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BATTLE OF THE BEAVER DAMS.

General Berstler to the People of the U. States.

Immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain, I left the United States for South America, and have since been to Europe.

My return I deeply regret to find that slander and misrepresentation have not yet ceased to assail my conduct in regard to the "battle of the Beaver Dams," which took place in Upper Canada in June 1813.

A respect for those, whose opinion I value, induces me therefore, at this distant period of time, to publish the following "statement of facts" deduced by an honourable military court, from the testimony of numerous witnesses, and the "opinion" of that court founded on those facts; believing confidently that this will be sufficient to convince all candid minds, that although unfortunate, I have not been wanting in my duty to my country. Even my misstatement and false account of the affair of the "Beaver-dams" having been given to the public, the editors of periodical publications & newspapers, are earnestly solicited to aid the cause of justice, by inserting this document.

Baltimore, April 20, 1816.

BALTIMORE 17th Feb. 1815.
REPORT.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

The court having heard and considered the testimony adduced in this case, have the honour to report to the honourable the secretary of war the following statement of facts.

That on the 26th day of June, 1813, a detachment of the army of the United States then stationed at Fort George in Upper Canada, was ordered to proceed against an advanced post of the enemy at De Coos stone house. That a detail of 375 men, in proportions of infantry, artillery, dragoons and riflemen, accompanied by a party of mounted men under captain Chapin, were ordered for the expedition, & that lieutenant col. Charles G. Berstler, of the 14th Infantry, was selected for the command; the riflemen were not furnished according to the detail & the expedition proceeded without them.

The infantry carried in their boxes thirty-two rounds of musket-ball cartridges, and the ammunition waggon contained a reserve of 5 or 6000 rounds.

The artillery, two field pieces, was well supplied with fixed ammunition of round and cannister shot.

The expedition was accompanied by two four horse waggons, carrying the ammunition and provisions, without entrenching tools; and was followed by any detachment on which it could fall back in the event of disaster. It was ordered to march upon the Queenston and St. David's road, and to return upon the same route.

No copy of the commanding general's order now remains. The book in which it was entered, and the original have both been lost through the casualties of war; but the object of the expedition is proved to have been "to batter down De Coos stone house, said to be fortified, and garrisoned by a company of regulars and 60 or 100 Indians, and capture or dislodge the enemy stationed there."

On the same day, that is, on the 26th June, 1813, the pickets of the American army covered ground to the extent of two miles in front of Fort George, and no more.

It may, perhaps, in a great measure be attributed to a want of information before the public, as my official account of that affair, though received by the commanding general a few days after my capture, has never reached the war department, or been seen by the public—it was suppressed.

And the advanced posts of the enemy, three in number, were—

1. At St. Catharine's on the lake road, nine and an half miles from Fort George, and deemed the strongest, lieutenant col. De Herrn commanding.

2. At twenty-mile creek, sixteen & a half miles from Fort George, lieutenant col. Bishop commanding.

3. At De Coos stone house, seventeen and a half miles from Fort George, via Queenston, and sixteen via St. Catharine's, lieutenant Fitz Gibbon commanding; and in advance of this post, and one and an half miles from it, and near the road leading to it, a camp of 450 or 500 Indians, of which nothing had been known.

A plan of the ground is submitted to shew the relative positions of these posts, how they supported each other at the distance of six or seven miles, lying in the form of a triangle, and the point to be attacked the most distant of the three.

The intermediate country between the two armies was, in general, covered with thick wood.

No force was sent out to amuse or divert lieutenant col. De Herrn and Bishop, while the post at De Coos should be attacked. A simultaneous movement had been planned against St. Catharine's (lieutenant col. De Herrn) but was not executed.

The expedition under lieutenant col. Berstler appears to have been founded upon intelligence derived from captain Chapin. His information is proved to have been erroneous.

The guide furnished to conduct the expedition was the same captain Chapin; and at nine or ten miles from Fort George he was, or appeared to be, ignorant of the roads. Lieutenant col. Berstler took an inhabitant of the country and compelled him to become the guide.

The detachment was ordered to lay at Queenston on the night of the 23d, and to march early the next morning. It did so; laying upon its arms, in silence, without lights, and having taking precautions to avoid surprise, and to prevent the country people from carrying intelligence to the enemy.

On the march, advance and rear guards, with flankers on each side, were kept constantly out. Captain Chapin's mounted men formed the advanced guard, and frequently pushed out patrols in search of discoveries.

Between eight and nine o'clock, morning of the 24th, at a place called the "Beaver Dams," a mile and a half in advance of De Coos, the enemy's Indians were first discovered, issuing from the woods in the rear of the detachment, and running across the road upon which it had marched. The action commenced immediately; and the column quickly forming into two lines, fought at the same time to the front and to the rear. Lieutenant colonel Berstler was at the head of the first, and major Taylor at the head of the second.

The action continued upwards of 3 hours. The American troops contended with a superior force of Indians, British regulars and provincials. Several changes of position, rendered necessary by circumstances, had been ordered, and executed in an orderly and military manner; and every officer was at the head of his command, and every company did its duty, a majority of the mounted men and their commander excepted.

But the ammunition had been nearly expended—all the boxes had been exhausted of their cartridges, replenished from the waggon, and again nearly exhausted; the waggon itself was emptied, or nearly so; the artillery had but two or three rounds of cannister, and a small number of round shot remaining. The heat of the day was oppressive, and the men exhausted with the length of the action and the march of the morning.

Seventy or eighty of the detachment were killed or wounded—lieutenant col. Berstler, captain Mackenzie, captain Cummings and lieutenants Marshall and Randall were among the latter.

About noon, lieutenant col. De Herrn arrived from St. Catharine's, and brought with him 120 infantry, 25

or 30 dragoons, and some provincials.

The enemy occupied in force the road upon which the detachment had marched.

Lieutenant col. Berstler collected the effectives of his command, formed them into column, and gave in person his orders and the explanation of his object, "to clear the road by a charge & retreat to Fort George." His force under arms was diminished one third; not altogether by death and wounds, but partly from the various causes which conspire to thin the ranks of all troops during an engagement. All the wounded were brought to the centre of the column, and there were but 2 waggons to receive them.

When the column was ready to be put in motion, a British officer advanced and demanded its surrender; the demand was instantly and decisively rejected by lieutenant col. Berstler; the officer retired and presently returned with a renewal of the demand, stating the great superiority of his force, and proposing that an American officer should be sent to view them. Lieutenant Kearney, of the 14th infantry, was accordingly sent, but a senior officer having come upon the ground, refused to permit the examination, but renewed the demand for a surrender—it was added that the American wounded could then be protected, but if the action recommenced they (the British officers) could not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians.

Lieutenant col. Berstler referred to the officers about him for their opinion, they deemed it advisable to surrender if honourable terms could be had, and the detachment was accordingly surrendered prisoners of war, the officers retaining their horses, arms and baggage.

The force of the enemy at the time of the surrender amounted to 7 or 800 men, comprising between 450 and 500 Indians; about 300 regular and provincial infantry, 25 or 30 dragoons, and a small number of fencibles; and exclusive of 250 infantry, following lieutenant col. Bishop from Twenty Mile creek; and arrived near the ground at the close of the action.

And it does not appear; but the contrary is proved (so far as a negative can be proved) that lieutenant col. Berstler sent any message to Fort George to demand reinforcements, and to say that he would maintain his ground until they arrived.

Whereupon the court respectfully submit to the honourable the secretary of war, the following

OPINION.

That the march of the detachment from Fort George to the "Beaver Dams" on the 23d and 24th June, 1813, under the command of Lt. Col. Berstler, was made in an orderly, vigilant and military manner.

That the personal department of Lieutenant-Colonel Berstler in the action which followed, was that of a brave, zealous, and deliberate officer; and the conduct of the regular officers and men under his command was equally honourable to themselves and to their country.

That a retreat from the field after the force of the enemy had been ascertained, could not be justified on any military principle; and if attempted in column, must have exposed the men to certain death in their ranks, with very little means of resistance; if by dispersion the immediate massacre of the wounded, and the slaughter in detail of a multitude of exhausted and tired fugitives, must have been the inevitable consequence.

That the surrender was justified by existing circumstances, and that the misfortune of the day is not to be ascribed to Lt. Col. Berstler, or the detachment under his command.

And the court is unanimous in the expression of this opinion and foregoing report of facts.

(Signed) JAMES P. PARSONS,
Col. 23d Inf.

President of Court of Inquiry.
Attest. Lewis B. Willis, Capt.
12th Infantry,
Recorder to the court.

A copy of the articles of capitulation is subjoined, as also a part of Maj. Gen. Lewis's deposition:

Particulars of the capitulation made between Capt. M'Dowell, on the part of Lt. Col. Berstler, of the United States army, and Major De Herrn, of His Britannic Majesty's Canadian regiment on the part of Lt. Col. Bishop, commanding the advance of the British, respecting the surrender of the force under the command of Lt. Col. Berstler:

24th June, 1813.

First. That Lt. Col. Berstler and the force under his command, shall surrender prisoners of war.

Second. That the officers shall retain their horses, arms and baggage.

Third. That the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column, and become prisoners of war.

That the militia and volunteers, accompanying the detachment, of Col. Berstler, shall be permitted to return to the United States on parole.

(Signed) ANDREW M'DOWELL,
Capt. U. S. Light Artillery.

Acceded to.
C. G. BOERSTLER, Lt. Col.
Comdg. detach. U. S. Army.
W. DE HERRN,
Major comdg. regiment.
CECIL BISHOP, Lt. Col.
Comdg. troops in advance.

Extract from Maj. Gen. Lewis's deposition.

"To the sixth and seventh interrogatories this deponent answers, that he was frequently pressed to send a detachment to the vicinity of the Beaver Dams, during the latter days of his command at Fort George, which he always resisted, because the subject proposed to be achieved, he considered vastly inferior to the risk; and because the position & means of the enemy enabled him to reinforce with far greater facility than the American army could. So strong were these impressions on the mind of this deponent, that when he quitted that command, he earnestly advised the gentleman on whom it devolved, to resist the youthful ardent spirits which would probably beset him on the subject; assuring him that any detachment sent on that service, unless very powerful, would probably be sacrificed; and be, perhaps, thereby disabled to take possession of the heights when the necessary transportation could be furnished, which this deponent was of opinion ought to be done."

* What think you of this, reader? Maj. Gen. Lewis having been gone but a few days from Fort George, when, notwithstanding the salutary advice he had given, Col. Berstler was selected to go upon this identical expedition; for the then adjutant-general has testified before the court that it was not Col. Berstler's regular tour of duty, agreeably to the roster.

HORRORS OF CARTHAGENA.
Copy of a letter from Don Juan de Dios Amador, late Governor of Carthage, to Don Francisco Garcia del Pardo, New Orleans.

Kingston, Jan 15, 1816.

My Esteemed Nephew.—It would take me very long to give you the particulars of what took place after your departure, and to describe the horrors of famine by which numbers daily perished. After the greatest instances of heroism on the part of the people, we were forced to an evacuation as disastrous as any recorded in history. The greatest weight of the common calamity seems to have fallen on our family. As to what befel myself during a passage of 34 days from Carthage to this island, I will only observe that Capt. Mitchell who commanded the schr. Gen. Castillo, on board of which I made one of 80 passengers, after having depaupered us of all our money, gold, silver, jewels and precious stones, put us on shore in the island of Providence, whence we at last arrived here in the miraculous manner you shall learn when we meet again, and I can with more composure relate you my adventures.

My sister Maria, your mother in law, your young wife Pepita, who

had lain in but three days before your brothers in law, with Villegas and Lucena, came off in the American schr. Drummond. As soon as I hear of any of the family, I will inform them where you are; for on my arrival here, I learned that you had sailed for New Orleans, in company with M. Delvaile, with a parcel of goods, and I rejoice that you are less unfortunate than most of your kindred.

