view to induce you to judge rightly on that occasion that we now address you; for, upon the character of those Senators depend the WELFARE and PROS-PERITY of MARYLAND and the PEOPLE. We disguise nothing-Our object is

in truth to influence your votes fellow citizens, by a manly, open and candid address to your understandings, not by dattery, or fraud, or intrigue, or corruption. We wish you to vote for the FEDERAL CANDIDATES for E LECTORS in your respective counties, whose names have long been pub-lished to the world, and whose character for intelligence, integrity, and at-CAN SYSTEM, as exemplified in our Constitution, is of the highest grade.

The great political contest which has for years animated every man in the state is well understood by you-You have each been a partaker in the conflict, and are now called upon by the provisions of the Constitution, again inlividually to exercise your rights as freemen in the choice of FEDERAL or DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS, as your own judgment shall prescribe to you. Before this important choice is made, permit us to lay before you some of the projects of the DEMOCITATIC

In consequence of the very nearly equal divisions of parties in many of the counties in this state, it is determined out by the Democratic party, and has been boldly and openly avowed by them and their newspapers, that if a majority of the Electors of the next Senate are Democratic (by which means the whole Senate will be rendered Democratic) That, for the purpose of maintaining themselves in power, they mean directly to change the system of Representation as it now exists tem of Representation as it now exists in Maryland, and instead of keeping each county upon a fair equality as heretafore, that they will make the representation of the State, a representation according to numbers; hy which means they will give to the City of Baltimore, already holding too much influence over the Agricultural and Mechanical interest of the State, an IN-CREASED INFLUENCE, EQUAL TO ABOUT EIGHT TIMES AS MUCH MORE AS SHE NOW

Baltimore already sends Two Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and each county sends Four. Of this the Democratic party complain and say. "What! Shall the little counties of CALVERT, KENT. TALBOT. "CAROLINE and SQUERRET, send more Delegates to the General Assembly than the GREAT CITY of BALTI-MORE? Surely not. Baltimore has four or five times as much popula-"tion as either of those counties, and yet she sends but two Delegates whilst each of those counties sends four-What a hardship upon Balti more! What wonderful injustice!" This Fellow Citizens is the complaint

and the intended remedy is now dis-closed to you. It is for you to say, PRURIES of MARYLAND, whether you will have the Constitution of the State

altered and an Licremed Representa-tion gives to the Utty of Baltimore and thereby an INCREASED COS TROUL over the State; or whether the presents to the papertin you wish to preserve to the respective counties their RIGHTFUL REPRE-SENTATION and INFLUENCE, as now ordered by the Consideration in its present form. The hope of the Baltimoreans and of their active friends in the counties is, that they will be enabled to make this matter a Parly Question, for then they think, if the Democratic party succeeds at the fier election, that they will carry the mea sure right or wrong. Our object is the very reverse of this - It is sincere-ly and honestly our wish to lay oside party feelings and party considera-tions, and to appeal to epery man as a Free, honest, fair minded estizen, whe-ther or not be believes it will be for the benefit of the people and of the State of Maryland, to give the great commercial city of Bultimere a very increased influence and control over the Farming and Mechanical interest of the

Do not suppose that we have any antipathy to Baltimore, or that we har-bour any desire to injure her. This is certainly not the case. We are free to own that the active part taken by Baltim rain holping to plunge as in to the late disastrous difficulties and miserable war from which we have but just escaped, together with the shocking proceedings of the mob in their nefarions and horrible attempt to destroy the FREEDOM of the PRESS, the right of opinion, and the free expresupon our minds, and during the period or those proceedings, did create in our bosoms a most indignant sensation-It is true that we were roused to a high state of exasperation on those occasions. and that we did participate in the publie sentiment of horror, reprobation and disgust, the sensation of which was then, is now, and ever will be, the dis-tinguished criterion between the friends of order, liberty, and constitutional LAW, and the violators of the public peace, the assassins of helpless victims, the destroyers of domestic quiet, and the insolent contemners of personal privileges. All this we candidly avow, and we say further, that those instances of impolicy, insubordination and terror have left a deep and lasting impression upon our understandings, that such a city as Baltimore, composed, almost entirely of every description of foreigners, both good and bad, and having such an inmense poj ulation who are so immediately" dependent upon the leading men of the city for their support as to be in a great degree divested of all independence of sentiment, and to be subservient to their will ought not to have any controll over the Independent, inindustrious, native freetorn Farmers of the respective counties; but that she should be admitted to a fair participation in the Legislative Councils, upon the principle she now is, which experience has satisfactorily proved to have been amply sufficient for her wealth, her growth, her population and her general welfare

So far from entertaining any hostillty against Baltimore, our interest, and our feelings compel us to wish her well as the great and enterprising emporium of the State, and we are willing to do any thing to promote her welfare which will not injure and depress that of the people and the State. Then must necessarily be a reciprocal interest between Baltimore and the State at large; it is wisdom, it is our duty to strengthen and promote this, that each may be auxiliary to the other-But in political gradation and power, the City must yield to the Country, and the Country party must maintain that supremacy in the State, or all is gone.

Commercial Cities have no business

with political power, over any other part of the , Community-It is enough for them that the State within which they exist, should cherish and take care of them, by affording every necessary nid for the objects of their business, and for the establishment of a correct system of internal police. Commercial Cities should rather be made to depend on the landed, labouring interests of the State, than to controul it-They should be the children of the State, not its masters and directors. Who com-

. There is this difference between the poorer and labouring class of men in towns and in the country. In town they depend for their daily bread upon the daily employment that may be given to them, and they have no other choice and no other means. In the country they are employed by the month, but most commonly by the year, of course are more permanently fixed, and they have a choice of occupations and more easy means of brailhead. Nothing is better understood than that independence of rentiment depends very nitch upon independence of situation. It is, therefore the people of the country are more independent than those of the

By labouring men, we do not mean mechanics.

eld & Ridgely,

V GOODS.

ed, and offer for sale, a variety neb. India & German goods importations, purchased on this and Cassimeres, British & White & Coloured Marseilles Florentines, White & Coloured reserve asserved. Canton & Inretre assorted, Canton & In-coner and Cambric Mirlin, and Striped do. Lenn do In-i Hook do Ladies as Gentie-Book do Ladies as Gente-ul White Silk Hose, do. de. & Castop do. 6 4 7 4 2 5 4 4 Burdered Shawls, Black Ho-Florence, Scholmus as pard Bloom, Gloves, Handkerhiefs 4 4 Iriah Linen, 5 4 3hiring cirons, 3-4 7-5 44 5-4 Inda ficeks, Chintz, Calicos and Rocks, Chintz, Calicos and Marchael Brown Tickle-burgs, Haytians.

L & QUEENS WARE, are and Groceres.
Hoes, Grass, Grain & Brami
ap Hooks, Seythe Stopes, &c.

will be sold on accommodate whing to buy cheap bases ving the m a call.

pore the population for the most part of your commercial towns? A great proportion are foreigners who come from moroud to make money, and who care nothing for the wellfare of the State at large provided they can succeed in their commercial plans. Neither do they know what is useful for the State, because they are strangers to it, and to all its concerns. Would it be right then to suffer our constitution to be changed, so as to place the State and the people under the controll of such a set of men as these? Besides, we know that although many worthy men reside if commercial towns, yet we equally well know that they are also invariably the alleries of the most profligate and abonround of men, and that they are too ofturbulence; instead therefore of placing these dispositions to insubordination under the eye of the law, it would be a gross error to give them supreme command over the sober, orderly and peaceable inhabitants of the Country.
THE QUESTION then is, FEL

LOW CHIZENS. Do you wish your Constitution changed and the Balance of power taken from the Counties and given to the City of Baltimore-

Do you think that the power is safer and more properly lodged where it is, in the hands of the people of the Coun-

The Baltimoreans (who lead the democratic party in the State) and the leading democrats in the counties have resolved, if they get a majority of democratic Electors of the Senate, to make this change in favour of Baltimore at the expence of the State.

The Federalists are to a man, every where opposed to it, and wish to keep the controling power where it now is, in the hands of the people of the coun-

FREEMEN of MARYLAND. Judge ye then between them, and as your best judgme t shall direct you. so cecide, numers that you now have it in your power, to determine this point, and as you exercise that power on the election of electors, so you will either prese ve your Constitution, the people and the State from destruction-or you will become partners in the guilt of sacrificing the good old I'spublican system together with the hopes and happiness of the people, to the unreasonable and arrogant pretensions of

the great city of Baltimore. What Reason we demand, can the democrats assign, why this change in the Constitution ought to be made They say it is more democratic to have a representation by numbers, than by territorial divisions, such as counties, and that Baltimore city which has four times as many inhabitants as some of the countles sends only half as many members. Thus, suppose Baltimore to-have forty eight thousand inhabitants and Talhot county to have only twelve thousand (which it is believed is not materially variant from the true statement) these advocates of change say, that Baltimore ought to send four times as many delegates to the general Assembly of the State, as l'albot county does and if Talbot sends four, that Baltimore ought to send SIXTEEN, and so in proportion. So in regard to Caroline and Calvert which are both less populous than l'albot, these advecates of change say, that Bultimore ought to send a still greater number than they do, thus ende vouring by every means to diminish the influence of hie countles to accumulate the more in te hands of Baltimore.

Laying aside the impolicy and injustice of this plan, let us frankly examine and see if it is in any degree necessary for the welfare of Baltimore that this should be done .-

Does Baltimore want aid in the Legislature of the State to carry into effeet all her useful and proper measures? Certainly not-for every man knews, who knews any thing about it, that she has already a gigantic influence in our Legislature, and that nothing which she wishes at their hands has been de nied her. The unexampled growth of Baltimore in wealth, extent, populatiun, industry and capital, prove beyond all contradiction that she has been well nursed and kindly befriended by the Patronage of the State, and it is ungrateful us well as unjust and arrogant in Baltimore to put in pretentions for an increase of political power, when all the delegates from every part of the State have uniformly been, and still are willing and ready to do every thing in their power to augment her prosperity and grandeny and to add to the wealth and happiness of her citizens. The welfare of Baltimore and the interest of her citizens do not then require this change contemplated by the democrats Why then, we demand again, should it be made? Fellow Citizens, be on your guard—It is a deep laid plan-Under pretence of a more democratic Representation, they wish to give Bal tim re the controling power, because they evidently see, that it is the only mode of giving strength to the demo eratic party—and although they might not proter it, yet they had rather see blate of Maryland, and all her citithe subservient to the haughty dominion of the importal city of Baltimore, than that the democratic party should not raise the State.

Here then we arrive at the true developement of all this democratic scheme to despoil us of our rights,

which, like most of their mancing professes great devotion to democra and republican principles, when in it the real object is their own party grandisement, and the devising schemes to fix themselves more fire

But we ask, would it he prude would it be safe thus to swell the pe er of a Commercial City over the of the State?

FARMERS of MARYLAND best can tell flow far Baltimore exercies with exact justice to all the power and control she already possesses of e you-you rellow cirizens who are commanders of and employed in the Bay Craft that trade to Baltimore can well tell, if you will, whether any arts are made use of by the Baltimoreans. or whether they are men of such inflexible probity and justice that power cannot corrupt them.

In the sale of your wheat for instance, Farmers, have you always implicit confidence in the price you will get, that it will be exactly what the purchaser can afford to give you, estimated by the price of flour and the probable demand abroad? Or does not the price of wheat vary with the wind, whilst the price of Hour stands still? It is not a fair answer for the Baltimoreans or their advocates to give this " that every man ought to buy as cheap as he can". This maxim may be sound enough when the parties are upon an equal footing-but here they are not-On the part of the farmer there is ignorance, confidence and necessity .- On the part of the purchaser there is knowledge, cunning and the power to take advantage. It is impossible that the farmers can go up with their grain to Raltimore, nor can they wait any great length of time for a market-But being for the most part obliged to sell, and being almost altogether ignorant of the various standards that fix the price, they send up their grain under a confidence, or rather a hope, that the purchaser will give them the fall price that it ought to command. On the part of the farmer then it is evidently a mere honest confidence, a confidence put at risk against experience, and a total state of dependence-as he lays himself at their mercy, submits without compromise to all their regulations, & complies with all their rules as to weights, measures and every thing.

Do we see the same steady justice on the part of the grain purchasers ? No we do not-instead of a steady per minent market in Baltimore, we find it perpetually changing as a north or a south wind may prevail; upon the blowing of a Southerly wind they will not purchase, but wait a day and by that time the dock is full of grain-then the purchasers have it all in their powerit is completely in their clutches, and the price just stoops to the level of their liberality. Is this dealing fair ly with the farmers who are thus obliged to place confidence in the Baltimo reans? Is this making a fair use of the power they already possess, so as to induce us to give them more ?-Nothing explains so satisfactorily the conduct of the Baltimoreans as this fact, viz. That the POORER CLASS of FAR-MERS do not generally get so good a price for their wheat as the rich farm ers, and the reason is obvious-the rich farmer can either go up with his wheat, or consign it to an agent who is responsible to him, or can bring back his if the price does not suit him. But the POOR FARMERS are in the power of the Baltimoreans completely, and they are sure to suffer for it -This is one example and an important one too to illustrate this subject, " how far it would be salutary to the state to increase the power in the hands of the Baltimoreans-But if we extend our view to the policy and propriety of subjecting a state at large to the controling power of a great commercial city, we shall not be at a moments loss to decide against it, altho' time

would be wanting fully to discuss it. What has been the influence in Maryland that has retarded the progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, commo ily called the Cross cut between the two bays? It was the Baltimore interest which complained that if you opened a competition between them & Philadelphia, that the capital of the latter was so much greater than that of the former, that Baltimore would be materially injured. They would not take into consideration the number of Farmers in Maryland, (the agricultoral interest) who were on the waters of the Chesspeake Bay and who every year suffer so seriously in the price of their grain for the want of this Canal -No. the interest of Baitimore alone prevailed and the interest of the farm ers was neglected. When by successful opposition, the Baltimore interest had discouraged exertions in behalf of the canal and the enterprise declined, then indeed Baltimore professed to care little or nothing about it, and to say, that it was indifferent to her whether it was cut or not Whereas if she had not opposed it in the first instance and the canal had been cut, your wheat which is now selling in Baltimore for one dollar seventy five cents, would command at Brandywine or Philadelphia or program Two dollars & twenty than one cent additional cost

Let us now enquire what would be the Political condition of the Sista in wase the democrats succeed in this con-

Washington, Frederick, Charles and Queen Anne's, would have an increased influence given them over the smaller counties of Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Calvert and comerset, but they would be very inferior to Baltimore city and would be governed by her—hew degraded then is it intended to make the condition of the emaller counties? who are not only to be thrust down from their present just and honourable equality with their sister counties, but are destined to become the third grade to Baltimore, who is to triumph over all .- Then the law will be given us from the imperial city of Baltimore—then we shall have none other but such Governors & Councils as it shall please Baltimore to give us-then all the civil officers of the state and of the counties would be the CREATURES of BAL-TIMORE-the seat of government would be instantly removed and poor Annapolis with all that depends on her, would be annihilated in the general wreck. The legislature being fixed in Baltimore, the MOB of that city would be a ready engine to force them into any measure they might please, and the State of Maryland and its people would be under the immediate control of the BRUTAL FEROCITY of the BAL-TIMORE MOB. Baltimore thus having the ascendancy in the state would do as she pleased.—The delegates from the counties would become independent of the people, and like the democrats in congress at the late session, might raise their per diem to Twelve dollars a day, lengthen the period of their service, make themselves salary officers at the expence of the peoples money, just as their good masters the Baltimoreans would think proper-In fact; the whole system of government would be overturned, and instead of being a government of the people, it would be a go vernment imposed upon us by Balti more to answer her purposes & to pro mote her views. The farmers and the country people would be put down, and nothing short of a Revolution could e ver rejustate them—the present leaders of the democratic party would then be absolute & permanently fixed in power whilst the people of that and of all par ties would be trampled under foot-They would trouble themselves no mo about elections, & sing no more Hota nas to glory and republicanism and t rights of man-All would be still and quiet-but it would be the stillness of slavery, it would be the "calm of des potism"-You might labour, but it would not be for yourselves, but for Baltimore-You might talk about republics & freedom & equality, but you would talk of mere fictions of the brain which had no real existence-You might have opinions, but you dure not express them-your bosoms might heave with emotions of honest indigna tion, but your bosoms would be the prison bounds which they dare not pass. Fellow Citizens of the SMALL

COUNTIES look to this matter with seriousness and concern

Brethren of the LARGE COUN TIES who love justice and right bet ter than party intrigue, aid us in a constitutional struggle against this perfidious, this tyrannical attempt. HONEST ALL Parties unite with us to preserve the BLESSED HERITAGE rum our FATHERS, and to ward off the theatened blow against the liberties of our people.

OH! My countrymen! Reflect one moment before you decide upon this awful, this tremendous question -Remember the duty you owe to your country, to your fathers & to posterityone single wrong step at this time, prostrates the laboure of past years & plunges you into an abyss of misery from which nothing but the sword can redeem you. Indolonce on your part, or remisness, or a false calculation that others may do right while you permit yourselves to do wrong, may give the fatal preponderance of one vote that may put the scal of death to the liberties of the Freemen of Maryland and consign them to that abject condition where no mention will be more heard

JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. If you wish the constitution of the state changed, and the supreme sovereign power wrested from the hands of the people of the counties and given to the city of Baltimore, go and vote for the Democratic Electors in your respective counties, who if they succeed will assuredly cause this change in the

But if you think, as we sincerely hope you do, that it would be better for the state and the people to hold the soverkeeping every county upon an equal footing and retaining the controll of the state as now is among the free, INDEPENDENT and native yearmanry
of the country—GO AND VOTE FOR
THE FEDERAL ELECTORS, who
are sworn in their hearts to GOD and
their country to support the constitution as it now stands, and the people
as they now are, cloathed with sovereign power and absolute control.

BALTIMORE AND THE PRICE
OF WHEAT.

This famous city and its famous Democratic inhabitants and police officers
and regulations, are now the aerious
subject of our deliberations. The wheat
purchassers of Baltimorn jost before
harvest, raised the prices of wheat to a

of wheat fulls from two dellars ten o fourteen cents to one dollar and seven-ty five. And all this too without one single piece of intelligence from abroad to justify the procedure, or one tittle of information contrary to what they knew when they offered and gave two dollars and twelve cents a bushel

This is a sort of swindling which the law cant take hold of, but it is conduct that ought to make a deep and lasting impression upon every country farmer. They invite you by the promise of high prices to send your wheat to mark et, & as soon as they get it in Baltimore, they blow upon it and tell you, they cant give so much The market is over stocked. Knowing as these Baltimore wheat purchasers do, the needy state of the farmers for money, that they cant do without it longer and must sell, they ignominiously take advantage of the distresses of their fellow men, and make them the viotims of their avarice. Thus the industrious farmer stands at the mercy of a merciless set of Harpies, who tantalise him by false promises

and then speculate upon his credulity. Yet with all this before our eyes, the Baltimore democrats, who literally ruled the state when she was democrat ic, and who will rule it again should it ever have the misfortune to become democratic, avow publickly, and their followers of the democratic party in the country are mad enough to join them, that if the democrats get the senale this next September, they will change the Constitution and have the Representation in the state Legislature according to population, and not as it now is by counties. By which means they intend to give Baltimore eight times as much influence in the general assembly as she now has and four times as much as cither Talbot or Caroline counties. For as Baltimore has about four times the population of Talbot, they say she ought to have four times as many re-"esentatives-Talhot sends four and then Baltimore will send sixteen. After this takes place—the Seat of go vernment goes to Baltimore and the State of Maryland will then be ruled by the mob of Baltimore composed of every sort of foreigners and renegadoes Think a little on this good people of Maryland, and pause before you put yourselves under such arbitrary, such tyrannical bondage.

To the Federalists of Maryland.

If ever you had a ferious call upon your pa triotifm, now is the time. The day is faft approaching when you will have it in your approaching when you will have it in your power to determine the future condition of your country. If you neglect your duty at the next election the confequences will be most fatal to your country and to your felves. Remember, I befeech you, the mifery, privation and diffress which so lately inveloped you; and know that it depends upon your exertions whether those diffual and heart rending icener firall sgam occur. The ignorance, the folly, and the perfidious intrigues of the authors of past calamities are failt employed to rum our untry, and blaft its happinets for ever Who is ignorant that James Monroe, into whose hands a contemptible caucus has furrendered the thurse deftiny of our country, is the difciple of Euonaparre, bred in languing ry revolutions, and accustomed to tyranny and you defire, than his confeription bill-a bill which had for its object the destruction of every principle of law, juffice and humanity.
With what feelings will future generations read in the records of the prefent period, that at a time when the whole civilized world united in execrating the murderous confcriptions of Buonaparte; when even despots abhorres ic, an American, a fecretary of thate, a citizet of the freelt republic that ever existed, darer to ule his exertions to introduce it into his cour try; and that the fame man flould remain fail in the confidence of his citizens—nay that he thould even be nominated for the pre-lidency! Monroe has always been the chief confellor of Mr Madison, and the confequences of his counfet fufficiently unfold tion of his character. Acknowledged by own party to be ignorant, and by every difon, he is nominated by interested democrats to poffess the highest dignity conferred by face-

Such is the chief of democracy & Such is the individual who will foon be confidered, in the eyes of foreign nations, as the man of the people. Our national character, already in-jured under the administration of Manifon, will fuffer every violence under that of Monroe. Does such a party deserve support-or do they not rather deserve the execution of mankind

Let him who is eager to pay its advisations to the present administration mention if he m, any advantage which they have conferred plan (Beir country. They have declared an impolitic war, and in the conduct of that war, they have lavished with unparalelled protost, on, the wealth and blood of the nation; and when, by the fignal interpolition of Providence not by their efforts, we obtained a peace from our enemies, every point for the recovery of which they engaged in the contest, was entire-ly abundoned. And yet they fail possess the confidence of a real portion

To the Editors of the Pederal Repo

As your paper has a more rentral cir on than any other is this county. I pro-through that medium to fase a few to which are but too little underfined even those who are most affected by these which are but too little underflood even those who are mot affected by there a whiteh will prove to take critizens of Marsh that however sederal they may be, yet a nee not ensirely free from democratic oppon. If you think proper to give it an ention, it will at least one to their wrongs.

It is but too well known that congress the year 1813, taxed to a certas per cent all real property, and it is fall inner know that they alterwards added scope tent in the former tax. They intended, I part that the operation should be as equal up belie. By reference to the proceedings of

ble. By reference to the proceedings of principal affeliors convered in Baltimore, tensibly for the purpose of afcertaining wha lands were valued at 100 high, and which too low a rate. It appears that they led been true to their principles, for rather too want of psinciple in being guilty of any donable partiality in fome counties, and minal oppression in others. To prove the charges, it will be only necessary to refer to fixth collection district, composed of Clark St. Mary's, and Calvert counties. Those the counties are similarly situated, aske subject the fame appreciation and depreciation in water of property. The principal steff thought proper, when in Baltimore, to a 233 1-3 for tent upon the former affeligent the lands in Charles; leaving Calvert and Mary's to be taxed only according to the great valuation. This 233 1-3 per cent is dependent and exclusive of the 100 per ce laid by congress upon their former tax. The e appears that property paying in 1813. dollars, in 1814 pay the enormous increase 33 1-3 dollars; and that all the additional laid upon the fixth diffrict is paid by that county alone-It may not be improperta quire why this uniqual distribution exists quire why this uniqual unique what were the priorities of Charles, and what were motives of the principal affeliors. It will require a minute investigation to after the course of the principal unanimously that Charles county is almost unanim deral-St Mary's and Calvert more divided politics. The inference is admittable, that it afficies had other and more important objet in view, than the mere valuation of program in view, than the mere valuation of proper The great revolution in Maryland is to be fected this fall—Calvert is an important or ty, and for feveral years palt of ciliating in politics—the people just recovering from a effects of a differential, ruinous, and open five war, will not bear the lurden of addite tive war, will not bear the burden of adding at taxes; but as the amount must come in the district, and we can have no hope in Chanes; and as that county has been usly fally opposed to administration, there is place to lay the hand of oppression, by who means relieve Calvert, thereby fland a cha-at the continuous section. at the enfoing election, and create in St. Mar

a prepofication in our favour.

Is not this enough to open the eyes of people of Maryland? Is it not enough to yet in their minds a diffruit of any and en thing emanating from democracy. Therefore with fuct evidence before our eyes, if the deralifts do not at the enfuing election de day, they deferve for ever afterwards to the iron rod of oppression. A Subscriber from Charles.

July 23d, 1816

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampie GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION Whereas it has been represented to me His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of common wealth of Pennsylvania, that a cor ROBER T ROGERS, Schoolmaller, who been indicted & convided in the Mayof to of the city of Philadelphia, of an assault of the city of Philadelphia, of an assault of the city of Philadelphia of the commit a ripe on of the city of Philadelphia, of an arrant battery with an intent to commit a rape of body of Bleanor Grigga, an infant between and twelve years of age, has fird from justice of that State into the State of Mark and has requested that I would cause the Robert Rogers to be arrested and record that he mighs be delivered to such ages might be appointed by the executive aims of the said State of Pennsylvania; I be therefore, shought proper to issue this of the said State of Pennsylvania; I have therefore, shought proper 10 issue this Proclamation, and do, by and with the affi and consent of the council, offer a reward Fifty Bollars to any person or perious final apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of timore county, the said ktobert Rogers. Gunder my hand & the seal of the State of ryland, this thirty first day of Jdly, in the of our Lord one thouland eight hundred sixteen.

By His Excellency's corimand,
NINFAN !INKNEY
Clerk of the Case
Ordered, That the above Prochmans
published these weeks in the Maryland Gaz
ar Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, Telegrand American, Baltimore

Ninian Poukacy

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphanic of Anne Arundel county, the finiteries offer for fale, on Weduelday, 4th Sept. In the finite distribution of Anne Sides, at the late dwelling of Anne Sides, at thousand Springs, property confiding of he tropiar Springs, property confiding of he tropiar Springs, property confiding of he tropiar Springs, property confiding of he tropial for the same above tropials credit will be given by sum above tropials credit will be given by proved focurity will be required with the tropic day of fale; all under that fun the ones be paid.

Jacob Sides, Est.

108 PRINCE-GRORGE'S. or M. Hall, board H. Calvert. por John Graham, YOR TREBOT. Leeds Kerr, Bea Bowie. TOR CAROLINE.

William Potter, George Reed. FOR KENT. De Morgan Brown, Opt. Frederick Boyer. FOR CECIL Br. James Scanlan, a Janney. FOR ALLEGANY.

William M'Mahon, William Hilleary. FOR CHARLES. ant Dorsey, Wicholas Stonestreet. FOR ST MARY'S. hael Neale, Col James Forrest.

lichard Grahame, Benjamin Gray, TOR SOMERSET. Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson. FOR WORCESTER

Eshraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams. FOR QUEER-ANNE'S Francis C Hall, Dr. Parran Tayler. The only real friends the federalists. All the

proves it, and every

which can bring it

drus it. True it is

simple to buy up their v merats do, at the time neglect and despise of the year. Nor die in of Maryland, like Sermor Wright, and Lugarate, vote_for givi en of Congress a salary per annum, whi ekets of the poor and i super the sensual appropriate or as Government alls it to enable them tat live like gentlemen. has have always had th our at heart, not at ele , but all the year ro they have in turn so fa patitude as in great no hat to their benefactor is jured or betrayed a money poured out b

purchase their votes birdearest privileges to federalists have b als the state for sev and it is to be hoped and amistance, they men for ever. The that if they prity by the down por men's votes, the much about them after te democrata mean things, who knows Nins's creed may no sed of continuing

dul privileges of silgion , and wheth ing a private blow me to sole, on boo take with the

W. Hauson. SOF THE SENATE. S. Ridgely, ckiel Richardson, t Herto 101 PRINCE-GRORGE'S. M. Hall, ard H. Calvert. por John Graham, YOU TELBOT. in Leeds Kerr, Bea Bowie. TOR CAROLINE. William Potter, arge Reed.

