

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

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 day of September next, inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

1. From Georgetown, by Bladenburg, Van Ness, M'Gow's and Elk Ridge, to Baltimore, every day, 42 miles.

2. Leave Baltimore every day at 5 A. M. and arrive at Washington by 1 P. M. and Georgetown every day at 5 A. M. and arrive at Washington city at 6 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 2 P. M.

3. From Easton, by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whitesburg, to Frederick, once a week.

4. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Frederick on Thursday by 11 A. M. Leave Frederick every Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Easton on Friday by 8 P. M.

5. From Elkton, by Swanton, Cedar, M. Roads, Georgetown, M. Roads, Sadel's, Beaver Dam and Pine Bridges, to Greensboro', once a week, 87 miles.

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

7. From Baltimore, by Rockhall, Chestertown, twice a week, 37 miles.

8. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Chestertown every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P. M.

9. From Harford, to Bel-air, twice a week.

10. Leave Bel-air every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M. and arrive at Harford by 9 A. M. Leave Harford at 10 A. M. and arrive at Bel-air by 1 P. M.

11. From Baltimore to Annapolis, once a week.

12. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 3 P. M. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P. M.

13. From Baltimore, to Queenston, once a week.

14. Leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Queenston by 3 P. M. Leave Queenston every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P. M.

15. From Queenston, by Hillsboro' and Denton, to Millford, D. once a week.

16. Leave Queenston every Thursday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Millford on Friday by 10 A. M. Leave Millford every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Queenston on Saturday by 6 P. M.

17. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's, Lower Mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and Newmarket, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 46 miles.

18. Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A. M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 8 P. M.

19. From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, Kent Island and Queenston, to Centerville, once a week, 31 miles.

20. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Centerville by 6 P. M. Leave Centerville every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P. M.

21. From Washington city, by Upper Marlboro', Queen Ann and Quinn's Ferry, to Annapolis, three times a week, 40 miles.

22. 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 P. M.

23. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's, Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge, once a week, 61 miles.

24. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Easton at 3 P. M. Leave Easton at 3 P. M. and arrive at Cambridge by 6 P. M. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Easton by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by noon.

25. From Cambridge, by Vienna, Quantico, Whitehaven, Princess Ann, Potomack M. Roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once a week, 71 miles.

26. Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 4 P. M. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Cambridge by 6 P. M.

27. From Annapolis, by Ellicott's, Lower Mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and Newmarket, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 46 miles.

28. Leave Annapolis every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 A. M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 8 P. M.

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

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

31. From Fredericktown, by Mid-dletown, Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, to M'Connellstown, three times a week, 53 miles.

32. 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'Connellstown by 11 A. M. Leave M'Connellstown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 P. M.

33. From Hagerstown, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Graceham, Mecha-

ningtown and Calvert c. h. to St. Leonard's, once a week, 71 miles.

34. Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 A. M. and arrive at St. Leonard's by 7 P. M. Leave St. Leonard's every Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P. M.

35. From Upper Marlboro', by Nottingham, Agassio, Benedict and Char-lottehall, to Chaptico, once a week, 46 miles.

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

37. From Upper Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern.

38. 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 Upper Marlboro' by noon.

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

40. 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 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 P. M.

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

42. 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.

43. From Washington city, by Simp-sonville, Colesville, Brookville, Triad-elphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

44. 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.

45. From Washington city, by Mid-dlebrook, Montgomery and Hinstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 43 miles.

46. 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.

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

48. 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 2 P. M.

49. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25 miles.

50. 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.

51. From Fredericktown, by New-town, Petersville, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a week, 41 miles.

52. 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 Saturday by 9 A. M.

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

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

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111. From Hagerstown, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Graceham, Mecha-

From the Connecticut Courant.

Before the period of our revolution the Americans used to call England their mother country. And though since that era there has been as little of filial as of maternal affection 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 debt.

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 chivalrous 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 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 others since, 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 itself was manifold more energetic in 1810, than in 1699 when the debt was fourteen hundred times less— so 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 increased well toward as much as the British debt was increased 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 prodigality 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 tell! it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the way to cure it is to read it.

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 into their power, was too strong for him to resist. He had therefore turned Mahometan, and was in consequence circumcised, by which means he was immediately removed from slavery, allowed to marry, and was the father of several children. At this place he resided twelve years, and obtained a livelihood by

it is known they embarked on the Niger with only 3 of their companions, and also that no persons, as is there described, could possibly be in the interior of that country, and similarly situated, but them. The manner in which this information has been obtained is rather singular, but there seems no reason to doubt of its correctness. It appears that some time since a gentleman accidentally observed in London a seaman whom he had seen in Cadiz, where he was well known from his having been in Africa, and at Tombuctoo, a city 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 Gazi, 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 Soudanny and thence to Tombuctoo, experiencing 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 Cadiz where he remained until a peace with the United States was concluded, and ultimately arrived in London.—He states, that among the negro 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 Tombuctoo 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 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 reasonable 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 Kano.—That this enterprising traveller has met his death is almost certain, but the time, place, or circumstances under which it occurred, are enveloped in mystery, and rest 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.

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3. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Frederick on Thursday by 11 A. M. Leave Frederick every Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Easton on Friday by 8 P. M.

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17. Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 P. M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P. M.

18. From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, Kent Island and Queenston, to Centerville, once a week, 31 miles.

19. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Centerville by 6 P. M. Leave Centerville every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 8 P. M.

20. From Washington city, by Upper Marlboro', Queen Ann and Quinn's Ferry, to Annapolis, three times a week, 40 miles.

21. 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 P. M.

22. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's, Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge, once a week, 61 miles.

23. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Easton at 8 P. M. Leave Easton at 8 P. M. and arrive at Cambridge by 6 P. M. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by noon.

24. From Cambridge, by Vienna, Quantico, Whitehaven, Princess Ann, Fryingtown, Snowhill, Princess Anne, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once a week, 71 miles.

25. Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 10 A. M. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Cambridge by 6 P. M.

26. From Annapolis, by Ellicott's Neck, Millers, Poplarville, Lisbon and Newmarket, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 45 miles.

27. Leave Annapolis every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 P. M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P. M.

28. From Fredericktown, by Woodsboro', Taneytown, Petersburg and Hanover, to York, once a week, 69 miles.

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

30. From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Roanoke and Hagerstown, to M'Connellstown, three times a week, 83 miles.

31. 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'Connellstown by 11 A. M. Leave M'Connellstown 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.

32. From Westminster, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Graceham, Mecha-

nictown and Calvert c. h. to St. Leonards, once a week, 71 miles.

33. Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 A. M. and arrive at St. Leonards by 7 P. M. Leave St. Leonards every Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P. M.

34. From Upper Marlboro', by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Chaptico, to Chaptico, once a week, 46 miles.

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

36. From Upper Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern.

37. 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 Upper Marlboro' by noon.

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

39. 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 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 P. M.

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

41. 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.

42. From Washington city, by Simpsonville, Colesville, Brookville, Triadelphia and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

43. 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.

44. From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Middlebrook, Clarksburg and Hattstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 43 miles.

45. 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.

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

47. 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.

48. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25 miles.

49. 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.

50. From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersburg, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a week, 41 miles.

51. 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 Saturday by 9 A. M.

52. From Fredericktown, by Liberty, Union Bridge and Union T. to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles.

53. 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.

54. From Fredericktown, by Woodsboro', Taneytown, Petersburg and Hanover, to York, once a week, 69 miles.

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

56. From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Roanoke and Hagerstown, to M'Connellstown, three times a week, 83 miles.

57. 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'Connellstown by 11 A. M. Leave M'Connellstown 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.

58. From Westminster, by Uniontown, Middlebury, Graceham, Mecha-

nictown and Calvert c. h. to St. Leonards, once a week, 71 miles.

59. Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 A. M. and arrive at St. Leonards by 7 P. M. Leave St. Leonards every Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P. M.

60. From Upper Marlboro', by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Chaptico, to Chaptico, once a week, 46 miles.

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

62. From Upper Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern.

63. 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 Upper Marlboro' by noon.

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

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

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69. 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.

70. From Washington city, by Georgetown, Montgomery c. h. Middlebrook, Clarksburg and Hattstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 43 miles.

71. 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.

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

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74. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25 miles.

75. 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.

76. From Fredericktown, by New town, Petersburg, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, to Battletown, twice a week, 41 miles.

77. 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 Saturday by 9 A. M.

78. From Fredericktown, by Liberty, Union Bridge and Union T. to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles.

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

82. From Fredericktown, by Middletown, Roanoke and Hagerstown, to M'Connellstown, three times a week, 83 miles.

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89. 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 Upper Marlboro' by noon.

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100. From Fredericktown, by Three Springs, to Leesburg, once a week, 25 miles.

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137. Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 A. M. and arrive at St. Leonards by 7 P. M. Leave St. Leonards every Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P. M.

PORTS CORNER.
ON HEARING A LITTLE MUSICAL BOX.

Hallo!—what!—where!—what can it be
That strikes up so deliciously?
I never in my life—what? not
That little box playing to
If really seemed as if a spirit
Had struck among us, with a light,
And come from some invisible
To treat us with his peevish rattle.
Hark! it scarcely ends the strain,
But it gives it over again.
Lovely thing!—and runs along
Jolly as if it knew the song.
Touching out, smooth, clear and small,
Harmony, and shake, and all,
Now upon the treble-fingering,
Dancing now as if were fingers,
And at last, upon the cello,
Coming with gentle repeat.
O' full of sweetness, crispness, glee,
Compound of lovely finalities,
Accomplished thing!—tell us what
To call thee, and thy grace thou dost,
World of fancy, come about us,
Thrill within, and glance without us,
Now we think that there must be
In these some humanity,
Such a taste compels and fine
Smiles along that touch of thine.
Now we call thee heavenly strain,
For thy fresh, continued strain,
Now a ball, that on the ground
Springs into light leaps of sound;
Now the concert seat and nice,
Of a pigmy paradise;
Sprinkles them from singing fountains;
Fairies heard on tops of mountains;
Nightingales enmeshed with art,
Caught in listening to Mozart;
Sings that make a distant tinkling,
While their happy eyes are twinkling;
Sounds for feathered rills to flow to;
Motes for the flowers to grow to.
O' how forest and fiddle pleasure,
Dropping in the lap of leisure,
Effence of harmonious joy,
Enriches exulting toy,
Well may lovely hands and eyes
Stray at thee in sweet surprise;
Nor will we consent to see
In thee mere machinery,
But recur to the great things
Of divine and human things,
And acknowledge thee a lesson
For dependence to life's own,
What with a placid face,
What may come from Heaven to-morrow,
And the music hoped at last.
When this jarring life is past,
Come then, for another strain:
We must have thee o'er again.

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. Ado.

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 Corbees-loo, near Louvain, and has inhabited Waterloo 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 facility.

Before the invasion of Napoleon, De Coster occupied a small ale house (pub) with about six acres 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'Awyers, where he passed the night (Saturday) at six o'clock on Sunday morning he went to church, and from hence to his brother's, who lived at Panchenois; he met there three French Generals who inquired of him if he had lived in the country a 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.

Bonaparte slept on the 17th June in a farm, called the Cailloum, and left it at six next morning. De Coster found him at a farm, named Rossum, where he (Bonaparte) arrived at eight A. M. and was immediately 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. Bonaparte asked him if he was well acquainted with the local situation of the country, and if he would be his guide? De Coster 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."

the army (French) and told him that on passing the frontier they had an army of 150,000 men, of which 40,000 were cavalry, among which were 9,000 cuirassiers, 7,000 of the New, and 8 or 9,000 of the Old Guard.—This soldier praised much the bravery displayed by the English at Quatre Bras.—He particularly admired the sang froid of the Highlanders, who, (says he, in his military style) "ne bougerent, que lors qu'on leur me tira la baïonnette en derriere."

During 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 towns of Brabant from the field 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 Coster 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 shoulders at the same time. He repeated often these instructions, adding, "that if he (Bonaparte) succeeded, his recompense should be a hundred times greater than he could imagine." 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 afterwards news arrived that the attack upon the farm and chateau of Hougomont, 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, sometimes with his arms crossed, 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. Bonaparte 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 Hougomont, had been made in vain, 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 Prussians advance, and communicated it to an aide-de-camp, who upon turning his spy-glass saw them also. Some moments after an officer came to announce that Bulow's corps approached. Bonaparte 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 risks to gain this hollow; a bullet struck the pommel of the saddle of one of the officers without touching him or his horse. Bonaparte contented himself by coolly observing, "that they must remain in this hollow."

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 dismounted, 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 eight battalions of his old Guard, to whom he had given orders to force the centre of the English army, advance upon Haye Sainte. Three of these battalions were annihilated in his sight, whilst crossing the road, 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.

To support the foot guards (garde a pied) Bonaparte made his horse guards, composed of eight or nine regiments, advance; he waited the result of the charge with the greatest anxiety, but he saw the flower of his army destroyed in a moment, whilst ascending the hill upon

which Haye Sainte is situated. This was his last trial; for, on seeing his Old Guard destroyed, he lost all hope, and on turning towards his officers, said "a present c'est finis, sauons nous." (It is now finished, let us save ourselves.)

It was half past eight o'clock, and without pursuing any steps, or giving any order, and taking all possible care to avoid the Prussians, he, accompanied by his staff, rode off at full gallop to Genappe. 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 carriages 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 Marcenelle, 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 Bonaparte he was not maltreated, except whilst they were retreating, on their arrival at Quatre 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 precautionary 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 morning.

The danger of the battle did not appear to affect him. De Coster, 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 he often rendered justice to the opposing army; he principally praised the Scotch Greys, and expressed much regret to see them suffer so severely, when they manoeuvred so well, and wielded the sword so dexterously.

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 showed much sang froid 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 surrounded; even in the third station, where he was nearest to the enemy, he had with him twelve pieces of cannon, and three thousand grenadiers of his guard.

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

In his flight he frequently received news from the army, by officers who came up with him in their escape from the pursuit of the Allies.

The house of De Coster, having served as a bivouac for the French, they burnt all the doors, windows and wood that they could find. The

rest of the paid was one hundred francs.

This narrative was given at Waterloo, in the public house kept by Jean de Vimeles.

Sale of Land.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying certain lands, mortgaged by Richard Brown, late of St. Mary's county, to Richard Maitland, deceased, will, for all public sale, in Leonardtown, on the second day of the next August, court for that county, the said mortgaged premises. This land is situated to the south 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 situation on navigable water. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the whole amount of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor; and on such payment will receive from the trustee a deed regularly executed, conveying all the right title, and interest of the mortgagee, and of the heirs of the mortgagee, in and to the said land.

H. H. Chapman, Trustee.

June 4, 1816.

George & John Barber,

Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herrings & Shad, Oils & Paints,

And a fresh supply of Corn.