From Carthage we have no information, for the British frigate Junon, sent by the admiral on this station to claim the English remaining in the town, is this day returned without them. She was not allowed to have any communication with the shore, from which a boat was sent for the papers; and the answer to them is said to be unpleasant; hence it is thought the town is afflicted with executions.—Your mother, your brother Joseph, both your sisters and your nephews, who sailed in the brigantine Hope, arrived at Grand Caiman in a state of starvation. A vessel is going to sail from this, to bring hither them and fifty other persons; a number that has excited public consideration.

11th Feb.

My Esteemed Nephew.

My griefs are infinitely increased, and I must tell you what will fill your heart with affliction. The American schooner Drummond, on board of which were your tender pledges and a great part of the family, was forced to try to procure provisions to the leeward of Portobello; a boat went and gave information on that port, in consequence of which a privateer went out and captured the American schooner. I have seen a list of all the prisoners printed in Carthage by order of the government. In the number are included my sister Maria and her sons, your brothers-in-law, with all their family, your unfortunate wife, my ever esteemed Pepita, with her two tender infants, in her ill state of health having so lately lain in. I feel, dear nephew, how great must be your affliction, as is mine; at this deplorable misfortune, to which are added the consequences which the want of food and other sufferings may have produced on the tender frame of a woman not well recovered from child-birth.

Your mother and brothers are all most victims of their sufferings, in the brigantine Hope, with many others: I have already briefly told you how we were robbed by captain Mitchell. I will now relate what happened to other vessels of the emigration. On board the Constellation, 75 persons died of hunger and thirst on her passage to this island; and on board the Grand Sultan, a still larger number of emigrants died through the same cause.—The schooner Two Brothers, alias Union, founded in sight of this island, but so suddenly that only 17 persons could be saved of the great number that were on board. The schooner Gen. Bermudes, grounded near Trinidad de Cuba, with only twenty three cadaverous persons remaining, of one hundred & twenty-three, the others having died of hunger at sea. The schooner India Libre, put in in the greatest distress, at Negro-Head in this island; the captain took by force what he pleased, from the emigrants, abandoned the vessel, and came hither in the boat; but the government has committed him to the prison.

The schooner Estrella sailed from Carthage with 380 emigrants, & arrived at Providence, where being abandoned they must perish with hunger, unless, as is to be hoped, vessels be sent from hence for their relief.

Of the Conception nothing is known, and it is probable that the number of people with which she was crowded, with the 24 pounds she carried, caused her to founder though a large vessel. Such are the misfortunes that have succeeded the mortality of so many days of famine which at last obliged us to emigrate.

In the American schooner Drummond, were taken lawyers Garcia de Toledo, Granados, Toro, Zuniga, and Domingo, with many other persons, to the number of 100.

By a vessel just arrived from Carthage, we are informed that there are already 800 persons in castles and dungeons, including those of the sch. Drummond. One of the Inquisitors, Oeder, a governor of the bishopric, the provision being disposed, all the laicons imprisoned, and most of the clergy suspended. There remain very few persons in the city, and the greater part of the houses empty. The captain general has laid a contribution of 800,000 dollars.

Every one advises me to remain here, where the emigrants, are treated by the government, and the inhabitants, with humanity above all praise; but I wait your return to know your opinion of Louisiana, &c.

JUAN DE DOIS AMADOR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Federal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Dr. William Marshall,
Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK
Major John Graham,
Roger B. Tancy.

The farmers of Maryland are likely soon to reap the whole inconveniences of the late "glorious" war. It would not be too much to say, that thousands of farms must be seized by Mr. Madison's tax-gatherers to pay the piper. Meanwhile it would astonish the plain honest farmer to go to Washington and witness, with his own eyes, the extraordinary and unaccountable waste and profusion that prevails. He would find that what to him is a season of pressure and want, is contrived to be, of all occurrences, the most propitious to the war-men and their retinue. The unnumbered millions which have been so foolishly wasted, and which will never be half settled up by those who received the money, has enabled petty jobbers to build palaces, to set up glittering equipages, and even to make banks from the hoardings of their plunder, or, what amounts to the same thing, from the fruits of their unconscionable avarice, ripened by the interested connivance of our democratic rulers. No wonder, when the inferior tribe of political pimps and panders have thus increased their store, that their superiors think of putting in for their share also. Accordingly all the heads of departments seem to think double pay nothing more than their due in the general scramble for the people's money, and congress have actually doubled their's by way of setting the good example. Not only are salaries thus shamefully increased, but sinecure offices are multiplied faster than they ever were under the most corrupt government of the Old World. One example may be given from among the crowd, not because it is the worst, but because, as it passed at Washington under the daily observation of all the constituted authorities, it must be considered as having obtained their deliberate and continued approbation. It would scarcely be believed, that to rebuild the capitol and president's house three commissioners have been constantly retained, with high salaries, besides the ordinary superintendant, whose salary (to say the least of it) is amply sufficient for the whole employment, and exclusive of the numerous hosts of engineers, architects, overseers & other idlers, who fatten upon this public misfortune, as in the present times the creatures of the executive do upon all others. It is true, that this enormity, being rather too gross, has lately attracted some notice in congress, but it will most likely happen in the end, as it has so often before, that the influence of the court party will pull in, to save its nurseries; and in that case, most assuredly their nest will not be disturbed.

It would not be so grievous to pay the enormous taxes government demands, though so much of them is squandered upon worthless favourites and notorious swindlers, if the currency of the country had not been thrown into such disorder by the desperate management of the treasury. This evil, great as it is, is more than likely to be increased by the creation of what

is called a national bank, designed to swallow up, like a true Mammoth, all the similar institutions, which the wisdom and foresight of the state governments have established for the ease and benefit of the people. For sometime back the state banks have refrained from lending, wisely foreseeing the present workings of the party in power for their own aggrandizement, and for showering down more wealth upon the speculators, with whom they seem to be leagued offensively and defensively. Not only have the state banks long ago ceased loaning, but in order to trim themselves to the storm which threatens them, it is well known they have called in large sums from their debtors. This has made money so scarce, as to bring the feeling of want home to almost all the community. But it will not and cannot end here. The people must be ground still more. They have as yet felt but little of what is in store from the Mammoth Bank project. Its more candid advocates admit that it is to be brought into operation by hostility against the state banks, and when the warfare commences they will be forced, however reluctantly, to turn over another new leaf with their debtors.

For the Maryland Gazette.

"Standing Armies are dangerous to Liberty."

So it is said in the bill of rights of Maryland, and so the people of this country were accustomed to think in former days. But it seems that we have now grown much wiser, or we care less about our liberties than we formerly did. Else why do we suffer such a large standing army, and at such an enormous expense too; to be kept up in this time of profound peace? It would be difficult to tell for what purpose they are kept in any part of the union—but here we have a standing army in the city of Annapolis—Yes, the troops have arrived among us, and more of them too than the government usually chose to keep here in time of war, and when the enemy was off our harbour. Now what possible reason can be assigned for the introduction at this time of troops into Annapolis? Is it because accommodations have been provided for them no where else, and here they are to be found? No, because besides that we have heard of no want of accommodation elsewhere, it is certain that government is not prepared to accommodate them here. Barracks are yet to be erected, and the expense of erecting them is to be incurred by this nation, just that the general government may station some troops in this place to corrupt the morals and plunder the property of our citizens. Now for what purpose is all this expense to be incurred? Why the public money is to be squandered purely for electioneering purposes, and soldiers are to be sent here, not to fight for the country, but it is hoped to vote for the administration. Our great men have been told, that we have for judges of our election men, who will let soldiers vote, if enlisted here, and it so happens that some of these men were enlisted here, and so these few votes, it is expected, will be given to the democratic candidate, and if it does cost the United States some few thousand dollars, what is that to our great men? The people, not they, will pay it. But then, perhaps in all these calculations our great men may be deceived. There is law enough in this state to punish soldiers for offering to vote, and these laws must be enforced. Should the attempt be made, our rulers may find their soldiers in the hands of the civil authority, and amenable to the civil laws, as well as to the rules and regulations of war. And is it possible that these people can imagine, that the citizens of Maryland will ever submit to an interference by the military with their elections? Will they ever agree that men who are bound not to speak a disrespectful word of the president, and who may be punished by a court-martial if they do, shall dare to decide for them who shall make laws by which the freemen of Maryland are bound, but which are not to bind these soldiers?

A CITIZEN.

No. II.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,
After talking about the legislature and the people of Annapolis, our wise men next proceed to tell us what fault they have to find with the executive. They speak first of "their appointments, many of which have been manifestly improper." Now it is very probable indeed, that some of them have been bad. It is difficult for any body of men to make so many appointments and always to fix upon the best persons. But will these gentry take upon themselves to say, that if we had a democratic executive no improper appointments would then be made? or, that they would not as often ap-

point men persons, as the present executive? They know too well what sort of appointments were made in democratic times, to say so. Without advertent to other appointments, just let me ask them, if the federalists have chosen as many bad judges as were appointed by the democrats? Yet we do not hear one word said about bad democratic appointments.

Next we are told the old cock and bull story about the pay allowed to governor Winder, and this, a meeting, at which a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States presided, is pleased to speak of as "a speculation." It is in the first place to be remarked, that every thing which they have said in regard to this matter, is a most shameful misrepresentation. We are told that the governor "took the command of a detachment stationed at the city of Annapolis, for the defence and protection of that place." Now every fool knows, that this is not and could not be true. The governor was called into service by his council, for the express purpose of taking the command of the whole militia of Maryland then on duty. It is known to every citizen of Maryland, that at that time the militia in every county of the state (with the exception of one or two of the upper counties) were called out to defend the different parts of the state. It was required of the governor to take the command of the whole of them, and all who were then drawn to the seat of government must well recollect the trouble which he had in furnishing arms; &c and giving the necessary orders to the officers of the militia, especially in the lower counties. Surely some of the men, who at this meeting attempted to limit his command to the troops stationed in Annapolis, might have remembered, that they, although at such a distance from the seat of government, were under his command, & frequently received from him orders as commander in chief. He was no doubt the greater part of the time at Annapolis, and this was almost unavoidable. He could not be in every place, and no other place seemed to be in greater need of his services; and moreover, if he had travelled about from place to place, how would it have been possible for the commanding officers in the different counties, to tell in what direction to send the presses, which were constantly in pursuit of him. Again, say these wise people, "his salary is regulated by law, which emphatically declares that it shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office." Now this is not only untrue, but it is impossible that any member of the meeting (the chairman especially) could have suspected it to be true. The act passed in 1785, ch. 28, and is in these words, "Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the governor of this state for the time being, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of £1,000 current money for his salary, and the same shall be paid quarterly, out of the annual supplies, until the General Assembly shall provide particular funds for the payment!" Now this is every word of the law; & Gabriel Duval, esq. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. signs a paper declaring that this law emphatically declares, that the governor's salary shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office!!! It is said also, that according to the constitution, "the governor is ex officio commander of the militia." This is wholly untrue, and I defy any man to show me any article of the constitution, which says so. The constitution does not permit the governor to call out the militia but upon the advice and consent of the council, and without the advice and consent of the council, he cannot command them in person. It is the council who decide when the militia is to be in service, and when to be disbanded; the governor cannot, according to the constitution, take the command of the militia when called out, but upon the advice and consent of the council; and when advised by the council to take the command, he is not bound, but it is optional with himself. This is not only the sound construction of the constitution, but is the interpretation which has been uniformly given to it. In the year 1796, when the whiskey insurrection broke out, governor Lee repaired to the upper counties, and the council then advised and consented to his taking the command, not because they thought he ought to take it, but in order that he might take it if he himself thought proper. He did not take it, although the council advised and consented thereto. Now let any man read the constitution, and say if the resolutions of the committee in regard to this matter do not state what is untrue. We are told further, that "although the law emphatically" says, that the salary of the governor shall not be increased or diminished, "yet the council did increase it, (the salary of the governor) by adding thereto the sum of \$1,643 80 cents, for doing that which the constitution enjoined upon him, the moment he was qualified as governor, and for which his pay had been already settled at £1000 per annum." The reputation of a judge of the supreme court of the United States (and perhaps some other judges too) stands pledged for the verity of this statement, and it is the truth or falsehood of this statement which is to prove governor Winder a pecu-