I known that competed to a certain per dent and it is it. It inster known is added a copiet cent up they insteaded. I prefur thould be as equal as per control of the contr FOR RENT. D. Morgan Brown, Opt. Frederick Royer. FOR CECIL to the proceedings of contened in Baltimore, Br. James Scanlan pele of afcertaining what too high, and which Janney. FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, principles, for rathermen in being guilty of unp in fome counties, and William Hilleary. FOR CHARLES. only necessary to refer to ent Dorsey, Scholas Stonestreet. FOR ST MARY'S. hael Neale, Col James Forrest. FOR CALVERY, upon the former affeil Richard Grahame, fee ; leaving Calvert and Benjamin Gray, FOR SOMERSET. Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson. pay the enormous increase and that all the additional FOR WORCESTER.

th district is pard by the

may not be impropert

principal affelfors It will

ution in Maryland is to be

Calvert is an important cor ral years palt of cillating in

copie just recovering from a pacetal, ruinous, and opposite bear the increase of addition

s' the amount must come fe

we can have no hopes fo

o administration, there is hand of oppression, by wh

Culvert, thereby fland a cha

lection, and create in St. Mar

in our favour.

nough to open the eyes of ylaud? Is it not caough to not a diffruit of any and en denought.

ence before our eyes, if the

ubscriber from Charles.

ng from democracy.

oppression.

816

Francis C Hall -Dr. Parran Tayler. The only real friends of the poo the federalists. All their past con proves it, and every future occawhich can bring it to the test minus it. True it is they do not simpt to buy up their votes, as the merats do, at the time of election. perlect and despise them all the ed the year. Nor did the federain of Maryland, like Gen. Smith, Sermor Wright, and other leading twocrate, vote for giving the memen of Congress a salary of 1500 dol-in per annum, which in these and times is to be drained out of the ekets of the poor and industrious, to aper the sensual appetites of the nubers, or as Governor Wright

Eshraim K. Wilson,

Thomas N. Williams.

TOR QUEER-ANNE'S.

IS EXCELLENCY all it, to enable them to drink coine S RIDGELY of Hampto at live like gentlemen. The federaists have always had the good of the ANDR OF MARYLAND. CLAMATION or at heart, not at election time on-, but all the year round. For this t has been represented to me by Simon Snyder, Governor of h of Pennsylvania, that a cor-OGERS, Schoolmaller, who day have in turn so far shown their putitude as in great numbers to seand OGERS, Schoolmaller, who is convicted in the Mayor or Philadelphia, of an assault an intent to commit a raje on nor Grigga, an infant between live years of age, has fird from State into the State of Mariticistent in the city of Bulinarefled that I would cause the rest to be arrested and records to be delivered to such ages pointed by the executive anthe State of Pennsylvania; I have hat to their benefactors, without be is lured or betrayed by the showers money poured out by the democrats purchase their votes, and with them irdearest privileges. By this means he federalists have been enabled to fils the state for several years past, and it is to be hoped, that with the State of Pennsylvania; I is tought proper to issue this is, and do, by and with the an of the council, offer a reward an amistance, they may continue to ment for ever. The democrats cals to any person or persons and and deliver to the Shariff of that if they can only gain a v, the said Robert Rogers. O mity by the downright purchase of nor men's votes, they need not care thirty first day of July, in the chabout them afterwards. As they the democrate mean to make a syste-NINIAN HINKEY
Clerk of the Gost
That the above Proclemans
for weeks in the Maryland Gas
is, the Federal Gazette, Telegran, Ballimore artic attack upon the existing order of who knows, whether Tom him's creed may not be preferred, inand of continuing the cant about the Ninian Poukney spal privileges of different sects of migien; and whether they might not Public Sale. strive some cunning method of hit e of an order from the orphanic rundel county, the hulcriber le, on Wednesday, 4th Sept. a private blow at the right of poor a to sole, on account of the resent-

take with their friends the fede-

Paine, after writing all his hel

and the Book of Life, which profile are now so realously.

upon the Savioue of the

abita, Nor pred thisseam very atrange.

and looked upon as an oracle of truth and decency by the most prominent men of the same party—men who now pretend to whine about the safety of religious neerty, when it is not in danger. They that have done this, may

As to the attack of the democrats upon the right of suffrage, that need not seem very strange. Let it be remembered, that Julge Nicholson, Judge John Buchanan, Judge Clarke, Mr. Kershner, Upton Bruce, Benja min Tomfinson, Robert Smith, Levi Hollingsworth, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Franier, all voted against passing the law to permit poor men to vote Every body knows that they were looked upon then, and now are, the heads of the democratic party; and yet we are warranted, according to the statement we have given. in considering them hostile to the poor How far this hostility may carry them remains to be seen, should they unfortunately get into power again, which God forbid ! It is not to be supposed they are grown much more partial to the poor than they were formerly, and they will be goaded to resentment by the independent use the boar have made of their right, to the against the friends of war, embargoes, taxes, conscription, irreligion, and fifteen bundred dollars salaries to the members of congress.

The People's Property going in great

Style ! In a Hampshire paper of the 7th instant, two of Mr. Madison's tax gatherers, advertise for sale in one collection district only. FOUR HUN-DRED AND TWO TRACTS OF LAND, for the PAYMENT of the TAX imposed by the very same wor thy democratic congressmen, who were lately pleased to make themselves salary officers, and to plunder the public treasury of the trifling sum of 1,500 dollars each, to enable themselves to live, while at Washington, in a style similar to that of the dukes and lords of England.

Richard Smith, was executed in Phi ladelphia, on Saturday last, for the murder of Captain John Carson.

For the Maryland Gazette,

There is no doubt, that it is determined aim of Balfimore to fix the seat of government there. She has several times made the attempt.

It is equally clear, that whenever the senate is democratic, she rules it in what manner she pleases. Experience amply proves this.

It is certain, that she means, if the succeeds at the approaching election, to attempt to destroy the weight of the smaller counties in the legislature. This is proved by open avowal, and the steps heretofore taken to effect it.

At present there is a pretty extensive combination at Baltimore not to purchase any Sobacco that is not inspected there? & the mea ture has already cost thousands to the counties, which cultivate that article. For at Baltimore the inspectors are sure to undervalue the quality of the Tobacco, and then the merchants give what they please, generally much below the real va-lue. The country also, by this means, is put to immense trouble in sending it to Baltimore, besides paying the cost of the warehouse & inspection to that city.

What is to prevent the same thing from being done with flour? and deserting the military service of A similar combination would reduce the United States. it to a song's value, as often as Bal-

timore pleases.
Should she succeed in her views. she would not blush in attempting to sanction those abuses by obtain ing a law in her favour; and she might add to her monopoly the im partant article of lumber.

For a year past we have seen how tyrannically she has rofused to receive the notes of the country Banks. without a discount of from 3 to 10per cent ; whereas those country banks are more solid and better provided with the means of payment than those of Baltimore—we appeal to the last publication of the Secre-

of the pretended preference of her paper trish over country Bank, notes of all descriptions, those expressly designated by Mr. Dailse as

We all remember how grossly has always taken in the operation lumber brought to her market. If the imposition is not now unvisted, we may be sure that with the go vernment in her hands, it will not

In fine we wish Baltimore to be a great city, to flourish and grow as wealthy as she may. But the ought not to monopolize and do injustice to the country. In particular the mmense sums she has sent away to bribe the people out of their right of self government, will not we hope enable her still further to regulate every thing to her exclusive advan-

Federal Republican Namination. At a meeting of the general comittee from the different districts m Darchester, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, at Salisbury, on the 8th of August 1816, in pursuance of previous arrangements by the said counties respectively, for the purpose of nominating a successor to the honorable Charles Golds borough, (who declines a re-election) present, from Dorchester, Robert Dennis Esq. Doctor William Jackson, John Williams, Esq. John Craig, Esq. Henry Keene, Esq and Joseph E. Muse. From Somerset, Col. G. W. Jackson, Doct T. Robertson, Capr. W. Waller, Issae M. Adams, Esq. M. Doshield. Esq. Maj. E. M. Waller-From Worcester, T. N. Williams, Esq. Doct. J. S. Martin, L. Quinton Esq. James Dennis, Esq. T. Hooper, Esq. and Doctor John Stevenson; Robert Dennis, Esq. was called to the chair, and Doct. John Stevenson appointed

On motion, Ordered, that the convention proceed to nominate; upon which Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. was nominated and no other person. The delegation from Somerset then withdrew. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the conduct of the hon. C. Goldsborough, our present repri sentative in Congress.

Resorred, That EPHRAIM K. WILSON, Esquire be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States; and that this meeting pledge themselves to use all fair and honourable means, to secure his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman, and atrested by the Secretary, and published in the Moni tor, and Maryland Gazette.

ROBERT DENNIS, Chairman. JOHN STEVENSON, Secretary.

Mr. Pinkney paid up.

We are requested to state, and we do it with pleasure, that Wm. Pinkney, Esq. paid, before he sailed for Europe, the balance due the government, so that he cannot be considered [Telegraph.] a defaulter.

Brief Memoranda for future amplification.

Amidst the intrigues and corruption, which have confounded truth with falschood, virtue with crime, and talents with stupidity, it is due to the character of our country, & the honour of our revolutionary Patriots, to state that, with the exceptions of THOMAS JEFFERSON & BE-NEDICT ABNOLD, there was not an instance throughout the war which established the national independence, of a GOVERNOR and a GENE-RAL throwing up their commissions

How far this single fact accounts for the departure of the present oynasty from the principles of the revolution, the base traduction of the great sther of his country, and the persecution of the men, who in the most doabtful days of our atruggle, and to its triumphant close, were spithful to their trust, the people of the United States may decide. It

is, nevertheless, an incontrovertible fact, which impartial history will record, in contradiction and deteszer, and the rewarded columnies of CALLENDER -

[P. C. Begister.]

People of Maryland-farmers of the country, what think you of this project? It is not confined to one individual. Not it is known to be the favourite object of the leading democrats in Baltimore, and they would succeed in it; for it is a notorious fact, that the democratic party in this state, are entirely under the control of a few aspiring democrats of Baltimore. You men of independence in the state, how would you like that the mob of Baltimore, should send to Annapolis, about thirty of their leaders, as demouracy, and two years shall not pass before you will be gratified to your hearts content.

From the Aurora.

Frequently recur to first principles. It is in deed high time that the American people should turn back to an examination of the principles, upon which the revolution commenced, and the government was founded; and examine the degree of congruity which exists now between those principles and the practice of government which is professedly a mere exemplication of them.

Apply those principles to the transactions of the general government for seven years; to the transactions of the government of this flate for the fame period. What caricatures do they not exhibit! What somes of scandal, what about! every depravity common to the worst of governments have been practised in both. The mere recapitulation would form a catalogue.

We have in view that alone which has at ength disgusted the whole country. From the Bay of Fundy to the Balize, the exclamations of indignation and disgust are heard against the compensat on law

Let us pursue, then, that comparison to which we referred in a preceding paper; the flagrant disparity between the emoluments which a majority of Congress shamelessly vo ted in their own pockets, and the pittance which they denied to those gallancand virtuous men, whose intreptidity faved the country from the evils of incompetent councels, and the

the evils of incompetent councers, and the blunders and extravagancies of ignorant or profilgate military readers

It is by contrasting conduct and measures of this kind, that we can easily discover how far the principles of the government have been respected or difregarded.

We faid before, and we repeat it from per fect acquaintance of the majerials of the comparison, that we have feen a greater number of men of good education and talents in the ranks of a fingle regiment, than could be found in any congress for seven years pail. If the idea be carried to the hardy yeothanny who fought at Orleans, & Plattsburg, in the swamps of lower Virginia, and the banks of the Sandusky; and it be asked what was the comp those gallant men ; then we shall have a fair criterion to appreciate those services for which the felf complacency of congress itself entitled to a duplication of what, in former times, not wenty years ago, was deemed an adequate al-

Let us see then what an extraordinary burratt those men who expose their lives on the drear snows of Canada prefent, with those who undergo the oppressive labor of fitting in an arm chair with a fluffed bottom, from e leven to three o'clock, for five days in a week, during the folion of congress; whole day/ labor is, to walk or ride to the capitol-eas a hearty breakfalt, dinner and supper, eat a few dinners or suppers with the Secretary of Treafury-attend a caucus, correlpond with those who want offices, and sleep out of the

range of the intrufive winds.

To fee this clearly, let us examine what are the allowances of the foldier, who fights the battles of his country, compared with that of those who talk or vote about them.

PER YEAR. PER MONTH. Soldiers war pay, dolls & dolls of . 54 75 Rations dolls.150 -5 12 50 War pay total, Soldiers peace pay dolla-5 00 dolls 40 4 50 54 75 Rations, dolls, 114 75 dolls 9 50

War pay of Congressmen-dolls operday, for a sef-tion of tour months, be-ing the average of tave-

Congressional pay on the peace establishment,
Let it be kept in mind that our government contemplates the quality or mankind, and the proportion of rewards and honors to the feet with the contemplates the quality or mankind, and the proportion of rewards and honors to the feet with the contemplates the quality or mankind. Let any man who is not hostile to the principles of the government, take up this con-trall for examination; let him carry it to the officers of the line if he pleafes; let him con-saler the executive conclusions which must fol-low, & lie will fee that it is high time to recur to first principles, and select other men of pib-lic attainers, than those who have proved them-

lie stations, than those who have proved themfelves indifferent, or incompetent to a ppreciate
the paths to which this course leads.

We are not among those who would deny
to the legislators, or to men who perform fundtions which require superior qualifications such
compensations as will intermitty them for facrifices I and where they render services, or exhibit qualities of great public utility, to regard
them for the good they do, or the services they
render.

them for the good they do, or the services they render.

But, although legislation be, in fact, the supreme power, where the nationals governed by taws, the honor of the service must be taken into the account; and the dary winch every man owes to society, cannot be overslooked; in mentarchies and arthoracies governments are it only for the oldes and officers; on government was "created for establishing justice, infuring domestic transposity, providing for common deletice, promoting the general welfare and securing there) to outselves and palasity? but according to the compensation law these billed, it seems, to provide slaries. Confidentiations of another nature, must not be forgotten. The regislator, in his personal view, has presented to him, the field, which, in a free government presents the fauett opening for the

every honer mind, in the vicious Grandler of the proceeding, its inconsistency weib requalifican principles, and the professions of the party in power, the degradation of the custants of public service, by undergoing that which was honorable a subject of prize or securiary value; and thereby dischaining in fact every idea of honorable fervice to the flate; which is restricted miore monitrous by the juggling of the very tame men, about the pay of a cent morn or less, to men equally telpoships to every sense, as themselves, who encounter was applicated by the honor of serving their country, penalty the suffer after years of service its black and blasting ingratitude

Died-In Prince-George's county. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clo on Friday the 2d inst. the Right Her THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT, BI shop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland

A CARD.

The furwiving officers of the Revolutionary Army of the United States, are refrectfully informed that the underligned are a committee on behalf of the officers of the Pennistrania line, and that they are deficous of learning the names of the gentlemed, who are, or may be appointed committees on behalf of the officers of the other Paint, for the proposed. be appointed committee thates, for the purpote of profeculing their claims at the next fellion of Congress.

The Editors of Newspapers in the several

states, who wish to prome to the interest of the Revolutionary Army, will be pleased to give this natice, an insertion in their respective

Gazettes
Math. M Connell.

James Glontworth, Collowder Irone,
Gommittee.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1816.

Chancery Sale.

By victue of a decree of the honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the fubficiber will expose to public fale op-Sacurday, the jist of August instant, if fair, if not the next tairday (Sunday excepted) all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying on the north side of Severa River, in Anue-Arundal county, deviced to Jonas and Abraham Gollins, by their fasher likehard, Collins, containing 120 acres more Richard Collins, containing 130 seres more or lefs. Terms of fale-Twelve months creor lefs. Terms of fale—Twelve months exe-dit will be given for the purchase money, on the purchaser giving bond with approved fer-curity for the payment of the same with inte-rest from the day of sale. The subscriber will give a good and sufficient deed for their pro-perty on the jayment of the whole of the purchase money. Sale to commence at twelve purchase money Sale to com

Benjamin Pindell, Trustee. Aug 15, 1816.

Coach & Harness Making.

IONATHAN HUTTON. Respectfully informs his friends that he still

continues the above businesses, at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all orders for work from the country are pundually attended to.

He has a second handed GIG in complete repair, well calculated for use in the country,
which he will dispose of on accommodating
terms. Persons wanting work dose in his lines will find it to their advantage to give him

He has now on hand feveral light, handfor Arongly confirmeted

Riding Gigs, Which can be finished on a fhort notice, a which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Annapolis, Aug 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundei county, the subscribers will offer at sale, on Thursday the 20th Augustinat at the late dwelling of Philip Hopkims, decrassed, the personal estate of said Hopkins, -consisting of horses, cartle, aireep and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensits, are ground to fix months, the purchaster groing bond with good security, with iner giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale, all under that sum
the cash to be paid

Mary Hopkine. Admr's.

Isaich B Hopkins.

August, 8.

Notice

An election will be held on the first Mon-An election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several election districts of Anne-Arundel County, for two Electors to choose the Senate of the State of Maryland for the casping five years R Welco, of then, Sheriff 4. 4. County.

2 August, 8.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of salifectuary, deceased All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

Margaret Callaban, Admix.

August.

Take Notice.

Take Notice.

The fullcriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the and day of August instant, if fair, if not the next thir day, thereafter, at eleven o'clock, at his farm in the Swamp, and near to the Swamp Bridge, below West River, in Anne-Arundel grunty, a large flock of Neep, including a number of full blood Merino ewer and rams; also a number of valuable eartle, including work steers and mitch covy, some valuable toolea, and mitch, &c. The nerms of tale will be, six months credit, on some with approved security, so all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, to carry interest from the day of fale; for all sums under an dollars the cash. John C. Preoms.

Augua 8; 1816.

le, on Wednistay, dwelling of Arron. Sides, at welling of Arron. Sides, arroys, property conflicing of her signs, property conflicing of her signs, a quantity of hay months credit wife keep with me creamy will be sequired with in carrity will be sequired with in conflicing all under that fun the

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.

As I far at the fill of my door,

When the evening was weeping its tears,
I thought of those frenes, now no more,
Those frenes that have faded with years!

Time was, when Teagerly, flow,
To embrace each delight that preferred;
But I never thought of heavily, or you.
Who with tears at my Jolly relented. The phantoms bewitching attite, So coraproved and fir's my lenfe, That I follow'd with bally defire, Nor halted on any pretence!

As it went, I observ'd when it turn'd, On its forchead was written defpair, Unt-relax I would not, for I burn'd. And I berught my Elylian was there. routh'd, and I graft'd, but it fled-for it vanish'd in blackness of gloom; led to the house of the dead, Then enter'd its horrible tomb!

Now I turn'd to retrace,back my way. But forrows lay threw'd o'er the ground Liberth Tor the light of the day. Not a glimmering taper was found !

I groped in darknets and woe,
Each oblizele, laid in my way;
I pray'd—and my God deign'd to flow,
a he reflection of light in a ray! Old if ever I wander again In the wide-spreading maze of despair; My feelings can never fullain, Nor friendship can folace me there!

Ah! the time that is loft, shall the thought Still hang on the mind with fuch weight. Shall things that are here and are not, Such longing defires create.

Let me ever detell the vain flow,
he pump and the pleasures of life:
It the pleasures of life only flow,
From corruption, and folly, and firife!

Tha' the night is far fpent-vet I mourn. In fecret I weep and I figh: 1 weep for the days that are gone. -1 Saink of the day that is night There's pleafure I find in a tear. meet a dear friend when alone There's exitacy holy and dear

> From a Savannah paper. WENS.

That's conceal'd 'neath a figh or a broan.

Persons afflicted by this evil will find relief from the directions contained in the annexed article. Simple as the remedy appears, it is nevertheless an effectual cure. We are informed by a gentleman now in this city, that within the last 12 months he was cured of a wen in the short space of twelve days, by the following application :

Effectual Cure for Wens, Having had a wen of a large size and long standing upon the side of my face and below my right ear, A was informed by different people, that if I would apply common salt and water to it, I should get rid of it. In Auguts, 1799, I put a quantiry of salt and water into a saucepan, and boiled it for 4 minutes, with which I bathed the surface frequently, while it continued warm, as also after it became cold, as often as ten or twelve times daily ; always stirring up the salt doposited at the buttom of the ain, and incorporating it again with the water before I applied it. On the 11th day after the first application, while shaving, I observed a small discharge, which, assisted by a gentiepressure the whole contents were soon emptied without the smallest pain and without blood.

Being informed of some others who had been benefitted in like manner from the same simple applications and knowing myself of some late instances, under my own immediate direction, I feel it a duty thus to make it public; being convinced it can produce no bad effect, and every person having it in their power to make the trial, at the same time I beg leave to caution, that no one should be disheartened at the length of time it may be necessary to continue the application, as in some cases it has required 3 or 4 months, though in the last only 30 days; but in all without pain or inconvenience of any kind, or any previous notice of the discharge till W.M. CHISHOLME.

Chishole. England.

Cure for the Tooth ache. Take nut-gall, break it, put a small piece of the inside into the hole of the tooth, and after being there for half an hone of an hour, it must be removed, when it will be found to be covered with a white matter; and a fresh piece of nurgall is to be put into the tooth so long as any matter shall be found to come away ; and when that ceases to be the case, the cure will be found to be effect-

The Elder Tree. This tree possesses the following properties-1 Saving turnips from the fly .- 2 Preserving wheat from the yellows.

3. Preserving fruit from the blight.

4. Preserving cabbage plants from catterpillars.

5. Preserving plants and our blessings.

From the Philadelphia Guzette. COMMUNICATION. CERTAIN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Extract from a work of much cele brity in London, entitled the Medical and Chirurgical Review. It in attested that after an experience of thirty eight years, it was never known to fail of a cure.

A receipt of John Webb's for the bite of a Mad Dog, taken from the original by James Webb, son of the above John Webb deceased.

Take of the leaf of a tender bud of rue half a large tea cup full, when cut quite small, the cup to hold a-bout a quarter of a pint beer measure, take the same quantity of large box, or common garden box, cut this small, add nine leaves of red sage, cat small, let them be without blemish. Take half a pint of new wheat meal from the mell, or good fine flour, and about one table spoonfull of yeast, mix it together as dough; take one third of it in new milk each morning.

This quantity for a man or woman; the same quantity for a sheep, hog or dog; -but for a cow or horse, take one cup full of rue cut small. and the same of box, but only nine leaves of sage; give this in milk or some other liquid.

Half this quantity will do of the rue and box for a cole or calf, but nine leaves of the sage.

My father has cured some men when mad, then he took one tea cup full of rue and one of box, and nine leaves of sage, boil it well a pint of milk, and give it as quick as pos-

Half the quantity of rue and box for a small child, but in all cases no more or less than nine leaves of

Signed JAMES WEBB.

Prevention of Hydrophobia.-We translate the following from the Journal de Commerce of May 17:

A new case is related which tends to prove that washing with soap has the efficacy of preventing the dreadful effects of canine madness. In 1756 a hound bit three dogs, at the moment when a person endeavoured to rescue a bitch from the furious tooth of the rabid animal, she was bitten, and the person was scratched in the hand, the skin was even torn. This gentleman threw the bitch into a reservoir of water, and washed her with plenty of soap, in such a manner that her whole body was covered with froth ; & he performed the like operation on himself. At the end of some days, the two other dogs bitten, and who had not been washed, went mad, and were killed. The bitch experienced no harm, and died of old age, her master is still in excellent health. This event happened in the parish of Vielle, canton of St. Sever, department of Lanues .- N. F. Col.

From the Believer's Pocket Companion.
I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth

[Ps. xlviii. 17.] The Prophet Isuiah, speaking of the Lord Jesus Christ, in chap. Ix, 6, justly styles him the wonderful counsellor; and this character he has sustained towards his people in all ages. If at any time thou art at a loss what steps to take, look, to Jesus he will direct thee how to proceed, and in his own time deliver thee out of all thy troubles, he rejoices to hear his children cry unto him, and is always more ready to give, than we are to ask. It hath pleased the Father that in him (Christ Jesus) all fullness should dwell; and that not for himself, but to communicate to his members when they need supplies. Dost thou want wisdom? apply to the Lord, he alone can furnish thee; nay there is no good thing, either for time or eternity, but Christ harh it to bestow; therefore, let not Satan, the world, nor thine own wicked heart, prevent thy applying unto him. He only can teach thee to profit, and lead thee by the way that thou shouldst go. Thus shall you pass this desert land,

Pressing with seal towards the Till you receive the glad command

To dwell with Christ above the

PRAYERS. Let them be as frequent as our wante; and our thanksgivings us

and potatoes have been imported into New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the course of the spring. It is an extraordinary fact,

that these articles, not withstanding the freight, insurance, duties, &c. have been sold lower than similar articles of domestic growth, and yet have yielded to the importer a handsome mercantile profit.

· We understand, that a Company is now forming in this city to import a full cargo of butter from Ireland, for this market in the ensuing autumn. It is believed that the Company will be able to supply our citizens with as good butter as is made in any part of our country, and at a considerably reduced price. And one of our most respectable Brewers has informed us that himself and others are now making arrangements to import their barley and hops from England,

According to Russian official accounts, the number of men and horses belonging to Buo aparte and his allies, which fell in battle, or perished from cold in different parts of Russia, were-

213,516 men, 95,816 horses, Exclusive of many others, either burned or buried, of which no ac-

> From the Concord Gazette. A FACE!

count was taken.

As ingenuity and perseverance, are traits peculiarly obvious in the native sons of America, it may not be uninteresting to the enterprizing Mechanics, and citizens in general, to publish the following fact, which occurred in Fitchburg, this day :

Captain Zachariah Sheldon, has hewed 300 feet of large pitch pine timber, complete; and taken off his own beard, "fleek and smooth," with the same broad axe he used in he wing, in the space of 8 hours. Fitchburg, July 11, 1816.

Stutgard, (Germany) May 26. On the 20th, a violent storm, with a water-spout, broke over the villages of Blockengen & Hendorf. The water rushed in torrents from the mountains, upon the two villages. At Blockengen it carried off five houses, and all they contained, 18 were more or less dantaged, and four persons drowned. At Hendorff one house was carried off, and four damaged; not only is the harvest destroyed, but the fields are covered with sand and gravel.

1500 houses have fallen down in the city of Szegeden, Hungary, having been undermined by the great rise of the river.

Proposals for Publishing,

FAMILIAR, PLAIN AND BASY EXPLANATION

OF THE LAWS OF WILLS AND CODI CILS,

AND OF THE LAWS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

and also the Rules whereby Estates, both Beat and Personal, Descend & are to be Distributed, in case no Will be made. With Instructions to every one to make his own Will; the necessary Form for that purpose; and the Forms of other Instruments relative to the Estates of Deceasal Persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of Law Words or Terms.

The original work whence this Compilation is derived, was as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, and who wish to be instructed how to act, without being under the necessity of com-municating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of extreme necessity, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed, may be avoided, law soits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated there is that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased presons.

Conditions of this work Price, in boards, dolls. 2 50. Subscriptions received at this Office and Mr. G. Show's Book-Store,

nerval in-ads

Five Dollars Reward. Str. ed from the refidence of the fubscriber, living on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, and about either miles from the larter place, on the first day or day last, two COWS, the one a large red Cow, with white spots on her fiank and thigh the liter mottled with saved horns, she had a bell drawhen the went away. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber so that the may recover hem. fcriber to that the may recover

NOTICE.

August 1ft.

The fubscriber wishes to hire by the year TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one a washiwo-man, the other for the kitchen. Liberal wa-ges will be given.

City Hotel, Annapoli 31Pilliam Caton.

George & John Barber. Respectfully inform their triends and the Cape Spencer, is kept for the purpose of carrying Polyacco, Wheat, he and other freights, to any part of the Chesapeake Bay. All orders addressed to them, or the Captain on board,

will be strictly complied with.

G & J B take this opportunity of again repeating, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the loss of any letters which may be put on board their Packets, but every attention in their power, all be paid to the delivery of all such commissed to their charge.

August 1. August 1.

NOTICE,

fubicriber of Anne-Arondel county, having brained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on Baltimore county, letters of adminification on the performed are of John Weems, of Richdlate of Baltimore county, deceated, requefis all those having claims against said effact to being them forward legally authenticated, on or before the toth or of September next, ensuing, or they may onerwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those intebted are requested a make impactiate payment. Give under my and this thirtieth day of July, one thousand to the hundred and fixteen.

Chancery Sale. By Artue of a decree of the Chancery Court win be exposed to public fale. at Hunter's tavery, in the city of Annapolis, on Thurfday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the ext fair day thereafter,
A TRAST OR PARCEL OF LAND,

called Mathe ASeat, containing 144 acres, more or left, lying near Friendship in Anne Arualel county, whereon David Weems now rasides. It is deemed unnearliary to give a further delicription of this property, as it is prefumed those who wiw to purchase will viesh the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of valc.