Which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

June 27. 6

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 25th, 1816.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a Supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that a collection 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 stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,

June 27. 6

John Pinkney, Cashier.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE, deceased, on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, consisting of part of a Tract of land, called "Linthum's Wake"—a Tract called "Darkness converted into Light," and part of a Tract called "Hammond's Right." This land is about 11 miles from Annapolis, and 25 from Baltimore—the soil 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 considerably enlarged and improved, at a very trifling expense—the whole under good fencing. The buildings are a dwelling house, kitchen, a tobacco-house, almost new, cow-house and stable. Any person wishing to view the premises, will please apply to Mr. Caleb White, living thereon. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Possession of the above property not to be given until the 1st of December next.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

June 18, 1816.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of that tract or parcel of land lying on South River, in Anne Arundel county, called "White Hall," containing one hundred and sixty acres. The improvements are, an excellent new dwelling-house, a spacious tobacco-house, new barn, out-houses, and a thriving young orchard. Further information of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. John Smith, who resides on it.

Terms of sale.—Twelve months credit will be given for the purchase money, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of sale. The subscriber will give a good and sufficient deed for the property on the payment of the whole of the purchase money. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and on the premises.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee.

June 18, 1816.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crutcheley & Phillips is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Persons having claims against said firm, are requested to call on Joseph Crutcheley for settlement, & those indebted are also called upon for the payment of their balances, by

Joseph Crutcheley.

Indian Landing, July 25. 3*

State of Maryland,

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

July 6, 1816.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Wells and Benjamin Wells, late of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, testaments on the personal estate of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims 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, on the 27th day of June, 1816.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wm.

A. A. County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court, testaments on the personal estate of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims 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, on the 27th day of June, 1816.

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Elizabeth Wells, } Executor

Benjamin Wells, }

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND called Mathie's Seat, containing 34 acres or less, lying near Friendship in Anne Arundel county, whereon David Weems now resides. It is deemed expedient to give a further description of this property, as it is preferred by who wish to purchase will visit the same previous 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 sale and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

June 18, 1816.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway on or about the 25th of January last, a negro man named Louis calls himself London Turner, late property of Mr. George W. Higgins of Anne Arundel County, London 38 or 40 years of age, five feet ten inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black turd hat, a blue great coat, with a large cape; he had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he is a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd. Higgins, late in Prince George's county, as likewise mother and several sisters residing either in Georgetown, or Washington City. This fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George Higgins' property. A reward of 200 dollars will be given if he is taken, the state, and the above reward if he is so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby warned harbouring said negro at their peril.

The editors of the Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will send the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

Glover and West.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced business in the firm occupied by Mr. George Wells, where they sell the city tavern, Church Street, where they sell for sale, and intend keeping on all the Drugs and Medicines, Confectionaries, &c.

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

July 19. 2

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday night the 25th instant, a Black HORSE, about the age of a year, and of a bay color, fourteen hands high; he has no white in his body, and is black in the face; he has a white mark on his forehead, and a white mark on his chest; he is a good runner, and is now in the hands of a blacksmith in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS BROWN.

Annapolis, July 19, 1816.

MARYLAND.

VOL. LXXIV.

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JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNA-

Price—Three Dollars per

PROPOSALS.

For carrying Mails of the

States, on the following Post

will be received at the Gene

Office, in the city of Wash

until the 27th day of

past, inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

From Georgetown, by

Vanville, M'Coy's and

Baltimore, every day, 42 m.

Leave Baltimore every day

and arrive at Washington

Georgetown by 2 P. M.

Washington city at 6 A. M.

Washington by 2 P. M.

From Eastern, by Hills

Greensboro' and White

Frederick, once a week.

Leave Eastern every Wedn

and arrive at Frederick

by 11 A. M. Leave Freder

Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive

on Friday by 8 P. M.

From Eikton, by Syc

M. Roads, Georgetown

Frederick, Sadler's, Beav

the Bridges, to Greensboro

once a week.

Leave Eikton every Tue

and arrive at Greensboro

by 10 A. M. Leave G

every Wednesday by 6

Frederick on Thursday by 6

From Baltimore, by

Frederick, twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every M

Friday at 5 A. M. and arrive

on Saturday by 6 P. M.

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PEOPLE'S MONEY.

THE better known than that all they take from the people in some way or other, either in the form of Taxes, or purchases of Land, and that it is all derived from the people. That those who administer the government are 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 sixty thousand dollars.

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 dollars.

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 money 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 expense 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 cents—The whole amount of the expenses of collection and what was paid into the Treasury, was One million, one hundred and sixty six thousand eight hundred and forty five dollars, thirty 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 expenses of collection—The State of New-Hampshire owes upwards of Five thousand dollars—Massachusetts, upwards of Eighteen thousand dollars—Vermont, nearly Five thousand dollars—Rhode-Island, about Fourteen hundred—Connecticut, upwards of Three thousand dollars—New-York, (the great Democratic State of Governor Tompkins and Peter Alyn)

owards of Thirty thousand dollars—Delaware, about thirteen hundred—Maryland, upwards of Fifteen thousand dollars—North-Carolina, upwards of Ten thousand dollars—Tennessee, upwards of Six thousand dollars—The States of Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South-Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and 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 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 named, we see the balances of money still due from their Collectors 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 expenses 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 expenses of collection together, & this will make One million nine hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars, one cent—If this be taken from the amount of money collected by Collectors from the people, viz: Two million 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 expenses of collection. Of this excessive deficiency between collections and payments New-Hampshire is charged with about Thirteen hundred dollars—Massachusetts 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 hundred dollars—Kentucky upwards of Five thousand dollars—South-Carolina upwards of Four thousand dollars—Tennessee upwards of Three thousand dollars—Georgia about Eleven hundred—Louisiana about Two Hundred.

To all these balances of Collectors, Agents, &c. let us add a

part of the 8th Sec. of the law of Congress in the year 1813, making further provisions for collecting internal duties, &c. and we shall see that this army of Tax-Gatherers is well fed and rationed. "And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the U. States to apportion and distribute annually a sum not exceeding in the whole Twenty five thousand dollars among such Collectors as for 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, so 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 fifty 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 electioneer, 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 MARYLAND.

The hirelings 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 long had great influence with democrats over the United States.

[Fed. Gaz.]

FOR THE AURORA.

Mr. Duane, We wish you would intimate in your paper the determination of a 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, opposed the British treaty, and condemned the western insurrection—who were objects of persecution in the reign of terror, and who have without any views to office themselves, always endeavoured to place the most competent and upright men in places requiring talents and integrity.

Permit us to propose that meetings be called in each ward, of Republicans of the Old School—and that 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, Col. says, "We understand that Mr. Lowndes is to be Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. Dallas, who retires in October next." The English of this is, that Mr. Dallas re-

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

So Mr. Calhoun, after all the promises made him—after all his sacrifices of pre-established principles—after all the hot suppers and flustering 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. Meigs, 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 year—and 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 eminent 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 population.

By the system pursued in Virginia, the bounties of nature have been hoarded and withheld from a great portion of the human 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 orator, 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 labourers—in 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 speaker of Congress, had some accommodation 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 jockeyship 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 favour of the bank proposed by Gallatin in 1811; but when the bill was lost he was assured he was mistaken.

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? when his then colleague, Mr. Clay, obtained a triumph in opposing the bank—and in 1816 seeks for another triumph, over the public understanding, in scouting the principles, upon which he derived so much relief in 1811.

the people in a free election, by a biased and uncorrupted public opinion, have been superseded by a corrupt and unprincipled intrigue.

The worst man of private character, and the most profligate in public reputation; men, destitute of moral reputation & talents, have been pushed forward, as the instruments of intriguers and the corrupt agents of power, in the state & general governments.

A combination organized by the officers of the general government and the state government, with official patronage, of both for a fund of corruption, has superseded public right, and debauched public opinion.

The officers of the general government, and state government, notoriously rapacious, unprincipled and without shame, have appeared in the front of those scandalous violations of the rights of free elections.

Officers of the general and state governments have been seen leaping and co-operating in this open debauchery, committed in open day.

Private cabals composed of the official agents have undertaken secret management and the nomination, not only of committees for the selection of candidates, but they have forestalled, by pick ward meetings, the selection of the committees, and thereby composed those election committees of the selves.