lator, or the judge and his meeting calumniators. We have already seen how emphatically untrue it is, that the law of the governor shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office. It is next stated that the council increased the salary of the governor. Now does any body believe this? Does any man believe that judge Duval, or any member of his meeting, could be so stupid as to credit it? The pay-roll disproved it, the order of the council disproved it, the communication made to the legislature disproved it. Again, his pay "for doing that which the constitution enjoined upon him" (meaning for military services) had been already settled at £1000 per annum. Let us now calmly examine if there be any truth in this, than in the former part of the statement. The law which fixes the salary, (and every word of which I have copied) says not one word about the pay which he is to receive for his military services. It is intended merely to fix the compensation which he is to receive for the civil duties imposed upon him, and which at that time were the only duties which could be required of him. Every body who is old enough, remembers that in 1785, when the governor's salary was fixed, there was no militia to be commanded by the governor, even if he were ex officio commander in chief. If therefore, the plain words of the law did not prove that the legislature at that time was not settling the pay to be allowed the commander in chief for military services, nobody could believe that they were such fools as to be paying the governor quarterly for services which they so well knew he could not be required to perform. According to these wiseacres, no pay can be allowed to the commander in chief, unless he is allowed to receive it, whether any military services are to be rendered or not. A law, which fixes the salary of the governor, must necessarily mean to fix the sum which he is to receive for any military services which he may be required to render. This must be the meaning of this meeting, because the law fixing the salary says not one word about the pay of the commander in chief, or that the salary is given for military services. If so, then the governor must always be allowed full compensation for all the services which may be required of him, whether military or civil, and even although he is performing no military duty, or when military duties are required of him, he must perform them gratis. The £1000, say these people, in defiance of common sense and of the plain words of the law, is intended as a compensation for military as well as civil duties. Now if this be the case, then a part of this salary must have been intended for the performance of military services and if so, whenever no military services are rendered, such part ought not to be received by the governor. Now it is well known, that when one of the gentlemen selected by this meeting as a candidate, was governor, although he performed no military services whatever yet he received the whole salary, and was not unwilling either to get that salary increased. If therefore these people be correct, then this governor too has received more than he was entitled to, because he has received money given to him as commander of the militia, when his council never advised him to take the command, and he certainly never did attempt to take it. During the four years that he was governor, no man will pretend to say that all the duties performed by him were as arduous and fatiguing as those performed by governor Winder in 1813. Yet he received £1,000 and is not blamed, while governor Winder for claiming more than £1,000 is to be held up to the world as a speculator. Thus have I shown in a very few words the absurdity of these people's notions, and the incorrectness of their statements. I wish my fellow-citizens would read with care these resolves, examine the constitution and laws, and then they could judge for themselves (even the most unlearned among them) what shameless attempts are made to impose upon them. With respect to this pay-roll of the governor, it is well, as so much noise has been made about it, that it should receive some explanation. Although I do not pretend to understand such matters better than other people, I think I can explain it so that the most ignorant man in the country may understand it, at least as well as judge Duval does the law of treason.

A PLAIN MAN.

Prince-George's county,

April 25, 1815.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

I was told the other day that we ought now to support and love the administration, because of the good price which the people are getting for their tobacco. Now I do not exactly understand this—is it the administration which has been buying up all the tobacco of the country? We thought here that it was Hodges and Lansdale who were giving such high prices for tobacco. But it seems now, that it is not from these gentlemen, but from our president that we are to get those prices. Then, I suppose, they are buying for Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe,

and not for themselves. Now if this be true, it is but poor sense to say, as they have done a nation and ruin the planters, and especially the poor people. We can now guess how much we have lost by the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and these laws, because but for all this tobacco the tenants and overseers, and others would not have been obliged to sell their tobacco for one and two and three dollars. But even if it be true that it is never was a time when it was Madison is to give us such fine prices for our tobacco, it is but poor sense to keep themselves out of jail, and but poor news indeed to those who in consequence of the silly and wise measures adopted by our rulers, are obliged to sell their negroes, and some instances their land, in order to get bread for their families. It is true that our rich planters, who could afford to keep their tobacco until they are getting fine prices for it, but the comfort is this to the poor people, who surely ought not to have been so cruelly treated by the men in power.

A PLANTER.

Baltimore, April 26, 1815.

Mr. GREEN,

In the People's Advocate of the 24th April, under the head of Federal Treason, I observe a great deal of whating about the persecutions which the poor democrats have received at the hands of the federal party. Now comes with a most excellent grace from democracy, whose high Priest Jefferson produced such a lovely practical commentary on his celebrated text, "few die and none resign." But perhaps that was all fair, because if a federalist gets into office it is usurpation; yet real full blooded democrats are the legitimate right to office; they have an exclusive right too to put their fingers into the treasury, and if the people should presume to interfere or to restrain them, the hue and cry is raised and the poor soul whose rations are thus stopped, is held up as the victim of federal persecution. I have no doubt now, that it will be considered persecution of the worst kind, if the people should shut the doors of the Senate Chamber on the whole body of democratic senators at once, and rob them of their four dollars a day, to which they are fairly entitled for ever, and a day longer; if this would not be persecution there's no virtue extant. What, after having made such pretty and wholesome laws for you, after having made such a nice patch work of the state by sewing together Counties and pieces of Counties, the most remote from each other, and devoting their precious talents to your benefit, after all this I say, to be turned out of service in their dotage, when they are unable to shift for themselves, is, I say, persecution with a vengeance. The federalists certainly must be of the Cuckoo kind, thus to thrust themselves into the warm nest of office, and kick out the old birds of democracy, as well as the unfledged brood, in spite of their piteous cawings for treasury crums—Mr. Editor it is a crying sin, and the hardhearted federalists must answer for it to the people.

A PERSECUTED DEMOCRAT.

From the Trenton Federalist.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

On our first page will be found a list of the new salaries lately raised by Congress. These salaries have not been increased quite as much as the members of congress have increased their own pay; yet as the public sentiment seems to follow, or lead, very well, under this new species of economy, no doubt, in a year or two more, they may safely be raised again. A leading accusation against the federalists and Gen. Washington, when they administered the government, was that they took extravagant high pay for their services. This the democrats clamoured about to that degree as to excite, with the aid of the whiskey tax and a land tax of about half the amount of that we have just paid, two insurrections in Pennsylvania. Now if it was wrong in federalists to take \$1000 a day for their wages as members of Congress, can it be right in the democrats to have 16 or 17 dollars a day for the same services?—If it was wrong for a federal secretary of state or of the treasury to receive so much as 4500 dollars a year, can it be right for democratic secretaries in these offices to take 6000 dollars for the like term of service?

From the National Intelligencer.

It is understood, that Mr. Calhoun has delivered in to the House of Representatives a report, that it is inexpedient to prohibit "at this time," the exportation of specie.

If it is inexpedient to do it "at this time" when will it ever be expedient to prohibit it?

The country is drained of its specie—none of the banks are able to pay it out for their notes, and are therefore obliged to shut it up in their vaults (the little that remains) or to part with the last dollar. In short, specie has become an article of commerce, and 20 per cent premium has been paid for it.

In this state of things, a new National Bank is about to go into operation.

country be able to provide for the... of this great and useful national... if the precious coined metals... allowed to go out of the country... land, particularly the exports... of specie is forbidden. In many... it is systematically in... countries it is, is it inexpedient... Why, then, is it inexpedient... prohibit its exportation from the... States at this time? Surely... never was a time when it was... wanted; and consequently, never... when the sending it abroad... be more properly forbidden. The... of the great community, the... seem to call for this restriction... constitution allows it, because... among other things, is ap... thereby to "regulate com...

greatly fear, that some of our com... however in other respect... do not understand clear... relates to trade. The late bi... to the House of Represent... imposing a heavy stamp duty u... the state banks, now acknowledged... an erroneous proceeding, is... proof this is a well founded a... A MERCHANT.

from Duane's Aurora, April 20... world as it goes.—The Post Office... robbed! A robbery has been commi... the Post Office establishment! ... for letters from the westward, put in... at Washington, Kentucky, have be... of the mail, and a person in who... 1500 in bank notes and other... were found, "which it is believed," ... part of the contents of those letters... out of the mail, has been committ...

under do not be alarmed; this happen... Kentucky, and not at the capital... Columbia, or the Potomac... is all the difference in the world betw... ideas at Washington, Kentucky... Potomac; a man who was fo... 1500 at Washington, Kentucky, ha... taken up on suspicion of robbing... and committed to goal... in Washington, Co... is a mere trifle! The sal... 1500—public money on private ac... the total disappearance of the pro... these sales, calculated to amount to... dollars 50,000, does not produce ev... show of suspicion at Washington, Co... although the facts are proved, i... no suspicion.

is an old English adage, that "little r... while great rogues flourish." ... extreme of blindness or wrote... to respect that the mails will be respect... post masters honest, when they see... office of the department converted in... shop—to a speculating office—and... when they see clerks dismissed, be... were honest—the principals are... in office, because they have con... by their private accounts of the...

is the extravagance of the ridiculous... advertisement issued from the post of... Washington, complaining of post... in Kentucky—it must have been... stroke of some sort; but then... so serious to be joked with T... on the northern frontier, some of... as an received a day's pay since the... (men) are unable to travel south... search of their pittance; they would... accept treasury notes—treasury notes... interest will not favor showing.

There is some bustle going on in the... world—the public most expect to se... struggle; another grand juggle—... percutors enquire at Gen...

James Jefferson in his Revolu... ry Costume.

From the Virginia Patriot.

In a letter written by Mr. Jefferson I... says: "I am sincerely one of the... for reunion with Great Britain... rather be in dependence on her... than on any nation, or no nation... than submit, &c."

From the Northern Whig.
The right side of a democratic ar... The New-Hampshire Patriot recently... an article, which was copied into... Argus, and which by a mistake... was given to the public the w... Feeling it a duty incumbent up... under all possible service to my... of whatever party, I have tal... place the article in questi... public as it should be; for which... the editor of the Patriot, w... Argus too, will feel themselves... obligations to me.

Before you are placed two lists... they belong to two parties... applied to each other in sentiment... practice. If one of these parties... reads, the other must be in poss... sufficient to determine the que... (ambition)? Are not the feat... the characters of federalists... as so prominent as no longer... about on this subject? Look at...

IS THERE NOT A PAR... Who were blown into being by... of faction; who at the commence... national existence, opposed the... constitution of the United S... labored to the utmost of their po... and reduce the character and... of the immortal Washington... into combinations to embarr... themselves declared, to stop t... the federal government?

Who, in 1793 during the admini... Gen. Washington, openly rais... and rebelled against his gov... during that they would with... efforts, while in the execution o... comforts and necessities of f... was threatened in Virginia... of the nation, and declared th... against the laws of the United... would put in motion one hund... Virginia.

Virginia.

PORTS CORNER

TO SPRING.
From the Danish of Professor A. B. S. ...
The water shades before thee fly ...

SPRING.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.
These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good ...
Of all the seasons, Spring is the most delightful ...

Utility of Religious Tracts.

From a Correspondent in Lancaster, February 22, 1816.
I have great pleasure in apprising you of the usefulness of Tracts ...

From the Caledonian Mercury.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION.
The following are the interesting particulars of a late shipwreck ...

the morning of the 18th and sprung a leak, and on the 22d, (the pumping efforts of the crew at the pumps proving unavailing to keep her free) she was full of water ...

Pleasure in Misfortune.

Providence, in pity to our state, sends now and then a flower in our path well worth gathering ...

Parisian Fashions.

The fashionable cat-rings of the Parisian ladies of ton were, at last dates, small milk-pails ...

NOTICE.

City Bank of Baltimore, April 18, 1816.
The stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that an election for sixteen directors ...

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland ...

The Subscriber

Hereby gives notice, that he has this day sold out all his interest of, in, and to, the late concerns of Ridgely and Weems, Ridgely Weems & Co. and also Ridgely & Weems's last concern unto Mr. Absalom Ridgely.

NOTICE.