The purchase money to be maid on the day of fale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on the ratification of the fale and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorifed to execute a dead.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Fridge LOUIS GASSAWAY

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of June, A Negro Man,

Named HARRY RIJUE, about twenty aix years old, about five fee five or six inches high; when spoken to, he is rather autward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teeth, has very thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large sear on one of his arms. It is probable he will change his name. He took with him two pair of exnaburg trowsers, and two shirts of the same, one biacs, coat, an old fur har, one blue roundabout jacket and trowsers. I will give forty dellars if taken in Baltimore county, or twenty five if taken in Anne-Arandel county, and all reasonable expenses, if bro's home to the President Farm, within a half a mile of Aunapolis; or the above reward if louged in fall.

June 27. 8 John Mathews.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 25th Jenuary last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complection; had on when he abscond ed mew black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large capa; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby forwarned harbouring said negro at their peyll.

C. The citys of the Federal Repulsion, Frederick-Town Hersld, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above case a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Mrs. Whiting this property being so well suffice to observe, that it is m of the City, and near the Stad

George & John Barb Have just received a sapple Summer Hats, New-England Shoes Herriugs & Shad, Oils & Paints,

And a fresh supply of Co Which they offer for sale on h June 27.

Chancery Sale.

y vietue of a decree of the Chancery Con Madyland, the inbferiber will expole is lie file, ast Humer's lavern, in the co-

lic file, at Hamer's taxern, in the call Annabolis, on Thursday the 13th dry August next, if fair, if not, the part day thereafter.

THE ETATE OF FRANCIS WHI deceased, on the head of South River, in A Arundel county, confissing of part of a Tof Land, called "Linthicum" Walls Tract called "Darkness converted into Lip and part of a Tract called "Rames Right," containing in the whole about acres. This landy about 11 miles from napolis, and 25 from Baltimore—the fire very good and adapted to growth of takes wheat, 17c, and Indian corn. There is this lamb an excellent meadow, shick say considerably enlarged and improved at any trifling expense—the whole ander good fitting. The buildings to a dwelling building when the topacco-house almost a mining wiew the premises, will perfor wining view the premises, will past apply to M Caleb White, living thereon, hale to come and a 110 o'clock. mence at 12 o'clock

Terms of So The purchaser to give bond with apress fecurity, for payment of the purchase re-within twelve manths from the try of la ith interest thereon. On the ra the fale, and on payment of the chafe money, the fubicriter is at give a deed, Ecoleffion of the above property m

given until the sit of Dec LOUIS GASSAWAY, THE

NEW GOODS

Warfield & Ridgely, Have just received, and offer for sale, a var

Have just received, and offer for sale, a varet of British, French, India & German goods, of the latest importations, perchased on reasonable terms, consisting of Superfice Cloths and Casameres, British India Nankeen, White & Coloured Manelle Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Coloured Gentle, Bombazetts assorted, Canton & India Crapes, Jacouet and Cambric Mullis Fincy, Figured and Striped do. Lehordo India Mul Mul and Book de Ladres and Gentle men's Black and White Silk Hose, do. do White and Black Cotton do. 6 37-4 and Silk and Merius Bordered Shaula, Black Herontine vesting, Florence, Senchaws and passes silk associaed, Ribbions, Gloves, Handkerton and Fans, 7-8 & 4 2 Tish Linen, 3 4 Shirin and Sheeting Cottons, 3-4 7 8 4 4 54 India and Sheeting Certons, 1-4 7 5 4 4 54 Ioda and Domestic Checks, Chriss, Calices to Dimities, White and Rown Tickleshort, Brown Burlam, Hessians. Also a good selection of

LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE as, likewise a general assortment of Hardretter and Grocertes.

Also, Sparies, Hoes, Grass, Gesin & Bumble Scythes, Her.p. Houks, Scythe Stopes, &c. All of thich will be sold on accommodates, crin the wishing to buy these bargues may do by giving them a sail.

May 23. State of Maryland, sc.

Anno Arundel County, Orphans Courts
July 6, 1816.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Wells and Benjamin Wells, jun execute, of the last will and testament of Benjamin Wells, it is condeted that they give the outseen wells into ordered that they give the outseen and by law for weeksfors to exhibit their classical gainst the safel deceased, and thus the same published outs in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week, for the part of six affects in each week.

A. A. County. This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Aron
ty, hash obtained from the Orphans of
Anne Aronsel County, in Marylands
techaniculary on the personal enter-

From Easton, by Hill. Greensboro' and White mierca, once a week. Lerre Esston every We a shid arrive at Frederic

sply Halt. Leave Fre

ay at 2 m M, and arr

a Priday by 8 P St. Roads, Georgetow Roads, Georgetow relectown, Sadjer's, Ben For Bridge of Greensb rul, 78, miles Leave Elkton Every T a sand arrive at Greens 18 From Baltimore, 79 From Baltimore, to Chestertown, twice a st Leave Baltimore every friday at 5 a m; and arrews by 6 p. m. Leave every Tosaday and Saltimore, and arrive at Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore, to seek.

Leave Bel air every Sampley at 7 A M. and fird by 8 AM. Leave a z, and arrive at Belai. teice a week. Leave Haltimore eve Priday at 5 a m. and nie by 3 PM. Leave I leaday and Saturday arrive at Baltimore by 12 From Baltimore Leave Baltimore av

my at 5 a M, and arriv 83. From Queenstoned Denton, to Mil by 10 and arrive at a by 10 and Leave B. Leave B. Sturday by 6 and Sturday by 6 and Sturday by 6 and Sturday by 6 and Leave Mills, Poplar Semantics, to Free a reck, 46 mills.

Leave Baltimorcan by and Linuxdays at Proteciatown arriver and Fredericktown arriver master and Fredericktown events.

L John Bark r Hats, England Shoe ge & Shad, Paints, h supply of Co

icery Sale. tree of the Chancery Cou tableriber will expose to mee's taxern, in the id-to. Thursday the 15th day if fair, if not, the part

E OF FRANCIS WI head of South River, in A confifting of part of a T "Linthicum's Walks' arkness conversal into Lin the about 11 miles from the in Haltimore—the fer append to growth of telas. Indian corn. There is fleut meadow, which may reed and improved as a weather who le under good for dings or a dwelling but co-house almeit new, core. Any perfor withing the co-house almeit new, core. Any perfor withing the co-house almeit new, core. Any perfor withing the co-house almeit new and the co-house thereon. Sale to cook.

S GASSAWAY, Tre

V GOODS ld & Ridgely

4 4 Jeish Linen, 3 4 Shirin ectons, 3-4 7 8 4 4 54 Ida becks, Chines, Calices to te and Heiwn Ticklesbory Hessians. a good selection of L& QUEENS WARE

a general amortment of are and Grocerets. Hoes, Grass, Geain & Be p Hooks, Seyrhe Stones, &c. will be sold on scor ishing to buy theap bargum

iving them a call. Maryland, sc.

L County, Orphans Court, July 6, 1816. on by petition of Elizabeth are a Wells, jon executes of testament of Benjamin Wells, one-Arundel county, discussi-te they give the unice engaged after to exhibit their classes. deceased, and that the same in in each week, for the past of rects, in the Maryland Gastin

ossaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

is in mire: Nolice, according of Anne Arondel coned from the Orphans Court of County, in Maryland, letters a the personal estate of Reafen, but of Acord-Arondel, Alf persons having claims of decreased, the hereby warethe same, with the yearners

JONAS GREEN, OF STREET, AMERICANS.

PROPOSALS

IN MARY LAND Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a starting at Washington by 1 mg. Leave learned one every day at 5 a starting by 1 mg. Leave learned one every day at 5 a starting ton gity at 6 a st, and arrive From Easton, by Hillshoro', Deb

amboro and Whitelysburg, to Lare Easton every Wednesday at 5 and arrive at Frederica on Thursday by 11 ag. Leave Frederica every and a rive at Easton

Friday by 8 P M. by Swanton, Ce-× Roads, Georgetown × Roads, betown, Sadler's, Benver Dam and Bridge Greensboro', once a Leave Elkton every Tuesday at

a and arrive at Greensboro' on Weday by 16 a M. Leave Greensboro's Wednesday at 2 F M; and arrive. 15 From Baltimore, by 8 r M.
19 From Baltimore, by Rockhall,
10 Chesterown, twice a week, 37 miles.
12 East Baltimore every Monday and Priday at 5 a m, and arrive at Chester-tern by 6 r. m. Leave Chestertown early Tesaday and Saturday, at 5 a m, and arrive at Baltimore by 6 r m. 80. From Harford, to sel-air, twice a seek.

Leave Bel air overy Tousday and Samples at 7 a m. and arrive at Har-ted by 8 am. Leave Harford at 10 a s, and arrive at Behair by L r st. M. From Baltimore to Annapolis

Leave Bultimore every Monday and hdsy at 5 a M. and arrive at Anna beds and Saturday at 5 % m, and 12. From Baltimore, to Queenston

Leave finitimore every Wednesday ivat bave Queenston every Tues-my at 5 a m, and arrive at Baltimore

83. From Quecuston, by Hillshoro' and Danton, to Milford, D. once a

as from Queenston, by Hillsbore' and Danies, to Milford, D. once a neek.

Leve Queenston every Thursday at a go arrive at Milford every Friday 15 r. m. and arrive at Milford every Friday 15 r. m. and arrive at Queenston on Saturday by 6 r. m.

St. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Love Mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and Novambries, to Fredericktown, thries a reak, 36 miles.

Lave Baltimore graphy Bunday, Tuesday and Indiadegal 3 A. m. and arrive at Vredericktown, 1921 J. 2 r. m. Leave Fredericktown, 1921 J. 2 r. m. Leave Fredericktown and J. 2 r. m. and arrive at Baltimors by 8 r. m.

St. From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, fine Ishad and Queenston, to Gentralille, each a week, 31 miles.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 6 i. m. Ridarrive at Ceptaeville by 6 r. m. i. m. darrive at Annapolis by 8 r. m. i. Milarrive at Ceptaeville by 6 r. m. i. m. i. m. and arrive at Annapolis by 8 r. m. i. Prom. Washington city, by Up by Maribero Green Anna and Quion's ferry to Annapolis, three times a rock, 40 miles.

Leave Washington every Menday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m., and arrive at Washington by 6 r. m.

12 From Annapolis, by Haddaway's st. Mahasia had Eastob, to Cambridge, who a wash, 61 miles.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, and Sturday and Sturday at 6 a m., and arrive at Washington by 6 r. m.

12 From Annapolis, by Haddaway's st. Mahasia had Eastob, to Cambridge, who a wash, 61 miles.

Leave at 3 r. m. and arrive at Easton at 1 r. m. leave at 3 r. m. and arrive at Easton at 1 r. m. leave at 3 r. m. and arrive at Gambridge by From Cambridge, by Vientin, 6 miles.

Leave at 5 r. m. and Stunday and Monday and Sturday at 6 miles.

Leave Study of Richard and Monday and Annapolis of Rosais, Annapolis every Bunday at 6 miles.

Leave Cambridge, by Vientin, 6 miles.

Leave Cambridge, weary Bunday at 6 miles.

Leave Cambridge weary Eughay Tuesday by M. m.

From Cambridge, weary Bunday at 6 miles.

Leave Cambr

cave Upper Marlboro every Mon at I was and arrive at Chaptico o seday by 2 r st. Leave Chaptics by Lorentan r st. Leave Chaptics

Leave Upper Mariboro' every Mon-sy at 1 v m, and arrive at Magrader's y 3 v m. Leave Magrader's every londay at 10 A M, and arrive at Up

donday at 10 A. M., and acres to be the Marthure' by noon.

92. From Washington city, by Ozen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allensfresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Innignes, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to the Pides, 97 miles.

Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P M. Leave Leonardtown on Sunday at 3 P M. and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M. and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M. and arrive at Leonardtown on P M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A M. Leave Leonard-town on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 M, and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesdey and Friday by

93 From Port Tobacca, by Hillton and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week

Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A M, and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 A M. Leave Nanjemoy at 1 P M, and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P M. 94. From Washington city, by Simp-sonville, Golesville, Brookville, Tris-

delphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles. Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Newmarket by S P M. Leave Newmarket every Pri-

day at 6 A M. and arrive at Washington by 7 P M. 95. From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Mid-dlebrook, Clarksburg and Hiatstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 95. From Washington city.

43 miles Leave Washington every Sunday, Leave Washington every Sunday,
Tuesday and Thursday at 2 A M, and
arrive at Fredericktown by 1 P M.
Leave Fredericktown every Monday.
Wednesday and Friday at 10 A M, and
arrive at Washington by 10 P M.
96 From Montgomery c. h. by
Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's
Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29
miles

Leave Leesburg every Thursday at A M. and arrive at Montgomery c. h, by Il A M. Leave Montgomery o

h every Thursday at 1 P M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M.

97. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25 unites.

Leave Leesburg every Friday at & A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A. M. Leave Fredericktown at 1 P. M. and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P. M. 98. From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a week, 41 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive

Leave Fredericktown every Wednesday and Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Saturday by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown ou Monday and Saturday by 9 A M.

99. Prom Fredericktown, by Liberty, Union Bridge and Union T, to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles.

minster, once a week, 30 miles. Leave Westminster every Friday at A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM Leave Predericktown every Priday at 3 PM, and arrive at West-minster on Saturday by 2 PM.

100. From Fredericktow by Woods boro'. Taneyton, Petersburg and Han over, to York, ooce a week, 69 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at York on Friday by 2 A M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 P M.

101. From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Boomsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connelstown, thrice a week, 63 miles.

Leave Fradericktown every Sanday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M, and urrive at Hagerstown by 9 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Menday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at M Connelstown by 11 A M. Leave M Connelstown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 P M. Leave Hagerstown by 10 P M. Leave Hagerstown avery Munday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 10 AM.

103. From Westminister by Unique town, Middleberry, Graselium, Moche-

by 2P M.

105. From Hagerstown, by Williams
port, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Oldtown, Cumberland, thence by Smyth's
Stand and the national road, to Union,

Pa once a week, 152 miles.

Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P M, arrive at Comberland on Saturday by 9 A M, leave at 10 A M, and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 5
PM . Leave Union every Monday at
5 A M, arrive at Cumberland on Tues-2 P M, leave at 3 P M, and arday by 2 P M, leave at 3 r M, and day rive at Hagerstown the next Thursday

by 10 A M.

106 From Washington city to A lexandris, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at, P M, and arrive at Alexandria by 3 M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington by 5

NOTES,

1. The Pollmaller General may expedite the malls and alter the times for arrival and desparture at any time-during the communities of the contract, he previously fispulating an adequate compensation for any extre expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Pilinen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mall, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (maryoidable accidenta excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfest one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail for a wrip, a forfesture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by mavoidable accident: in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be rothered and retained.

2. Persons making proposals are defined to

and retained.

4. Perfora making proposals are defined to flate their prices by the year. Thinks who contrade well receive their july quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and No

mployed to convey the mail.

6. Where the propoter intends to convey se mail in the body of a flage carriage, be in

the mail in the body of a flage carriage, be is defired to flate it in his proposals.

7. The Post Mafter General referves to himfelf the right of declaring any contrast at an erid whenever one failure happens; which amounts to the fols of a trip.

8. The diffusices flated are fuch as have been communicated to this office, and forme of them are doubtlefs mentrally on this fabjed the contrastor mult inform himfelf; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.

this respect.

9. The contracts for the routes numbered 93 and to 1, are 30 be in operation on the first day of November oext, and all the others on the first day of Ianuary next.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr. Poor Master General.

Grand Most-orrice.

Grand Most-orrice.

Public Safe.

Public Sale.

In purfurance of the had will and tellarsent of Augustine Servell, Sen, late of Anne-Asundel county, deceated, and by virue of an order front the orphans court of flaid county, the fublic finiter will offer at Public flaid, on the premiticat, on Thursday the 20th day of Angult next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the trai effair of faid deceated, bring a tract of fand containing Three Hundred and Sevency fax and 1-4 Acres. This property is well valued to their it about one hundred serves of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a thriving young apple orchand, with a quantity of other frant; it hadapted to the growth of clover. On this farm there is a tolerable good dwelling-house, an excellent, burn, and other necessary out buildings; it lies high and healthy, and with a finall expense; might be made a beautiful country fast for any perion from Baltimore, who would wish to purchase, as that city can be few therefrom, being a diffrance of fifteen rulles, and about these miles from the twerm of Henry M'L'oy, on the Annapolis roul. Any perion withing to seem this effact, may far the fame on application to left; Angustine Serwell, je living on the premiser. The turns of fate will be a ceedit of fix and twelve months; its living on the premiser from the day of fate; and when the whole of the purchase months; its purchase giving bond, with good and fullcant tecarity, branch, investit from the day of fate; and when the whole of the prechase months; its purchase fate, and of the period season of fate deceased, contiting a Carte. Hogs, slicep, the the The secons of fate, for all funn under the day of fate; and when the certific for the fine time and place will be given the cash will be required, for that and all firms over, we cell to the months will be given far purchasers giving bonds or notes, with good flourity bearing interest from the day of fate, and fate of the low country delians of fate will be given for the day of fate. The

are in one scale, and ambition, folly cice and athersm in the other, and the sation oscillates between prosperity and rind undesaringly. The latter always preponderates, and if raid does not universally eneme, it is prevented, and can be prevented, but by one earthly power. There but by one earthly power. There is but one infallible restorative of the body politic from disease, but one preservative from death. Happily for the human race, vice and folly chastise and correct themselves when every moral and religious agent has proved inefficient. Political sin and folly create a necessity for reformation. Few people are rational, but all are sensitive beings. Few are possessed of moral, but fortunately all are endowed with corporeal feeling. The populace may be deluded into error by artful and popular leaders; they may, for a white support impolitic and wicked measures and men, and persecute virtuous and enlightened ones, but they dore not do it long. The bad ronsequences of bad measures oblige hem to abandon those measures. Political and moral incendiaries are scorched by their own fires, and forced to extinguish them for their own safety. Society was first es-tablished by moral necessity, and by moral necessity alone it is maidtained. The example of a wise, virtuous and popular stateamen, (a rare character) and the combined influonce of reason and religion, may sometimes arrest the progress of declining morality, but even those powerful agents have an uncertain and temporary control over the counteracting force of vice, ambition, prejudice & ignorance. I repeat it, that in the bad consequences of vice, and nothing else, is to be found its infallible corrective. Of what advantage was reason in France during the revolution? Of what advantage were the experience of ages; the persuasions, the arguments, and denunciations of wisdom, virtue and religion ? They were as chaff in the whirlwind. But the disorders of France created their own remedy. Political and moral evils mulciplied in proportion as

> In a tyrant, France found relief from anarchy. Her disorder was desperate and required a desperate remedy, and Napoleon was the appropriate remedy. I always con-sidered him a blessing to France in that respect. "Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar stood ruled!" Buonaparte had possessed the power, but lacked the will to render France great and happy. But al-though he steered her political bark through the billows of popular tumpit, he did not endeavour to la those billows. Though he guided the vessel of state safely in the midst of whirpools and quicksands, he directed her to no haven or peace and safety. Though he "rode on the whirlwind and directed the storm," he did not endeavour to full their rage and restrain their impetnosity, but he directed them a-gainst the world; and Spain, Italy, Germany, Prussia and Austria were Germany, Prussia and Austria were devastated by their fury. But what was the consequence of his wicked ness and folly? They were punished and corrected by the political diseasers which may produced. It required all Europe to administer the remedy which again relieved the disorder, which Napoleon's wick-

lifted up in vain. For fit the voice of Pederalism warning the people of their errors, but is has been dis errors, but is has been distrigated. The nation began to decline under Jefferson, and her momentum constantly increased, as shedsstended. Embargoes is non-intercourse laws; the destruction of the National Bark, and the ruin of commerce, has beneather descent to the gulf of rain. The people still remained blind and obstinately persisted in their errors. The voice of truth and experience was still disregarded; the doctrines of federalism were still trampled under foot by the faction trampled under foot by the factions mufattude. The calamities of the nation multiplied in proportion to the multiplication of those errors, and at tength a rainous war brought het disorder to a crisis. The peo-ple, who heretofore, could not understand their errors, were now o-bliged to feel them, and were reduced to the necessity of allandoning them. They did abandon them. They built a navy, and, compelled by necessity, adopted all the grand federal measures, which their reason had rejected, and thus the nation was saved. Error chastised & cortected itself, vice and folly imposed a necessity for reformation, & they did reform, in spite of their felly, their pride, & their obstinary. The people conceded to necessity, what they denied to reason; they have been obliged to abandon errors which they would not be persuaded to a-bandon. They have been obliged to abandoa democratic measures; they have been obliged to adopt federal measures-We forestw it was incvitable, we foretold it was certif for we defy the people to be demo-cratic long. They may call their rulers democrats, republicans, or what they please. But those rulers can no more resist the electricity of practising upon the principles, which Washington and Hamilton adopted, than the stream can be reatrained became insupportable, and imposed principles have been suddenly adopt-a necessity for reformation or change. necessity alone. There is now other danger, than that they will be as wild & extravagant in their pracwere formerly in their visionary attachment to democratic anarchy.

A Picture of the government and prople of the United States.

Never was a peace concluded
more timely of fortunately; we have
often noticed it in this way before;
but the object in noticing it now is
to remark that it was so sadden, so unexperted, that the people forgot all considerations in the good for-tune of that event; the inconsistentune of that event; the inconsisten-cy and want of system, the atterin-tapacity which had been shewn in the management of the avar and the finances, and the want of energy to repress result and got down those who conspired against the country in league with the enemy, had made who conspired against the country by the world; and Spain. Italy Germany, Prussia and Austria were deusstated by their fury. But what was the consequence of his wickedness and folly? They were puoished and corrected by the political diseasers which free produced. It required all Embre to administer the remedy which again rolleved the disorder, which Napoleon's with the disorder, which Napoleon's with the most of disappointed to the public measures from the beginning to the close of the war, were in the secondices in goilt, have been ingulpined by the flood, which would, under any other past. Thus it always has been and always will be; for luckily, manifol labour under a mand meessify to be virtuous. The history of svery nation that ever existed, confirms the fact, and none more so, than that of these United States. She too, that the plant of earth, that to surplied a produced in the most factories and sometimes the transfer of the transfer of From the N. J. Journal THE SOJOURNER

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE. As I far at the fill of my door.

When the evening was verying its tears,
I thought of those frenes, now no more,
Those frenes that have faded with years!

The was, when Feagerly flow,
To crobrace each delight that preferred;
But I he er thought of heaven, or you.
Who with tears at my folly relented! The phantoms bewitching attite, So entapured and first my fenfe, That I follow'd with hafty defire,

Nor halted on any pretence! As it went, I observ'd when it turn'd, On its forchead was written defpair, But relax I would not, for I burn'd. and Pelesught my Elylian was there. or is vanished in blackwess of gloom; led to the house of the dead.
Then enter'd its horrible tomb!

Now I turn'd to retrace back my way. But forrows lay firew'd o'er the ground Not a glimmering taper was found ! I groped in darkness and woe,

Each obliacle, laid in my way : I pray'd-and my God deign'd to flow, i he reflection of light in a ray ! Oh! if ever I wander again In the wide-spieading maze of despair; My feelings can never fullain,

Nor friendship can folace me there ! Ah! the time that is loft, shall the thought Still hang on the mind with fuch weight ! Shall things that are here and are not, Such longing defires create.

Let me ever deteft the vain flow. The pump and the pleafures of life; It the pleafures of life only flow, From corruption, and folly, and firite! The' the night is far (pent-yet I mourn, In fecret I weep and I figh;

I weep for the days that are gone. -I Maink of the day that is nigh There's pleafure I find in a tear, amet a dear friend when alone; There's exitacy holy and dear That's conceal'd 'neath a figh or a groan.

> From a Savannah paper. WENS.

Persons afflicted by this evil will find relief from the directions contained in the annexed article. Simple as the remedy appears, it is nevertheless an effectual cure. We are informed by a gentleman now in this city, that within the last 12 months he was cured of a wen in the short space of twelve days, by the following application :

Effectual Cure for Wens, Having had a wen of a large size and long standing upon the side of my face and below my right ear, I was informed by different people, that if I would apply common salt and water to it, I should get rid of it. In Auguts, 1799, I put a quantity of salt and water into a saucepan, and boiled it for 4 minutes with which I bathed the surface frequently, while it continued warm, as also after it became cold, as often as ten or twelve times daily; always, mirring up the salt deposited at the buttom of the baain, and incorporating it again with the water before I applied it. On the 11th day after the first application, while shaving, I observed a small discharge, which, assisted by a gentiepressure the whole contents were soon empried without the smallest pain and without blood.

Being informed of some others who had been benefitted in like manner from the same simple applications and knowing myself of some late instances, under my own im-mediate direction, I feel it a duty thus to make it public; being convinced it can produce no bad effect, and every person having it in their power to make the trial, at the same time I beg leave to caution, that no one should be disheartened at the length of time it may be necessary to continue the application, as in some cases it has required 3 or 4 months, though in the last only 30 days; but in all without pain or inconvenience of any kind, or any previous notice of the discharge till WM. CHISHOLME.

Chishole. England.

Cure for the Tooth ache .- Take nut-gall, break it, put a small piece of the inside into the hole of the tooth, and after being the for half an hour or an hour, it must be removed, when it will be found to be covered with a white matter; and a fresh piece of nurgall is to be put into the tooth so long as any matter shall be found to come away ; and when that ceases to be the case, the cure will be found to be effect-

The Elder Tree. This tree possesses the following properties-1 saving turnips from the fly .- 2 Preserving wheat from the yellows. blight.—4. Preserving cabbage play to from catterpillars.—5. Preserving peachtrees, &c. from warms.

er the ground, or to strike fruit

From the Philadelphia Gozette. COMMUNICATION. CERTAIN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Extract from a work of much cele-brity in Kondon, entitled the Medical and Chirurgical Review. It is attested that after an experience of phirty eight years, it was never known to fail of a cure.

A receipt of John Webb's for the bite of a Mad Dog, taken from the original by James Webb, son of the above John Webb deceased.

Take of the leaf of a tender bud of rue half a large tea cup full, when cut quite small, the cup to hold a. bout a quarter of a pint beer measure, take the same quantity of large box, or common garden box, cut this small, add nine leaves of red sage, cut small, let them be without blemish. Take half a pint of new wheat meal from the mill, or good fine flour, and about one table spoonfull of yeast, mix it together as dough; take one third of it in new milk each morning.

This quantity for a man or woman; the same quantity for a sheep, hog or dog; -but for a cow or horse, take one cup full of rue cut small, and the same of box, but only nine leaves of sage; give this in milk or some other liquid.

Half this quantity will do of the rue and box for a cole or calf, but nine leaves of the sage.

My father has cured some men when mad, then he took one tea cup full of rue and one of box, and nine leaves of sage, boil it well in a pint of milk, and give it as quick as pos-

Half the quantity of rue and box for a small child, but in all cases no more or less than nine leaves of

Signed JAMES WEBB.

Prevention of Hydrophobia .- We translate the following from the Journal de Commerce of May 17:

A new case is related which tends to prove that washing with soap has the efficacy of preventing the dreadful effects of canine madness. In 1756 a hound bit three dogs, at the moment when a person endeavoured to rescue a bitch from the furious tooth of the rabid animal, she wasbitten, and the person was scratched in the hand, the skin was even This gentleman threw the bitch into a reservoir of water, and washed her with plenty of soap, in such a manner that her whole body was covered with froth ; & he performed the like operation on himself. At the end of some days, the two other dogs bitten, and wno had not been washed, went mad, and were killed. The bitch experienced no harm, and died of old age, her master is still in excellent health. This event happened in the parish of Vielle, canton of St. Sever, department of Lanues .- N. Y. Col.

From the Believer's Pucket Companion. I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the roug that thou shouldst [Ps. wlviii. 17.]