And by these corrupt means, the corruption of the press throughout the country, they have degraded liberty, undermined elective suffrage, and produced disgust and discontent throughout society.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the opinions expressed by Col. Duane whose devotion to democracy has never been doubted; the above paragraphs must satisfy every person that he believes our present rulers are unworthy the confidence of the people; and no man in America so well acquainted with their motives and conduct as Col. Duane.

From a Philadelphia paper.

It is remarkable that those papers which are most distinguished for their servility, and indiscriminate support of every measure which has executive countenance have openly sought to vindicate apologize for the COMPENSATION LAW—in fact it is identical with the policy of the administration.

To the Editor of the N York Evening Post.

Sir, At this season of the year when so many children are afflicted with complaints arising from an indigestion of the stomach, and when bilious disorders so generally prevail you will render an essential service to humanity by making known to following simple remedy; it is every one's power, and has been ten proved efficacious in extreme cases of cholick and cholera morbus affording almost instantaneous relief.

Take a good soft cork, and beat it thoroughly; when it has ceased to blaze, powder it on a plate, separating any little hard particles that may remain. A table spoon of this powder, mixed with molasses and water, or any other liquid, will generally be sufficient; but be absolutely harmless, the dose may be enlarged or repeated at pleasure.

NON MEDICUS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at sale, on Thursday the 29th August, at the late dwelling of Philip Hopkins deceased, the personal estate of said Hopkins, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep &c. household furniture, plantation stock &c. Terms of sale—for all sums above ten dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale, all under that the cash to be paid.

Mary Hopkins, & Admrs. Isaiah B. Hopkins.

August 8.

Notice.

An election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several districts of Anne-Arundel County, for Electors to choose the Senate of the State of Maryland for the ensuing five years.

R. Wells, of An. County.

August 8.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber has obtained from the court of Anne-Arundel county, leave of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to pay the same, on or before the 1st day of September next.

August 8.

Here then we arrive at the development of all this demagogic scheme to despoil us of our

Let us now enquire what the Political condition of the case the democrats succeed in

OF WHEAT.
This famous city and its
moeratic inhabitants and pol
and regulations, are now t
subject of our deliberations
purchasers of Baltimore
harvest, raised the price of

dry docks. The political wildness was manifested by neglecting to march troops by piece-meal to protect on the land "sailors" on ocean; and Mr. Monroe displays when he forget his instructions at Paris. The character of Mr. Madison, when, after defaming

Jefferson was
the father of

... people are no

Jefferson was
the father of

proved security will be required from day of sale; all under the must be paid.

Jacob S.

Aug 15- 1844

Jefferson was
the father of

POET'S CORNER
THE SCOURGER

THE TREASURES OF LIFE.
All I see at the full of my door,
When the evening was weeping its tears,
I thought of those scenes, now no more,
Those scenes that have faded with years.
Time was, when I eagerly flew,
To embrace each delight that presented;
But I never thought of heaven, or you,
Who with tears at my folly repented.
The phantom bewitching attire,
So enraptured and fond my fancy,
That I followed with hasty desire,
Nor halted on any pretence!
As I went, I offered when it turned,
On its forehead was written despair,
Hither it could not, for I burned,
And I thought my Elysian was there.
I reached it, and I gazed, but it fled—
For it vanished in blackness of gloom;
I left the hope of the dead,
Then entered its horrible tomb!
Now I turn to retrace back my way,
But forward lay the road I do the ground;
I fought for the light of the day,
Now a glimmering taper was found!
I groped in darkness and woe,
Each obstacle laid in my way;
I pray'd—and my God deign'd to show,
The reflection of light in a ray!
Oh! if ever I wander again
In the wide-spreading maze of despair;
My feelings can never fail me,
For friendship can follow me there!
Ah! the time that is lost, shall the thought
Still haunt the mind with such weight!
Shall things that are here and are not,
Such longing desires create.
Let me never desert the vain show,
The pomp and the pleasures of life;
The pleasures of life only flow,
From corruption, and folly, and strife!
The night is far spent—yet I mourn,
In fretful weep and I sigh;
I weep for the days that are gone,
I think of the day that is nigh!
There's pleasure I find in a tear,
I meet a dear friend when alone;
There's ecstasy holy and dear,
That's conceal'd 'neath a sigh 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 August, 1799, I put a quantity of salt and water into a saucpan, 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 deposited at the bottom of the basin, 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 gentle pressure the whole contents were soon emptied without the smallest pain and without blood.
Being informed of some others who had been benefited 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 it actually took place.
W. M. CHISHOLME.
Chisholme, England.

Cure for the Tooth ache.—Take a nut-gall, break it, put a small piece of the inside into the hole of the tooth, and after being there 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 nutgall is to be put into the tooth so long as any matter shall be found to come away; and when this ceases to be the case, the cure will be found to be effectual.

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 caterpillars.—5. Preserving peaches, &c. from worms.

The way, older people, most do not follow, and it requires no other trouble than to strip the leaves over the ground, or to strike fruit trees with a twig.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
CERTAIN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Extract from a work of much celebrity in London, entitled the Medical and Chirurgical Review. It is 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 about 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 blanching. 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 colic 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 possible.

Half the quantity of rue and box for a small child, but in all cases no more or less than nine leaves of sage.
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 1796 a hound bit three dogs, at the moment when a person endeavored 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; and 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 Landes.—N. F. Col.

From the Believer's Pocket Companion.
I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldst go. [Ps. xlviii. 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, that Christ hath 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 zeal towards the prize,
Till you receive the glad command To dwell with Christ above the skies.

PRAYERS.
Let them be as frequent as our wants; and our thanksgivings as our blessings.

Our readers are already acquainted with the fact, that beef, butter, 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, 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 accounts, the number of men and horses belonging to Buonaparte and his allies, which fell in battle, or perished from cold in different parts of Russia, were—
213,516 men,
93,816 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 enterprising 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, "fleck and smooth," with the same broad-axe he used in hewing, in the space of 8 hours.
Fitchburg, July 11, 1816.

Stuttgart, (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 Hendorf 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.

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Conditions of this work.—Price, in boards, dolls. 2 50.
Subscriptions received at this Office and Mr. G. Shaw's Book Store.

Walter Cross.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently laid in, and will display, on an accommodating terms, a small assortment of Groceries, at his shop, the corner of Corn-Hill street, where he takes the carriage.
Boot and Shoe Making Business.
For the accommodation of those of his friends who have proved themselves punctual in adjusting their accounts with him.
Annapolis, August 3 37.

Five Dollars Reward.
Strayed from the residence of the subscriber, 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 faded horns, she had a bell when she went away. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber to that the may recover them.
Anne Spigg.
August 18.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wishes to hire by the year TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one a washwoman, the other for the kitchen. Liberal wages will be given.
City Hotel, Annapolis.
Aug. 1.

George & John Barber.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the new Schooner General Jackson, Cape Spencer, is kept for the purpose of carrying Tobacco, Wheat, &c. 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, will be paid to the delivery of all such communications to their charge.
August 1.

NOTICE.
The subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Weems, of Richmond county, deceased, requests all those having claims against said estate to bring them forth legally authenticated, on or before the 10th day of September next, ensuing, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from benefit of the said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand and the seal of said county, the 10th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, will be exposed to public sale at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.
A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, called Maple-Crest, containing 244 acres, more or less, lying in Friendship in Anne-Arundel county, whereon David Weems now resides. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 11 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 sale and payment of the purchase money, the purchaser is authorized to execute a deed.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Justice.
July 18, 1816.