I do by these presents, forewarn all persons from cutting or taking from my lands, near the City of Annapolis, any kind of Wood or Timber whatsoever, or intruding thereon in any other manner ...

Liverpool, to which vessel they were transferred, & after again experiencing the humane and feelingly regard due to their pitiable state, were safely landed at Liverpool on the 15th October ...

200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins ...

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly ...

Benjamin Sewell,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the flattering encouragement he has received for nine years past ...

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the third day of May ...

State of Maryland,

On application by petition of Philip Hammond, administrator with the will annexed of Joshua Clarke Higgins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased ...

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland ...

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NOTICE.

H. C. Munroe.
Has just received, and will sell cheap.
4-4 and 7-8 Coarse and Fine Irish Linens ...

200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins ...

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NOTICE.

CHARLES HODGES, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, has been appointed by the court of the said county, to receive and deliver to the Sheriff of the said county, the said John Smith, under my hand and Seal of the State of Maryland, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen ...

200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins ...

Forty Dollars Reward.

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NOTICE.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'JONAS GREEN' and other names.

JONAS GREEN, ANNAPOILIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

of a letter from Joshua D. ...

of Levin, is about ...

Public Sale.

exposed at public sale ...

Dollars Reward.

from the subscriber ...

of Maryland, 80

of the Federal Republic ...

is to give Notice

subscriber of Anne Arundel ...

field which contains 23 acres, which ...

Plough up the sod completely in ...

before I give it rest—and would in ...

Manure may be called the farmers ...

From the Federal Republican. A HINT TO THE QUAKERS:

We had some time since occasion ...

these means it will be seen that ...

Now, at a time when all the world ...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted.

That every non-commissioned officer ...

oned-officer or musician, his substitute ...

Here that respectable class of society ...

The Quakers it is true are told by ...

stow at the next election your confidence on a party who impose as a penalty on the freedom of the mind, the most degrading slavery of the body.

From the Virginia Patriot, DIALOGUE

Between a *Gentle Commissioner* and *Farmer Hodge*, on the day of the public dinner given to Mr. Clay in Kentucky.

Hodge. Ah, your honour got back—Did not get drowned, ha? Well, what ha' you done t'other side the water? Some say you have done nothing. Ha' you got pay for what the British stole under their Orders in Council.

Commissioner. No, Hodge, they would not pay us.

Hodge. Well, they won't block up place again when they have nothing to do with it, will they?

Com. They did not promise.

Hodge. Well, they won't come aboard our vessels again, and take any more of our contrary banded goods, will they?

Com. They did not say what they would do.

Hodge. The devil they didn't. Well, I reckon you didn't pass receipts without getting back the ten or twenty thousand pressments of our folks that they stole, that you said in Congress, Oh how hard was their lots, and how galling their chains.

Com. We did not treat on that subject?

Hodge. The devil!—And didn't they give bond that they wouldn't take any more?

Com. No, that subject was dropt.

Hodge. And you an't got Canada neither, have you, that you told us we could easily have?

Com. No.

Hodge. No!! Why, we past a vote here in Kentucky, while you was gone, that we wouldn't agree to any bargain without Canada.—Why what have you got?

Com. Got home safe—and got a glorious peace.

Hodge. Why you was safe at home before you went; and we had peace too before.

Com. Yes, but besides a conquering peace, we've conquered national honour.

Hodge. I don't understand conquering peace and conquering honour. Hadn't we peace and honour before? Seems to me you've got nothing and got home with it; I's pose you got your pay too. I wish I could read, and then I should know what's in the treaty. The feds all say it's nothing only about boundaries, and the publicans say it's a glorious peace.

Com. So 'tis a glorious peace. National honour gained; Independence maintained, and—

Hodge. It's all a sham, all a sham—we've got in debt, and I shall be taxed for whiskey as long as I live. Cause you've got 20 or 30,000 dollars, you call it a glorious treaty.

Com. It's all right, Hodge.

Hodge. I don't know but 'tis, but I don't understand it.

From the New-York Courier. A LOOK AT THE STANDING ARMY. Who pays the Piper.

The reduction of the army in 1815, was prudent and necessary for the national economy; however hard it might bear on many individuals, it has served their country from 16 to 30 years. The act for this reduction authorized the retention of two Major Generals, and four Brigadier Generals; but to gratify the avidity of favourites, and invigorate their political faith, and secure the Virginia dynasty, Messrs. Dallas and Monroe have imposed on their country a species of sinecures by brevet, as the following statement will elucidate.

	Per year
2 Major Generals, with pay and emoluments, about	dolls 18,000
4 Brigadier Generals, with brevet rank as Major Generals, pay, &c.	32,000
1 Quartermaster General, 1 Inspector and Adjutant General, rank Brigadier General.	5,000
9 Colonels, with brevet rank of Brigadier Generals, pay as Colonels, about dolls 7,500, pay as Brigadier Generals.	13,000
6 Lieutenant Colonels with brevet rank of full Colonels, receiving full Colonels pay.	9,000
4 Majors, with brevet rank of full Colonels, and receiving pay as such.	10,500
7 Majors, with brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonels, receiving pay as such.	7,000
6 Captains, brevet rank as Lieutenant Colonels, and receiving full pay as Majors.	6,000
31 Captains, brevet, and receiving full pay as Majors.	35,700
Total	dolls 135,200

Many of the foregoing brevet Officers, were never in a battle, and had only served one or two years. The pay allowed to General Officers in service, is equal to a Major General, a Brigadier General, Colonel, Major, and Captain in proportion—and the Staff now in service, is equal to the Staff of an army of 100,000 men.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNEAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Federal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR NORFOLK COUNTY. Col Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Dr. William Marshall, Edward H. Calvert.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE. Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

FOR TALBOT. John Lewis Kerr, Allen Bowie.

Earthquakes.

On the 2d February, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon & Madeira, a few minutes before one o'clock in the morning. At the latter place where the shock was most violent, several churches and other buildings sustained considerable injury; in the former, the damage done was not so great. On Sunday the 17th March, about 20 minutes past 12 o'clock in the day, a slight shock was felt in several towns in England.

The insolent interference of the government of the United States with the approaching election of this state, though unhappily not without a parallel, cannot fail to be duly felt and resented by the good people of Maryland. We allude to the order which was issued by the president of the United States to Col. Armistead, to detach one hundred and twenty men from his garrison at Fort M'Henry, to be stationed at Annapolis, during the coming election. That this movement was deliberately designed for an illegal and unjustifiable object is self-evident, when it is considered that the works at Annapolis had been previously condemned, and were intended to be dismantled & unnecessary to the peace establishment, and, as we are informed, the balance of troops left at Baltimore, to preserve in due order those extensive fortifications, are fewer in number than the detachment sent to this city! The intention which presided in issuing the order, is further manifested by the expurgation of some leading demagogues to the executive to send these troops hither to influence the election but without such collateral facts, amounting as they do to full evidence of the allegation, who that has common sense can believe that the soldiers were ordered here for the exclusive and bona fide purpose of defending the place, or keeping the works in repair. The limited extent of the peace establishment, and the dereliction of so many other more important and exposed points of our expanded frontiers, forbid the idea.

It has however so happened, that from the unanticipated delay of marching the troops, it is now too late to admit of their votes being received according to the common qualification of residence, if indeed in any case an enlisted soldier, who is under the most complete control of his officer, could be supposed entitled to or capable of exercising the right of suffrage. It is however certain, that they were not meant to be employed. The same pervasiveness in the officers of the corporation, which on former occasions permitted them to vote, and which most certainly has been relied upon in this instance, may suffer itself again to be put in requisition. But, it is not improbable, nor at all irreconcilable with the goodly purpose formed at Washington, that these soldiers should overawe the voters and dictate to the freemen of the state who shall be their representatives. At any rate, we trust the executive of the state, vigilant and attentive to probable events, as it ought to be, will be found, when the season arrives, fully prepared to insure to the people the inestimable and dear-bought privilege of choosing their rulers. This bold attempt of the general government to ravish our liberties, preceded as it was by the attempt to smuggle democratic voters into federal counties, which has been so successfully counteracted before it was too late, but too plainly shows the nefarious lengths to which the wickedness of that abandoned party would fain carry it, and the necessity and the most prompt and strenuous exertions to curb and keep it under. No doubt the pimps of faction are chuckling with delight at the anticipated success of their schemes, and confidently count upon defrauding the federalists out of the right which their immense majority gives them, to hold the reins of government. They have led up Mr. Monroe, the doughty hero of Bladensburg, with the notion, that he is to have the votes of this state. Contemptible illusion! Is it for this, that troops are ordered to be marched to Annapolis? Is it for this that vast sums of money are prodigally poured through the state? We know by whom the soldiers are provided, but who causes whence the bribing money comes? A child might not guess out of the way, who had ever heard the name of the infamous John Henry. It remains to the freemen of Maryland to direct

these unhalloved projects of their agents, if they do not mean to forfeit their character, they have so well established, for a noble pride, which never and never fails to make all against every attempt to deprive them, whether by fraud or by force, of their inalienable rights. Let the contrivers of these more recent plots tremble, when they recollect the flames of indignation, which their bloody mobs in Baltimore kindled through every other part of the state.

"Whatever is right," seems to be the doctrine of democracy; that is, whatever the administration thinks proper to do is justified by their one-sided system of optimism. To-day we see the People's Advocate in the hysterics because the federalists have put out the democratic register in chancery some two or three years ago, and the very next week it is announced that John S. Skinner is appointed post-master in Baltimore, in the room of Charles Burrall, Esquire, removed. What are the causes of complaint against Mr. Burrall? Is he capable? Is he honest? Is he faithful to the constitution? Yes, he is all and even more than this; he is friendly, he is tolerant, and does not even know, in his official concerns, any political distinctions among men. Why is he put out?—Why, we will tell you why, and how too. We can now account for the incessant cry which has been kept up for some time past in the Advocate, about federal persecution. It seems there was a snug profitable little shop business carried on during the war by this Mr. Skinner, under a patent-right from the administration, he being created a kind of land purser; but this being put an end to by the peace, it was found necessary to look out for something else, and the first object that presented itself was the post-office. However, recollecting that the post-master was so universally respected, and that a former attempt to get him out had failed, it was deemed prudent to try to dislodge him by regular advances: accordingly the passions of the public are to be worked up to a proper degree of excitement by publications in the Advocate, and it is incessantly rung in their ears that the state executive has turned all good republicans out of office, wherever they could get at them, and most wonderful to relate, have even had the hardihood to turn out the register in chancery. In this way is the cause managed before the public, fixing the attention of the people on the register's case, without giving one solitary hint about the post-office. No, that is to be managed in another way, a private communication is made to the post-master-general; he is told the Baltimore post-master is a federalist; we will make a great noise about the register; we will publicly and loudly profess to condemn federal persecution, purely on principles of political justice; and whilst public attention is riveted to this particular subject, you can put out the federal post-master, and make the people believe it is done from the sheer love of justice and right, and not with a view to give a democrat an office, for what good republican cares about an office; he cares for nothing but his country; The register's out! The register's out! but mum!—not a word about the post-master.

We invite the attention of the people to the following extract from the speech of Mr. Huger, a federal Member of Congress, against the \$1500 yearly salary.

"Before he sat down, Mr. Huger said, he would add, that he was perfectly aware, the stand he had made, in opposition to an increase and change of the per diem into a salary, (indeed it had been more than insinuated in the course of the debate) would be attributed to a desire of popularity, and an anticipation of the popular effect it would probably have out of doors. He would not say that such feelings might not have had some influence on his mind, and conduct, for he pretended not to be less fallible than those around him. But he could with justice, and in sober truth aver, that he was opposed upon principle to the measure, & more especially to the change of the per diem into a fixed salary; a system that, he was perfectly satisfied, would augment most enormously the power of executive influence, which no one, he believed, would deny, had increased, was increasing, and would be, if it was not already, placed by this new system beyond all control. Besides, convenient as he acknowledged such an addition to his pay, would be to himself at the present time, as well as to other gentlemen, yet when he recalled to mind the heavy taxes which had been or must be laid; the exorbitant tariff of duties on foreign importations, likely to be adopted; the large and unprecedented (at least in time of profound peace) appropriations they were called up to make; the number of veterans who had lately been disbanded, and thrown penniless upon the world; the heavy debt which had been incurred, and partially funded; the large outstanding demands not yet liquidated;—in a word, when he passed in review these and similar matters, it did seem to him that the proposed measure was wrong, and most obviously so. He at least could not reconcile it to justice, and he sneered and laughed

at by more than his own countenance. He would repeat, he should be ashamed to return home and acknowledge that, under such circumstances, and at the close of so bloody and expensive a war, he had voted for, or even neglected to oppose an increase of pay to himself & to those who, like himself, represented the good people of these United States on that floor, and consequently held the purse strings of the nation at their disposal."