The Prophet Isaiah, speaking of the Lord Jesus Christ, in chap. Ix, 6, justly styles him the wonderful counsellor; and this character he has sustained towards his people in all ages. If at any time thou art at a loss what steps to take, look, to Jesus he will direct thee how to proceed, and in his own time deliver thee out of all thy troubles, he rejoices to hear his children cry unto him, and is always more ready to give, than we are to ask. It hath pleased the Father that in him (Christ Jesus) all fullness should dwell; and that not for himself, but to communicate to his members when they need supplies. Dost thou want wisdom? apply to the Lord, he alone can furnish thee: nay there is no good thing, either for time or eternity, but Christ harh it to bestow; therefore, let not Satan, the world, nor thine own wicked heart, only can teach thee to profit, and lead thee by the way that theu

Thus shall you pass this desert land, Pressing with seal towards the prize, Till you receive the glad command

PRAYERS. Let them be as frequent as our wants; and our thanksgivings as our blessings

with the fact, that beef, butter and paratoes have been imported into New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the course of the spring. It is an extraordinary fact, that these articles, notwithstanding the freight, insurance, duties, &c. have been sold lower than similar articles of domestic growth, and yet have yielded to the importer a handsome mercantile profit.

We understand, that a Company is now forming in this city to import a full cargo of butter from Ireland, for this market in the ensuing autumn. It is believed that the Company will be able to supply our citizens with as good butter as is made in any part of our country, and at a considerably reduced price. And one of our most respectable Brewers has informed us that himself and others are now making arrangements to import their barley and hops from England.

According to Russian official ac counts, the number of men and horses belonging to Buonaparte and lus allies, which fell in battle, or perished from cold in different parts of Russia, were-

213,516 men, 95,816 horses, Exclusive of many others, either burned or buried, of which no account was taken.

> From the Concord Gazette. A FACT!

As ingenuity and perseverance, are traits peculiarly obvious in the native sons of America, it may not be uninteresting to the enterprizing Mechanics, and citizens in general, to publish the following fact, which occurred in Fitchburg, this day :

Captain Zachariah Sheldon, has hewed 300 feet of large pitch pine timber, complete; and taken off his own beard, "fleek and smooth," with the same broad axe he used in hewing, in the space of 8 hours. Fitchburg, July 11, 1816.

Stutgard, (Germany) May 26. On the 20th, a violent storm, with a water-spout, broke over the villages of Blockengen & Hendorf.

The water rushed in torrents from the mountains, upon the two villages. At Blockengen it carried off five houses, and all they contained, 18 were more or less damaged, and four persons drowned. At Hendorff one house was carried off and o'clock. dorff one house was carried off, and four damaged; not only is the harvest destroyed, but the fields are

covered with sand and gravel. 1500 houses have fallen down in the city of Szegeden, Hungary, having been undermined by the great rise of the river.

Proposals for Publishing,

FAMILIAR, PLAIN AND BASY 1 EXPLANATION OF THE

LAWS OF WILLS AND CODI CILS,

AND OF THE LAWS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

And also the Rules whereby Estates, both Beal and Personal, Descend & are to be Distributed, in case no Will be made. With Instructions to every one to make his own Will; the necessary Form for that purpose; and the Forms of other Instruments relative to the Estates of Deceased Persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of Law Words or Terms.

The original work whence this Compilation is derived, was as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the destrines or the forms of law, and who wish to be instructed how to act, without being under the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has inducthat a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of extreme necessithose mistakes and omissions, now daily committed, may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to reader the present system the more complete, incorporated there in that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased presents. To dwell with Christ above the

Conditions of this work Price, in boards, dolls. 2 50. Subscriptions received at this Office and Mr. G. Show's Book-Store.

Boot and Shoe Making Business. for the accommon tion of those of his strain of the second in adversal or second who have proved themselves punctual in adversal their account with him.

Five Dollars Reward. Stra of from the refidence of the subscriber, living on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, and about epint miles from the latter place, on the first day of day last, two COWS, the one a large red Cow, with white spots on her flank and thinh; the ther mottled with sawed horns, she had a bell on when the went away. A reward of Five Doslars till be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber so that the may recover them.

Anne Sprigg.

NOTICE.

The funfcriber wifles to hire by the year TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one a wash wo-mun, the other for the kitchen. Liberal wa-ges will be given.

City Hotel, Annapolia William Calon.

George & John Barber, Respectfully inform their triends and the ublic, that the new Schooner General Jackson, Cape Spencer, is kept for the purpose of car-rying Tobacco, Wheat, he and other freights, to any part of the Chesapeake Bay. All orders addressed to them, or the Captain on board,

will be strictly complied with.

G & J B take this opportunity of again repeating, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the loss of any letters which may be put on board their Packets, but every artention in their power, all be paid to the delive-ty of all such commiss to their charge. August 1. August 1.

NOTICE,

fubicriber of Anne-Arondel county, having brained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Weems, of Richd the person the persona estate of John Weems, of Richd-late of Baltmore county, deceated, requests all these having claims against faid estate to bring them sowmal legally authenticated, on or before the 19th one of September next, en-suing, or they may one wise by law be ex-cluded from all benefit of the faid estate, and those intlebted are requested to make impedi-ate payment. Give under my and this ther-tieth day of July, one thousand in the hundred and fixteen.

Solomon Nor

Chancery Sale. By write of a decree of the Chancery Court, will be exposed to public sale, at Hunter's

The purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on the ratification of the sale. and payment of the purchase me ey, the tubferiber is authorified to execute a di LOUIS GASSAWAY.

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of June, A Negro Man,

Named HARRY RIUE, about twenty six years old, about five fee five or six inches highe when spoken to, he is rather aukward in an when spoken to, he is rather and ward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teeth, has very thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large sear on one of his arms. It is probable he will change his name. He took with him two pair of ornaburg trowsers, and two shirts of the same, one black coat, an old fur har, one blue roundabout tacket and trowsers. I will blue roundabout jacket and trowsers. I will give forty dollars if taken in Baltimore counry, or twenty five if taken in Anne-Arundel county, and all reafonable expences, if bro't home to the President Farm, within a half a mile of Annapolis; or the above reward if louged in jail.

John Mathews. June 27.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complection; had ou when he abscond ed a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again. David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April II, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby for warned harbouring said negro at their D. R.

peril.

D. R.

Co-The cide of the Federal Repulican, Frederick-Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accountate this office.

Having rented three well known in Church street, near the formerly occupied by Mrs Me respectfully informs the public commenced keeping a Bounting every exertion will be made to racter as respectable at when well intendences of that Ludy This property being so well into property being so well know suffice to observe, that it is image of the City, and near the Stade is rendern it convenient to ments Legislature and Dar. Ladies and will be accommodated with board week, month, or year.

June 20 George & John Barb Have just received a sapply of Summer Hats.

New-England Shoes Herrings & Shad, Oils & Paints, And a fresh supply of Co

Which they offer for rale on B June 27.

Chancery Sale.

ue of a decree of the Chancery Co. Mawland, the tubicriber will expole to lic file, at Hunter's tavern, in the co dis, on Thursday the 15th & next, if fair, if not, the mut

Augus Bext, if fair, if not, the mut day the scafeer.

THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHI decealed, of the head of South River, in A Arondel country, confisting of part of a Tof Land, called "Linthicum" Walks Trad called "Darknels converted into Ligand part of a Trad called "Bames Right," containing in the whole about acres. This landers about at miles from mapolis, and 25 from Baltimore—the fewer good and adapted to growth of telas wheat, tye, and Indian corn. There is this lamit an excellent neadow, shich may confiderably enlarged and improved as a wrifting expense—the was le under good fring. The buildings are a dwelling has kitchen, a tobacco-house almelt new, tochouse and stable. Any person withing view the premises, will past apply as Caleb White, Ilving thereon. Sale to comence at 12 o'clock. mence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sal The purchaser to give bond with appro-fecurity, for payment of the purchase room within twelve months from the try of h with interest thereon. On the m the fale, and on payment of the abele p

Periodion of the above property given until the ril of Decre LOUIS GASSAWAY,

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely, Have just received, and offer for sale, a wirel of British, French, India & German goods of the latest importations, perchard on reasonable terms, consisting of

reasonable terms, consisting of Superfice Cloths and Cassimeres, British I India Nankeen. White & Coloured Mancile Vesting, Striped Floremines, White & Coloured Mancile Vesting, Striped Floremines, White & Coloured Floremines, I aconer and Cambric Muslis Fincy. Figured and Striped do. Leno do. Is dis Mail Mul and Book do. Ladies and Grule men's Black and White Silk Hose, do. do. White and Black Gottom do. 6 3 754 and Silk and Merico Bordered Shanks, Black II. Slik and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black for rentine vesting, Florence, Senchaws and plus Silks associaed, Ribbons, Gloves, Handerchel and Fans, 7-8 & 4 4 Frish Linen, 5 4 Shir and Sheeting Cottons, 2-4,7 8 4 4 54 feels and Domestic Checks, Chinez, Calore to Dimities, White and Bown Ticklenburg Brown Bushes, Hardenburg Brown Burlaps, Hessians.
Also a good selection of

LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE Hardroure and Grocents. . Also, Sparies, Hoes, Grass, Grais & Burn le Scythes, Het p Houles, Seythe Stopes, M

All which will be sold on accommodate term to be wishing to buy cheap hargain may to be giving them a sail.

state of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel Courty, Orphans Court
July 6, 1816.
On application by petition of Elisaleth
Wells and Benjamin Wells, jun executes of
the last will and testament of Benjamin Wells,
ich, late of Anne Arundel county, decrease
itis ordered, that they give the noine request
by law for weisfors to exhibit their claims,
gainst the said decreased, and that the same by law for beclafors to exhibit their clams gainst the said deceased, and that the same published once in each week, for the space six ancessive weeks, in the Maryland Grant six ancessive weeks, in the Maryland Grant John Oassaway, Reg. Wills,

This is the give Notice, That the subscribe ty, hath obtained fro Anne-Arundel Count ted to eakilite the same, thereof, to the subscribers, sinds can of January bear, wise by law be excluded the said estate. Given and others, of July, shed,

A. A. County.

IONAS GREEK

PROPOSA IN MARYLAN n From Georgetown,
Vasstille, M'Coy's an
faltimore, every day, s
Lare Baltimore every
adarrire at Washing

tank Baltimore, and arrive at Washington of the Baltimore, by 2 r. M.
Trim Easton, by Hilling Greansboro, and Washington Greansboro, and Gre mierica, once a week, Leve Exston every Wa by by 11 ak. Leave Fr. Turniay at 1 P M, and are u Friday by 8 P M. 78 From Elkton, by Reads, Georgetov Reads, Georgetov Riggtown, Sadler's, Ber Res Bridge

ha and arrive at Greens sely by 10 a M. Leav. Eletes on Thursday b Chestertown, twice a Friday at 5 a m; and arr mery Tosaday and Sai s, and arrive at Baltima 40. From Harford, to

Leare Bel air every Simming at 7 a m. and ford by 6 a m. Leave a r, and arrive at Bel-a ij, From Baltimore mice a week. Leave Baltimore eve Priday at 5 a m. and this by S r m. Leave a leaday and Saturday arms at Baltimore by Leave Baltimore ev A. M. and arrive a tu. Leave Queenst

by at 5 a 18, and arriv 83. From Queenstor da u, and arrive at h by 10 a M. Leave M ty still r m, and are on Saturday by 6 r m st From Baltimon Lower Mills, Poplart Novamarket, to Fred

JONAS GREEN, STREET, ANDAPOLIS.

-Tires Dollars per Anne PROPOSALS

corping Mails of the United the seath following Post Roads to received at the General Post in the sity of Washington the 27th day of September IN MARYLAND.

From Georgetown, by Bladens Vantue, M Coy's and Elk Ridge innere, every day, 42 miles. Law Baltimore every day at 5 a material Baltimore every day at 5 a materire at Washinger by 1 r m, at Georgetown by 2 st. Leave lemetown every day at 5 a m, and sublegeon city at 6 a m, and arrive Baltimore by 2 r m. From Easton, by Hillsboro', Deh-Greenboro' and Whitely sburg, to slence, once a week.

leve Easton every Wednesday at 5 bright 1) a.M. Leave Frederics every Friday by S. P. M. By Swanton, Ce-

ody by 10 a M. Leave Greensboro' if Elkter on Thursday by 6 p M.

79 From Baltimore, by Rockhall,
is Chelertown, twice a week, 37 miles.
Leave Baltimore every Monday and
Erday at 5 a M; and arrive at Chester. two by 5 r. M. Leave Chestertown tery Tonday and Saturday, at 5 a. m. and arrive at Baltimore by 6 r. m.

40. From Harford, to bel-air, twice a seek.

Leare Bel air every Tuesday and Simples at 7 a m. and arrive at Har-fed by 9 a m. Leave Harford at 10 az, and arrive at Bel-air by 1 r m. Il. From Baltimere to Annapolis

tere a week. Leave Bultimore every Monday and Indiy at 5 a m. and arrive at Anna-bis by 3 r m. Leave Annapolis every leader and Saturday at 5 \(\mathbb{A}\) m, and arms at Baltimore by 3 s m.

\$4. From Baltimore, to Queenston,

Leave Baltimore every Wednesday da a, and arrive at Queenston by itu. Lesve Queenston every Tues-nyató a S, and arrive at Baltimore

83 From Queenston, by Hillsboro' ad Denten, to Milford, D. once a

and Dentan, to Milford, D. once a wek.

Leve Queenston every Thursday at the angle arrive at Milford on Friday by 10 am. Leave Milford overy Friday at 2 am, and arrive at Queenston on Saturday by 6 am.

St. From Baltimora, by Ellicatt's Leve Mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and Newmarket, to Fredericktown, three a week, 46 miles.

Lave Baltimore avery Sunday, Tuesday and I Dursday at 3 am, and arrive at Predericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 1-2 am, and arrive at Baltimore by 8 am.

St. From Amnapolis, by Broad Creek, Leas Libed and Queenston, to Gentre-tille, once a week, 51 miles.

Lave Annapolis every Tuesday at 6 is and arrive at Contrestille every Wednesday at 6 is and arrive at Contrestille by 6 am Law Centrestille every Wednesday at 1 am and arrive at Annapolis by 8 am.

St. From Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 am, and arrive at washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 am, and arrive at Manapolis of am, and arrive at Annapolis of am,

on Cambridge, by Vienna, of Whitehaven, Princess Ann, se is Bould, anowaill, Princess soluty and Vienna, to Cam-open awark, 71 miles.

maridge every Bundsy at 6 for all Bunstill on Manday Lave Mouthill every Tuo-n, and arrive at Cambridge

s; and arrive at Queen

Leave Upper Mariboro every Mon-fay at 1 z m. and arrive at Chaptico on Focaday by 2 r m. Leave Chaptico avery Incesday at 3 r m, and arrive at Upper Mariboro on Wednesday by 6

91. From Upper Mariboro! to Ma grader's tavern

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 v. z. and arrive at Magrader's by 3 v. Leave Magrader's every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Up

per Mariboro' by noon.
92 From Washington city, by Oxen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allens-fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Gent Mill and St. Innigges, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to the Ridge, 97 miles.

the Ridge, 97 miles.

Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P M. Leave Leonardtown on Sunday at 3 P M, and arrive at the ltidge the next Monday by 11 A M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A.M. Leave Leonard-town on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A M, and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesdey and Friday by 7

93. From Port Tobacca, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week 22 miles

Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A M, and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 A M. Leave Nanjemoy at 1 P M, and arrive at Port Tobacco by 2 P M. 94. From Washington city, by Simpsonville, Colesville, Brookville, Tria delphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Newmarket by 6 P M. Leave Newmarket every Friday at 6 A M. and arrive at Washington by 7 P M.

95. From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. b. Mid-dlebrook, Clarksburg and Histstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 43 miles

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 1 P M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Washington by 10 P M.

96. From Montgomery c. h. by Charlesburg, or Darnes's, and Poole's Store, to Leesburg, once a week, 29 miles.

Leave Leesburg every Thursday at A M. and arrive at Montgomery c. h, by Il A M. Leave Montgomery o.

h every Thursday at 1 P M, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M.

97. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25 miles.

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 A A M. Leave Fredericktown at I P M. Leave Fredericktown at I P.
M. and arrive at Leesburg by 8 P M.
98. From Fredericktown, by New
town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and
Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a
week, 41 miles.
Leave Fredericktown every Wednes

day and Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Battletown on Thursday and Saturday by noon. Leave Battletown every Sunday and Friday at noon, and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday and Sa-

turdey by 9 A M.
99. Prom Predericktown, by Liber-ty, Union Bridge and Union T, to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles. Leave Westminster every Friday

6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 P M Leave Pfellericktown every Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at West-minster on Saturday by 2 P M.

hinster on Saturday by 2 P M.

100. From Fredericktow aby Woods boro', Taneyton, Petersburg and Han over, to York, once a week, 69 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at York on Friday by 9 A M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 P M.

101. From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Boomsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connelstown, thrice a week, 63 miles.

Leave Fradericktown every Sunday, Inseed and Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hagorstown by 9 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Monday. Wednesday and Eviday at 3 A M, and arrive at M'Connelstown by 11 A M. Leave M'Connelstown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P M, and arrive at Hagerstown every Minday. Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 10 AM.

102. From Westminster/by Uniontown, Middlebery, Graseliam, Mosha-

Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P M. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Westminster by 8 P M.

103. From Hagerstown, by Greencastle, to Chambersburg, three times a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Monday. Wednesday and Priday at 6 A M, and arrive at Chambersburg by noon, Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday at noon, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 P M.

164. From Williamsport, by Sharpsburg, to Shepherdstown, Ve. once a week, 15 miles.

Leave Williamsport at 3 P M and arrive at Shepherdstown by 8 P M. Leave Shepherdstown every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Williamsport by 2 P M.

105. From Hagerstown, by Williams port, Hancock, Berkley Springs, Old-town, Cumberland, thence by Smyth's Stand and the national road, to Union,

Pa, once a week; 152 miles.

Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 P M, arrive at Cumberland on Saturday by 9 A M, leave at 10 A M, and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 6 PM . Leave Union every Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by Z P M, leave at 3 P M, and ar-rive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A M. . 106 From Washington city to A.

lexandris, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at 2
P.M. and arrive at Alexandria by 3
P. M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington by 5

NOTES.

t. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and after the tunes for arrival and de-parture at any time during the continu-ance of the contract, he previously stipo

ance of the contract, he previously flipulating an adequate compensation for any
earns expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2 Printen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mall, at all offices where
no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (mayoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the
time prescribed in any coutract, the contractor
shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail,
whereby the mails destined for such depending
mail lote a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip
shall be incurred, inless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident: in which case the amount of
pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited
and retained.

4. Perfona making proposals are desired to
flate their prices by the year. Thuse who con-

flate their prices by the year. Thuse who con-trade well receive their may quarterly in the ember, one month after the expiration of each

5. No other than a free white person that be

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the peopoter intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is defired to flate it in his proposals.

7. The Post Master General reserves to himself the right of derlaring any contrast at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the folk of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorred: on this subject the contraster must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.

of The contracts for the routes numbered ys and tot, are to be in operation on the first day of November pext, and all the others on the

First day of lanuary next.

RETURN 1. MEIGS, Jr.

Pust Master General

RETURN 2. Master General

RETURN 2. Master General

Return 1. Meigen 1. Mei

Public Safe.

Public Sale.

In purionnee of the tail will and rellareest of Augustine Sewell, Sen lase of American, del county, deceased, and by virue of an order front the orphana court of faid county, the fublic between the county of the premiters, on Thursday the 20th day of Angust next, if fare, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of faid doceased, being a tract of land containing Three Huadred and Sevency for and 1-4 Acres. This property is well watered a there is about one hundred series of wood land, part of which heavily timbered; a thriving young apple orehand, with a quantity of other fruit; it is adapted to the growth of clover. On this farm there is a tolorable good dwelling hquie, an excellent bern, and other needship out buildings; it lies high and healthy, and with a finall express on inght be made a heautiful constry feat for any person from Baltimore, who would wish to purchase, as that city can be facel therefrom, being a different the takern of Henry M'Coy, on the Annapolis road. Any person withing to wise this estate, may see the lance on application to Mr. Augustine Sewell, it living on the premises. The terms of fale will be a credit of fix and twelve months; the purchase giving bond, with good and sufficient security, owaring interest from the day of fale; and when the whole of the purchase wome; is paid, a good deed will be given by the Interests' At the fame time and place will be fold, a part of the person of the purchase wome; is paid, a good deed will be recipied, for that and all time over, a credit of its months will be given, the person of fale, for all tuma under the ring of the residence of the precipied, for that and all time over, a credit of its months will be given, the precipiers giving bonds or noise, with good tearity, tearing interest from the day of fale. It is precipied, for that and all time over, a credit of its months will be given, the precipiers giving bonds or noise, with good tearity.

Press the Arm-Ferk Course.

Possessed Rest accessed.—Every nation, and especially every republish one, has a perpecual tendency force. It is never stationary. It is either degenerating or regenerating. Reason visue and religion are in one scale, and ambition, folly sice and atherem in the other, and the nation oscillates between prosperies and their uncessions. The perity and rum unceasingly. The latter always preponderaies, and if rain does not universally ensue, it prevented, and can be prevented. but by one earthly power. There is but one infallible restorative of the body politic from disease, but one presurvative from death. Hapone preservative from death. Happily for the human race, vice and folly chastise and correct themselves, when every moral and religious agent has proved inefficient. Political sin and folly create a necessity for reformation. Few people are rational, but all are sensitive beings. Few are possessed of moral, but fortunately all are endowed with corporaal feeling. The populace of federalism were still trampled under foot by the factions. fortunately all are endowed with corporeal feeling. The populace may be deluded into error by arriful and popular leaders; they may, for a while support impolitic and wicked measures and men, and persecute virtuous and enlightened ones, but they dare not do it long. The bad consequences of bad measures oblige them to abandon those measures. Political and moral incendiaries are scorched by their own fires, and forced to extinguish them for their own safety. Society was first es-tablished by moral necessity, and by moral necessity alone it is maintained. The example of a wise, virtuous and popular statesman, (a rare character) and the combined influonce of reason and religion, may sometimes arrest the progress o declining morality, but even those powerful agents have an uncertain and temporary control over the counteracting force of vice, ambition, prejudice & ignorance. I repeat it, that in the bad consequences of vice, and nothing class, is to be found its infallible corrective. Of what advantage was reason in France during the revolution? Of what advantage were the experience of ages; the persuations, the arga-ments, and denunciations of wisdom, virtue and religion? They were as chaff in the whirlwind. But the disorders of France created their own remedy. Political and moral evils multiplied in proportion as vice and folly triumphed, until they became insupportable, and imposed a necessity for reformation or change, In a tyrant, France found relief from anarchy. Her disorder was desperate and required a desperate remedy, and Napoleon was the appropriate remedy. I always con-sidered him a blessing to France in that respect. "Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar stood ruled!" Buonaparte had possessed the power, but lacked the will to render France great and happy. But although he steered her political bark through the hillows of popular tumpit, he did not endeavour to lay those billows. Though he guided the vessel of state safely in the midst of whirpools and quicksands. he directed her to no haven or peace and safety, Though he "rode on the whirlwind and directed the atorm," he did not endeavour to full their rage and restrain their impetuosity, but he directed them against the world; and Spain, Italy, Oermany, Prussia and Austria were Octmany, Prussia and Austria were a deep impression on the country devastated by their fury. But what but the peace came so suddenly, the was the consequence of his wicked ness and folly? They were punish-

lifted up in vain. For lifteen of the voice of Pederalism has warning the people of their policerrors, but is has been distrigated. The nation began to decline un Jefferson; and her momentum. trampled under foot by the factions multitude. The calamines of the nation multiplied in proportion to the multiplication of those errors, and at length a ruinous war brought her disorder to a crisis. The p ple, who heretofore, could not understand their errors, were new o-bliged to feel them, and were reduced to the necessity of abandoning them. They did abandon them. They built a navy, and, compelled by necessity, adopted all the grand federal measures, which their reason had rejected, and thus the nation was saved. Error chastised & corrected itself, vine and folly imposed a necessity for reformation, & they did reform, in spite of their folly, their pride, & their obstinacy. The people conceded to necessity, what they denied to resson; they have been obliged to abandon errors which they would not be persuaded to abandon. They have been obliged to abandoa democratic measures; they have been obliged to adopt federal measures.—We foresaw it was the vitable, we foretold it was certain; for we defy the people to be demo-cratic long. They may call their rulers democrats, republicans, or what they please. But those rulers practising upon the principles, which Washington and Hamilton adopted, an no more resist the mouse than the stream can be rearrained from seeking the Ocean. These principles have been suddenly adopted by our Administration; & from necessity alone. There is now no other danger, than that they will be as wild & extravagant in their practice upon them, as the me men were formerly in their visionary attachment to democratic anarchy.

A Picture of the government and prople of the United States.

Never was a peace concluded
more timely of fortunately; we have
often noticed it in this way before;
but the object in noticing it now is
to remark that it was so adden, so
unexpected, that the people forgot
all considerations in the good fortune of that event; the inconsistenex and want of system, the uter in cy and want of system, the interin-cy and want of system, the interin-capacity which had been shewn in the management of the war and the fearness, and the want of energy to repress result and not down those who conspired against the country in league with the enemy, had made people were so surprised, and amaz-ed at their good fortune, that all the imbeditty and incapacity all the waste and extravagance, the disas-lers and shame, which belonged to was the consequence of his wicked ness and folly? They were punished and corrected by the political disasters which they produced. It esquired all Europe to administer the remedy which again relieved the disorder, which Napoleon's wickedness had brought upon France. Again the remedy was despetate; but so was the disease. Napoleon and his accomplices in guilt, have been ingulpted by the flood, which they themselves "wrought into tempest" for the destruction of Europes. Thus it always has been and all ways will be; for luckily, mankind labour under a moral necessity to be virtuous. The history of every savience the United States. She too, has experienced her vicissitudes from bad to good, and from good to lad. She thas here rewarded with presspority for her vitue and patriotism, and wisdom; and she has been pun.

thue well kno

& John Barb received a sapply of er Hats, England Shoes gs & Shad, Paints,

h supply of Co offer for sale on B

ncery Sale. cree of the Chancery Co tubleriber will expole to Thursday the 15th de

E OF FRANCIS WHI confifting of part of a T Linthicum's Walks" arknels converted into Light Tracin called "Hamme on the whole shoet on the whole shoet on the miles from Haltimore—the for apped to growth of what Indian corn. There is effect encadow, a hick may trace and improved at a work of the way for and entire who was a dwelling has co-hotsfer almelt new. Cor Any perfor withing the co-hotsfer almelt new. Cor e. Any perfor withing the co-hotsfer almelt new. Cor e., will push apple as it wing thereou. Sale to cook.

to give bond

SOASSAWA

V GOODS eld & Ridgely, ed, and offer for sale, a variety sich, India & German goods mportations, perchased on

rms, consisting of the and Cassimeres, British a White & Coloured Mysoille Florentines, White & Colon agents assorted, Canton & le conet and Cambric Music land Striped do. Leno do Is d Book do Ladies and Grale and White Silk Hose, do. do k Gotton do. 6 3 7-4 and se Bordered Shawls, Black Flo Florence, Senchaws and plan ibbons, Gloves, Handkerchie 4 Africh Linen, 5 4 Shirtin ottons, 3-4 7 8 4 6 54 fed-hecks, Chinez, Calicon an te and Haiwa Ticklenburg

Hessians. a good selection of L& QUEENS WARE are and Grocenes. . . Hoes. Grave, Grain & Bu p Houks, Seyrhe Stones, M

will be sold on see ishing to buy cheap bargain iving them a call

Maryland, sc. L Coursety, Orphanis Court, 1419 6, 1816.

on by perition of Elizabeth acrin Wells, Jun executors of testament of Benjamia Walls, ne. Arundel county, declared a they give the unite request fora, to exhibit their claims in the county, and that the same is deceased, and that the same in each week, for the space of certs, in the Educated Courts

A. A. County. is Agive Notice. is A rive Natice, critism of Anne-Acundet coon of from the Orphans Court of County, in Maryland, letter the personal estate of Essain taxes of Anne-Arund All persons having claim.