50 Dollars Reward.
Absconded from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of June, A Negro Man, Named HARRY BLUE, about twenty six years old, about five feet five or six inches high, when spoken to, he is rather awkward 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 drabing trousers, and two shirts of the same, one black coat, an old fur hat, one blue roundabout jacket and trousers. I will give forty dollars if taken in Baltimore county, or twenty five if taken in Anne-Arundel county, and all reasonable expenses, if brought home to the President Farm, within a half mile of Annapolis; or the above reward if lodged in jail.
John Mathews.
June 27.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
Runaway 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 complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur-d-hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richard 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 goal so that I get him again.
David Ridgely.
Annapolis, April 11, 1816.
N. B. All persons are hereby warned harbouring said negro at their peril.
D. R.
The editors of the Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Mrs. Whittington.
Having rented that well known Establishment in Church-street, near the State House, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, who respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Boarding-house, every exertion will be made to render it as respectable as when under the management of that Lady. The accommodations being so well known, suffice to observe, that it is in a corner of the City, and near the State House, renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with board by the week, month, or year.
June 20.

George & John Barber.
Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herring's & Shad, Oils & Paints, And a fresh supply of Cords. Which they offer for sale on the terms.
June 27.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.
THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE, deceased, of the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, consisting of part of a Tract of Land, called "Lutimicum," White's Tract called "Darkness" covered into Light, and part of a Tract called "Hammer Right," containing in the whole about 200 acres. This land is about 11 miles from Annapolis, and 25 from Baltimore—the soil very good and adapted to growth of wheat, rye, and Indian corn. There is on this land an excellent meadow, which is considerably enlarged and improved at a trifling expense—the whole under good fencing. The buildings at a dwelling house, kitchen, a tobacco-house, almost new, cow house and stable. Any person wishing to view the premises, will please apply to Caleb White, living thereon. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the purchase money, the purchaser is authorized to execute a deed.
Recitation of the above property not to be given until the 1st of December next.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Justice.
July 18, 1816.

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—
Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, British India Nankeen, White & Coloured Marcelline Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Colored Jeans, Bombazines, assorted, Canton & India Crapes, Jaconet and Cambric Mulls, Pinney, Figured and Striped do. Lenoir do. Ind. Mul Mul and Book do. Ladies and Gentlemen's Black and White Silk Hose, do. do. White and Black Cotton do. 6 3/4 and 6 1/2 Silk and Merino Bordered Namens, Black Pointe vesting, Florence, Senchaws and plain Silksassons, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans, 7-8-9 1/2 Irish Linen, 3/4 Shirting and Sheeting Cottons, 3/4 7/8 and 3/4 1/2 Ind. and Domestic Checks, Calicoes, Calicoes, Dimities, White and Brown Ticklens, Brown Burlaps, Hessians.
Also a good selection of LIVERPOOL & QUEEN'S WARE, as likewise a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.
Also, Spades, Hoes, Grass, Gears & Blows, Bicycles, Reap Hooks, Seyn's Saws, &c. &c.
All which will be sold on accommodating terms, those wishing to buy cheap bargains may do so by giving them a call.
May 25.

State of Maryland, st. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court. July 6, 1816.
On application by petition of Elizabeth Wells and Benjamin Wells, joint executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Wells, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, his orders, 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 Cassaway, Rig. Wells, A. A. County.
This is to certify that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Wells, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at my office, on or before the first day of January next, or their claims will by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of July, 1816.
Elizabeth Wells, Benjamin Wells, Executors.

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

PLAIN QUESTIONS.

The Good People of Maryland are requested to consider seriously the following Questions. Let them be honestly answered.

Who, in the days of John Adams, raised a hue and cry from one end of the continent to the other against a Standing Army in time of Peace, and have since, to maintain an army of TWENTY THOUSAND MEN?

Who sold the Navy because it was brought into existence by Federal policy, and substituted in lieu thereof as warm of Gunboats, at the expense of Twelve Millions of Dollars?

Who opposed sundry Taxes imposed by John Adams's Administration, as unconstitutional, and have since doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the same Taxes?

Who denounced Washington for ratifying Jay's Treaty, and have since accepted one an hundred times worse, which cuts off a part of our Commerce, and virtually relinquishes a part of our Territory?

Who attempted to introduce into our country that Tyrannical Code of Buonaparte's, called The Conscription,

by which our Citizens were to be forced into the ranks at the point of the bayonet, and manacled to Gallies Slaves?

Who, by an impolitic and ruinous War, burthened the country with a debt of

One Hundred Millions of Dollars,

without obtaining one single point in dispute?

Who made such a noise about Free Trade and Sailors' Rights, and then cowardly abandoned them?

Who Taxed the Farmer and Planter for the benefit of the Manufacturer?

Who borrow Money out of the Treasury they never mean to pay?

Who bribed John Henry with FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the People's Money to publish a Libel on the Eastern States?

Who assembled, called themselves CAUCUS, and nominated a President of the United States, thereby wishing to deprive the People of the free expression of their will?

Who patronize a prostituted press conducted by William Cobbett, a British subject, and corrupt Libeller, whom public indignation drove from our shores fifteen years ago?

Who paid themselves FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each, of the People's Money, amounting to the enormous sum of

Two Hundred & Twenty Thousand Dollars?

Who encouraged a Sanguinary and Licentious Mob to trample on the Liberty of the Press, and in open day to Murder a Reverend Officer of the Revo-

lutionary War?

Who suffered an Army of Two or Three Thousand Men to destroy the CAPITOL?

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 afterwards 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, harassed them by a War, drained the Treasury by lavishing money on Sympathists 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 Cecil, send more Delegates to the Assembly than the GREAT CITY OF BALTIMORE?

Let the People reflect seriously on the above Questions, and if they find that the DEMOCRATS have done all this, judge them by their ACTS, and not their PROFESSIONS, and then ask—

Can such Men be our Friends?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

STATES EVIDENCE.

The following are "Precious Confessions," 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 Treasury."

"We see intrigue conducted at levees, and power & influence distributed; men appointed to great trusts without talents, and men of talents proscribed under the influence of women."

"We see the presses of the country polluted by purchases, [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, flattery 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 Shrewdness than Learning.

I lean'd back in my chair and listened.

"Sir," cried a little squad made fellow, in a black coat and ragged hat—"Sir, I vote for the CONGRESS."

"Caucuses, you ought to say," observed a pedagogue, who was stuck up in a rush bottomed chair in the corner of the room."

"Teach me to spell, indeed!" retorted the man in black, tossing up his nose, but not quite so high as the Peak of Teneriffe. "Give me leave," continued he, "to tell you, sir, that I have dipped deep into Noah Webster, and all them there sort of books—CONGRESS is the word."

It is derived from Latin—CONGRUUS—CONGRUUS—CONGRUUS. It means a STOPPER. Thus I decline it—CONGRUUS. 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? Certainly 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 CONGRUUS CONGRUUS CONGRUUS—let no man gainsay me, I vote for the CONGRUUS Candidate."

"Upon my word," said the pedagogue, "Mr. Shodlikins is more versed in learned languages than I thought he was. Gentlemen, I wish you good evening."

LOUNGER.

From the People's Monitor. GENERAL WASHINGTON CALLED A DEMOCRAT.

To try to find out which act of democracy is most flagitious, is like looking for the largest pea in a bushel. After abusing General Washington by means of their Presses, their hiring political writers, and their great men whom they delight to honour, the Democrats claim General Washington as one of their party. Now we will give one hundred dollars to any man who will show us any authentic, satisfactory 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 Loudoun 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 voce, as all the free men 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 lamented 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 mounted his old white Charger and trotted up to Fairfax 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 that I think 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 also.

General Washington invariably voted every year after, he ceased to be President—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 this is known, because 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 their party.