No. III. To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir, My intention now is to say a few words on the subject of the pay allowed to the commander in chief. At May session, 1812, the General Assembly by law directed the appointment of two accountants, charged with the statement of all claims against the state for militia services. This law directed the governor and council to give to said accountants necessary instructions in what manner to settle and pass accounts, directed that these accounts should be reported to the governor and council for their revision, and that the governor should draw warrants for the amount of such claims when they had been revised by the governor and council. Every person must at once be sensible, that by this law an immense additional duty was imposed upon that department, and for the discharge of this duty not one cent of compensation was allowed. The duty too was not only laborious, but very intricate. Our militia laws are very obscure, and it requires the talents of a judge to construe them.

This duty being imposed upon the executive, it was necessary for its members to acquaint themselves with the different provisions of the law, in order to ascertain who had claims on the state, and what was the extent of those claims. The provision of the act of 1812, (ch. 182, sec. 31) is in these words: "And be it enacted, That when the whole or any part of the militia of this state shall be ordered into actual service, they shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the articles of war, and entitled to the same pay and rations as troops in the service of the United States shall be entitled to receive." Now is it possible for any rational man to read this law and say that any part of the militia while in actual service, is entitled to no pay or rations? What part is required to serve gratis. The law declares that the whole shall be paid. How then could the executive, bound to decide according to this law, say that any part should go unpaid. All are to be paid, but some are to be paid nothing. Perhaps, indeed, it might be made a question whether the strict letter of the law would not confine it to the privates; the word "troops" is not generally understood to embrace the officers. Besides, however, that this could never have been the intention of the legislature, no such construction is given to it by any person. On all hands it is acknowledged that pay is allowed to the soldiers as well as to the officers, and to the officers as well as to the soldiers. The law says, that all in service shall be paid, and makes no exception, and yet it was a crime in the executive to execute the law, & not to make an exception in violation of the law. And what would have been the effect? Why, that the commander in chief, for all his military services, should go unpaid, while every other officer received pay; and yet more, that the compensation allowed to him for all the duties which the constitution & laws assigned to him, should be less than was allowed to a brigadier-general whenever he places himself at the head of his one brigade. Say, if you please, that the pay, in addition to the salary, was perhaps too much. This may be true, but be it remembered that this was the fault of the law, not of the executive. The executive was to decide according to the law, and could neither repeal nor alter it. Who then is to be blamed? Why a democratic legislature which passed the law, and which, at the time of passing it, happened to think that we should have a democratic governor to take the command. This is in truth the great grievance, not that the governor was to receive pay, but the people chose to have a federal governor at the time. If it had so happened that the governor for the time being had been a democrat, then there would have been no harm at all in his receiving the pay, and how cruel it would have been in any man, woman or child, to suppose that he was not entitled to it? Now let any man read this simple explanation of the business, and I defy him to say that the executive could have decided otherwise, without a violation of the law, according to which they were to decide. Having thus shown that the decision was according to law, and the only decision which the executive was at liberty to give, I proceed next to place this subject in another point of view, for the consideration of all learned judges who abuse to make a noise about this pay-roll. They say that this decision or construction of the law was incorrect. Now let it be admitted—let it be the first time an erroneous decision in any case has been pronounced in Maryland! A member of the executive is not under greater obligations to expound cor-

rectly than any other man, and he would repeat, he should be ashamed to return home and acknowledge that, under such circumstances, and at the close of so bloody and expensive a war, he had voted for, or even neglected to oppose an increase of pay to himself & to those who, like himself, represented the good people of these United States on that floor, and consequently held the purse strings of the nation at their disposal."

But we are given to understand that the payment of this pay-roll, was only an act of "peculation," but nothing of the kind ever before heard of like it in Maryland. It will be no difficult thing to enumerate any instances of money being drawn from the treasury without being authorized by law. But there are among us old enough to remember that some years ago, a similar case to that which Mr. Duval's measure brings against gov. Winder, was against Judge Duval himself, and charge was, in the opinion of the highest court of such a nature, that he employed nearly a whole year, and a vast expense of pen, ink and paper in proving to the good people of Maryland that the payment of a large amount of money to him by the executive that day was not a new species of peculation authorized by the law, and practised upon the public treasury. What would Judge Duval have thought, if at that time a similar solution had been given to the charging himself with peculation, having the name of Lewis Winder signed to them? Precisely what would have thought of gov. Winder such conduct, he must admit that Winder has a right to think of himself as a man of honor, and as a man who has rendered services to his country, and as a man who should be paid for them, or that any man should be drawn out of the treasury in strict conformity to law, and they forgotten the enormous sum once paid to gov. Wilkinson for the colour of legal authority? I think they forgot the payment of 30 dollars to John Henry for a disbursement which it appeared that he had who was thus rewarded out of the treasury of the nation, had been given in an attempt to kindle the flame of civil war in this country? Now if the people had been as anxious for the people's interests, and so willing to reprobate every species of peculation, how did it happen that they could do nothing to say about these and other enormous and unauthorised expenditures of the public money? Perhaps the men who had been guilty of all this conduct were unworthy of office.—No, because this meeting also into consideration the conduct of these very men, and it was resolved that the measures of those who had this 30,000 dollars to John Henry who played the nation into a war were utterly unprepared for it, and that their credit, involved in a public debt, imposed upon us by oppressive taxes, and have now increased, and dignified, calculated to promote their own interests, at home, and exalt character abroad. And they resolve moreover, that "we had been well remunerated for all our past privations. And what, I pray you, could not authors of such resolutions be for the sake of good offices, and praise of the men who have the disposal of them?"

A PLAIN MAN Prince-George's county, April 30, 1816.

For the Maryland Gazette. A writer in the "People's Advocate" has undertaken to give us a list of names which mark the characters of the federalists and republicans. This he does by putting in a number of queries, which we are left to answer each man for himself. He who has felt the same himself, has been a member of the executive in Maryland. It is a thing of course, that those who were making money by the sale of

and since the war... the British had... which never had... to make its fortune... from whom we... who was aiming... wrong to go to... was utterly unpre... exposed and doleful... in 1805 and 6 called... language for redress... for suggestions on our... themselves to support... Answer—Why cor... some persons who we... justified all the enormities... which could not complain... of some of them. Well... who had been expos... and vexation... for the government for... indicated that they had... And now pray... given to this call... Why they pass... which put an end to all... England only vexed and... a part of our trade, but... government deprived us o... of it. Add how cruel it... men have not to applaud... who have conspired a di... and appointed a co... for the express... of carrying it into effect... The author knows i... No such plan was fo... convention was called... in their opinion the m... for arresting a course o... which the constitution was... which published by that c... the ablest state... recommending it reproba... so far from proposing a... it opposed it, an... in a time of war. It... the attainment of law... by lawful means. It prop... in the constitution, but... were to be made an... But who a... gain so much about the H... Why the same m... all you of the patriotism... two instructions—the... who appointed Albert Gal... to be acted as secretary a... of the whiskey... and the same men too... Simon Snyder is a pat... a vice-president, altho... by force the execut... of the court of the U... a string of queries. I... the writer asks, if there... party whose every exer... directed to the country's... now, we suppose must... and how kind... been in this writer jus... what exertions they ha... the common good. Some... regretful as to deny... have been heaped t... by the democrats; a... ever been so good as... they were. To be sur... this on, they were th... the war, and in gre... the country in grea... the public debt, new... heavy taxes, and dest... of thousands of our fello... had these were laudable... And now, people... will you be so good as... your votes to people... all this kindness? Who understand all the... without murmuring... Why just nobody... that such of the de... suffers by the war, o... as any body. As... who were not suffi... officers, such as the... and all such as man... they did not r... who in that war glor... the rights and joy... country repelled aggress... then answer to the... James Madison; i... what we say, refer... to the gallant fight... at Bladensburg. Who has made the men... a tyrant... a question for us, an... if any body is... military commanders... and anything, and... These salary and... proposed freedom of... powers in Euro... but this may be... and Grand Ban... the fee... The proposed cur...

POETS CORNER

THE TURKISH LADY
From the hour when rights unholy
Came to thy bosom, thy voice in prayer,
And the star of heaven's glory
Left to glow the fresher day.

ON FORTITUDE

By One Malling, Historiographer to the King
of Denmark. Translated by William Sidney Walker.
Sweeter to sing to the wild blast that chills me,
Harden'd with toll and with cold,
Than list to the fountain, whose melody stills

Was called on Tuesday the 23d of
to view the body of Margaret Blake,
who was found dead in her bed, & her
husband by her side, at No. 100 An-

From a Boston paper of April 27.
The collection at Trinity Church
yesterday at the anniversary of the
Asylum for Indigent Boys, amount-

By His Excellency
CHARLES RIDGELY, OF HAMP-
TON, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, it has been represented to
me, by George A. Smith, Esquire,
Sheriff of Caroline County, that John
Smith, of Levin, who had been sen-

C. Ridgely, of Hamp.
By His Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.
Of the Council.

John Smith, of Levin, is about five
feet nine or ten inches high, about
thirty or thirty-five years of age, his
clothing is not recollected, neither

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-
mation be published eight times in the
Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette,
Telegraph, Federal Republican, He-

50 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living
in Anne Arundel County, Maryland,

Philadelphia, April 25.
A monument is now erecting in
Trinity Church, to the memory of the
much lamented Lawrence. It repre-

In Memory of
Captain JAMES LAWRENCE,
of the United States Navy,
Who fell
on the first day of June, 1813, in the 32d
year of his age.

In the action between the frigates
Chesapeake and Shannon.
He distinguished himself on various
occasions;

But particularly when he commanded
the sloop of war Hornet,
By capturing and sinking
His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war
Peacock;

After a desperate action of 14 minutes.
His bravery in action,
Was only equalled by his modesty in
triumph.

And his magnanimity to the vanquished.
In private life.
He was a gentleman of the most
generous and endearing qualities,
And so acknowledged was his public
worth,

That the whole nation mourned his loss;
And the enemy contended with his
countrymen,
Who most should honour his remains
(ON THE REVERSE.)

The Hero
Whose remains are here deposited,
With his expiring breath,
Expressed his devotion to his Country,
Neither the fury of battle,
Nor the anguish of a mortal wound;

And his dying words were,
DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!
Joseph Buonaparte (as King of Spain)
has removed his establishment from
the neighbourhood of New York, to
London, on the Banks of the Schuyler
hill, and about 3 miles from Philadel-

Lawyers Attend

On subscribers' warrants, issued eight or
ten days ago, for the arrest of certain
debtors, who are said to be probably com-

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 23d, 1816.

On application by petition of Jacob Frank-
lin, Jun administrator of Ferdinand Battee,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it
is ordered, that he give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims against

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county,
hath obtained from the Orphans Court of
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of
administration of the personal estate of Fer-

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 30th, 1816.

On application by petition of James Owens
and Eleanor Ward, executors of the last will
and testament of Benjamin Ward, late of A.
A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that they
give the notice required by law, for creditors

This is to give Notice,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county,
hath obtained from the Orphans Court of
Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters tes-

James Shephard,
Opposite Mr. E. Curran's Store, Church-street,
Tenders his thanks for the patronage he has
received, and informs his friends and the pub-

Ready Made Cloaths,
which he will dispose of on the most moderate
terms—Persons who are desirous of procuring
course cloaths, ready made, will find it to their
advantage to give him a call.