I decrased, we have you was

digencer, Reg. Wills,

thouse be causely as invereiting and as pleaning both nations as the letters of Mr. Cobbetts of Cobbett has sold as all about the Bank of livings of pay jed him about our Benk. He has told us a great deal about the British axees; pay give him an account of due 1222. He has ealerstained as with the lathery of their national debt; pray give him a little hillory of our form, for our mutual anulement. He has faid much about their flanding army; any self him about our frauding army; like a musical on with anecdotes about court favourished and corruption. Pray, fir, feinte must anecdotes upon the farme subject in the U. Stares - Hop's forget the caucus to the fine millions which have been graciously loaned to our noble officers. Tell him that in virginia, that hot house of democracy, the representative of only one hundred and fixty thousand people, can pretent the pallage of representative of only one hundred and fixty thousand people, can present the malinge of any law, though advocated by all the representation of neathy fens hundred thousand? This inequality of representation in a republican flate, cannot lad to be vally corolitaning to Mr. Cobbett, and to all Englishmen as ell as Americans Mr. Cobbet tells us me handlouis flories about men reprefenting em, who are not cholen by the people-Pray tell him in return that pretty flory about Pray tell him in return that pretty flory about Peter Allen, who elected the council of the Bate, although he was no more a feprefentative of the people than the man in the moon. I diale you will be able to match Cobbet in wink you will be able to match Cobbet in and flory he can tell, no matter how wonder-ful. It is obvious that there exists a firong likenels between the English and American administrations, at present, and that it would be extendingly anuling to trace the refemblance. I hope you, or fome one of your able correspondents will not fail to do all this. It is due to the kindness of Mr. Cobbett, and wil people of both England and America.

A Subscriber.

From the People's Friend. Question Answered.

A questioned is frequently asked, in the de-mocratic papers, " Have we gained nothing by the war?"

Aye, aye, we have gained much more than we well know what to do with. We have

1st. A new thriff of duties, by which and treble tax is laid on fugar, tea coffer, coarse cottons and woollen cloths, of life.

ade A land-tax, house tax, whiskey tax flamp tax, and almost every tax under Hea-

ad About five thousand tax collectors, to fed by the people, and to pray on their la-

4th. A boil of lazy officers, to be paid for lounging in the cities, and ten thouland mer consiles, to compose a flanding army all to bob "the mouth of labour." grh. About eigher millions of dollars at

n to the public de n.

6th. A new prefident nominated for as by bribers and corruption-A prefident, piping hot, from Virginia. 7th. A fystem of paper eredit-bank bills

hout specie, and a great paper mill, called National Bank, intended in proper time to grind to powder all the flate banks, and all the these rights and privileges.

Beh. A good large, plump falsey bill, by virue of which Are. Clay may fet up his touch and four, General Smith may drink his Madeira and Champsigne, and Governor-Wrighed re like a gentleman. "What elfe have we gained by the war!" Nothing at all.

From the Domogratic Press. THE EXECUTION.

Saturday morning laft, about 9 o'clock, at began to affemble in the vicinity of this piphia prilon, to be Richard Smith to be taken, purfoam to fem-lo to the execution, to fuller death the morder of Cape John Carfon in the off of January last. The crowd continued increase, not only in the neighbourhood of prifon, but in the Breets through which is was known he was to pals, until 15 mil

in was known he was to pals, until 15 only intil a large to a clock, when the gates of the period and sixth-firect were threwn open, and the provention began to short toward. The able officers of the city and transport, and reary respectable citizens to introduce and respectable citizens to introduce and respectable citizens to interference insulposition was desirable to ride, yes a high solvest the care and the care and the care and the gates were thrown open and the care appeared, was of a character of melvecholy not easily to be described fluriosity useff learned buthed, not a found was heard, a foldern filtered prevaded the whole attempty. The requiring hither and thether of boys, the public of general to their botoms with more than a mathematical the Europel. Who had attended him frees his convection. In the reas of the carries as an open to the Europel, who had attended him frees his convection. In the reas of the carries a grouplemen humanely volunteered to hold all unbertils eyes the hearter volunteered to hold all unbertils eyes the hearter volunteered to hold all unbertils eyes the hearter volunteered to hold and unbertils eyes the hearter of the carry was

lently cheaft from the flage of human life and configned to the grave. In his deportment was no delplay of fortitude, but there was a manly relignation to his fate, and he isemed rather intent on the world to come, than the world he was about to feave.

His crime was wholly forgotten or remembered but to be wept over and forgiven. The trembling agitation of the almost exhausted frieft was evident; all that Christian love, and wore than ministerial duty had enjured had been done; Hope was vivid for turn was in its fullacts; yet human nature could hardly inflam the conflict of its own feelings, and it would have funk under the trial, had not fome friendly arm intervened, until the fueits it would have funk under the trial, had not fome Friendly and intervened, until the finitia railied back to the heart and the Irul collecting all its energies, he poured forth has last bleffing, with freaming eyes implored a last forgiveners, and fraining the unhappy young man to his bolom, he refigued him to the mercy of his Oreator and fank in a flate, of intenfinitity into the arms of friends who bore him away. If fuch, O yes, and more than we can give any adequate idea of, were the feelcan give any adequate idea of, were the feel-ings of the Reverend gentleman who attended on this melancholy occasion, what must have who flood upon the brink of eteratry. No pen could defribe, no pencil paint them. They were dimly less through a nuft of tears by thoulands whole heart ached at the fight. When all the fatal arrangements were made and he was launched into sternity, there was a general an incoluntary threek of horror; fobs and grouns were heard on every fide and fervent prayers were offered up—may they have affected do the throne of Heaven & may

his fine have been torgiven him.

There were tens of thoulands of speciators there were of all ages, fexes and conditions, to behold this awful warning-all behaves with the most perfect decorant, the most re-fpedful attention; all were folemats impress-ed; all commisserated the unhappy young

Richard Smith is no more. He is dea and buried. His crime has been expiated to he forgage his chemies , with a contrite heart he humbled himfelf before the footboal of his God; he truthed in the promifes that have been made, and he died as one hoping to be forgiver through the sedenming blood of the Lord Jelos Curiff. May his hopes be realized, and in the fulncis of time, clourhed with rightcoulnels as a garment, may he rife to lite and immortality.

Some further particulars relative to the Execution of RICHARD SAITH

On Thursday night previous to the fatal day, the prisoner was extremely ill; whether it as we from heart-sick ness, or some other cause is not known : probably, however, from the former, He had made thee requests—one, to be executed on the prison wall—if that could not be granted, to be permitted to go to the place of execution in a carriage-and thirdly, to have the assurrance that he should be buried in some of the Christian burial grounds within the city. It was not possible to give an affirmative answer to either request.

The officers having charge of his execution, were very humanely disposed, and would have willingly done any thing consistent with their duty to al leviate his sufferings; but such was the state of public feeling, that it was not deemed entirely sale to grant him a carriage. Indeed they thought, and the public sentiment accorded with their opinion, that no reason existed for any deviations from the usual course pre scribed by custom on such occasions.

The refusal of these requests it is thought affected lim. He wrote a note immediately to the Rev. Dr. Hurley to visit him Whether the billet was written with more than common pathos, or whether his feelings were overcome by the contemplation of the fate of the young man, we know not, but on read-ing it, the tears gushed from his eyes, and he was hardly able to say "I will

On Friday the prisoner resumed his composure, was better in health, and nic a hearty diquer, At times his situation, and it is very natural, seemed to force; at others he was more calm.

We understand that the prisoner repeatedly expressed his deep regret at the death of capt, Carson. The morning of his execution, he sent for a per-son of whom he had in his passion spoken harshiv. The person visited him. Smith with tears confessed his

him. Smith with tears confessed his fault-spake with faciling on his situation and approaching fate, and acknowledged its justice.

On Saturday morning we are told that the prisoner sent for the Leepers of the prison and thanked them individually, presenting them his hand, for their uniform kindness to him. At the time appointed for departure from the, prison, he was dressed in blue, having on, it is believed, the very surtout which he were when the deed was done. The rope was placed on his neck, in the which he were when the deed was done. The rope way placed on his neck in the prison. Some wine was given him be fore the doors of the prison yard openies his then rose out, having Dr. Hurley by his side, angaged in prayer; a person kindly sat in the surt and held an umbrella over them, as the sur was powerful; the prisoner's back was to-

mortal ignominates of dist. This is not the object of the present article. A number of applications had been made to governor Suyder for a pardon. It is well known that the governor has repeatedly expressed his opinion that the punishment of death should be abolished. This opinion was suggested to him, with the hope of its aiding to obtain his release. The governor replied with great correctness. The plied with great correctness. "The publicat frecommended to the legislature repeatedly; as often they decided against it; such therefore must be considered as the settled opinion of Pennsylvania. My duty is to execute the laws of the commonwealth; and not my individual opinions."

The prisoner arrived at the gallow about it o'clock. For some time h continued in prayer with Dr Hurley He then asked if there was no reprieve a circumstance to which he had probably looked with strong expectations.

The wretch condemned with life to part,

Still, still, on hope relies, And every pang that rends his heart,

Bids expectation rise The answer was that there wa oxe. For a time the awfor certainty seemed to overwhelm him; but he soon recovered, and told the sheriff-not to delay It was a moment inconceivably dreadful. Surely the way of the transressor is hard. A young man, not yet tieth year, just about to be precipitated by a violent and ignominiout death into the dark abyss of eternity! Every soul seemed to recoil with horror, while the sentiment seemed general that he justly suffered, yet mercy snatched the sceptre from justice, and a low murmur of pily ran from one extreme of the living field to the other. The place too. It was a borying ground! and there were many graves already opened -The heart must be unfeeling that did not tremble, and the prayer for the prisoner's soul, mingled with, "Father lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," ascended from thousands of hearts to the throne of Mercy.

He bid those around him farewell and the feelings of Dr. Hurley were so overcome, that in parting he fainted and fell into the arms of a friend

At 19 minutes past 11, he fell! was taken down at 10 minutes before 12. His body was interred in a bary-ing place over Schuylkilk

The orderthat was preserved throughout so vast an assemblage; the deceneremony was conducted, reflects the highest honour upon the sheriff, his officers, and upon the police of the city, as well as upon the people who attend ed to witness the scene.

True American.

From the Federal Republican. DUANE AND HIS FRIENDS.

We would ask our democratic oppoents, seriously, what kind of evidence they would deem sufficient to expose the folly, the blunders and inespecity of our administration? If they are resolved to believe in the sanctity of our cabinet, in defiance of all evidence, it would be candid to state their determination in full and express terms : it would be far bester to adopt the maxim of the English constitution at once, and to hold that Mesers. Mudisan & Munrac can do no reroug. Let them mee the question fairly and honestly, and say that the more blunder after mem-bers of our cabinet commit, the core fully their dirty artifices are expected to public scorn, detectation and abior rence; the better qualified they are to become condidates for the office of our chief magistrate. We have produced federal evidence in abundance to prove the depravity of the cabinet. What is the answer given to such testimony The answer is ready-traitors, torics, and blue-lights! Very well, gentlemen, let this evidence be disposed of in this way if you please—let this poor degrading, forlors beggarly spology answer for Mr. Madison's sategrity and

But here comes the president's friend Duran, to sweap to the same fasts! He testifics to the depravity: of our admi-nistration, it full as the federalists can do. What carwer is to be given to this friend of Mr. Madison? oh, the answer is ready—four words will do the busi-ness—traitors, to see, and blue lights ness—traitors, tories, and blue tights again? Well then centimeen, you will certainly allow us thus much, that a man most be a degraded hours, of whom, neither his friends, not his memies can say une good. But the condition of poor Messrs, Madison & Monroe is still more deplorable; for their enemies say bitter frings about them, & their friends infinitely worse. What renders this dilemms for mose strange and wooderful is, that the most intimate friends of Messrs. Madison and Moreon, those who have most unsparingly shared their confidence, hold them beyond measure is the most contemps and adjustment. Something may be said in entequation of these friends of the rational who view their locality at a distance—they may believe an

from such hands can be called honours, speak of their characters with more emphasis of diedain, than even their open and declared enemies have done. Both the friends, and the enemies of the cabinet, tratify to the same facts, and look upon them with the same nutter and total abhorrence. We repeat the observation, that this is a most slogular and diegraceful predicament for great men, and exalted patriots. It is singular, indeed, that so much political worth and virtue as the cabinet boast of possessing, should have so many bosom friends, who have never been able to discover one single solitary vestige of such qualities. of such qualities.
"Miserable comforters are ye," ex-

claimed Job, and our administration have abundant cause to repeal the same ejaculation. But the case is, if possible still stronger against our patriots at Washington. With all the patronage which these exalted characters possess they have nothing but calumny abuse misrepresentation and falsehood to say in their defence, whether assailed by their friends, or their enemies. They are obliged to discard their old friends. because they do not think the vindica tion of their characters safe in mich bands. Our fellow-citizens of Mary land will say at the next election, whother they will consent to support a par-ty, who repose their confidence in a catinet despised by their own bosom friends—who are held in abhorrence, by men who have been londed by their favours. These are serious and important questions, and if our fellow eitzens are betrayed-if they will give their suffrages to such a party, let them not complain-let them rather thank themselves, if they find that such confidence, so give i, is abused afterwards

From the Frederick Town Herold. PAY YOUR TAXES!

We would advise all persons who have not yet paid the U. States tax to pay it immediately—Should they defer payment agtil after the first of October next, by a new regulation of Mr. Ma dison's Secretary of the Treasury, they will be compelled to pay in specie. This important document, signed by Mr. Daljas himself, we give in a preceding column—By which, it will be seen, the evil day is likely to arrive much earlier than was generally anticipated, and while gove meent is paying its creditors in depreciated paper and the banks are not compelled to redeem their notes, with specie, the farmers will be obliged to pay their taxes in rold and silver.— True, it is Mr. Dallas's letter does not at first view appear to make such a requaition, as he only demands sums of one dollar and under, for internal tax pose could have been generally compli ed with, but he takes care to direct the fillectors not to receive, the notes of " any bank, which does not pay upon demand its notes of five dollars and under, in the legal currency of the United States"-As there is no bank in Maryland that does so, the consequence is that the whole amount, be it one dollar or one hundred, must be paid in hard money, for the other provisions of Mr. Dallas's plan afford no relief to the farmer-Treasury notes, in which payment may also be made; we have none ment may also be made, we have none in circulation, nor are they to be had, unless at an advance of 9 or 10 per cent; and as to paying in notes of the United States bank it is all fodge; as the bank will not go into operation for six months to come. But read the letter, and there see a few more of the be nefits and blessings, consequent on our late were. late war.

The New Turiff, a pretty name for a certain description of taxes, want into operation hat month. By this Tariff, thousands and tens of thousands of dullary apprehensia from the people in a way they do not perceive, and that by a talk on many articles necessary to the comfort of the poor and middling clas-These taxes are in the first leating

paid by the merchant on the importation of the goods, but he always takes care to a 1 them to the price of themticle with some addition to reinmerst him for the advagoe, so that they are finally paid by the consumer. From a long list of these duties, we select a few Coffee per pound

Molesses per gallen. Sugar, schite per la brown do. long

By Mis Excellency's command,
NINTAN PLANNEY
Clerk of the Cost
Ordered, That the above President sures
published three works in the liferyhed Gue
at Annapolis, the Ferieral Gazitte, Togge
and American, Haltimare
Thrica Pinkary

Mrs. Whitfington,

Having rented that well income cash ment in Chorch steet, men it is Stall-formerly occupied by Mrs. Maria Dhibotespectfully informs the mable, than he commenced keeping a Roardiophous, he every excition will be made to evaler in effect as respectable as when under the mineral mental and the property being so well known it audice to observe, that it is in a course of the City, and near the Stady-house renders it convenient to member to renders it convenient to members up a Legislature and Bar. Laddes and Good will be accommodated with board by the a week, smooth, or year. June 20 ...

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the opens or of Anne Armdel county, the indicions of Anne Armdel county, the indicions of the for fale, on Wednedday, 4th 3ds, acres the late dwelling of Aron Sic., is of Poplar Springs, property confiding of both cour. I wagon, I feet black-mith man houlehold furniture, a quantity of lay Ten of fale, fix months creain will be green for aums 2000c twenty will be required with many from stay of fale; all under that late the calmus to paid.

Aug. 15. Jacob Sides, Est. NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

Have just received, and offer for all, a verice of British, French, India & Green pads, of the faviat importations, pitchased of reasonable ferms, comissing of Superfide Citchs and Cassimers, Poink & India Nankeen, White & Colored Meneth Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Colored Meneth Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Colored Jeans, Bombahetra ussorted, Cantolk Is dia Craper, Jaconet, and Cambric Mullis Pincey, Figured and Striped tia. I can do In dia Mul Mul and Borts do Ladies and Gente. men's Black and White Silk Boer, do, da White and Black Cotton do. Ga 7-4 and Ba Silk and Merico Bordered Shands, Bark Ib renting vesting, Florence, Senchaws and place Silks assorted. Ribbook, Glover, Hardkerckell and Fans, 7-8 & 4-4 first Lines, 5-4 butter and Sheeting Cottons, 7-4 \$ 4-4 5-4 butter and Domestic Checks, Chimz, Caleces and Directive, White and Brown Ticklessam, Brown Burlays, Hessians. Brown Burlaps, Hessians, Also a good selection

LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE, as, likewise a general asserment of Hardware and Groceries. Also. Spades, Hoes, Grass, Grain & Brib-ble Scythes, Resp Hooks, Scythe Stones, &c.

All of which will be sold on an

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ransway on or about the 25th Jacobary last, a negro transmand London calls bimedit Limiter Turner, late in property of Mr. Georga W. Higgins of Anne Arandel County. London 38 or 40 years of age, five fast, tan meleven inches high, grey ayes, yellow completion; had on when he shaceded a new hingk furd lint, a blue cich grant cost; with a large case; he had other cloathing with him. London is complete carpenter and joiner; he had other cloathing with him. London is a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins living in Privace George a county, as likewis a mother and soveral sistuat raising either in timosege town, or Washin to City. This fellow, was published by the subscriber at the sale of George Wildington's purporty. A reward of 100 dollars wait be given if he is usen the state, and commedinary good that wait get him again.

Basic Ridgip.

N. B. All persons has been a like out in the state, and commedinary good to the fact, and commedinary good to the state, and commedinary good to the state and hadrone lately general Richard Regulators, will income lately account to the state there are good for an each particular allows all the shore time a read for all tooks, and for worth their alconductor fibre offer. Two Hundred Dollars Reward

ORS OF THE SE ANNE ASUNDEL COD Section Richardson. roz raindy-ozokoz Specis M. Hall, Idward H. Calvert,

FOR PREDERICE John Graham, oger B. Taney. FOR TALBOT. POR CAROLINE. William Potter,

George Roed. FOR RENT. Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. FOR CRCIL. James Scanlan,

FOR ALLEGANY Tilliam M'Mahon, William Hilleary. POR CHARLES. Clament Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet. FOR ST MARY'S

el Neale, Col James Forrest, Benjamin Gray, FOR SOMERSET

Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson. FOR WORGESTER Inhraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams FOR QUEEN-ASNE'S Francis C. Hall. Dr. Parran Tayler.

TOR MONTOOMER

Robert P. Magrader. Mily their friends in con de Compensation Bill, I face the per diem for ers of that body, we an ery true-Indeed, fine

malange falary, was hen to consider the fit

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Jack Pranklin, jun.
Charles W. Hamson.
TORS OF THE SENATE. PRE S Hidgely, on southerness deuner. From M. Hall,

Meard H. Calvert. FOR PREDERICE for John Graham. Dry's communed.

NINTAN 'PINKNET
Cleak of the Com
the above I head parton
the above I head parton
to ke in the Maryland Gazte Kerteral Gazette, Terger oger B. Taney. F POR TALBOT. Am Leeds Kerr, POR CAROLINE. Inios Pula William Potter,

Whitfington,
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blic Sale.

orther from the change of country, the Indicator as Wednesday, ath Safe as long of Azron Safe, is of proporty confiding of toofs.

I feet black-mids need use, a quantity of kay Territis credit with a green for any stolkers. Hend with a will be required with mere, a all under that lobe the call.

Jacob Sides, Est.

V GOODS.

eld & Ridgely,

ed, and offer for sale, a variety men, india & German pade miportations, perchased on terms, comaissing of the and Cassimeres, Point & White & Colouded Memeric Fibrentines, White & Coloudanters associated, Camerak is account and Cambric Mullishand Striped da. Lena de Ind Horis da Lunies and Gente

d Horts do Luffes sui Conte no White Silk Gose, so, do le Cotton do da 7-4 and so o Birdered Shawll, Back The Florence, Senchaus and pin tiliboos, Glovey flasticeckels

hibitona Glover, flastikerske iki k 4 4 frish Lone, 5 4 Shette ottine, 3-4 † \$ 4 5-4 lode hecks, Chinas, Calabes and te and Brown Tickleman.

E& QUEENS WARE

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e a general assertment of pare and Groceries

Hessians.

corge Reed. FOR RENT. Morgan Brown, Cor. Frederick Boyer. FOR CRCIL. lames Scanlan, Janney. FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon William Hilleary. FOR CHARLES

Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet FOR ST MARY'S. sel Neale, Col James Forrest, FOR CALVERY.

Bishard Grahame, Benjamin Gray, FOR SOMERSET. Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson. FOR WORGESTER.

mim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams. - FOR QUEEN-ASNE'S. Prancis C. Hall. Dr. Parran Taylor. YOR MONTOOMERY.

Robert P. Magrader.

bully their friends in congrets in paster Compensation Bill, say the prices face the per diems formerly altowed sex of that body, was effablished. n's my true-Indeed, fince the chi fedee, five the labour of the poor man, ers are more than tentimes as in at and great as they were then. Bu will of the times, and engaged in relievdesides from their preflure, by voting n a large falasy, was it not becomthen to consider the fituation of their tria, and relieve them also, be re-tria, and relieve them also, be re-triated than and taxes which now op-

A vise and fragul government aball not take a vise name of labour the bread it has see dey, who thought, when Mr. ired Dollars Reward ired Dollars Reward.
on or about the 25th January transfer London.
Lieuten Turnet, late the Mr. George W. Higgins undel County. London is re of age, five fact, ten or a high, grey eyes, relieved that a bias clothith a large cape; he had agwith him. London is a penter and joiner; he fastices or four children, the Mr. Richel Higgins living orge county, as likewise a several system randing orge town, or Washin longer town, or Washin longer town, or Washin longer town, or Washin longer town, as it was a published by cratthe sale of George Weparty. A reward of 100 construence to this fentence, that i has after as the perfect, the proto the pear of this country would be easier attaly the exceptional derivates of the pear of this country would be easier and profition, which now here the people of profition of pearing and profition, which now east to profition. Mociates And an profition of alterning men of their party, that this flattering talk was appeared to ment, who are about a second to dander the improvable of outper to ment, who are about a second to dander the improvable of outper to discount of the fact of the things of democracy operated as the biddings of democracy operated as the biddings of democracy operated as the biddings for the forevers of the country, that the people destinate of the forevers of th constraince to this fentence, no a time after as the penfent, the pro-

in other words, so here is suyle as special and extravagance as difficulting to every purely included in the pleasant to a most product of courters in Europe.

For the Maryland Gazette. No. I.

The Democrats enemies to the Coun-ty interests.

It is the interest of the county party to hold fast to those constitutional rights which preclude it being controlled by the will of the city of Baltimore. Although every Marylander is pleased that the activity of Baltimore produces incalculable benefits to the state still be ought with great refuctance to consent that this city should rule the whole state.

whole state.

Her influence has in very many in stances displayed a temper injurious to the state, and although the has, for very many years, had in the Senate majority favourable to her views, still snajority favourable to her views, still she has been unequal to the course of the popular branch. Whenever the period shall arrive when she shall rule that you will see the whole wealth of the state, while niggardly denied to distant sections of the state for their amelioration, pour with the greatest profusion to the embellishment and improvement of the city, and those counties whose progress in value, give to the city additional consequence. Then will legislative provisions give sanction to those attempts which owe their existence now only to the spirit of combination, and which therefore are now of easy evasion and want that con-sistency which will be ensured by legal

The police of her town, however de feetive it may be, and oppressive to the sgricultural interest, will then meet with no resisting power. And if the city should, in the spirit of menopoly which distinguishes all trading people trample under foot the most undernable principles of justice, and the best inte rest of the agriculturalist, no corrective power will remain in the constitution to stop the procedure. If her has of municipal officers shall, from a disposition to flatter the interest of those to whom they owe their appointment establish and practice such principle as in their inspections may lead to the sacrifice of your plank, wheat, flour, pork, tobacco, fish, and all those articles which you now pay for the inspection of, what remedy will you have? You will have to apply to those for a reform who are interested in the abuse. Think ye that they will remove those very men who have adopted these pracnot to be expected from any class of men, let alone the Baltimoreans, who from the collisions of party spirit, have ad their minds excited to considerable neor against the county interests.

The Framers of the state constitution, knowing the influence of interest and the grasping temper of the human mind, when aimed with physical power or wealth, determined to guard the prosperity of the state, by opposing constitutional barriers to their eneroschment; It therefore provided, that territory, and not population, should be ritory, and not population, should a the basis of representation.

They anticipated, that the interest of

They anticipated, that the interest of different sections of the state, would frequently come in collision, they therefore wisely provided, that each county should be enabled to marshal an equal force for its preservation in the popular branch. The secuators were not to be selected, by the provisions of the constitution, with any reens of the constitution, with any restrictions as to residence. That body, therefore, for the last 15 years, has, by its acts, confirmed the anticipations of those who framed our constitution, by itseacts, confirmed the anticipations of those who framed our constitution, by displaying the most uppardonable predilection to the interest of Baltimore. The greatest number of the Senators, from that period till the present, have been drawn from the city, or the adjacent counties.—Although from this came they have been combied to present they have been unable to execute much. The popular branch as yet have been tenacious of county right, as the temper of the people display an extractment to them.—Still every art is assayed to built this spirit. At a very exity day, the Whig of Baltimore, care hidded. Maryland representation of England. Calvert Allegany, Kent, Coolid and Caroline, were compared to the borough of Old Sarum. The purity of republicain principles was appealed to blok from our character that features which gave to those contempsible comits the weight and consequence in the popular branch equal to that amigned to the splendile city of Baltimore.

Nussequer essays were circulated through the medium of the democratic series, to great the constitution that the mass of the south of the server compared to the borough the medium of the democratic series, the great through the constitution that the mass of the south of the server compared to the following the constitution that a majority was thus able, to control server one branch of the legislature.

The it was uppardonable, that a tree that the mass of the south of the server compared to the constitution that a majority was thus able, to control server one branch of the legislature.

The it was uppardonable, that a tree that the danger the county interest.

devocate an extension to the city of his litture, of her representatives, while they were for tessening the number of those now seat by the smaller counties. Smarting under the change in the public opinion, they were willing to yield up a portion of the constitutional liberty, rather than the federalists about a gain burst into office. Yes, they displayed a base supervivency to Build more, and subhilited a temper, (not unfrequently displayed elsewhere,) willing to crouch to a tyrant, in order to be invested with a power of wronting their invested with a power of wreating their quappeasable vengeance on those stern republicana, who dared to think and position the infallibility of their ru.

The counter revolution, which bro't in 1809 to the house of delegates, a mass of their political friends, flatterd them with the expectation that no measures of such extraordinary spirit were requisite for preserving their ascendency. Disappointed in this, and "the doors of honor," being "occluded" to them for the last five years, rey upon it, that when the madness of the people shall again restore them to power, they will burst those less to them than "Lillipotian ties" which now limit the empire they are sedulous to delegate to Baltimore.

The democrats of the smaller cour ties will be invited by the recollection of past dangers, by the hopes of ven-geance, by the fear of retribution, to suffer the Baltimore horsemen to mount into the saddle of state, as necessary to the conquest of their federal enemies. When thus scated, they will so effectually carb you, that you may curvet and plunge till you are tired, "ere you and yourselves, or your poster-its, of such unfeeling riders, who will deny to you every benefit inconsistent with their policy.