General Washington in a letter to his old friend and fellow labourer Charles Carroll of Carrollton in Maryland, pronounced the democratic party of this country a pest to the nation and calculated to destroy its liberties.

General Washington in a letter of complaint to Mr. Jefferson, whom he regarded as the head of the democratic party, said, that the abuse heaped upon him was a poor requital for his sincere services in the cause of his country, and that such terms of reproach were better adapted to a Nero or a Othello.

In Freneau's paper (Philadelphia) set up by Mr. Jefferson, the first attacks were made against General Washington and his administration. This was a democratic paper that led the way, and was conducted under the eye and direction of Thomas 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 and adored by democrats, General Washington was accused of murder for putting to death a flag of truce—And that Prince of scoundrels, Peter Porcupine, took pains to unravel the whole affair and to prove from the history 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 many other tricks and falsehoods of the democrats he used to expose.

In this same democratic paper, the Aurora, General Washington has been repeatedly abused and vilified, 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 ahead whilst he was at the head of affairs, nor during his life. In this Aurora, General Washington was said "to have no claim to the gratitude or confidence of his country"—"He was a harmless General and a dangerous politician; 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 Cincinnati—of seeking personal increase because the people paid him respect wherever he went—of ostentatious 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 trifle, for crushing the western Whiskey insurrection, or as it is better known by "Gallatin's Insurrection in Pennsylvania" with the militia—of cowardice in not enforcing certain articles of the English and Spanish Treaties, and in yielding to British maritime oppression and imprisonment of American 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—History 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. Jefferson and the leading men of the democratic party, abused General Washington in the most cruel and shameful manner, accusing him of corruption, venality, cowardice, hypocrisy, British partialities, toryism, weakness, devotion to party rather than to country, of being led by factious men and joining in factious councils. For writing this book Mr. Jefferson gave Callender as his part, One Hundred and Sixty Six Dollars, whilst others gave as much, and all the leading democrats according to their means.

Mr. GILES.

One of the most leading and important democrats in the nation said, when General Washington re-

tired from the Presidency, that he was glad of it, he did not wish to believe that this country at all depended upon one individual, he believed 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, that 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 legalise corruption."

Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Mazzini, 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 whole of England.

Now honest reader, say after this, in the integrity of your heart, do you believe that General Washington was of the democratic party? Or do you believe that the democratic party considered him a democrat and treated him as such? If Jefferson 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 can 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 Washington pronounced, the democratic party and their councils & policy, the scourge, the pest, the cruel 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, are filled up by themselves.

The election of one house of their legislature, who hold their places for so long a time, would naturally awaken the feelings and exertions of parties to a high degree. That this has been the case there, is sufficiently evident from the newspapers. 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 opportunity to spread its corrupting influence far & wide. As the times are, & have been, it is no ordinary 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 seem to 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 increase 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 shameful in all its circumstances, so dangerous to our constitution, and exhibiting 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 monster, because we know it to be true in fact. It places the subject in a true point of view, and we hope will clinch the last nail in the coffin of Maryland democracy. We earnestly invite every man, federalist or democrat to its perusal.

The *Mob's Advocate*, published in your city, I perceive are every week attempting by all manner of quibbles, quibbles and fallshoods, to justify before 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 apostasy of their leaders, the consequence cannot be doubtful. If, therefore, 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 69 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. Madison.

This resolution was referred to a committee of seven, four of whom were democrats and three federalists. 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 10 federalists against it.

The vote in committee of the whole house, not being by ayes and noes, was nearly unanimous, in favor of the bill, but six democrats and twenty-two federalists rising against 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 bill was 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 it.

Mr. Barber, Mr. Young, and Mr. Tucker spoke; they said they should vote against the bill, not on account of its giving too 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 shape by the tongue of democracy in the house, the monster was carried forth 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 democrats, were its principal advocates, 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 senate.

It is believed, that one democratic senator, and but one, opened his

lips against the bill, and that in a manner so faint, and irresolute, as to show, that in his soul he wished the measure to succeed.

Having thus been sanctioned by the great and overbearing democracy of the senate, this infamous bantling of apostasy and corruption, was sent away to

THE PRESIDENT. In the 7th section of the first article of the constitution, it is thus written:

"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, he 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 it; if he do not approve, he shall reject it." 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 two—the 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 through both houses of congress by overwhelming majorities, was also promptly rejected.

Why did he not reject this infamous salary bill? I repeat he had the sole, uncontrolled power. When it came to his hands it was not a law; it 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 apostasy 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 chiefs 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, apostasy, 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 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 democrats—was 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 facts, should undertake to shew that this salary bill was a federal measure? Who would hesitate 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 of filth, have seriously assured the people of Maryland, that this salary bill, was not a democratic measure.

Was the embargo a federal or a democratic measure?

Was the conscription a federal or a democratic measure?

Was the oppressive tariff a federal 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 NORFOLK COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.

FOR 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.

FOR CECIL.
Dr. James Scanlan,
James Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY.
William McMahon,
William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES.
Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stonestreet.

FOR ST. MARY'S.
Raphael Neale,
Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT.
Richard Grahame,
Benjamin Gray.

FOR SOMERSET.
Thomas Bayly,
George W. Jackson.

FOR WORCESTER.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.
Francis C. Hall,
Dr. Parson Taylor.

FOR MONTGOMERY.
Abraham Jones,
Robert P. Magruder.

We are requested to state, that the funeral solemnities of the late Right Rev. Dr. Thomas John Claggett, will be performed by Bishop Keip, at the Chapel of St. Paul's Parish, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday the 6th of September next, and will commence at 11 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished 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 corrupt 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 democratic 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 has given Ten Dollars each to forty men in our county, and secured a promise from each to vote for him. These men spoke of it the same day to their federal friends, and declare they will vote an open federal ticket.

I shall be greatly disappointed indeed if our majority at the ensuing election does not turn out to be greater than it was at the last election; and notwithstanding 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 admiration 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 Annapolis—in vain have both money and voters been sent into the counties formerly considered doubtful—in vain have the officers of the general government openly meddled with our affairs—the citizens of this state know too well what its interest and honour 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 Mr. 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 government printers in blinding and deceiving 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 luncheon 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. As soon 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 redeemed from the hammer of the auctioneer.

Suppose congress sit twenty weeks, the 1500 dollars salary they have given themselves, will be just seventy-five dollars per week. Supposing them to sit so long, in granting a great deal for no wonder did they pass the law, than they were all agog for having it and going home, leaving the public business unfinished. Seventy-five dollars per week, therefore, are, according

to the impudent pretensions of the General Government, a salary for a gentleman, and a drink of wine? How their poor convictions, who are ground to dust by taxes and live, and whose plantations will be mortgaged for sale, as soon as the election is over, seems to have been no part of their thoughts. Things however come right at last. The people who have done them wrong, and notwithstanding the bribing money, election, hired voters, standing army, circulating news-papers, and interference of the officers of the general government, and of the court paper, Maryland will stand, like a rock in the ocean, a monument of firmness to the true principles of Washington, and receive the merited applause of all good men throughout the Union.

Nothing can surpass the credit which will gain by the result of the senatorial election, if she realizes the property which beams upon her. She has a ready set the example to others, who they have but unworthily followed. Should she establish her character as the 2d of next month, which nothing but an impossible indifference and negligence can hazard, this struggle will live in history and form an era in the liberties of the continent. Corruption, hypocrisy, tyranny and persecution will be put down, and their reverse proclaimed by the people of Maryland as their standard and motto for ever.

MORE PROOF.