This is to Give Notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the
orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters
testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel
County, are requested to meet in the city
of Annapolis on the 1st Monday in May
next, for the purpose of receiving appeals, and

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel
County, are requested to meet in the city
of Annapolis on the 1st Monday in May
next, for the purpose of receiving appeals, and

Notice is hereby given,
That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis,
Maryland, advertised to be sold
at public sale on the 3d of May next,

Benjamin Sewell,
Droit and Side Manufacturers,
Respectfully returns his thanks to a
generous public for the patronage, en-

Smith's Sales

Will be exposed to public sale, on
Friday the 24th day of May, instant,
at 3 o'clock P. M. at Mr. James Hun-

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 23d, 1816.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, from Anne Arundel
county court, to satisfy a debt due
Nicholas Brewer.

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 30th, 1816.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, from the Court
of Appeals, and Anne Arundel county
court, to be exposed to Public Sale,
at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the
city of Annapolis, on Friday, the 24th

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 30th, 1816.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me di-
rected from Anne Arundel county court, will
be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 23d
May instant, at James Hunter's Tavern in the
city of Annapolis, at 3 o'clock P. M.

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 30th, 1816.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me di-
rected, will be exposed to public sale, on Thurs-
day the 23d day of May instant, at James
Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at
four o'clock P. M. for cash, all the right, title
and interest of Caleb Davis, of
and to a tract or parcel of land called Pleasant
Field, containing twenty-three acres of
land more or less; taken as the property of
the said Caleb Davis to satisfy a debt due
Elias Elliott and others.

200 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway on or about the 25th Janu-
ary last, a negro man named London,
calls himself London Turner, late the
property of Mr. George W. Higgins,
of Anne Arundel County, London is

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county hath obtained from the
orphans Court of Anne Arundel county,
letters testamentary on the personal estate of
Joseph Gambrell, late of said county, deceased.

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NOTICE

The stockholders in this institution are
informed that an election for sixteen
directors, will be held at the Banking House,
on the first Monday in June, to wit, on
the 3d of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE.
The stockholders in this institution are
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directors, will be held at the Banking House,
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THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. The remarks which we have on the Bill for organizing the Army, we have endeavored to give a fair and just discussion.

Millars Rowan. The principles of this Bill strike at the very root of the liberties of the people, and the independence of the individual States.

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prescribed in this act, for the sole purpose of qualifying themselves for a course of life for which they have no relief, and which, probably, during their lives, they may have no occasion to pursue.

There is no exemption, except what the States may think proper to form, and what is contained in the Bill itself.

To the whole community, this subject is deeply interesting. A CAMP is a source of vice and profligacy.

We have but a single remark farther to make. Governor Tompkins, and his political friends have once made a Conscription law in this State.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS BILL STRIKE AT THE VERY ROOT OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES.

AN ACT To regulate the duties on Imports and Exports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the duties herebefore laid by law, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, shall cease and determine, and there shall be levied, and collected, and paid, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

First. A duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem on all dyeing drugs and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty.

Second. A duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem on gold leaf, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

Third. A duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on hempen cloth or sail cloth (except Russia and German linens, Russia and Holland duck) stockings of wool or cotton, printing types, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which these metals, or either of them are materials of chief value.

Fourth. A duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, on woollen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the article of chief value.

Fifth. A duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, on muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, three cents per pound, on all other raisins, two cents per pound.

Sixth. The following duties, severally & specifically: on ale, beer and porter, in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon.

Seventh. The following duties, severally & specifically: on ale, beer and porter imported otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per gallon.

ton wine goods in India, and on the usual articles of twenty per centum on that cost.

Fifth. A duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, on umbrellas, parasols of whatever materials made, and sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols; bonnets and caps for women; fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes, painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; salled oil, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, comfits, or sweetmeats preserved in sugar or brandy; wafers, cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness; paper of every description, paste board, paper hangings, blank books, parchment, vellum; brushes, canes, walking sticks, whips; and clothing ready made.

And in all cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the net cost of the article, at the place whence imported (exclusive of packages, commissions and all charges) with the usual addition, established by law, of twenty per centum on all merchandise, imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of ten per centum on articles imported from all other places.

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WATKINS' DEATH

Watkins says, he once saw, with a twelve-inch telescope, a spot about the size of a pin's head, in the sun's atmosphere. He says, that of a piece of iron, when dashed on a fesspond, which breaks to pieces, and flies in every direction. Whether the present spot which appears in the sun's atmosphere is a part of, and adheres to the sun, or the transit of some planet over the sun, or the disk, or neither of these two, is a proper subject for the speculation of astronomers, and will without doubt, attract their particular attention.

From the Salem Register.

A spot has lately been seen in the Sun by the naked eye. These have been observed from remote time, but never defined till the Telescope of Galilei. Scheiner published a volume about them, and he saw 50 at once. After his death, from 1650 to 1670, rarely above one or two were seen together. They appeared rather in the atmosphere than in the body of the Sun, as their sudden changes indicate. A history of them would determine whether they have any influence upon our Globe, or whether they appear when any variations in the planetary elements have been observed. Scheiner published his work in 1630, in which he collected many facts respecting their appearance. It is said, when Scheiner told his Provincial, in Swabia, about what he had discovered, the Provincial said, away young man, I have read the great Aristotle three times, and I can declare to you, I never heard any thing about spots in the Sun. Poor Scheiner was still for a time, for perhaps he knew, whether the Provincial did or not, from Jude, that there were spots in the feasts of Charity among Christians. In epulis suis Maculis.

From the Providence American.

The attention of astronomers, & literati generally is called, to view a spot on the sun's disk. When first seen, on the 23d ult. it was supposed to be a transit of Mercury; but it being nearly stationary, it contradicts the received theory of that planet. It will probably be seen in fair weather, for several days to come.

From the Philadelphia True American.

While prosecuting a course of observations on the spot in the Sun, three others were observed this day at noon to have made their appearance in the Eastern limb of the Sun.

From the Newburyport Herald.

SPOT ON THE SUN.
As the present unusual appearance of the Sun excites considerable curiosity in some, and fearful apprehensions in others, you may oblige your readers, by inserting the following observations:

The spot which appears on the Sun is a small, dark, circular spot, about the size of a pin's head, and is situated in the Eastern limb of the Sun. It is surrounded by a white, luminous atmosphere, and is seen to move slowly across the face of the Sun.

From the Salem Register.

A melancholy and extraordinary case of suicide occurred last week in the town of Scipio, in this county. Mr. Ephraim Allen, the subject of the awful perpetration, was in the prime of life, in easy circumstances, and bore a good reputation. He effected his purpose by fastening to a beam in his barn, a halter which he had taken from a horse, and in the noose of which fixing his neck, and so rested his knees upon the floor that the partial weight of his body would strangle him. The rope was but 5 feet from the floor and he was 6 feet high. In this situation he had left his friends in the house, with a smile, calm and placid in his countenance, that betokened reason & tranquillity to be reigning in his breast. Mr. Allen was in an active service during the late war, suffering with many fortitude privation and peril. Scarce three weeks previous to the dreadful commission, he entered joyfully into the holy state of matrimony, and no circumstance is known to have occurred to mar his pleasure in the society of his partner; and all the evidence given in the case concurs in establishing the fact, that he was at the time, to appearance, and had been for several weeks, perfectly sane and unruffled in his temper. What strange infatuation then, what unseen power thus works in the breast of man, to force him untimely (because forbidden and unblest) to rush into the presence of his Maker?

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Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues keeping a **House of Private Entertainment**, at his old stand in Church-street, where every attention will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their support. Board by the day, week, month or year, at the lowest rates.

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Take Notice,

The subscriber having sustained great damages by persons travelling through his shop, opposite Beard's Point Warehouse, is compelled to forewarn all persons from meeting or assembling together, passing through, or in any manner whatsoever trespassing on his premises, as he is determined, after this notice, to prosecute all such offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

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By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 12th day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, all that part of a tract of land called "Huckleberry Forest," containing one hundred and fifty five Acres more or less, late the property of Joshua Johns for deceased. This land lies on the North side of Severn River, near Charles Water's Mill; A description of the land is deemed unnecessary as persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the Chancellor are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon within 12 months from the day of sale, on payment of which, and ratification of sale by the Chancellor, conveyances will be made to the purchaser or purchasers conformably to the decree.

Public Sale.

On Monday the 12th day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, will be offered for sale on the land of Mr. P. W. Thomas, at the residence of the late Daniel Dorsy, deceased, part of the personal property of said Dorsy, consisting of Hogs, Horses, Cattle, household furniture & Bacon. Terms of Sale—for all sums not exceeding ten dollars cash will be required for all sums above that, a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at half past ten o'clock.

Labourers Attend!

The subscriber wants immediately, eight or ten labourers, whom he will probably employ during the whole of the ensuing summer, and whom he will give from eighteen to twenty dollars per month.

NOTICE.

The Orphan Court of Anne-Arundel County, have come to a determination to sit every Tuesday and Saturday in each week, for the accommodation of persons having business to do in said court.

The Subscriber

Hereby gives notice, that he has this day sold out all his interest of, in, and to, the late concern of Ridgely and Weems, Ridgely Weems, & Co. and also Ridgely & Weems's last concern unto Mr. Absolom Ridgely.

For Sale.

Consisting of a Man, his Wife, and eight Children—the eldest child being a boy sixteen years of age. Inquire at the office of the Gazette.

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, FOURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particulars of the Death of Bishop Asbury.

The following is the substance of a letter from the Rev. John W. Bond, to the Rev. Bishop M-Kendree, giving a particular account of the death of the Rev. FRANCIS ASBURY, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Spotsylvania, Va. April 1, 1816. Reverend and Dear Sir, Probably, before this will reach you, you will have heard its solemn tidings from some other source; still I feel it my duty to send you a particular account of what was taken place. Yesterday, the Lord visited us with a most solemn and affecting Providence—He has taken our venerable Father from us!

—Bishop Asbury is dead! We reached the house of his old friend, John Potts, in Manchester, Maryland, the 16th day of March. On the Sabbath, he insisted on my attending to a congregation, to be convened at 4 o'clock, in brother Potts's house. Though it was with difficulty he could be heard, yet he spoke for more than an hour; and, when done, did not appear so much exhausted as I expected. On Monday, though the weather was unfavorable, we crossed over to Richmond, and put up with brother Raymond. On Thursday, we moved to brother A. Foster's. On Sunday, he persisted in a resolution to speak to a congregation, at three o'clock in the afternoon. I feared the consequence, and urged every thing I could, with prudence, to dissuade him from it; but he said, "I had given him a work to do, and he must deliver his testimony. At the time appointed, he carried into the Meeting-house, and set in the Pulpit, on a table, where he preached his last Sermon, from Rom. IX. chapter, and 28th verse. For he will finish the work, and cut it short in righteous indignation; because a short work will the Lord make upon the Earth." He spoke near an hour, and when done, he almost spent. We, however, sat out on Tuesday, and travelled seventy-two miles. Brother Foster accompanied us to our old friend, Thomas Greshaws—being much fatigued, and very unwell, he tarried here on Wednesday, and requested that an appointment should be made, and word sent out, that he would be preaching, at four o'clock in the afternoon, saying—

—He wished those that were with him, to do something, if he could. A small congregation collected, to whom I preached; but our venerable Father was too unwell to attend on the congregation.