You recollect that in 1800, when the democratic members in the house of delegates originated a committee, com posed of their distinguished friends, to report a bill rendering the Senate of Maryland more dependent on the peoole of the state, coming into office im-mediately thereafter, and thus exercising the power of filling up the vacancies in that body, they forgot their hos-tility to that feature of self election; which, when exercised by their politi cal enemies displayed an independence to the opinion of the people, and an aristocracy irreconcilable to the genius of our republican government. Yes, these very men who stunned you with their alatms of danger to your interests and your government, from this power, in the hands of the federalists, when it is grasped by them pertinaci ously resist every proposition to modify this most pristogratic feature of our ation!!! Very many acts have been referred to, as displaying the inconsistency between the professions and deeds of democracy but not more conclasively show the interested hypocrisy of those men who aim at the government of the state, by retaining power which they deprecated, when exercised by o-

In 1807 an attempt was made in the house of delegates, by the federalists, to alter the constitution, so that the senate should be chosen directly by the peo-ple This attempt was crowned with success there; the same fate did not a wait it in the senate, then principally composed of gentlemen from the neigh-hearhood of Baltimore. If this proposition should finally prevail, the power of Baltimore would vanish; her tyran ny over the state would disappear; the smaller counties then would be represented on the senate floor. Such be the effect, it was anticipated that the senate would not sanction this attempt. However they consented to do so, pro-vided the house of delegates would a

rided the house of delegates would a-gree to adopt on their part, the follow-ing amendment to the constitution:

"And he it egated That from and after the first Monday of October, eigh-teen hundred and nine, the several counties of this state shall be represen-

spective charters. The exertions, which were made by those is the interest of fallimore to arrest this humane utject is well recollected. They wanted the make to pay nothing: if any ingestat it should be applied exclusively to the opening of roads, through which the western trade would nour into her city and thus give to her proposition for a representation according to papulation provailed, this laudable plan, by which a perpetual fund is set apart for the citization of the paor. In the different counties in the state, would never have disisted and been referred to as another configuration of the zeal which has been displayed by the federalists to ameliotote the condition of those to whom fortupe has denied a competency. Recollect these things; they are facts. Bear in which, that Mr. I aney of Calvert gave to the poor the right of suffrage. Mr. John H. Thomas the right of being elected. Mr. John Young the right of serving on juries; that a federalist suggested the fund now set apart for the education of the poor. That Mr. John C. Herbert attempted to rescue you from the oppression of military duty—compare these things with the Baltimere designs. They to the last opposed the extension of universal suffrage; they wished no money to be set apart for the education of the poor; they attempted to rivel on you a dreadful conscription law. If you there-

poor; they attempted to rivet on you a dreadful conscription law. If you there-fore prefer the county interest to that of Baltimore, as having feelings more in unison with yours, vote for Federal Electors.

A VOTER

ADMINISTRATION EXPENDI TURES. Washington's 8 years \$55,496,822 13,811,926 dams'

Jefferson's 107,686,311 Madison's 8 (probably) 200,000,000 This progressive increase of expendi-tures, should moderate both our surprise and anger at European expendi-tures. When we are as old and as popallous as these nations, we shall proba-bly expend as much. Do we not now go a little farther in this way than is consistent with convenience? Why are our stooks below par ? Would not our administration have expended much more in the last war, if they could have borrowed it? Where is the proof of any mighty difference between them and the English, in their disposition to

A DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE. Showing the mode of answering arguments.

borrow it ?

Eastern paper.

Enter a Federalist and Democrat.] Fed. Your party made war to proby treaty surrendered that point-what say you to thiw?

Demo -Blue-Light Fed By your war you drained the country of specie, expended thousands of valouble lives, and made the nation bankrupt—what any you to this?

Demo—Bine-Light!

Fed.—In the prosecution of this war,
Washington was laid in ashes, and millions of public property consumed—
what say you to this?

Demo.—Blue-Light!

Fed —Our enemy blocked up our harbours and sea-ports; the Capital of Maryland was endangered—what say you to this? Dema.—Blue-light! blue-light! blue-light!

The decision made by the Convention of Deputies from the Banks of New-York. Philadelphia and Baltimere, Iarely assembled in Philadelphia, that they would recommend to the Banks of their respective Cities, to fix on the first Mosday in July sees, for the general and simultaneous resumption of specie payments, was communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, by a committee who waited on him for that purpose. Although the day fixed is not so early as the Secretary had contemplated, we have the satisfaction to learn, that he is disposed to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, if adopted by all the Banks, as we have no doubt it will be Fed Gas

Take Notice.

Take Notice.

The jubication will offer at leable Sale, on Friday by 23d day of Aggult inflagt, if fair, if not the just fair day therefiner, at eleven o'clock, at his farm in the Swamp, and near to the Swamp. Brudge, below Well River, in Amer Arundel county, a large took of there, including a number of full blood Merino sweet and rame; also a number of valuable carrie, meltifulity work facet, and milen cows, forme valuable horize and mules, for The terms of fale will be, fix months credit, on noises with approved fecusity, for all toms of fwenty dollars and upwards, to carry interest from the day of faler for all fums under anythings the cafe.

John C. Weema.

Totice is hereby given,
The like subscriber has obtained from the
above a runder rounty, better
administration on the personal example of

very inconfiderable expenses. Its situation constrained on the control water professes, and entarged view of the flamounding constrained earlier, and the neighbourhood agreeable is be buildings require love repairs. Also see other tract of land, containing four lands of the duildings require love in less a serio state of the containing four lands and feety four acres, more or less a serio state of the tract containing two hondered and the acres. These lands he about a mitter about the last described property, possessed fundamentaries, and bounded on the one marries last exceed a bold and unwapable water issuaring into Pattacent. The latter purchased in any manner to fast purchasers. A state maintain description is decined threatesting; think elleration is contained to feature previous acquaimance with the property, and to which their attention is invalidable of Calver hands, will flow either or all of these open application. Purphases will have to be distributed in the fact of January sindaing, on the following terms. The purchases to give bould, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three minusting, on the following terms. The purchases to give bould, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three minusting, on the following terms. The purchases to give bould, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three minusting in inflaments, it in interest learned, payment of the benefit of the heirs at law of the faild Thomas and Hernretta Chelley, by virge of an Act of the Legislarore of Maryland, interest and representatives.

Ceter Linearon**, Truissee.**

Ceter Linearon**, Truissee.**

Calver Linearon**, Truissee.**

**Calve

Augult 15, 1416

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late William M'Cau-ley' are informed, that a dividend of the per-fonal chare will be made on Saturday the fourteenth day of September next, at the flore of Syans and Iglehart, in Annapolis, at which time and place they are requelled an forward their claims.

Joseph Evans, Admr.

A CARD.

The Iurviving officers of the Revolutionary. Army of the United States, are respectfully informed that the underligned are a committee on behalf of the officers of the Peonlylvania line, and that they are detirous of learning the names of the gentlemen, who are, or may alt of t ficers of the other flares, for the purpose of profecuting their claims at the next fellon of Congress.

Congress.
The Editors of Newspapers in the several states, who wish to promote the interest of the Revolutionary Army, will be pleased to give this notice, an insertion in their respective Gazette.

Math M. Connell. Alm. G. Garnele, Yames Glentworth, Calleguer France, Committee.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1816.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Chancelhot of Maryland, the fubicities will expose to public fule on Saturday the just at August instant, if fair, if not the mean whereast (Sunday excepted) all those tracts or parts at tracts of land lying on the north side of Savern River, in Anne-Arundel county, desiled to Jonas and Ahraham Collina, hy their father Richard Collina, containing 120 agrees more or lefs. Terms of fule—Twelve mon as chadit will be given for the purchase prone; in the perchase size of the full traction that the fulficier will give a good are to be served for the property on the reasurements. reft from the light of the property on the payment and for the property on the payment at the payment of the property of the payment of the property of the payment of the

Public Sale.

By virue of an order from the orphanicourt of Alpe-Arandel county, the sourciders will offer at laste, on Thursday the 20th Augustin-t at the last dwelling of Philip Hupkjus. deceased, the physical estate of kins, consisting of horice, cattle, kins, consisting of hogs, a much hi fur titre, plaquation usual &c. Terms of sale—by all sums above two by dillars, a credit of six bordes, the purely er giving bond o ith good security, which is treastifican the day of sale, all under that an

Jacisch B Hopkins. SAdmi

Giover and We

Respectfully inform the public, that the have commenced pulsues in the first beautiful occupied by Mr. Gonge Wells, and opposite the city towers, Chanch these, where they offer sale, and lutend beautiful an affirment of Drugs and Medicines, Confections.

porty. A reward of 109 be given if for it take to the above resented fixes at and engaged in any god him again.

Having Ridger.

A pril 11, 10 to the possions and ingress to be be possions and ingress at him D. R. cultures of the Podem Productive of the Podem Productive for the Podem Productive

Is finally, dall: and my I coul in rain oh ?

From the Federal Republican & Bal timare Telegraph. A PULLING MATCH.

On the first Monday of Septem ber next, there will be a celebrated Hing match throughout the State of Maryland. As the parties who phil against each other are very nu grous, and the prize palled for vety valuable, it is expected to be the most interesting exhibition ever witnessed in this state. It is currestly reported that the parties to be opposed are already organized, or organiz ng, and will march to the field of contest under the banners of federalism and democracy.

The democrats will pull for the sovereign right of the monster cauens, to dispose of the people's right of suffrage in such a manner as seemeth to him best. The federalists detest this monster, and will, of rourse pall against him and all his assumed prerogations. As the demorrats have made a great clamour there is such a palpable absurdity and contradiction in bawling about the right of suffrage, and then pulling for taucus, that it is confident ly expected many of their party will bolt, and that the federalists will gain the victory on this point.

The democrats will also pull in favour of James Monroe, and the federalists will pull against him .-As Monroe is the bantling of caucos, and as he has herete bener, as to merit and receive the set verest censures of Washington-as he is known to have promoted the embargo, and to be the principal advocate of conscription-as he is known to be destitute of talents, and a member of the Virginia school in which hypocrisy and intrigue are of more esteem than integrity and talents, it is confidently espected that the federalists will pull up the democrats on this point also.

The democrats will also pull favour of conscription, and the fe-deralists against it. On-this point, the federalists expect great assistance from the quakers, menonists, dunkards. As these people are known to be opposed to wars, it is expected that they will muster all their strength to pull against conbolical scheme proposed by General Mason, with the advice and consent of Monroe, for compelling them to become menial servants in camp in gase they do not or cannot pay \$500. It is expected they will not let the opportunity slip of pulling sinust such a bill—If they do, they let have no right to complain if they are made the hewers of wood and drawers of water all the rest of their lives. If they pull manfully on this occasion, there is not a doubt but what the democrats will be pulled up, or, (if you so please to call it) down on this first Monday in Sep-

The democrate will oull in favor of the compensational states, and it detalists will a them ; but of man to be s, and as he is not an impartial judge in his own cause sioned by the war, and then every there is ground to fear that the less man must put in a balance with his deralists will not be unanimous on share of the harvest of glory, and this point. The people are there-fore advised to give these high salary men, of both parties, a lesson which they will not readily forget. There is, bowever, every reason to believe, that the federalists will prevail on this point. The demo-erate have made great professions of disinterested love for the people. but have violated them all. The federalists have not made great professions, nor are they great boasters They act according to the hone distances of their understandings. They have, perhaps, erred, & again, for this is the common lot of humanity, but they never have, nor never will be guilty of a breach of faith. Such being the fact, they have reason to calculate that the people will support them in pulling against the compensation bill and What for? To spend the people's nity, but they never have, nor ne-wer will be guilty of a breach of fuith. Such being the fact, they have feason to calculate that the people will support them in pulling against the compensation bill and high salaries.

The democrars will also pull in avoir of penalators, public defaut-tors and blood-anthors of the trea-

ere now hard, as taxes multiply fast-er than their means of paying them and the high salaries of their congressmen, as many of their farms mont To defray the necessary expences of government, and pay the is expected that every man will exown families are in many inconces on to the interest he takes in the in want of the necessaries of life, it welfare of his country. People who is expected that they will not pull with a very good will in favour of public defaulters who are rolling in set of evils as a caucus, James Mon filched from the labouring poor. There is, therefore, every reason to believe, that the federalists will prevail on this point.

Whether the democrats mean to pult in favour of embargoes and nouinterconree, is not certainly known, but it is rather supposed they de not, for these reasons. There was never any reason for laying an embargo, except for the bean ht of Buonaparte, and as he is now in a situation where an embargo would be of no use to him, this reason falls. It is therefore supposed that the democrats will not pull in favour of embargoes or restrictive energies of any kind, so that there will be no contest on this point.

It is not yet settled whether there will be a pill upon the point of free trade and sailors rights? I think it probable there will be none. As the democrats have declared war (us they say) for free trade and sailors rights, and as they not only did not get them, but even for the sake of getting peace again, gave up many things which we had before, it is currently reported, that they will not strike a pull on this point.

But the consequences of free trade and sailors rights, that is the conseobences of the war-for free trade and sailors rights will afford a very hard pull and a strong pull. The democrats sowed the seeds of war, expecting to reap a crop of free trade and sailors rights-In this they were disappointed, but they say they gathered a harvest of glory which is an equivalent, and now they call on the people to pay cheerfully the price of this harvest of glory. It is a point to be milled at whether they have even got a harvest of glory, and even if they have, it is then point whether the harvest be worth its cost. As the harvest of glory was gathered in spite of the democrats rather than by their aid and counsel-as the principal part of it was gathered by the navy which the democrats had always despised and endeavoured to rain as the democratic Generals Hull, Dearborn, Chandler, Wilkinson & Armstrong, and even Madison were all defeated, cudgelled and put to the rout-as the administration had nothing to do with the victories at Bridgewater, Chippews, Sackett's Harbor, North Point, and New Orleans-as these victories were obtained in spite of the administration, rather than by their aid, It is thought extremely questionable whether the democrats, that is, their administration, have gathered a harvest of glory. But admitting that they have, there will then be a pull whether ther harvest is worth the expence. The people will estimate the taxes they have to pay, & will, they and their posterity for many years have to pay-they will estipreclation of paper money, and the not alter the amount of lazes to be paid, or the quantum of suffering to be endured, but it is believed that a grateful soul, to the kind being to the people will find each man his share of the glary to be lighter than vanity in comparison with its counterpoise. It has also been hinted that there will be a pull about, the

What for? To spend the pen-money and to keep film out of hi-way. As \$50,000 would, in the

ibts will prevail on this point. There are many other points which will be pulled at. These, however, are the principal ones. It welfare of his country. People who will not make a long pull & a hard pull against such a woeful motley carriages and wallowing in wealth, roe, conscription, compensation bills, peculator, public defaulters, blood-suckers of the treasury, taxes, embargoes, non-intercourses, wars, and John Henries, must indeed be dead to their country's welfare. VERITAS.

> From the Telegraph. THE PRISONER RELEASED.

Every famished fugitive, who es apes the perils of an African dungeon; every grey headed hero who bursts upon the astounded world, when a revolution breaks the bars of a castle, invites the general gaze of gaping humanity-His locks whitened by confinement, wave in pitiful protosion; his haggard looks, his wasted timbs, his plaintive story, all claim the ready tribute of a nation's teas and a nation's joy !ry consolation !- I have just been ushered to the light of Heaven, after four long years of dark imprison-ment in the dear vaults of careful avarice !- In youth I travelled about this metropolis in all the gaity of freedom-basked in the smile of beauty, glittered in the gaze of greatness, delighted the hand of rapacity, and lighted up smiles in the faces of the poor .- But a little tyrant of a modern monarchy, by a stroke of policy worthy of its object, soon checked the current of our happiness, and excited a universal persecution of our species. His lury was electrical; we were thrown in crowds into the dungeons of darkness, and some of us were hid like the fugitive christians of old, "by fifties in a

cave." We were hunted even into the provinces of an enemy, where still hostility pursued us; we were driven like the persecuted Jews of Britain's distant day, with exterminating rage; not like them, to earlich a monarch, but to impoverish a peoole. We were not only forced into imprisonment, but even bound in sacks, as if we charmed by necremantic power, & some of our members, whose sentence I heard, and trembled as I listened, have passed the watery ordeal ; been launched upon the ocean, with the sad alternatives of an Atlantic grave, or transatlantic exile. The oppressed are not always friendless, and we had our tutelary saint. The immortal Dallas, the great father of finance, win the deep recesses of a mind capacious of such thi gs," contrived, and has accomplished a plan for our redemption ! He has given " liberty to the captive, coin of his country, & deserves from the grate ful republic of officer, to be enstatued and einbronzed with "Grenville Sharp, the negroes friend," above all the niches in the temple of fame, and to be remembered till the relation of liberty and slavery shall be forgotten. On the 23d day of July, A D. 1816, our freedom was an nounced, and on that ever memorahle day, myriads of emancipated cap-tives rolled into liberty, and jingled for jay. I harried through the trry see which will kick the beam. It is with my sonorous associates, all voof little consequence which way cal with their benefactor's praise,
this question is determined, as it and stopping for a moment on the
will not alter what is past—it will counter of a bank, with a pen slive with pleasure & restless with free-dom, offered this feeble effusion of a grateful soul, to the kind being to

Vevay, Indiana. July 15. WHOOMNO COUGH.

Many families being afflicted with the abhooping cough, the following infallible cure has been published:

"Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of water, add ten grains of cochineal finely powdered; aweeten this with the tagar; give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful four times a day; to a child of two of three years of age half a spoonful, and from four years and upwards a spoonful may be taken."

ascent is easy; you reach the unexpectedly, and the whole field of battle is then at once before the eye. Its sudden bursts has the affect of a shock, and few, I believe, are found to put any question for the first five minutes. The point from whence this complete view of the scene, so often pictured in imagina tion, first presents itself, is one of the most interesting it includes. It is the summit of the ridge close to the road, over which hangs an old picturesque tree, with a few straggling branches projecting in gro-The British position extended on the right and left of the road, for the extent of about a mile and three quarters, along the top of a continued line of gentle eminer ces, immediately confronted by very similar heights, distant from half to three quarters of a mile, along which the French army was posted. The intermediate plain, and the ascent of our ridge, from the field of battle. The tree already mentioned, fixed on the bank above the high road from Brussels to Charlerot denotes the centre of our position, and the Duke of Wellington having been near it the greater part of the day it goes by the name of the ", Weitered with balls both grape & musket ; all of which had been picked out by visitors. Its branches and trunk were terribly splintered. It still retaineth however the vitality of its growth, and will, probably, for many future, years, be the first saluting sign to our children & our children's children, who with feetings of a sacred cast, come to gaze on this theatre of their ancestor's

deeds. We who, now describe them, must soon join those whose fall we commemorate, and other generations will have their curiosity excited anly to follow us where all human interests cease; but this venerable tree with remain, a long survivor of the grand battle in which it was no slight sufferer-a monument of its circumstonces—a conspicuous mark to denote and to impress. Its old many gallant men, who dropped un-der what it withstood, struck one as conveying a mortifying reproach ceased persons. head rising above the grave of so of the weakness of our species. An empire has withered under its shade; | boards, dolls. 2 50. the hopes of ambition, the prayers of affection, the strength of the brave, and the skill of talent, lie abortive beneath its branches: yet it will continue to put forth its leaves in the spring-to break the winds of autumn-and to sustain the snows of winter-to overhang succeeding crops, as it overhung the thinning ranks of armies—to shelter the bird, whose notes shall echo over the fields, that groaned under the crushing wheels of cannon, and shook ander the thundering tramp of charging squadrons.

We have seen private letters from Europe which mention that it is supposed to be the intention of Lord Byron, who has left England for the East to join Lady Hester Stanhope, in Arabia. As the remarkable ad-ventures of his distinguished lady may not be known to many of our readers, we copy the following ac-

Lady Hester Stanhope, who be England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepultura of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intunate companion of the great Pitty was not less attached to him by conform-

not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his nieces, poor like himself, a few lines, ii) which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncley Lady. Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Maita, and from thence proceeded to Constantinoble. Wishing after wards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the inistortune to be shipwrecked off the isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, abw seemed to be destined to perish of hunger but an English ship which appeared on the following day look her on

and vigorous Amezon. A to her family in England, the at the head of three tribes down Araba, who regard being of saperior order. trad several children whor fund of brought to her from land; and she declares the she's never forsake that land of the sun breathe the humid and cloudy mosphere of Great-Britain

> Proposuls for Publishing, FAMILIAR, PLAIN AND BASE EXPLANATION

OF THE LAWS OF WILLS AND COD

AND OF THE LAWS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Ind also the Rules whereby Busice both Real and Personal, Bescond are to be Distributed in case no H be made. With Instructions to make his own Will; increasing Form for that purpose and the Forms of after Instrumentation to the Estates of Decard de Persons. The whole written that he possible without the use Law Words or Terms; Law Words or Terms: The original work whence this Co

pilation is derived, was, as this also chiefly intended for the benefit of the who are unacquainted either with in doctrines or the forms of law, and wh wish to be instructed how to act was out being under the necessity of co out being under the necessity of ex-municating the knowledge of their p vate concerns to any other person. T among other considerations, has inco ed the author to compile this treats that a book may be always at hard, which immediate application may be had in those cases of extreme necessity, when every moment is precious and by means whereof many attents those mistakes and omissions, now to ly committed, may be avoided law so prevented, and the peace of famili-thereby secured. The compiler has connexion with the original work, as in order to render the present system

Conditions of this work-Price, Subscriptions received at this Office.

NOTICE.

The labstriber wishes to here by the y TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one awards man, the other for the kitchen. Liberal ges will be given.

William Caton. Annapolis,

George & John Barber Respectfully inform their trients and public, that the ness Schooner Georgia Leby Capt. Spencer, is kept for the purpose of rying Tobracco. Whear, are and other freign to any part of the Chesaprake Bay, Aformidressed so them, or the Captain on he will be strictly compiled with.

G. & J. B. take this opportunity of a repeating, that they do not hold the addess at a part of the loss of any letters which be put on board their Packets, but ever at time in their power, "If he paid to the far ry of all such compute all to their charge.

George & John Barber, Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes,

Herrings & Shad, Oils & Paints, And a fresh supply of Core. Which they offer for sale on ther

June 27

50 Dollars Reward ed HARRY BUILD, about twenty

VOL LXXIV.

JONAS GREE HURCH-STREET, ANN

PLAIN QUEST De Good People of we requested to corrously the followin ms. Let them be Aswered. Who, in the days o

as, taised a hue and end of the contin her against a Stand time of War, and h s time of Peace, att mintain an army of Who sold the Nay was brought into ex deral policy, and alies thereof as war Reals, at the expense Twelve Millions lars?

Who opposed sun posed by John Ad itration, as unco and have since doubl i quadrupled the Who denounced

la ratifying Jay's hve since accepted ded times worse, w part of our Comme ally relinquishes a Territory ? Who attempted

to our country that ode of Buonapart The Conscr which our Citize need into the rank the bayonet, as keGalley Slaves? Who, by an imp

ous War, burther by with a debt of One Hundred 1 Dollar without obtaining point in dispute ?

Who made such Free Trade and Sa and then coward! Who Taxed the lanter for the Manufacturer ?

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Who assemble dres a BAUCU ated a Presiden States, thereby pive the People pression of their

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, SHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

W-Three Dollars per Annum.

MAIN QUESTIONS Be Good People of Maryland are requested to consider se-rously the following Questi-ms. Let them be honestly

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PLAIN AND LAST

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EXECUTORS AND NISTRATORS

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& John Barber

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. William Caton.

NOTICE.

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LANATION

OF THE

Who, in the days of John A. as, taised a hue and ery from end of the continent to the er against a Standing Army time of War, and have since, s time of Peace, attempted to mintain an army of TWEN-IT THOUSAND MEN?

Who sold the Navy because was brought into existence by federal policy, and substituted alieu thereof as warm of Guneals, at the expense of

Twelve Millions of Dollars ?

Who opposed sundry Taxes osed by John Adam's Admistration, as unconstitutional and have since doubled, trebled, I quadrupled the same Tax-

Who denounced Washington mratifying Jay's Treaty, and hve since accepted one an hun-dred times worse, which cuts off part of our Commerce, and virtally relinquishes a part of our Territory ?

Who attempted to introduce our country that Tyrannical ode of Buonaparte's, called

The Conscription, which our Citizens were to be meed into the ranks at the point the bayonet, and manacled ke Galley Slaves?

Who, by an impolitic and ruby with a debt of

One Hundred Millions of

Dollars. without obtaining one single peint in dispute ?

Who made such a noise about free Trade and Sailors' Rights, and then cowardly abandoned

Who Taxed the Farmer and lanter for the benefit of the

Who borrow Money out of he Treasury they never mean

Who bribed John Henry with THOUSAND DOL-LARS of the People's Money b publish a Libel on the Eas-

Who assembled, called themsires x CAUCUS, and nominated a President of the United
States, thereby wishing to depive the People of the free expression of their will?

Who patronize a prostituted press conducted by William Cohhett, a British subject, and beaupt Libeller, whom public indignation drove from our shores liken years ago?

Who paid themselves FIF-TEEN HUNDRED DOL-LARS each, of the People's loney, amounting to the enor-

Iwo Hundred & Twenty Thousand Dollars ?

Who encouraged a Sanguina-and Licentious Meb to tram-on the Liberty of the Press, bropen day to Murder a cerable Officer of the Revo-

Who paid the infamous Cal- It is derived from Latin-cuacuslender for libelling Washington, the Father of his country?

Who suffered an Army of Two or Three Thousand Men o destroy the CAPPPOL?

Who pledged their "Lives. Fortunes, and Sacred Honours," to support the War, and afterwards refused to lend their Money or shed their Blood?

Who declared a National Bank unconstitutional, and af terwards established one? Who pretend to be the Friends

of the People and care for nothing but their Votes ? Who gave our present Minister to Russia EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

more than a foreign minister is entitled by law to receive? Who starved the People by an Embargo, harrassed them by a War, drained the Treasury by lavishing money on Sycophants and Courtiers, and

then taxed them most grievously

to pay the piper ?" Lastly-Who wish to increase the Representation of Baltimore in our State Legislature, and to destroy the influence of the small counties, and complain that the little counties of Calvert, Kent, Talbot Caroline and Cacil, send more De-legates to the Assembly than the GREAT CITY OF BAL-

TIMORE? Let the People reflect seriously on the above Questions, and if they find that the DE-MOCRATS have done all this, judge them by their ACTS, and not their PROFESSIONS, and then

Can such Men be our Friends P

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

STATE'S EVIDENCE. The following are " Precious Conwas War, burthened the coun- fessions," of the Aurora, the late Talmud of Democracy. The best evidence frequently is that given by accomplices who turn witnesses for

the government:We see the Executive of the Union, through its Treasury Department, managing Congress.

"We see in the Speaker of the Representatives, the echo of the Trea-

. We see intrigue conducted at levees, and power & lee distribut-ed, men appointed to great trusts without talents, and men of talents proscribed under the influence of

"We see the presses of the country polluted by purchase, [for proofs, take a peep into the secret records of the expenditure of the annual sum voted for secret services, and every species of mean degradation, flatte-ry to power, vindication to fraud, deception and incapacity, exactly practised as the same things are practised in England, under the influence of the Court.

" We see elections rendered totally nugatory and absurd, by arrangements made even without the decency of privacy, but in the most public manner. & with all the forms of the Venetian Council of ten."

From the Washington City Gazette. POLITICAL EXPLANATION. Wherein is shown more of Shrewd ness than Learning.

I lean'd back in my chair and lis-

"Sir," cried a little squad made fellow, in a black coat and ragged hat - Sir, I vote for the Congus." "Caucus, you ought to say," ob

served a pedagogue, who was stuck up in a rush bottomed chair in the corner of the toom."

"Teach me to spell, indeed !" rehis nose, but not quite so high as the Peak of Teneriffe. "Give me leave, continued he, "to tell you, air, thus I have dipped deep into Noah" Webster, and all them there aprt of books—Correct is the word.

fr means a STOPPER. Thus I decline it-consus. We are corked That's the conjugation of it. Now, when we are corked, we are stopped. If a bottle with liquor in it be

corked, can the liquor run out of it until it be uncorked? Gertainly not. And if our political sentiments are corked, are they not stopped-and if uncorked, must they not remain in the precise situation in which they were placed by the corking? Certainly they must. Therefore CORKUS CORCULOREN CORKISUSlet no man gainsay me, I vote for the CORKUS Candidate."

"Upon my word," said the peda-gogue, "Mr. Shodlikins is more ersed in learned languages than I thought he was. Gentlemen, I wish you good evening."

LOUNGER.

From the People's Monitor. GENERAL WASHINGTON CALL. ED A DEMOCRAT.

To try to find out which act of demo crats is most flagitious, is like looking for the largest Pea in a bushelk After abusing General Washington by means of their Presses, their hireling political writers, and their great men whom they delight to honour, the Demo's claim General Washington as one of their party. Now we will give one hundred dollars to any man who will shew us any authentic, satisfactors, evidence, that General Washington ever approved of any measure of the democratic party in opposition to the federal party; or for any instance where any act of General Washington or any word that he uttered or any syllable that he ever wrote could give an idea that he was a friend to the democratic party in this country.

APPEAL TO FACTS. At an election in Virginia for Congressmen, after General Washington retired to Mount Vernon from the Presidency, Colonel Powell of Loudon county was the federal candidate in opposition to Mr. West of Fairfax county the democratic candidate, who was General Washington's near neighbor, and with whom he was on much better and more friendly terms than with Colonel Powell-General Washington went to the election and voted, viva poce, as all the freemen of Virginia do, for Colonel Powell the federal candidate, and bowing to Mr. West with great dignity and politeness said, I vote for measures not for individuals. Mr. West understood him, and deeply lanented that his political sentiments should deprive him of the honour of the vote of his neighbor and friend General Washington.