I heretofore certify, that Mr. Ebenezer Massey informed me some weeks ago, that Benjamin Massey, one of the democratic candidates in Kent county, applied to him, the said Ebenezer Massey, some time in the latter 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 furnish him with pork for his family. But that after he the said Ebenezer Massey had been sometimes moved over, the said Benjamin Massey refused to comply, and said, the said Ebenezer Massey must pay for his house and fire-wood, and work where he could get employment to raise the two hundred dollars; 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 democrats have resolved in case of success to change the present system of representation, by giving a greater number of representatives to Baltimore, and thereby silencing altogether the voice of the smaller counties. The democratic papers of Baltimore are filled with calculations, respecting the relative population, and representation of Baltimore. I would ask you fellow electors, what other object can they have in view than to reconcile you to a change in the mode of representation, by attempting to impose on you a system which will completely take away the rights of the people residing in the counties, and will reduce them to the situation of petty provinces dependent upon and owing allegiance to this imperial and impetuous city. I will venture to affirm, that if democracy should succeed at the ensuing election, we shall be ensnared for ever with the mirage 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 torn down by the mammoth representation of Baltimore. This is the most daring attack upon the rights of the people that ever was conceived in a country professing to be free; it is the most dangerous because it is the most difficult to be detected, and it is the most dangerous because it is the most difficult to be remedied. We the democrats to come out openly and attempt to take away the right of voting from the counties, the people would at once rise in mass and confound the authors of it with their melodious; and this the democrats well know, and therefore they do not take away from the people the right of being represented, but (and it amounts to the same thing) they overpower and silence the voices of an interested representation from Baltimore.

A Teller of Prince-George's.

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POETS CORNER
The death of Homer, the Tyrolean Leader.

Translated from Ronsard's Poems.
Homer! in thy bold before glow'd
A stream as pure as ever flow'd
Beneath a purple's plume;
Nor e'er did warrior's nobler toll,
In battle for his native soil,
Shed glory round his tomb.
Rous'd by thy horn from rest and fold,
From forest glen, and rocky hold,
With heart and eye of flame,
Like ruffians of the mountain band,
Like lightning from the fumed cloud,
Thy band of brothers came.
And now that heart's rich tide is still,
That horn is silent on the hill,
The gallant chase is done,
Scatter'd and faint, the mountain band
Toss the low'd rife from their hand—
The foul of light is gone.
But God is all.—Vain warrior skill,
Vain the high fool, the mighty will,
Before the word of Heaven's
The helm that on the chief's brow
Flam'd fire against the morning's glow,
His blood may dim at even.
Yet, Homer! in that hour of ill
Thine was a brighter laurel still,
Than the red field e'er gave;
The crown, immortal liberty
Gives to the few that dare to die
And seek her in the grave.
Who live, as level'd the chaffeur
His deadly aim, the shade of fear
Pals'd off the hero's brow!
Who saw his dark eyes' martial gaze
Turn from the musk's volleys' blaze
That laid him calm and low?

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 be-
came acquainted some years past,
had occasion to go from one port to
another in the Baltic sea, on busi-
ness, 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 embark-
ed, 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 them-
selves, which gave him great uneas-
iness, being alone among such a
set of men, without apprehending
any way to escape from them; how-
ever, he took occasion to open one
of his trunks, in which were books;
they seeing these, said one to the o-
ther "it is not worth while to throw
him overboard," (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
have a sermon next day, being, as
they called it Sunday. All this still
increased the anxiety and distress
of his mind, believing himself to be
as incapable of such an undertaking,
as it was possible for any man to be;
for he knew little about the Scrip-
tures, neither did he believe in them,
nor in any divine inspiration or re-
velation 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 a-
mong a company of Pirates, who
had chosen this little sequestered
spot in the sea to deposit their
treasure. He was taken to a cave
and introduced to an old woman,
they telling her that they "had got-
ten 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 desper-
ate indeed, for preach he must, and
he knew nothing about preaching.
If he refused to preach, or under-
took and did not please them, death
he expected would be his portion.
In this deplorable situation he pass-
ed the night not having power to
stay or settle his mind upon any
thing to offer the people; and to call
upon God whom he believed to be
inaccessible, was altogether vain, &
he could not, with all the powers
of his mind, devise any way where-
by he might be saved. When morn-
ing came he arose and walked to
and fro, still shut up in dark dis-
tress, striving with all his might and
ability to collect something, but
could not devise even one single
sentence.

When the time appointed for the
meeting to begin came, he returned
to the cave, where he found them as-
sembled, and a seat and table, with
a Bible on it provided for him, and
sitting down, they all sat, he be-
lieved, during the space of half an
hour in profound silence; and even
then the exercise and anguish of his

soul were as great as human nature
was capable of enduring, without a
way appearing to address the peo-
ple.

At length these words came be-
fore him:—"Verily he is a God
that judgeth in the earth." He a-
rose and delivered to them from lit-
tle to more, until his understanding
became opened, and his heart en-
larged in a wonderful manner to
himself, to treat on subjects suiting
their conditions; such as the ex-
cellent reward of the righteous,
judgements awaiting the wicked—
universality of the love of God to
the children 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 Al-
mighty 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 in-
terposition! he who a little before
disbelieved in any intercourse or
communication between God Al-
mighty and the soul of man, became
a 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 fil-
led with love and good will to each
other and particularly to him, mani-
festing affectionate kindness to ren-
der 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 reputa-
tion of a leading democrat, the whole
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 a gabbling
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 de-
mocrats, and perhaps torn to pieces
as Orpheus was by the cloven footed
Satyrs in the Thracian forest. But
if, instead of Madison, you abuse
Washington, the great federal Pa-
triot, 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 Jeffers-
on, for the express purpose of de-
faming Washington, did not the de-
mocrats approve and applaud that
base Jacobin? they did! and can
you shew me a column in a demo-
cratic newspaper, which disapproved
of Freneau's slanders? no! not one.
When Bache, in the Aurora, accus-
ed General Washington of commit-
ting murder for putting to death a
flag of truce, did not democrats ex-
press their indignation against the
false Jacobin? no! not one. When
this same Jacobin asserted in his
paper, that General Washington
"had no claim to the gratitude of his
country," when he asserted that,
"General Washington was a harm-
less General and a dangerous politi-
cian;" when he accused him of
"submission to British intrigues,"
and with "cowardice for not en-
forcing certain of the English and
Spanish treaties" and "with cor-
ruption for signing Jay's treaty;"
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 Bache? O
no! not at all.

When James Thompson Callender
(a foreign hireling) accused General
Washington of "corruption, venal-
ity, cowardice, hypocrisy, British
partiality, brigandage, weakness, &c." When the Aurora asserted that the
day on which Washington retired
from office, ought to be a national
jubilee, because "his name would
cease to give currency to political
fraud and to legalize corruption. Did
any of the democrats express any
indignation against this impudent
hireling for publishing such defama-
tion against this great and good man?
No! not one.