On Thursday, we again set out, and travelled twenty miles, and put up with our good friend and brother, Edward Rouzee—here he was exceedingly feeble, though cheerful. We set out again on Friday; brother Rouzee came several miles with us, and then took leave as one who was giving up his father to die. We proceeded to brother Hancock's and brother Arnold's, travelling in all three days, about twelve miles; but I never saw him so much exhausted travelling, before. He said to me, on Saturday morning, "If this should be as good a day as yesterday, we can hardly help travelling." It, however, rained, and I was not sorry to see it, wishing it to rest. It being proposed that we should have meeting on Sabbath, I wrote a note to a family about 5 miles off, who, it was thought, would be much gratified to hear it. The Bishop hearing it remarked, "You need not be in a hurry; it was so unusual a thing, for me to say respecting meeting, especially on the Lord's day, that I should be apprehended that he would be too weak to bear the noise of a meeting in the house. He spent a very restless night, and in the morning appeared more than usually unwell. I proposed sending for a physician; the family say-

ing, that there was a Dr. Lewis, a practitioner of eminence about ten or twelve miles off. He objected, saying, "I shall not be able to tell him what is the matter with me, & the man will not know what to do." On my urging it again, he said, "He could only pronounce me dead." I said, "Probably he could give you something that would relieve you." He replied, "My breath will be gone before he can get here." I said, "I hope you have no apprehension of any thing so serious taking place, have you?" He answered, "Yes." After a while, I asked him, "Whether, if any thing serious should take place, he had any word to leave with me?" He said, he had spoken and written so fully, that it was unnecessary I told him, "that I had heard him speak so frequently on the affairs of the church, that I believed I understood his sentiments fully." He replied, "Yes."

After a while, asking the hour of the day, and being told it was near eleven, he asked if it was not "time for meeting;" being told there were none present but the family, he replied, "Call them together, I want to have meeting." They being collected, I read what was our Lesson for the day, the 21st chapter of the Book of Revelation: it being remarkable, that the last chapter in the Revelation, which in course would have been read in the evening, should be the Lesson, which should close the day on which he closed his labours. During the whole of the meeting, his soul seemed much engaged; & as it was truly, an affecting time, he appeared much elevated, and raised his hands frequently in token of triumph. When meeting was over, he called on me to "read the mite subscription." But being told there were none present but the family, he said no more. His calling for this to be read, shews, that even the pangs of death were not able to wrest from him the interests of the missions which lay with so much weight on his mind. After this, his voice failed; but still he gave evidence, that he possessed his reason to the last. A little before he died, finding, that I was affected at his not being able to take a little barley-water, which I offered to him in a tea-spoon, he lifted up his hand towards Heaven, in token that he should soon be there. I then asked him, if he found that Jesus was present? When he raised both his hands towards Heaven, with an expression which I shall never forget. He then, without a groan, or complaint, fell asleep in the arms of his Saviour, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday, the 31st March, 1816.

Rev. Bishop M-Kendree.

DEMOCRATIC TOASTS.

The following are selection of toasts drunk by the Tammany Society, of Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, published in the Aurora of the 18th inst.

The Day—Like our Tutelar Saint, let us perish in the flames of our Wigrams, rather than celebrate it as the minions of corruption, or the vassals of political hypocrites. 3 cheers.

The People—An end to their idolatry, and no more worship of political images, the work of their own hands. 3 cheers.

The Declaration of Independence—Let its principles be lisped by our children, taught in our schools, and recited in manhood, that those principles, and not names, may become the test of men and measures. 3 cheers.

The next Congress—Let the people take care that they are worth more than Double Pay. 2 cheers.

The next President of the United States—The choice of the people and not of a faction—the will of freemen, and not of a cabal—the election by free states and not by the dictum of any one. 3 cheers.

The fourth day of next March—The glad moment that shall drest the American Walpole of the means of corruption, and consign him to the justice of an injured and an insulted people. 9 cheers.

Pennsylvania—She has been harassed to the car of corruption, may she no longer submit to be driven like an ox, or an ass. 7 cheers.

The next Governor of Pennsylvania—May he have simplicity with

sincerity, plainness without meanness, practice in accordance with profession; the public and not his own welfare his rule of conduct, and honest and enlightened men be his counsellors and associates—2 cheers.

Agriculture and manufactures, the food and raiment of American independence. 9 cheers.

The American Army and Navy—Unlike the Bladensburg champions, they covered the American brow with laurels—heroes sowed for profligates to reap. 3 cheers.

The next war—May it be a war for national rights and not for office, and no Ghent negotiation to create presidents or treat for free trade and sailor's rights. 3 cheers.

Democracy as it was in '99 and 1800, not as it now is, the Shibboleth of political prostitutes. 1 cheer.

The Treasury—In morals and arithmetic, pettifogging financiers are like pettifogging lawyers, both strive to make the most of a job, if they make the least of a cause. 1 cheer.

Economy—once in but now out of fashion, such is the difference between being in and out of office. 1 cheer.

Principles—They are immutable, let us reverence them; men are changeable, let us distrust them. 3 cheers.

Man as he ought to be—His own lawgiver and the keeper of his own conscience, ruled by no sovereign but virtue, and no dictator but his God. 3 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. Duane—The soldiers of the first and last wars of America, who having the first established the liberty, and the other the renown of the nation, were rewarded by the robbery or the refusal of a few acres of land, while Congress paid itself by funding and banking speculations and double pay.

Principles and not men, the first & best maxims of a Republic.

Republic—May pride and ambition ever rest in the heart of a republican.

The memory of General George Washington.

From the N. Y. Courier.

"Quam Deus vult perdere prius dementat." If the proposition contained in the above motto be true, the Lord help us! for no nation ever exhibited more unequivocal symptoms of political madness than the people of these United States. The result of the late election is an alarming proof that the malady is increasing.

Every mode of blistering and depletion has been used during and since the war without relief. The leeches of taxation are thick upon them, and though they may suck them to death, they have so much confidence in the quacks that manage them, that they will rather die under the operation than call in another and a better physician.

I do not censure the people for being the dupes of demagogues, but seriously deplore their infatuation. They are desirous to do right because it is their interest, and when they do wrong I forgive them, for they know not what they do."

They are so completely seduced by artifice, deceived by falsehood, and bewildered in the labyrinths of sophistry, by the cunning of ambitious demagogues, that they are really like a lost traveller, who cannot tell north from south, nor like Sancho which is his right foot. They remind me of Mrs. Lumpkins, whom her unlucky son Tony so bewildered, as to make her believe that the foot of her own garden by the horse-pond, was Crack-skull common. I have heard that a set of experimental philosophers, made a boy believe that a pig he was carrying to market was a goose, but I never believed the story until the democrats convinced me that the human mind can believe any absurdity. But I say again, I do not censure the people for being deceived and blinded by their demagogues; neither do I blame poor Sancho Panza for following his crazy master Don Quixote from pillar to post, and believing all his preposterous notions, and approving all his extravagant actions. Now I think of it, the deluded democrats resemble the simple Sancho mavelously. Tho' every adventure be a misadventure,

instead of attributing their misfortunes to the lunatic knights of democracy, they attribute them all to federal enchanters. Their masters may mistake windmills for giants; flocks of sheep for armies; a barber's bason for Mambino's helmet; Madison for a wise statesman, & Tompkins for an honest one, or commit any other absurdity of the like kind, without impairing in the least the confidence of their followers. The doctrine of executive infallibility seems to be completely established. The people exhibit practical proofs of it perpetually, though they rebrobrate it verbally. The echo is not more true to the sound, nor the shadow to the substance than the democrats to their rulers. They follow their Quixotic leaders, as obsequiously as Sancho the crazy Don, and are still in high hopes of finding castles to inhabit, and islands to govern. In pursuit of these baseless fabrics, they fall like Sancho into ditches, get rib-roasted and blanket tossed, but still they will follow and obey their masters.

From a Baltimore paper.

IRISH POTATOES.

By the ship Globe, which arrived at Baltimore on the 5th inst. from Newry, (Ireland) was freighted with POTATOES, which cost in Ireland eight pence per bushel, and are retailing in Baltimore at two dollars.

Two cargoes have been recently sold in Philadelphia, with an avidity the most astonishing—inducing a belief that the importations of provisions from a foreign country must continue to be highly beneficial to the concerned—they were sold at our common market price, one dollar and a half per bushel, which considering the difference between the Irish and American measure, must have realized the importers a very handsome ready profit.

MORILLO'S ARMY.

Kingston, (Jam.) April 2. The vessels arrived from the Main, the following particulars of the operations of the expedition, under the command of Morillo, have transpired, in spite of the mystery in which the government conceals all its operations.

The city of Carthage having been occupied, he began to fit out the expedition destined for the interior of Grenada; but to war & hunger, disease followed; the Carthaginian troops under his command were attacked by the small pox, and the Europeans with dysentery, of which many died, although they were moved to Turbaco, which retarded much the progress of the expedition. In the mean while accounts were received, that obliged him to hasten his advance. In the month of January, Brigadier Piaras attacked Col. Santander, a Republican Chief, in Oceane, but was repulsed with the loss of almost all his troops, and was obliged to retreat to the province of Santa-Martha.

The second in command of the Royalists, Capmani, recruited his troops in Mompox, and returned to attack Oceane, but with no better success. This obliged Morillo to abandon that route, and to order that they should advance to the south.

The right wing of the flying army of Morillo, during the siege of Carthage, obtained occupation of the North of Nechi, which opens the entrance to the rich province of Antioquia; but on approaching the city of Zaragoza, the inhabitants set fire to their habitations, and retired to Los Remedios; the Royalists advanced, and, in the ambushes and difficult passages, were completely routed; almost all remaining upon the field, with the exception of the few that escaped to relate the disaster. The republicans took more than 600 muskets, with all their baggage, mountain artillery, and military stores. This news alarmed Morillo, and caused him to raise a new force, composed of the peasantry of the State of Carthage, amounting to fifteen hundred, who were forced to enlist against their inclination.

The Southern road proving also bad, he changed his route to enter by way of Zimity, which is the middle road. The Royalists met with no resistance, for the Patriots, the inhabitants of Zimity, fled to the mountains. Fifteen men were left by the Royalists there, as a guard,

& they proceeded up the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, to march by St. Bartolome, to Los Remedios, to avenge their grievance, but she experienced say, that the difficulties are much greater in this route than any other. As soon as the inhabitants of Zimity knew of the small guard left without support, they rushed from the mountains surprised, and put them to the sword. In the interim, Brigadier Morales, with the forces newly raised in Carthage, hearing the fate of the guard of Zimity, entered that place and butchered 1500 people, old men, women and children, all that were to be found; on their part, the inhabitants of Los Remedios, retaliated upon the Royalist prisoners in the same manner.

By the same channel, it is made known that to the intimation, that Morillo made to the Government General of New Granada, they replied in energetic terms, that "if he was able to enter the city of Carthage, he will not enter the interior of the Kingdom, for they are resolved to defend themselves, by all their advantageous positions of mountains, rivers, and inaccessible places."

From Miles's Weekly Register.

It is with great pleasure we give place to the following article. Method of destroying Wild Garlic or Wild Onion.

Mr. Niles,

The tumult of war having subsided, and the incidents which it furnished no longer filling the page of your useful Register, perhaps you may find room for some of those sober subjects, which belong to the "dull pursuits of civil life." The first are certainly more brilliant, but the latter may be found more useful to the generality of mankind.

Agriculture, though it has not wanted panegyrista both in prose & poetry, has not obtained that aid from philosophy, to which its importance entitles it, and which I am persuaded it is well calculated to repay. Theories indeed are not wanting, but they too frequently originate in the closet, and abound with plans of improvement which are either impracticable in their nature, erroneous in principle, or unadapted to the condition of those to whom they are recommended. In agriculture as well as all other sciences, nothing can be relied on, but the cautious, patient, & persevering efforts of well devised experiments, and if your Register should become the focus in which the scattering rays elicited by such experiments are concentrated, it may become not less useful to the farmer than it is to the politician, and while it instructs us how to preserve or amend our political institutions, it may also teach us the humble, yet not less valuable, art of improving our con-

fields. The present method of cultivating the earth no doubt would admit of many amendments, but be this as it may, it is certain that our present knowledge would be abundantly more productive in its application, if we were acquainted with the means of eradicating the numerous weeds which infest our ground and prey, without any commensurate return and often with deleterious influence, upon the labour of the husbandman. In the foremost ranks of these noxious vegetables, stands the wild onion or garlic; so well known under these appellations as to render a botanical description unnecessary. This weed has, it is said, infested our fields every year since the first settlement of a colony of Swedes in the State of Delaware, who brought the seed there and sowed it to produce early pasture. It is generally supposed to be indubitable & has widely spread itself over Maryland and the adjoining States. My first effort, to destroy this weed afforded much matter of amusement to my good natured neighbours, one of whom roundly swore, that "if it were all burnt, it would be reproduced by the ashes." Nevertheless, having observed with attention, for some time, the economy and habitudes of the plant, I felt upon the most certain means of entirely extirpating it; & what is of primary consequence to all improvements in agriculture, the process is easy of execution and unattended with any unrequited expense, even in the first instance.