AGAIN. At another election for Delegates to the Virginia State Legislature in Fairfax county-General Washington moun ted his old white Charger and trotted up to Pairfax Court House to vote for. John C Herbert, our present federal member of Congress from Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel County, in opposition to his democratic opponent; and did vote for Mr. Herbert-Now good people of Prince-George's and Anne Arundel, you need not turn your backs upon a man that General Washington voted for just a year before his death, and I think if it is fairly understood, that Mr. Herbert is now exactly of the same political sentiments that he was when the old General, the father of his country, did him the honour to vote for him, that you will vote for him

General Washington invariably voted evey year after, he ceased to be Presi dent-and he uniformly voted for the federal candidates both for Congress and for the Virginia Legislature; and there is no instance where he ever once voted for a democrat after he ceased to be President—and tion known, be-cause in Virginia they always vote viva voce and never by ballot.

THESE ARE STUBBORN FACTS. General Washington put down the democratic societies when he was President, which the democrats had formed upon the model of the French Jacobin Clubs, to aid theit

General Washington in a letter to his old friend and fellow labourer Charles Carroll of Carrolton in Maryland, pronounced the democratic party of this country a pest to the na-tion and calculated to destroy its li-

berties. General Washington In a letter of complaint to Mr. Jefferson, whom he regarded as the head of the de-

Washington and his administration.

This was a democratic paper that led the way, and was conducted un der the eye and direction of Thom; as Jefferson.

In Bache's paper (Philadelphia) called the Aurora, now edited by Colonel Duane, and which was the democratic Oracle, and has always been celebrated ann adored by democrats, General Washington was accused of murder for putting to seath a flag of truce—And that Prince of scoundrels, Peter Porcupine, took pains to unravel the whole affair and to prove from the istory of that time, that it was all, as we might expect, a base falsehood -Scoundrel as Peter is we thank him for this much, as well as for any other tricks and falsehoods of the demourate he used to expose.

In this same democratic paper, the Aurora, General Washington has been repeatedly abused and vi-tified, with a view of diminishing his influence in the country, which they knew was always exerted against the democratic party, and they never could get anead whilst he was at the head of affairs, norduring his life. In this Aurora, General Washington was said . to have no claim to the gratitude or confidence of his country" --- He was a harm-less General and a dangerous polilician: that " the French in their Revolutionary war displayed a thousand commanders by the side of whom Washington would not be discoverable." He is accused of Aristocracy for being a member of the Cincinnatti-of seeking personal increase because the people paid him respect wherever he went of ostentutson; because he was regular in religious duties—of injustice, because he agreed to the funding system, which the democrats have augmented from a mole hill to a mountain, and now consider the best part of the federal administration. He is accused of being a trifler, for crushing the western Whiskey insurrection, or as it is better known by . Gatlattin' Insurrection in Pennsylvania" with the militiz—of submission to British intrigues—of cowardice in not enforcing certain articles of the English and Spanish Treaties, and in yielding to British maritime opcan seamen. And lastly he was accused of corruption and disgracing the nation by signing the British treaty made by Mr. Jay, in 1794.

AGAIN. General Washington in this same democratic paper, the leading paper in the United States, is called " Mr. Washington" "a Virginia planter" in contradiction to what the federalists call him, viz. General Washington the father of his country.

He is called a militia officer, ignorant of war both in theory and practice-He was paid in advance when made Commander in Chief, a post which he poorly filled and in which he deserved no credit-Equally inefficient & somewhat more mischievous as a politician, Mr. Washington enjoyed the presidency for eight years—all this is certainly an ample return for none or bad services. The charge of ingratitude rests not with the public but with Mr. Washington; for be his motives what they may, seldom under the mark of merit has any man attempted greater mischiefs- "His, tory will tear the page which she has devoted to his praise."

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US Written by James Thomas Callender, a foreign Hireling, at the instigation of Mr. Jeffersen and the leading men of the democratic party, abused General Washington in ty, abused General Washington in the most cruel and shameful manner, accusing him of corruption, venality, cowardice, hypocricy. British partialities, toryism, weakness, devotion to party rather than to country, of being led by factions men and joining in factious countries. For writing this book Mr. cils. For writing this book Mr. Jefferson gave Callender as his part, One Hundred and Sixty Six Dollars, whilst others give as much, and all the leading democrats according to

In Frenezu's paper (Philadelphia) tired from the Presidency, that he set up by Mr. Jefferson, the first at- was glad of it, he did not wish to believe that this country at all de-pended upon one individual, he be-lieved there were hundreds of men-in the United States who could make as good Presidents as Mr. Washington, and

THE DEMOCRATIC AURORA Said, when General Washington retired from the Presidential Chair, elvat the day of Washington's retirement from office ought to be a jubilee, for from " that time the name of Washington would cease to give currency to political fraud and to egalise corruption."

Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Mazei, an Italian Gentleman, speaking of Washington said, that he who had been a Sampson in combat and a Solomon in council, had suffered his hair to be shorn by the whore of England.

Now honest reader, say after this, in the integrity of your hears, do you believe that General Washington was of the democratic party Or do you believe that the democratic party considered him a de-mocrat and treated him as such? If efferson is a federalist or the Devil a saint, then was Washington a democrat, but not otherwise.

Merciful Heaven ! Will our people never suffer their passions to cool and themselves to deliberate Who is there that cap lay claim to common sense; if he is neither looking up for office or contract or favour, or led by party passion that can hesitate for a moment to pronounce, as General Wastington pronounced, the democratic party and their councils & policy, the scourge, the pest, the cruelest curse of this country.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. MARYLAND ELECTION.

A very important election is about to take place in the state of Maryland. By the constitution of that state, the senate is chosen in a very singular manner. The people vote for forty electors of the senate; which electors, on a specified day, meet & choose the senate, amounting as it is said to fifteen, who hold their seats five years. A still more singular feature of this system is, that all the vacancies which occur in the senate, during the five years, re filled up by themselves.

The election of one house of their legislature, who hold their places for so long a time; would naturally a-waken the feelings and exertions of parties to a high degree. That this has been the case there, is sufficiently evident from the news-papers. We wish the federalists success most sincerely. They deserve it on every'account. They have withstood the arts, the seductions, & the terror, of the national cabinet, although it is placed in the midst of them, & has every advantage and opportuni-ty to spread its corrupting influence fir & wide. As the times are, & have been, it is no ofdinary virtue that can withstand such a contaminating power, or that can pass through an atmosphere so thoroughly loaded with contagion, as that which broods over, and surrounds the seat of government. That state has resisted manfully, and to a very reputable degree, successfully. And although the affairs of the nation seems to be deemed to the fatal sway of the be doomed to the fatal sway of the Virginian Dynasty, yet those of the states, where the thing is practicable, are still worth preserving It will be a very honourable, as well as very profitable result to Maryland, if the true friends to its incresse can maintain the ascendancy. We hope their highest wishes in this respect may be gratified.

From the People's Friend.

The compensation bill is a measure so base in itself, so shameless in all its circumstances, so dangerous to our constitution, and exhib'is democracy in so clear and true a light, that too much can not be said about it—the people cannot too often recur to it. We publish the following history of this democratic moneter, because we know it to be true in fact. It places the subject Ma, GILES, in a true point of view, and wo hope will clinch the last nail in the coffin of Maryland democracy. Wo earnestly invite every man, ederal said, when General Washington re-

Filteen thundred Dollars braides stavelling fees, commonly called the the measure to encosed. salary bill, or a peep at the cloven

fact of democracy.

Mr. Editor, Those slanderers, who write for the "Mob's Advocate," published in your city, I perceive are every week attempting by all manner of quirks, quibbles and falsehoods, to justify belove the people, this genuine child of democracy, the salary bill- Whom the Almighty would destroy he first makes mad." We cannot sufficiently rejoice at that folly which induces these slanderers, like pigs in swimming, to cut their throats with their own claws. If the eye of the people, even of the democrats, can be kept steadily upon this monstrous production of the avarice, profusion and apostacy of their leaders, the consequence cannot be doubtful. If, the fefore, the poor tools of the 'Mob's Advocate' will, every week, touch upon the subject, we care not how many stupid, quibbling, lying things they say about it.

No ingenuity, no slanders, no falsehoods can produce any deception upon the subject; it is the legitimate child of democracy-the people know this fact-it can never, for one moment, be hidden from them.

And the whining sycophants of the Advocate, might just as easily prove that the cloven foot belongs not to the devil, as that this deformed bantling was not begotten, and produced by James Madison and his democrats in congress. I was in Washington when this bill first saw the light. I attended daily in the gallery, of congress-I saw the bantling ushered into the world, and I will now, in few words, relate the circumstances of that monster's birth.

The monster first appeared in the house of representatives. That house is composed of 62 federalists and 120 democrats. A leading democrat, an embargo, war, tax and conscription champion, Johnson of Kentucky, first moved the resolution; he was seconded by Jackson of Virginia, a bird of the same feather, and brother-in-law to Mr. Ma-

This resolution was referred to a committee of seven, four of whom were democrats and three federal

The bill as it was finally passed, was agreed to and reported to the house by this committee, the four democrats and one federalist on the committee being in favor of it, and 40 federalists against it.

The vote in committee of the whole house, not being by ages and moes, was nearly unanimous, in favor of the bill, but six democrats and twenty-two federalists rising a-

gainst it. When the bill came into the house. and the ayes and noes were called, about 30 democrats left their seats, and deserted Johnson, whom they had pressed forward to make the motion ; yet a sufficient number remained to pass the bill in an assembly consisting of 62 federalists and 120 democrats. In the house, the billwas warmly advocated by Johnson, Calhoun, Jackson, Throop, Wright, Gen. Smith, Clay, and Robertson, all democrats, while only two federalists said one word in its support. It was opposed in warm and decided language by Mr. Huger, Mr. Cady, and Mr. Stanford, all federalists while only one democrat, Mr. Hall of Georgia, spoke against

Mr. Barber, Mr. Young, and Mr. Tucker spoke; they said they should vote against the bill, not on account of its giving roo high pay to the members, for they expressly declared, that the pay ought to be higher than 1500 dollars, but because the form was changed from a per diem

into a salary. Thus having been licked into whape by the tongue of democracy in the house, the monster was car-

wied forthwith into THE SENATE, Which last winter was composed of 12 federalists and 24 democrats .-Here too it was referred to a democratic committee, which reported it without amendment.

Doctor Bibb, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Lacock, all violent democrate, were its principal advo-

cates, and ROBERT H GOLDSBOROUGH of Maryland, was its principal opponent. He opposed it in all its stages, but was overpowered by the great democratic majority in the

It is believed, that one democratic genator, and but one, opened his

to shew, that in his soul he wished

- Having thus been sanctioned by the great and overbearing democracy of the senate, this infamous bantling of apostacy and corruption, was sect away to

THE PRESIDENT. In the 7th section of the first article of the constitution, it is thus Writtens

"Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States, if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, be shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, &c. &c."

Thus it depended, by the constitution, solely on the will of James Madison, whether the people should have their pockets picked, by this enormous salary bill, or whether

they should not.

"If he approve, he shall sign itif he do not approve, he shall reject ." This is the solemn injunction of the constitution-it was entirely in his hands-here were no federalists to contradict him-he obeyed solely the dictates of democracy .-He has often rejected bills passed by congress; I will mention twothe bill incorporating a religious society in Alexandria, which passed almost unanimously through congress, was rejected by him without hesitation. The bank bill, which during the winter of 1815, passed throu h both houses of congress by overwhelming majorities, was also promptly rejected.

Way did he not reject this infamous salary bill? I repeat he had the sole, uncontrouled power. When it came to his hands it was not alaw; t depended entirely on him, whether it should ever become a law. He is the great Mogul of democracy; as he speaks so democracy speaks-Well, he did speak, and this monster of apostacy and corruption, for the first time, started into life-He "approved" and he "signed it."-He made it a law ; nay, more, he has a council which he always consults on these occasions-that council is composed of the heads of departments.

When Mr. Madison gave being to this law, his council were James Monroe, secretary of state , A. J. Dallas, secretary of the treasury ; W. Crawford, secretary of war B. Crowninshield, secretary of the navy, and R. Rush, attorney-general. It was by the advice of these chieftains of democracy, that Madison acted, and they must all share with him the infamy of having fastened upon the people, one of the most abominable acts of corruption, apostacy, oppression, that ever disgraced a nation. What excuse has Madison and his secretaries for this vile act? Were they too taken in by the federalists ! Say, ye paltry mob tools of the Advocate, have ye any excuse for Madison? Thus it is certain, that this abominable measure, in the house of representatives, was brought forward by a leading democrat, was reported to the house of representatives by a democratic committee-was principally advocated by democrats, and was passed by an assembly consisting of 120 democrats and only 62 federalists.

It is also certain, that the same measure in the senate was reported by a democratic committee-was advocated entirely by democratswas resolutely opposed by Robert Goldsborough, and was passed by an assembly consisting of 24 democrats and only 12 federalists. It is further equally certain, that it depended solely on the president, James Madison, whether it should be passed or be rejected, and that he, who had frequently rejected bills, which had passed congress, did by the advice of all his democratic secretaries, instead of putting down the infamous measure, by his own act and deed, make it a law, and fasten this enormous burthen on the people. If the people of this state shall read thus far let them prepare for a strange surprise.

What would they think of him. who in the face of these plain and undeniable taets, should undertake to shew that this salary bill was a federal measure? Who would he situte to declare its author an idiot

or a knave? Yet that knot of slanderers, who fill the jacobin's Patriot and the mob's Advocate, with all manner or filth, have seriously assured the people of Maryland, that this salary bill, was not a democratic men-

Was the embarge a federal or a lemocratic measure ! Was the war a federal or a demodratic measure?

Wis the conscription a federa or a democratic measure ? Was the oppressive tariff a fede ral or a democratic measure?

Were the enormous tax-bills, the land tax, the stamp tax, the tax on houses and salt, federal or democratic measures ?

Answer me, ye Mob Advocates, were these federal measures, or were they the acknowledged acts of democracy? They were passed by the same party, the same congress, the same president, the same cabinet, which at last crowned all their nefarious acts by originating, advocating and passing into a law that infamous, swindling measure, which has finally roused the people from apathy, and bids fair to purge our councils of demagogues, jacobins & Mob Advocates.

I am your, &c. GEORGE TRUEFORD.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Federal Republican Tickets. For the Second Congressional District John C. Herbert. For Members of the Assembly. Thomas Hood, Brice J. Worthington, Jacob Franklin, jun.

Charles W. Hanson. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Charles S. Ridgely, Daniel Murray,

FOR DORCHESTAR COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart.

POR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Francis M. Hall, Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney. FOR TALBOT.

John Leeds Kerr, Allen Bowie. FOR CAROLINE. William Potter,

George Reed. FOR KENT. Dr. Morgan Brown,

Capt. Frederick Boyer. POR CRÉIL. Dr. James Scanlan,

James Janney. POR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet. FOR ST MARY'S. Raphael Neale, Col. James Forrest.

POR CALVERY. . Richard Grahame, Benjamin Gray,

FOR SQMERSET. Thomas Bayly, George W. Jackson. FOR WORDSTER.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams, FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.

Francis C Hall, Dr. Parran Tayler. FOR MONTGOMERY.

Robert P. Magruder.

Abraham Jones

We are requested to state, that the funeral solemnities of the late Right Rev. Dr. Thomas John Claggett, will be performed by Bishop Kemp, at the Chapel of St. Paul's Parish, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 5th of September next, and will commence at 11 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a distinguish ed federalist of Kent County to his friend in this city, dated 18th August.

To gratify the anxiety of our friends on the Western Shore in respect to the Kent election, I can assure you that I look upon success as entirely certain.

The democrats have made great exertions and have applied large sums of money to correst some federalists in needy circumstances; but they have succeeded in only one instance. Where the money comes from I do not know but I am confident at least two thousand dollars have been placed in the hands of Massey, the demogratic candidate as elector, in the upper part of the county. This money he has been dealing out most profusely in presents and loans to needy men.

It can be proven that he had at You Balkers each to four men in day, and exacted a promise from each to vote for him. These men spoke of It the same day to their federal friends, and declars they will vote an open federal ticket.

I shall be greatly disappointed inceed if our majority at the ensuing election does not turn out to be greater than it was at the last election; and notwith standing all their imported voters, and their immense expenditures of money. you may count most certainly on seeing two federal electors from Kent

Notwithstanding the exertions of Mr.

Madison's officers and his news paper at Washington, it becomes more and more manifest, that the vote of Maryland will not be given to Mr. Monroe as president. His friends are beginning to bite their nails in despair; and those who made their calculations upon democracy being winner, in order to profit by it, are already trimming their conduct and conversation, for a contrary event. Nevertheless it ought to be remembered, that it is not enough to prepare the means of a victory, but they must be sedulously improved and combined till the day of trial, which is so near at hand. Democracy once more laid prostrate, we shall be secure against her wiles and frauds for years to come, and we shall increase the ad miration with which all the federalists of the union regard the noble and unprecedented stand Maryland has made against the influence, violence and seductions of the general government, to debauch her from the virtuous paths of Washington. In vain were the soldiers ordered to Annapoli-in vain have both money and voters been sent into the counties formerly considered doubtful-in vain have the officers of thegeneral government openly meddled with our affairs-the citizens of this state know too well what its interest and hopour demand, to throw away their privileges at the requisition of any set of men. The very expedients, used to gain them, have had a contrary effect, and, on being exposed, have excited general abhorrence.

As My. Jefferson sent a public ship to bring to this country Thomas Paine. the reviler of our Saviour, and Mr. Madison sent another to carry away John Henry and his bribe of 50,000 dollars, we should not think it strange, if Mr. Monroe, when he mounts into the presidency, should send another public vessel, to bring over Peter Porcupine and his types, to assist the go vernment printers in blinding and de ceiving the public. Already the clerks in the public offices are advertising to receive subscriptions as his agents; and it is probable he may receive a lunche on from the same loaf upon which John Henry was feasted, so much to the credit of the country.

Had the bribe of fifty thousand dollars given to that impostor Henry, so shortly before the war was commenced. been kept to feed some of the widows and orphans it made, the money might have soothed many a pang of the unfortunate, whom the treasury became too poor to relieve. Assoon as the election is over, the collectors of the U. S. taxes will begin to sell the farms of the poor, whose distress, occasioned by the times, will not enable them to pay the ready money; and we shall then be able to judge how many of them, the bribe, if retained, would have re deemed from the hammer of the auc.

Suppose congress ait twenty weaks the 1,500 dollars salary they have giv dollars per week. Supposing them to sit so long, is granting a great deal; for no nonner did they pass the law, than they were all agon for firegrand the away from the people the right of the same thing, they overpower it and going home, leaving the public business unfinished. Seventy five dollars per week, therefore, are, according

ry to enable Democratic Maint live like gentlemen, and drink Head mine." How their poor consilion who are ground to dust by taxes are live, and whose plantations will be vertised for sale, as soon as the six on is over, seems to have been no ite of their thoughts. Things however is come right at last. The people kno who have done them wrong; and no withstanding the bribing money, dece tion, hired voters, standing army, cal niating news-papers, and interfere of the officers of the general govern ment, and of the court paper, Marris will stand, like a rock in the scen, monument of firm ers to the true pr ciples of Washington, and received merited applause of all good me throughout the Union.

Nothing can surpass the credit a will gain by the result of the senate al election, if she realizes the pro which beams upon her. She has ready set the example to others, who they have but unworthily follower Should she establish her characters the 2d of next month, which nothing but an impossible indifference and ne gligence can hazard, this struggle wi live in history and form an mra in the liberties of the continent. Corrupties hypocrisy, tyranny and persecution will be put down, and their reverse be proclaimed by the people of Marylan as their standard and motto for

MORE PROOF.

I hereby certify, that Mr. Eben zer Massey informed me som weeks ago, that Benjamin Massey, one of the democratic candidates is Kent county, applied to him, th said Ebenezer, Massey, some time in the Litter part of last year, to move from Queen-Anne's county into Kent county; and that the said Benjamin Massey would give the said Ebenezer Massey two hundred dollars for the year, and find him, free of expense, a house, garden, and fire wood, move him over, and farnish him with pork for hi family. But that after he the said Ebenezer Massey had been sometim moved over, the said Benjavis Massey refused to comply, and said, the said Ebenezer Massey must pay for his Louse and fire-wood and work where he could get employlars; and that moreover the said Benjamin Massey refused also to supply any pork as he had promised.

JOHN NEWCOMB.

August 22d, 1816. . .

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE SMALLER COUNTIES It cannot now be doubted that the coss to change the present system of representation, by giving a greater number of representatives to Baltimore and thereby silencing altogether the mocratic papers of Baltimore are filled with calculations respecting the relative population, and representation of Baltimore. I would ask you felloweitizens, what tother object can they have in their total and the second of t have in view than to reconcile yes to a change in the mode of representation, a change in the mode of representation, by attempting to impose on you septem which will completely take away the rights of the people residing in the countries, and will reduce them to the situation of petty provinces dependent upon and owing allegiance to this imprial and imperious city. I will venture to affirm, that if democracy should second at this amounts election, we shall ceed at the ensuing election, we shall be cursed for ever with the misrule of Baltimore Jacobins, and the delegates from the counties, like the territorial representatives in Congress, will have no other agency in legislation than to talk about it, and they will be bornedewn by the mammoth representation of Baltimore. This is the most daring affack upon the rights of the people that ever was concerved in a county professing to be free; it is the most dangerous because it is the most field one; it is the more to be dreaded because it is pretended to be predicated on the principle of squal representation. Were the democrats to come on openly and attempt to take away the right of voting from the counties, the prople would at once rise in mass and coed at the ensuing election, we shall

ments of our General we have heretefore , that were the opinions of in reference to the proanational government. I ser, now, for us to review been in our state cour dier is inconsistent, eit as interest or happiness he life, For their re Wimply an approbation t as legislative duty wa porised to continue when re-elected. How is it then, that you shou ens of those men who a a your destinies for the

he present senate of Mary rate the most able men he democratic party. the democratic ticket en of the senate shall p Rafter a fair exhibition, y athric projects, give you themselves from the to sof the camp. laboured to we and vexatious. The papers which owe t a to the contributions

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OHN NEWCOMB.

Maryland Gazette.

MALLER COUNTIES

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could devise. The movements of a government have for the morafisen years, been so inteneats of our General Assem hem wrong ; and no la the collision of electioneering e bribing money dece we have heretefore enquired what were the opinions of the cans, standing army, cale in reference to the proceedings pers, and interfer f the general gover or now, for us to review the conose, who have for the last five court paper, March been in our state councils. If a rock in the scen olier is inconsistent, either with rmners to the tree pr se, interest or happiness, we owe ington, and received e life. For their re-election ne of all good me imply an approbation that their Union. ed legislative duty was sancti-ly their constituents, & that they surpass the credit when re-elected. How impore result of the senate he realizes the pro withen, that you should know

es of those men who aim to repar destinies for the next five sample to others, wh unworthily follows he present senate of Maryland have blish her character he democratic party. It is theremonth, which bothin ole indifference and n torian that they will be re-choazard, this struggle wi moftle senate shall prevail on and form an mra in th continent. Corruptio Rafter a fair exhibition, you approranny and persecution ster projects, give your support vn, and their reverse b

while, meh. who while they exthemselves from the toils & danno the camp. laboured to rivet on nive and vexatious. The papers which owe their circuto the contributions levied on ore, in order to produce a temin the public mind favourable to patification of those aspiring

OF POTERS OF MARYLAND

which she plots against the grainterest, toil to instil into the safe the people, that the federalhardideus distinctions in our constion have been modified on the he constitution demanded that a before he voted, should have Mr. Taney, a Federalist, moved

The constitution required that no ould hold a seat in the general solly unless he had 500 s. Mr. Taand Mr. John H. Thomas, federal brought forward the proposition med this prohibition.

The constitution required, no man d serve as a juryman unless he s freehold, or 300.2. Mr. John me, a federalist of Caroline, intro-1812 the bill which destroye mstriction.

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y wenf its distinctions between ness of realth and the poor, have tremoved at the instigation of fedgentlemen. bathave seen the views of the fede st, as to the agency of the poor in scapaling in the rights of govern-et of honour and office. Yield me,

my your attention, while, from the scores which they have held, as to to been borne. This development the been borne. This development be alike honourable to them, and display a consistent plan to lesses, the poor the calamities, the losses, the poor the calamities, the losses, that his poor the calamities, the losses, the poor the calamities, the losses, the poor the calamities, the losses, the poor to forward to transfer to the wealth of that the dary and the cost of furties, the means of its decurity, the means of its decurity.

The it was discerned that war it dreat Britain would be the result its measures pursued by the result.

measure pursued by the result is measure pursued by the nation-parament, the Maryand Legisla isolate it their duty to revise think in 1814, John C. There is a delegate from Prince-rest, distinguished for the rigor of legatent, and for his provident at the laterest of his constituents, sided a bill to the House of Delegate in which he register, that

and the interest of his constituents, and a bill to the House of Delega, in which he recites, that is in the thirty in the way department of United States for draughts from that and therefore it is the duty legislature by provide that the of the ats should be raised in a the ast but thensome, or opins approach honest, industrious, alignst ettizen thereof; that there are flowerner and be authorised flowerner and be authorised flowerner and be authorised flowerner and the several counties. The state's quote of militial called into service, to proportion which is the number of militial raids into service, to proportion which is the number of militial and the sudden of such apportionment to be a subject to the number of militial and the state of such apportionment to be a subject of the Levy Court of each follows of such accurate, about be allowed or such accurate, and the other of each county, about be allowed for carrying the act in that they should class all the same several county of a sun and the same several county of the set in that they should class all the same several county, and the each class and the same several county of the set in the same several county.

mple. The humane proposition to co erro hose, the most deeply interested in the preservation of property, from the grasn of the enemy, to provide for its security, was supported by all the members of the House of Delegates, except by six democratic gentlemen

Mesera Wojnwright, Tenant, Ben-

net, Pechin, Bawles and Downey. The Senate of Maryland composed of the wealthiest men of the state, generally above the uge of forty five, or holding commissions which exempted them from serving in the ranks, with out any difficulty refused this bill. In its favour, not a voice was heard in the Senate; and elthough they solemnly inpoked the national government to appeal to arms, and pledged their lives and their fortunes to co operate in its prosecution, yet they refused to submit their property to be taxed to hire men to fight for its defence, and availing themselves of exemptions from milita ry duty, devotoed on you the responsi-bility of repairing to eamp, in defence of their wealth, while your families were beggared by your absence abroad. Yet these men have to boast to you, they are the friends of the poor. The Senate, having defeated this

bill, a law eventually passed, that when called to militia date, you might repair yourself, or by substitute, or that your officers might have one for you if you did not go or send, at your expence, and that you should not remain longer in service than sixty days.

During the summer session of 1843, the late Mr. Donaldson, who so gloti-ously fell while acting as adjutant to the wenty seventh regiment of Baltimore militia, attempted to repeal the provisione which I have mentioned, and to cloath the military with the power of bringing into the hald the militia at the point of the bayonet. The federalists prevented this attempt, and thus refused to yield you up to the whim, inso lence or cruelty, of every sergeant of the militis. The Senate however, pas sed a bill contailing such a provision, which was negatived by the federalists in the House of Dalegates.

At the same season a law was par sed, that the mifftia should be classed and might serve by substitute, and be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for non attendance, unless prevented by sick-

ness or a reasonable excusion.

In '814, the militia law was again under revision, and the bill which the committee reported, provided that every militin man called into service, and notified thereof, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be proceed ed against as in actual service, to enforce his attendance.

A motion was made and prevailed. to strike out this strong power to be exercised by the military, and in opposition to which every democrat voted, to wit:

"T. B. Dorsey, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Harryman. Duvall. Emory, Burgess. Wright, Stephens, Forwood of Jacob, Dallem, Bradford. Barney. Kell, Tilghman, Schnebly, Gabby and have consented to endure privation for a season, much more have sparsed the

Defeated by the federalists in retaining this provision, Mr. T. B. Dorsey, a democrat, moved an amendment, to vest the officer with unlimited power, "to force the attendance of the milameans as either resentment or wisdom might dictate. Those who voted for cloathing the military with this unpre-

Claude, Duvail, Enory, Burgess,
Wright, Stephens, Forwood of Jacob, Bradford, Barney, Kell. Tilghman, Schnebly, Gabby and Mason. The bill, as reported by the commit-

tee, contained a provision, "that the mititis, from the time they were notified of the call, should be subject to the rules and articles of war as now established," against the motion to strike out this provision, every democrat, but

An amendment was moved by a fed eralist, declaring that the militia, when in actual service, should not be subject to the articles of war. To this every

democrat was opposed.