When Jefferson stated in his let-
ter, to Masset, that though Wash-
ington 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 Wash-
ington 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 Washing-
ton. But let us suppose for a mo-
ment, that either democrat or fed-
eralist, a native or a foreigner,
should use the same language against
Jefferson, Madison or Monroe—let
us suppose that Monroe is called a
"harmless general and dangerous
politician," let us suppose that we
say of him as Bache said of Wash-
ington "that he is a coward, a
hypocrite, a Tory." Gods and God-
desses! what an uproar such lan-
guage 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-
ned by them—every newspaper
"slang whanger" sets to work to
prove that Monroe was a great gen-
eral at Bladensburg; and a thousand
other fine things equally true. The
cry of blue lights! blue lights! re-
sounds from one extremity of the
union to the other!—why would
think that the leading goose of the
flock had lost a tail feather.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale,
on the terms hereinafter stated, the following
tracts of land, late the real estate of Thomas
and Henrietta Kelly, of Calvert county, Mar-
yland, to wit: On Wednesday the 2d of Oc-
tober next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,
at St. Clements' Bay, in St. Mary's county,
one tract of land, situate near the waters of
St. Clements' Bay, containing two hundred ac-
res more or less, on which there are a few
houses and tolerable improvements. And on
Tuesday the 29th of October, or the first fair
day thereafter, on the premises, the undivided
lands, situate in Calvert county, viz: A
tract of land lying on the Patuxent River, near
the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below
Bendict, containing two hundred and sixty
acres, to which will be appended about twenty
five acres of woodland. This tract is level
and fertile, and though in its present state very
productive, the soil is of that nature which
can be easily improved by the application of
plaster and clover. It is well adapted to the
cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco;
possesses all the advantages derivable from vi-
cinity to navigable water, abounding in fine
fish and oysters, and a variety of wild fowl; &
its production being accessible to market at a
very inconsiderable expense. Its situation com-
manding, with an extensive water prospect,
and enlarged view of the surrounding country;
has a small orchard, good water, is cleared
healthy, and the neighborhood agreeable;
the buildings require some repairs. Also one
other tract of land, containing four hundred
and forty four acres, more or less; and another
tract containing two hundred and five ac-
res. These lands lie about 3 miles above the
last described property, possessing similar ad-
vantages, and bounded on the one part by Bat-
tle Creek, a bold and navigable water, empty-
ing into Patuxent. The latter parcels of land
are adjoining, and will be apporportioned in any
manner to suit purchasers. A more minute
description is deemed unnecessary; those dis-
posed to become purchasers, will no doubt ob-
tain a previous acquaintance with the prop-
erty, and to which their attention is invited.
Mr. Benjamin Card residing on the first tract
of Calvert lands, will show either or all of them
upon application. Purchasers will have im-
mediate delivery of leading grain, and full posses-
sion will be delivered on the first of January. Bid-
ding, on the following terms: The purchaser to
give bond, with approved security for the pay-
ment of the purchase money, in three annual
equal installments, — the interest secured, pay-
able annually on the whole amount. The above
mentioned lands will be sold by the subscriber
for the benefit of the heirs at law of the said
Thomas and Henrietta Kelly, by virtue of
an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, involv-
ing him with the will, and upon the final pay-
ment he will make good and sufficient deeds
conveying the title, interest and estate, of the
said heirs and representatives.
Peter Emerson, Trustee.
Calvert County, Md.
August 25, 1816.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to hire by the year
TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one a wash-
woman, the other for the kitchen. Liberal wages
will be given.
William Caton.
City Hotel, Annapolis,
Aug 4.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES RIDGELY, Esq.
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by
His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that a certain
ROBERT ROGERS, Schoolmaster, who had been
indicted and convicted in the Mayor's court
of the city of Philadelphia, of an assault and
battery with an intent to commit a rape on the
body of Eleanor Griggs, an infant between e-
leven and twelve years of age, has fled from the
justice of that State into the State of Maryland;
and now is resident in the city of Baltimore;
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 State 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, of
Fifty Dollars to any person or persons who
shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Bal-
timore county, the said Robert Rogers. Given
under my hand and the seal of the State of Mary-
land, this thirty first day of July, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
sixteen.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be
published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette,
at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, Telegraph
and American; Baltimore.

Aug 15. Ninian Pinkney.

Mrs. Whittington,

Having rented that well known Estab-
lishment 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 char-
acter as respectable as when under the super-
intendence of that Lady. The situation of
this property being so well known, it will
be sufficient 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.

June 10. Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court
of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will
offer for sale, on Wednesday, 4th Sept. next,
at the late dwelling of Aaron Sides, at the
Pepper Springs, property consisting of horses,
cows, 1 wagon, 1 pair blacksmith's tools,
household furniture, a quantity of hay. Terms
of sale, six months credit will be given for all
sums above twenty dollars. Bond with ap-
proved security will be required with interest
from day of sale; all under that sum the cash
must be paid.

Aug 15. Jacob Sides, Esq.

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 &
India Nankeen, White & Coloured Marcellines
Vestings, Striped Florentines, White & Colour
ed Jeans, Bombazets assorted, Canton & India
Cravats, Jaconet and Cambric, Muslin,
Fancy, Figured and Striped do, Leno do, In-
dia Mull and Book do, Ladies and Gentle-
men's Black and White Silk Hosi, do, do
White and Black Cotton do, 6 1/4 yds and 8 1/4
Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black Flo-
rentine vestings, Florence, Senchaws and plaid
Silkassorted, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs
and Fans, 7-8 & 4 Irish Linen, 5-4 Shirting
and Sheeting Cottons, 2-4 7 1/4 5 1/4 India
and Domestic Cloths, 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-
ble Scythes, Reap Hooks, Scythe Stones, &c
&c.
All of which will be sold on accommodating
terms—those wishing to buy cheap bargains
may do so, giving them a call.

May 16. Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th Jan-
uary 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
complexion; had on when he absconded
a new black fard hat, a blue cloth
great coat with a large cape; he had
other clothing with him. London is a
complete carpenter and joiner; he has
a wife and three or four children, the
property of Mr. Richard 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 goal
so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.
N. B. All persons are hereby for-
warned harbouring said negro at their
peril.

D. R.

The Editors of the Federal
Republican, Frederick-Town Herald,
and National Intelligencer, will insert
the above once a week for six weeks, and
forward their accounts to this office.

Notice.

An election will be held on the first Mon-
day in September next, in the several elec-
tion districts of Anne Arundel County, for two
Electors to choose the Electors of the State of
Maryland for the ensuing Congress.
R. Welch, of St. George's County,
August 8.

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Whereas the said Charles Ridgely, Esq.
Governor of Maryland, has caused the
said Robert Rogers to be arrested and se-
cured so that he might be delivered to
such agent as might be appointed by the
executive authority of the said State of Pen-
sylvania; and now is resident in the city
of Baltimore; 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 ap-
pointed by the executive authority of the
said State of Pennsylvania; I have, there-
fore, thought proper to issue this my Pro-
clamation, and do, by and with the advice
and consent of the Council, offer a reward,
of 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 and the seal
of the State of Maryland, this thirty first
day of July, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

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August 8.

George & John Barber.

Have just received a supply of
Summer Hats,
New-England Shoes,
Herrings & Mad,
Oils & Paints,
And a fresh supply of Corn.
Which they offer for sale on liberal
terms.
June 27.

Glover and West.

Respectfully inform the public, that they
have commenced business in the day furniture
occupied by Mr. George Wells, and opposite
the city tavern, Church-street, where they sell
for sale, and intend keeping an assortment
of—
Drugs and Medicines, Confection-
aries, &c.
Which they will dispense of on medicinal
terms. Physicians and others, will find their
advantage to give them a call.
July 23.

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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 goal
so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.
N. B. All persons are hereby for-
warned harbouring said negro at their
peril.

D. R.

The Editors of the Federal
Republican, Frederick-Town Herald,
and National Intelligencer, will insert
the above once a week for six weeks, and
forward their accounts to this office.

Notice.

An election will be held on the first Mon-
day in September next, in the several elec-
tion districts of Anne Arundel County, for two
Electors to choose the Electors of the State of
Maryland for the ensuing Congress.
R. Welch, of St. George's County,
August 8.

George & John Barber.

Have just received a supply of
Summer Hats,
New-England Shoes,
Herrings & Mad,
Oils & Paints,
And a fresh supply of Corn.
Which they offer for sale on liberal
terms.
June 27.

Glover and West.

Respectfully inform the public, that they
have commenced business in the day furniture
occupied by Mr. George Wells, and opposite
the city tavern, Church-street, where they sell
for sale, and intend keeping an assortment
of—
Drugs and Medicines, Confection-
aries, &c.
Which they will dispense of on medicinal