After the bill had undergone all these modifications the senate proposed cer-tain amendments, which, if adopted, would have provided that the militia could not serve by substitute, but must serve in person, & that he might be detained 6 months in service, & be subject to the articles of war,

it is necessary to know, before you an correctly appreciate those exections which saved you from this tyranny thus aimed to be exercised over your persons, by the military of the state, the power which is to be exercised, under the articles of war, to enforce the attendance of the regulars.

The regular, if absent from camp without leave, no matter what cause may detain him, is to be advertised as a deserter, soized on by a military force, and dragged, without any regard to his health or his wants, to the guardto his health or his wants, to the guard-house, chained, tried by a military court, composed of officers to whom he is unknown, and divested of that sym-pathy arising from a congostality of situation, and influenced by the pride so insuperable from the military char-acter of having for companies, and sen tenced to report their judgment, which only extend through all that variety of

of To all this, my fellow citizens, diff that senate who head so much now that the day of election approaches, of their undeviating devotion to your in-terest, labour to consign you. While the federalists strove to carry on the war from the wealth of the country. the senste, exempt generally from per-sonal service, and enjoying the wealth of the state forced you into their ranks. While the federalists legislated that you might either go in person, hire is substitute, or pay not more than fifty dollars, and not even that, if detained by sickness, or other good excuse; and then not for more than 60 days, the demoorats attempted to pass laws that you should not have a substitute, but must go in person, or be forced by a military power, who might sentence you to be shot, without an allowance of any excuse, to serve for a period of

You have heard much of the concription law recommended to congress by Mr. Monroe. You have read the law proposed by Mr. Mason in the Senate of the United States. You have been witnesses to the sensations which these two measures have produced through ont the nation; compare them with these attempts made within your own state by the domocrats, and judge, if the unrelenting severity of those pro-positions which I have detailed to you, do not equal in appression those which have been recommended to the con-gress of the United States, & that system of conscription introduced by Buonaparte, and now reprobated by the friends of civil liberty throughout the

You will be told, these are the misrepresentations of some federalist, Be not deceived by such stale tricks; furn to the Votes and Proceedings, & judge if my extracts are not made with candoor and fairness; and if they are and unless you wish for laws breathing all the rigour which the democrats wish to infuse into your militia system, and which will make you and yours the slaves of the military, repair to the hustings, and vote for the electors who support those federalists who advocate your participation in the administration of the government, and the application of that republican maxim, that every than ought to contribute to the defence of his country, according to the in crest he has at stake.

A VOTER.?

Every person in the community is informed of the fact, that at the moment when the compensation law passed, thousands of our citizens and soldiers. whose property and services were used and employed by the government in the late serious & bloody contest, were unnaid the compensation to which they were by law, and in grateful liberal justice, entitled. Under such circumstances, a high-minded, virtuous and a season, much more have spurned the idea of putting their hands into the tressury, to diminish the chance of an early requital of the blood and services freely yielded in the defence of the country. Who could have believed that the first congress, which convened after the termination of the war, sitting omidst the ruins of the capital, would have vorsciously appropriated to their emoluments nearly \$200,000 more than they would have received at the close of the session, aliuding to the compen-sation allowed by law, from the begining of the government? No one out of congress could have supposed it possi [Aurora]

John Binns, General Duane & President Madison.

What do the democrats think of Duane? they seem peculiarly sore and delicate on this point. Binns declares that Duane is no democrat, and for this plain reason, because he differs in opinion with the cabinet. Duane denounces our administration, because they have departed from the principles which they formerly avowed : and Binns and forsake his own principles. Binns is in high dudgeon with Duane, for not renouncing his own epinions with the same song froid that the President of the U. Stages

tion papers as an apostate. Fed.

If under the present weight of salaries and patronage of civil officers of the United States, the press is slmost universally bont to their purposes, how long can freedom lust, if we madly augment the prepon-derance? When an election ap-proaches, do not the host of officera (too generally) manifest the zeal of cousaders for their patron & against republican principle? Is it compacible with the principles of republican economy and simplicity, that presidential clerks, &c., &c. should be enabled, at public expence, to sway that public, to corrupt that public, and to live in " royal state " Beware of the executive branch !

eath enters Republics by that door. Has not executive influence in our councils and over our country made an usurped nomination tanta mount to election?

Is not this influence exerted through the various civil and other officers of government.

How is the presidency transmitted from hand to hand .- ust saving the appearance of popular elections ?)-By executive influence. Shall we add fresh fuel to the fire that is consuming our independence? We hope not.

Wilksbarre, (Penn.) Aug. 16. On the night of the 13th of Augost Seneca Page and Junies Sey mour, escaped from the prison in this place, where they had been confined on a charge of passing counterfeit money. These men have several times escaped the just punishment of the law, and notwithstanding the charges which our police officers have received to guard them strictly, they left the prison without breaking any locks or bolts. The principal iron door of their prison room we are informed was left unlocked, and the outside door of the hall leading to the felons' apartment was left onen, for the purpose, we are informed, of letting in fresh air. 200 dollars reward is offered for their apprehension.

Dancing School.

JOHN B. DUCLAIRACQ. Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentle men of Annapolis, that he in ends opening his Dancing School at the Ball Room, on Monday the 2d day of September next. He will also teach Music on the same, Flure and Valin. A subscription paper is left at the August 29

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anna-Arundel county, the subferibers will expose to fale on Monday the 15th day of Sentember next, if fair, it not the next fair day thereafter, at Mr Samuel Jones's, West River, the perfonal eftate of John Ball deceafed, confisting of three Negro Girls, from Household Furniture, a Mare and Cow-The terms of fale are, for all soms over twenty dollars a credit of aix months; under that fum the cash to be paid. Bond with good fecurity, will be required, with interest from the day of fale. Sale to commence at

Sgrah Ball, (now Jones)? Adm'rs,

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the fubl riber will expose for Sale, on Fi day the 20th day of September next, at the late refidence of James Legg, decrafed, on West river. The perfonal effate of faid-decreased, confiding of a Cow, Hoge, force household furniture, black-Imith's 200la, &c. Terms of falc—for all fums over swenty dollars a credit of fix months will be given; all under that fum the cash to be paid. Bond with good focurity will be required, with interest iroin the day of fa'e.

William Legg. Admr.

August 29 Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has ab affect from the rphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters denounces Duane, because he will of administration on the personal estate of not follow him and the president, lames Legg, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make im-

mediate plyment. William Logg, Admir. August 29-

There is no this form a dwelling before and action. Harge apple or hard, with other extribent fruit, will adapted to the time of chorrer and plainer, and to the productions of who does not plainer, and to the productions of who does, plwat and corn, and the belt for milities by inacketing in the neighbourhoods lying on Broad Creek, South River, which is not believed one of the belt creeks in the river for filling in all feations of the year. The above farm will be fold cheap on early application; for terms apply to Mr. Joseph Euras, or Mr. Wes. Warlield, Antapolis; or the Libforiber. No. 233 Market freet, Baltimore. Gredeon, Jense, 23, 4316.

Atgult 27, 4816. P. S. If not fold at private fale h fore Sa-turalny 2: R September to at it will then be off fered at public late, at it o'd-ck, at Mr. Jan-Hupter's Tavern in the one of Annapolis. ferms made known on the day of tale.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court dur gust loth. 1810. On application of Thomas H. Wikinfon. Application of William M. Weens, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the Calvert county, decealed, it is ordered by the court, that the faid auminificator give the notice erquired by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the fand decerted, and that the fame be published finds in each week, for the space of he successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Amaneous.

W. Smith, Dep Reg. of Wills, f r Caivert county.

This is to give notice,

That the fublicibes of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of faid counobtained from the Orphans Court of faint centry, in Maryland, letters of administration on, the perfonal effare of William M Weems, late of Calvers county, decerted. All performs having claims against the faid deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the fame, with the wouchers the veof, on the substrator, at or before the fifteenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all henefit of the faid estate. Given under my faud this 15th day of August, 15th

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Respectfully information friends that he still continues the above businesses, at his old stand in Corn-Hill etreet, where all orders for work om the country are pundually atrended in. Persons wanting work done in his lines will find it to their advantage to give him a

He has now on hand feveral light, handlome, firongly confirmated

2 Riding Gigs,
Which can be finished on a short notice, and
which he will dispute of on the most reasonable

Annapolis, Aug. 15. NOTICE.

The creditors of the lare William M'Cauey, are informed, that a dividend of the perfonal estate will be made on Saturday she fourteenth day of September next, at the flore of Evans and Igichart, in Annapolis, at which time and place they are requested to forward

their claims: 2 Joseph Evans, Almr.

A CARD.

The reviving efficers of the Revolutionary Army of he United States, are respectfully informed that the underligned are a committee on behalf of the officers of the Penntylvania line, and that they are defirents of learning the names of the guillemen, who are, or may be appointed committees on behalf of the officers of the other states, for the purpose of profect ing their claims as the next fession of Congress.

Congress.

The Editors of Newspapers in the several states, who wish to promote the interest of the Revolutionary Army, will be placed to give this notice, an insertion in the exercise

Garettes M. Connell. Abm. G. Claypoole, Math M. Connell. Collemer Irages, Gommittee. Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1816.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the fubferiber will expose to public fale on Sanarday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day (Sunday excepted) all those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying on the neith side of Severa River. In Anne-Arundel courty, devifed to Jonas and Abraham Collins, by their father Richard Collins, containing, (20 acres more or lefs. Terms of fale-Twelve months creor lefa. Terms of fale. Twelve months cre-dit will be given for the purchase money, or the purchaser giving bond with approved fo-surity for the payment of the fame, with take-ness from the day of fale: The fableriber will give a good and fusicient deed for the pro-perty on the payment of the whole of the

purchase money hale to commence at twell a o'clock, and on the premises. 3Aug As. 1815.

50 Dollars Reward.

has done. Only let Gen. Duane tun away from his own opinions with the same celerity as President Madison fled from his own opinions with the same celerity as President Madison fled from Bjadensburg, and he will be taken into favour, as a good, staunch, genuine, patent democrat again. [Telegraph.]

Another Democratic Hilaess.

The editor of the Aurora is not the only democrat, once high in the confidence of the party, who now exposes the conduct of our weak rulera. Baptis Irvine formerly editor of the Whig in this city & now of the Columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, formalized as occasional proof, that he is not manapalis, 20th Aug. 1818.

Notice is hereby given, the continue of America from the consider from the continue of America from the continue of America from the control of the columbian, as a present of the columbian, and proof of the columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, formalized to lead in their eccounts, for the Columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, formalized to lead to the columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, formalized to lead to the columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, formalized to lead to the columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, formalized to lead to the columbian, a democratic paper published in New-York, formalized to lead to the columbian, and the columbian of the lead of the columbian of the col

the death of Hofer, Leader.

Translated from Komer's Poema.
Rofer I in thy hold holom glow'd
A fiream as pure as ever flow'd
Beneath a prince's plume;
Nor e'er did warrior's nobler toil, In battle for his native foil, Shed glory round his tombe

Rous'd by thy horn from cox and fold, From forest glen, and rocky hold, With heart and eye of stame, Like rullings of the mountain flood, Like lightning from the rifted cloud, Thy hand or brothers came. And now that heart's rich ride is chill,

That horn is silent on the hell, The gallant chase is done; Scatter'd and funk, the mountain band Threw the lov'd risle from their hand-The foul of fight is gon-

But God is all.—Vain warrior skill, Vain the high foul, the mighty will, Before the word of Heav's! The helm that on the chieftain's brow Flath'i fire against the morning's glow, His blood may dim at ev'u. Yet, Holer ! in that none of ill Thine was a brighter laurel ftill-Than the red field e'er gave ;-

And feek her in the grave. Who faw, as levell'd the chaffeur His deadly aim, the shade of fear Pafs o'er the hero's brow ? Who faw his dark eyes' martial gaze Turn from the musker's volley'd blaze That faid nim calm and low ?

The crown, immortal liberty

Gives to the few that dare to die

From the Geneva N.Y. Gazette. A remarkable instance of Divine interposition in time of very great difficulty; as related by Stephen Grelet, a Preacher of the Society of Friends.

A native of Sweden, who has

since resided in the South of France and with whom Stephen Grelet became acquainted some years past, had occasion to go from one port to another in the Baltic sea, on basiness, and when he came to the place from which he expected to sail, the vessel was gone. He by enquiry found a fish boat, which was going that same way, in which he embarked, and after getting out to sea, the men observing that he had several trunks or chests with him, concluded he must be rich " and therefore would throw him overboard." This he heard them express among themselves, which gave him great uneasiness, being alone among such a set of men, without apprehending any way to essape from them; however, he took occasion to open one of his trunks, in which were books: they seeing these, said one to the other " it is not worth while to throw him overhoard," (for they did not want books :) then asking him if he was a priest, "he (not knowing what better means to resort to for safety) answered he was ;" at which they seemed pleased, and said they would tion of a leading democrat, the whole have a sermon next day, being, as they called it Sunday. All this sell! increased the anxiety and disrress of his mind, believing himself to be as incapable of such an undertaking, as it was possible for anyman tobe; for he knew little about the Scrip-Tures, neither did he believe in them, nor in any divine inspiration or revelation unto men whatever.

Thus going forward, they at length came to a small island of rocks in the sea perhaps a quarter of a mile in circumference, where were a number of similar men. By this time he found that he had gotten amore a company of Pirates, who had chosen this fittle sequestered spot in the sea to deposite their treasure. He was taken to a cave and introduced to an old woman, they telling her that they "had gotten a priest, and were going to have a sermon next day." She said she was glad of it, for she had not heard "the word of God in a great while. His condition now appeared desperate indeed, for preach he must, and he knew nothing about preaching. If he refused to preach, or undertoo and did not please them, death he expected would be his portion. In this deplorable situation he passed the night not having power to thing to offer the people; and to call flag of truce, did not democrats cx. upon God whom he believed to be inaccessible, was altogether vain, & false Jacobin? no! not one. When he could not, with all the powers of his mind, devise any way whereby he might be saved. When morning came he arose and walked to and fro, still shut up in dark disand fro, still shut up in dark disability to collect something, but could not devise even one single Bentence.

When the time appointed for the meeting to begin came, he returned to the cave, where he found them assembled, and a seet and table, with a Bible on it provided for him, and actting down, they all sar, he believed, during the space of half an mocrats offended? Did they sh hour in profound allence; and even any disposition to mob Bach then the exercise and any tish of his uo'l not at all.

soul were as great as human nature was capable of enduring, without a-ny way appearing to address the pro-

At length these words came be-fore him :--- Verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth." He arose and delivered to them from fittle to more, until his understanding became opened, and his heart enlarged in a wonderful manner to himself, to treat on subjects suiting their conditions; such as the excellent reward of the righteous, judgements awaiting the wickedthe chilren of men, the necessity of repentance an amendment of life -which had such a powerful effect on the minds of those poor wicked wretches, that they were exceed. ingly broken into tenderness and tears; and he no less astonished at the unbounded goodness of an Almighty Creator, in thus interfering to save his natural and spiritual life. Well might he exclaim " that it was the Lord's doings and marvellous in his eyes:" under an awful sense thereof his heart became filled with thankful acknowledgments, which was beyond-the power of language to convey.

What a marvellous change was thus suddenly brought by divine interposition! he who a little before disbelieved in any intercourse or communication between God Almighty and the soul of man, became an humble believer in, and a happy partaker of its blessed effects on the human mind, and they who so lately meditated his death, & now were fit led with love and good will to each other and particularly to him, man:festing affectionate kindness to rendes him all the service in their power; and next day fitted out one of their vessels, and carried him where he wished to go.

From that time he became, and continues to be an entire changed man, from sentiments of infidelity, to a sincere believer of the power and efficacy of the principle of truth, as it is in Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world.

*Ps 58, 11.

From the New-York Courier. THE DEMOCRATS LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

However intolerant the democrats may be to federalists, it cannot be denied, that, to one another, they are the most forbearing, forgiving, and charitable souls that ever leagued together, A gang of robbers are not more true to one another than the leaders of democracy. If any one ventures to say or do any thing injurious to the interest or reput artillery of the press is opened upon him in an instant; the "dogs of war" are all let slip upon him. In like manner if you pluck a feather from the wing of a goose, the whole flock rushes upon you, and agabbling and flapping of wings ensues, not less alarming than dangerous. Let a federalist or even a democrat touch the hem of Madison's garment, without fear and trembling, and he is attacked by the whole mob of democrats, and perhaps torn to hieres Satyrs in the Thracian forest. But if, instead of Madison, you abuse Washington, the great federal Parriot, you need not expect the least danger or annoyance from them, but on the contrary you may expect their approbation, friendship, and support! This is no exaggeration -It is a real fact, and I will prove it. When Freneau established a press under the auspices of Jefferson, for the express purpose of delaming Washington, did not the democrats approve and applaud that base Jacobin? they did! and can you shew me a column in a democratic newspaper, which disapproved of Freneau's slanders ! no ! not one. When Bache, in the Aurora, accused General Washington of commitcountry," when he asserted that, "General Washington was a harmless General and a dangerous politician;" when he accused him of
"submission to British intrigues," and with "covoardice for not enforcing certain of the English and
Spanish treaties," and "with corruption for signing lay's treaty;" when the infamous lacobin asserted. when the infamous Jacobin asserted and published all this to the world, against Washington, were the de-mocrats offended? Did they show any disposition to mob Bachel O

cowardice, hypocrisy, British partiality, forgism, weakness, &c.:" When the Aurora assested that the day on which Washington retired from office, ought to be a national jubilee, because "his name would fraud and to legalise corruption. Did any of the democrats express any indignation against this impudent. hireting for publishing such defamation against this great and good man?

No! not one. When Jefferson stated in his let. er, to Maszei, that though Washington had been "a Sampson in combat and a Solomon in council, he had suffered his hair to be shorn by the whore of England," did any of the democrats then express any dissatisfaction at the false assertion? No! not one. So far from being offended, the democrats are pleased with such abuse of the father of federalism. Cobbett tells us that we exaggerate the praise of Washington and speak of him as the father of our country oftener than he could wish !- but do the democrats appear offended at Cobbett on that account? O, no! they reprint his impudence and applaud it. The democrats at this moment, support his paper, though its columns have been dedicated to abuse Washington. But let us suppose for a moment, that either democrat or federalist, a native or a foreigner. should use the same language against Jefferson, Madison or Morroe-let us suppose that Monroe is called a harmless general and dangerous

say of him as Bache said of Washington "that he is a coward, a hypocrite, a tory.". Gods and Goddesses! what an uproar such language excites among the democrats! -Gales raves and swears till he is black and blue! Binns froths at the mouth, and every democratic goose belonging to the flock sets up such a gobbling, that our ears are stun-

politician," let us suppose that we

ned by them-every news-paper slang whanger' seis to work to prove that Monroe was a great general at Bladensburg; and a thousand other fine things equally true. The cry of blue lights! blue lights! resounds from one extremity of the union to the other !- why you would

think that the leading goose of the flock had lost a tail feather.

Land for Sale. The fubfcriber will expete to public fale, on the terms herein after flaved, the following tracts of land, lave the real effate of Thomas and Henrietta Chefley, of Calvert county, Maryland, to wit: On We doefday the 21d of October next, if fair, otherwife the next fair day, at St. Clements' Bay, in St Mary's county, one tract of land, fituate near the waters of St. Clements' Bay, containing two hundred acres more or lefs, on which there are atenant's house and tolerable improvements. And on Tuesday the 29th of October, or the first fair day thereafter, on the promifes, the undermen-tioned lands, fituate in Calvert county, viz: A tract of land lying on the Patusent River, near the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below Benedict, containing two hundred and fixty fix acres, to which will be appended about twenty five acres of wood-land; This tract is level and fertile, and though in its prefent flate very productive, the foil is of that nature which can be easily improved by the application of plainer and clover. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; offesses all the advantages derivable from vicianty to navigable water, abounding in fine fift and oyfters, and a vari ty of wild fowl; & its production being accessible to market at a very inconsiderable expense. Its situation commanding, with an extensive water prospect, and enlarged view of the furrounding country; has a finali orchard, good water, is effected healthy, and the neighbourhood agreeable; the buildings require tome repairs. Also one other tract of hand, containing four hundred and forty four acres, more or lefs; and another tract of the containing four hundred and forty four acres, more or lefs; and another tract contributes. and forty four acres, more or left; and another tract containing two hundred and five acres. These lands lie ghout 3 miles above the last described property, possessing similar advantages, and bounded on the one part by Battle Creek, a bold and navigable water, emptying into Patoxem. The latter parcels of land are adjoining, and will be apportioned in any manner to fuit purchasers. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary; those dispends to become purchasers will no doubt obtain a preyous acquaintance with the propertain a previous acquainrance with the proper ty, and so which their attention is invited. Mr. Benjamin Card reliding on the first tract of Calvert lands, will she weither or all of them

The fabicriber wiffies to hire by the year TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one a wash-woman, the other for the kitchen. Liberal wa-ges will be given. William Caton.

OVERNOR OF MARY LAND A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of the commonwealth of Penusylvania, that a certain ROBERT ROGERS. Schoolmafter, who had been indicted & convided in the Mayor's court of the city of Philadelphia, of an assault and body of Eleanor Griggs, an infant between e-leven and twelve years of age, has fled from the juffice of that State into the State of Maryland and now is resident in the city of Bultimore; and has requested that I would cause the said Robert Rogers to be arrested and secured so that he might be delivered to such agent as might be appointed by the executive authority of the said Size of Pennsylvania; I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward or Fifty Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Baltimore county, the said Robert Rogers. Given under my hand & the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY. Ordered, That the above Prock mation be onblished three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, Telegraph

and American, Baltimore Ninian Pinkney. Aug 15

Mrs. Whittington, Having rented that well known Establish ment in Church-street, near the Stadt house, formerly occupied by arrs Maria Davidson, respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Hoording-house, & that every exertion will be made to render its charges. racter as respeciable as when under the superintendance of that Lady. The situation of this property being so well known, it will suffice to observe, that it is in a central part of the City, and near the Stadt-house, which renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ludies and Gentlemen well b. a commodated with board by the day, week, month, or year. - June 10.

Public Sale.

tue of an order from the orphans court By true of an order from the orphans court of Anne grundel county, the tubleriber will offer for fale, an Wednelday, 4th Sept. next, at the late dwening of Aaron Sides, at the Poplar Springs, proceedy confifting of horfes, cows, 1 wag-in, 1 bit black smith's tools, hosfehold furniture, a quentity of hay Terms of fale, fix months credit will be given for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved fecurity will be required with interest from day of fale; all under that the the cash must be paid.

Aug 15. 3 Jacob Sides, Av.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely, Have just received, and offer for sale, a variety of British French, India & German goods. of the latest importations, purchased on reasonable terms, consisting of

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, British & ndia Nankeen, White & Coloured Marseilles Vesting, Striped Plorentines, White & Colour ed Jeans, Bombazetts assorted, Canton & Inlia Crapes. Jaconet and Cambric Muslin, Fincy, Figured and Striped do. Leno do In dia Mul Mul and Book do Ladies and Gentlepen's Black and White Silk Hose, do do. White and Black Cotton do 6 4 7-4 and 8-4 Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black Flo rentine vesting, Florence, Senchaws and plaid Silks assorted, Riphons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans, 7-8 & 4 4 Irish Linen, 5 4 Shirtin and Sheeting Cottons, 3-4-7 8 4 4 5-4 India and Domestic Checks, Chintz, Calicoes and Dimities, White and Brown Ticklenburgs. Brown Burlaps, Hessians

Also a good selection of LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE, as, likewise a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

Also Spades, Hoes, Grass, Grain & Bram-

All of which will be sold on accommodating erms—those wishing to buy cheap bargains nay do giving them a call.

Two Huntired Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 25th Junuary last, a negro man named London. calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne-Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complection; had on when he abacond ed a new black for d hat, a blue cloth great cost with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either and several sisters reading either in George town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W Higgins' property. A neward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gool so that I get him again.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816. N. B All persons are hereby for warned harbouring said negro at their peril.

DR.

Grand Editors of the Federal, Repulican, Frederick-Town Herald. and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Notice. will be held on the first Mor

god land part W of other truit; it it adapted to the even clover. On this there there is a total dwelling house, an excellent burn, and onceffery out buildings. It is also also always and with a imall exposes must be a beautiful country leaf for any puris. Baltimore, who would us he to touch that city can be item therefrom ear tance of lifteen miles, and about the from the tavern of Henry Miley, on the napolis road. Any person within a this efface, may see the same or upper Mr. Augustine Sewell, it lives on the fix and twelve months; the pureless of all with good and fusicient seats to be od, with good and fusicient seats, and twelve months; the pureless of the unit with the set of the will be constructed from the day of fale; and interest from the day of fair; and who whole of the purchate money is pair; beed with he given by the subscriber in fame time and place will be fold, a preof personal chare of faid deceased, confine Cartle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c. The telliane, for all jums under twenty dollars the will be required, for that and all same or credit of its country will be green the credit of his months will be given, the p ers giving bonds or notes, with good to bearing interest from the day of fall fale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Oly 25 The Editor of the Federal Gazene please meers this advertisement twice and mil the day of fale, and forward his acc this office for collection.

Proposals for Publishing,

THOMAS WORTHINGTON

FAMILIAR, PLAIN AND EAST EXPLANATION OF THE

LAWS OF WILLS AND COL CILS,

AND OF THE LAWS OF EXECUTORS AN ADMINISTRATORS.

nd also the Rules whereby Este both Real and Personal, Descind are to be Distributed, in careno be made. With Instructions to ry one to make his own Will; necessary Form for that purpo and the Forms of other Insume relative to the Estates of Dec ed Persons. The whole writes much as possible without the acc Law Words or Terms.

The original work whence this Co pilation is derived, was us this also chiefly intended for the benefit of the who are unacqueinted cities with doctrines or the forms of law and wish to be instructed how to act, w out being under the necessity of a municating the knowledge of their vaue concerns to any other person. among other considerations, has ind ed the author to compile this treat that a book may be always at hand, which immediate application may ty, when every moment is pixeles and by means whereof many at least those mistakes and omissions, now ly committed, may be avoided law a prevented, and the peace of famili-thereby secured. The compiler has connexion with the original work, in order to render the present syst the more complete, incorporated the in that portion of the law of this st which is applicable to the estates of ceased persons.

Conditions of this work-Price, boards, dolls. 2 50.

Subscriptions received at this Of

George & John Barber Respectfully inform their trients and public, that the man kebooper General lads Capt. Specific in the public the purpose of the public of the

George & John Barber nat received a supply of Summer Hats, New England Shoes, Hersings & thad, Oils & Paints,

And a fresh supply of Cora-Which they of er-terms. June 22.

Glover and West Respectfully inform the public, that have commerced huffners in the foot-necepted by Mr. George Wells, and the cits tavers, Church firest, where t for sale, and intend keeping an affect

-Three Dollars per

following elequent Sp. res, were delivere say flatt of the city in May last, at a the sit sens of that hers, convened at the merican Bible Society MR. GRIFFIN'S SPE Chairman. am persuaded that on present, who do

inspiration of this myself, I congratulate that we now find on name of the America I hail this auspic all the devotion of al the appearance of the west This is an feare assembled, not t mout of political z a to shout the triumpi we have a nobler the march of the apel through the world head a fountain, who mintended for the he

The design of this au is not merely to ests of our own con and the hand of ch out distant lands - to rate; to purify the luggernaut ; to snat dow from the f string the degraded A me contemplation mertality ; to tame, the waters of life, to pour the li

call back the natio

of devils to the og God. These his be accomplished by nulgation of the B le, that volume con els of elernal m the wondrous ator e, blazing with th horah's glory; that burn, sanctify the a de the poet's fire, a shilosopher wisdom; and Heaven into and shed the light you the darkness of Juterate the mighty Me: that richest of p -that best of Heav

ring volume !---in ages I see the impresed the How divi how pure suffelling is the te Otany, or an Eurip the of thy David of the dotter mued with the sul see do the pure at

lock down as fro beaven, upon the grain Mahomet or C the Bible an empire and the prevaten micry would yield offusion of miller

Hrngs and Medicines, Con