Cheap Goods.

S. J. WATKINS, Opposite Caton's Bank, has received, and has for sale, a large quantity of the following goods, viz. Black Superfine Cloths, Flannel, mixed do. Timmer, and a great variety of other goods, all at a very low price. Those who wish to purchase, may call on him at his shop, No. 10, South Street, Annapolis.

Thompson's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the following property, viz. A certain lot of land, situate in the County of Prince Georges, and containing about 100 acres, more or less, as the same may appear by the survey of the said lot, which is now in the hands of the said Thompson, and is to be sold, by public auction, on the 31st day of May, 1816, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the said Thompson, in the County of Prince Georges, to the highest bidder, for cash. The said lot is bounded on the north by the land of the said Thompson, on the east by the land of the said Thompson, on the south by the land of the said Thompson, and on the west by the land of the said Thompson. The said lot is now in the hands of the said Thompson, and is to be sold, by public auction, on the 31st day of May, 1816, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the said Thompson, in the County of Prince Georges, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Public Sale.

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The process consists, simply, in three successive fall ploughings, winter fallows, and spring crops, as follows:

The first fall ploughing to be succeeded by a crop of Indian corn: after the corn is gathered the ground to be ploughed & sown with oats the succeeding spring. The common weeds and stubbles which are left after the oats are gathered to be carefully ploughed down in the fall, and the ground again sown on the succeeding spring with oats and clover seed; or the clover seed may be reserved and the ground may be appropriated after the second oats crop to a wheat or rye crop.

As the gartick is killed in the process, not by the nature of the crops, but simply by the winter frosts, any other mode of culture which would afford the same exposure, would produce the same result; but I have preferred the above method, because the two first crops are in conformity with the usual practice, except that the ploughings are usually done in the spring, although it is generally admitted that without regard to any other consideration, the crops would be better from fall ploughing. It would probably be objected that two crops of oats in succession would too much exhaust the land—but experience is not in conformity with this opinion; on the contrary, if the ordinary weeds which abundantly succeed the oats crop be carefully ploughed under by the usual help of a heavy chain, properly fixed to the plough-beam and a single-tree, they will be found greatly to meliorate the soil, and clover seed will take and grow after it surprisingly.

Although I have recommended a second crop of oats, I am not sure that the plan above proposed is efficient, but perhaps it might be sufficient to plough down the first oat stubble and sow with wheat, and this would differ from the usual mode of cropping only in time of ploughing for the two first crops.

I am, very truly, yours,
THOMAS E. BOND.

Bethesda, Harford county, March 7.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 30.

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 BOSTON COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Dr. William Marshall,
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 Jadney.

Federal Republican Meeting.

At a meeting of the Federal Republicans of Prince-George's county, held at Upper-Mulborough, on the 20th of May, 1816, Dr. William Beanes was called to the chair, and William Hebb appointed secretary.

On motion, ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed, to take into consideration the objects of the present meeting, and report thereupon; and the said committee having retired, after sometime returned, and made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, ordered, That the said report, and these proceedings, be subscribed by the chairman and secretary, and be published in the Maryland Gazette.

REPORT.

The freedom of opinion, of speech, and of suffrage, is our invaluable heritage, achieved for us by the wisdom, the blood and the treasure, of the sages and heroes of the revolution; secured to us by a constitution founded upon the principle of civil liberty, and which of

right should be administered by popular representation for the common defence and the general welfare. Unalterably attached to this constitution, and to the principles upon which it is founded, we have preserved a high respect for its distinguished authors and advocates, and have uniformly adopted and promoted that policy which we believed best calculated to maintain it pure and inviolate. This policy has been called Federal, because it was the policy of those who framed and adopted the constitution, and of those by whom it was administered for twelve years. The objects of this policy were the consolidation of the union, then threatened with dissolution; the revival of public credit, almost entirely extinct; provision for national defence; the discovery and economical management of the national resources; the restoration of commerce; the encouragement of agriculture; the maintenance of peace, and the retrieval of national character. The patriotism, the persevering labour, the virtue and intelligence of Washington, and his associates, produced these ingredients of prosperity in the short period during which this policy prevailed. Unfortunately this policy had its enemies, as well as its friends; enemies who had been very consistently opposed to the constitution itself. But having failed in that opposition, they very slyly attacked those who were delegated to administer the government; they censured and decried all public measures, assailed the characters of public men, addressed the people with the sweetest adulation, made the most lavish promises, professed the most captivating theories, fostered an unwarrantable predilection for one foreign nation, and irreconcilable antipathy to another; and in short, practiced successfully all the known arts of popular seduction. The majority had been well thought that they could do better, and in an evil hour changed their rulers. As canting professions is the genuine characteristic of ambitious demagogues—the new malcontent and now dominant party took the title of republican. This appellation was an irresistible allurements to many, very many sincere and ardent friends of their country—And there can be little doubt that the name alone has had a prevailing influence over a majority of those who now constitute this party. It is our candid and impartial opinion, that a concise examination of the measures of our present rulers will discover that they are glaringly incompatible with true republicanism. A review of the federal measures, which they principally reprobated and condemned, and their own measures so loudly applauded, & supported, will exhibit a boldness of inconsistency, & hypocrisy, which the people cannot fail to detect and punish. For this purpose a short and hasty retrospection will be indulged.

It is well known that the United States confederated and made a common cause in defence of their rights against British aggression; a heavy debt was incurred by the contest; Congress, under the new constitution, assumed & funded this debt, which was the price of independence. The present dominant party opposed the funding system, and declaimed against the evils of a national debt. Since they have been in power, they have preserved and magnified the system, and added from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars to the debt.

They opposed a national bank of only ten millions of dollars, as an unconstitutional and dangerous engine of state. The same men have lately created one of thirty-five millions of dollars.

They opposed (in time of war with the Indians, when the troops of the Union had been twice defeated under Harmar and St. Clair) the increase of the army to less than five thousand men. They have themselves, in profound peace throughout the world, established a standing army of ten thousand men, with a staff and hospital department supposed to be adequate to the wants of an army of twenty-five thousand men.

They violently opposed a necessary loan, negotiated by the federal administration at the rate of eight per cent. They have themselves negotiated loans to the amount of forty or fifty millions of dollars, at the enormous discount of from sixteen to twenty per cent.

They opposed the equipment of a few ships of war to protect the commerce and freedom of our merchants and sailors, against the pi-

racies of Algiers—they persevered for ten or twelve years, in opposition to the increase of the navy, which was branded with the epithet of "the beast with the great belly." Having acquired unmerited popularity by the signal successes of our ships of war, they have dissembled their hostility, and seem desirous of rendering the navy odious to the people, by the extravagance of appropriations for its increase. They opposed all taxes direct and indirect, the whiskey tax, carriage tax, and all internal taxes.—The whiskey tax was resisted by insurrection in one state, and the carriage tax opposed as unconstitutional in another.—They have themselves most enormously increased the taxes of all kinds.—They can boast an increased whiskey tax, a carriage tax, a direct tax, and indeed a system of taxation which has embraced almost every article of necessity, as well as luxurious consumption.

They clamoured against the profusion of the federal administration, and the increase of executive patronage. It is a fact, that the greatest expenditure of the federalists in any one year, according to Secretary Dallas's report, did not exceed seven millions and one half of dollars—whereas the greatest expenditure of the present administration in one year, has exceeded thirty millions of dollars.

They complained of favouritism in the distribution of offices, and the exclusive preference given to federalists. It is notorious that they expelled from office even old revolutionary worthies, because they were federalists, and have fixed unalterably, as a qualification for office, an adoption of their political creed, and principles. It is believed that the patronage of the executive at this time, is at least multiplied four fold of what it was sixteen years ago.

They complained of the waste of public money in the support of foreign intercourse.—It is a fact that there is scarcely a court in Europe, to which they have not appointed a minister, and they have of course commercial agents in all parts of the world.

They clamoured against the supposed encroachments and usurpations of the national administration upon the sovereign rights of the states, and even objected to the president's commissioning the officers of volunteer corps.—It is certain that they themselves have insisted upon subjecting all the militia of the union to a conscription, authorised by an act of congress, and placing them under the command of officers of the United States.

They complained of the abuse of secret service money; and here there is neither room nor time to enumerate their own avowed and scandalous misapplications of money in this way; let it suffice to say, that they suborned a foreign informer to traduce their own countrymen, and paid him fifty thousand dollars for an infamous libel.

They filled the land with furious denunciations against the commercial treaty negotiated with G. Britain by Mr. Jay.—In the same spirit, they rejected the treaty negotiated by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, which was the primary cause of the late war. They have recently made a commercial treaty with the same nation, acknowledged to be less advantageous than either of the foregoing.

To this hasty and imperfect sketch of the violent inconsistencies of men styling themselves republican, it is proper to subjoin some of the most remarkable features of the injurious policy by which they have harassed, and almost ruined their country, within eight years past.

It ought not to be forgotten, that in opposition to reason and experience, in open disregard of the constitutional rights of the citizen, they destroyed the commerce, and discouraged the agriculture of the country, by embargoes, and restrictive measures of unprecedented duration; that afterwards they childishly abandoned these measures, and to avoid the disgrace attendant upon such folly, hurried their country into an expensive, and sanguinary war, without adequate preparation. It is unnecessary to add, that they have come out of the war, without the attainment of any object, or the vindication of any right for which the war was avowedly waged. On the contrary, by the treaty of peace, we have lost a valuable part of the right of fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, and our territorial boundaries to the north and east are unsettled.

But we regard with the liveliest apprehension, as the worst consequence of the war, the avowed, and recommendation of a policy, at the last session of congress, which has for its object, to render the people of this country a military people; to infuse into the republic a spirit of foreign conquest—to pave the way for the establishment of large and expensive standing armies—to foster an inordinate national pride, to be indulged in vast schemes of magnificent and profuse expenditure—in short, to increase a burthen of taxation and of executive patronage, until some ambitious and turbulent leader shall avail himself of the popular discontents, the cupidity of a licentious soldiery, to erect a throne upon the prostrate liberties of his country.

And here we ought not to pass over in silence other measures of the last session of congress, strongly indicative of the extravagant projects of our rulers, and their unlimited confidence in the duration of their unmerited popularity. We allude to the immoderate encouragement given to the manufactures of some sections of the union, by taxing the agriculture of others. It is computed, that the new tariff takes at least nine millions annually from the pockets of the people, as bounty upon domestic cotton manufactures only. It also imposes \$3 upon every hundred weight of brown sugar, as a bounty to the rich planters of Louisiana. Thus an article of the first necessity to the poor, is taxed to increase the profits of a species of cultivation, which already yields enormous gains to the planter. Whilst so unreasonably liberal to the cotton manufacturer, & sugar planter, our high minded legislators did not forget to make a most ample provision for themselves. They very boldly changed their wages of six dollars a day into a fixed salary of fifteen hundred dollars a session. Upon the most moderate calculation, this increase of compensation will be equal to eighteen dollars a day, should there be no extra sessions, of which there is little probability in time of peace. Now be it remembered, that this intrepid step was taken at the close of a most expensive and distressing war, which has enormously increased the public debt, and imposed a never ending burthen of taxation on their infatuated constituents.

Is there a man so hood-winked by party fanaticism, so madly prejudiced, as not to discover that the measures of our present rulers far exceed, and transcend in spirit, and in kind, those ascribed to the federalists, and censured as objectionable.—It is not too much to say, that in the infancy of the republic, the measures of the federalists were dictated by wisdom, and were often the fruits of necessity; they bear no proportion to the overbearing and extravagant projects of pretended republicans, whose ambition and prodigality have long rioted in the confidence of an abused people.

There has been a harmony of principle, and counsel, as well as a unity of conduct, in the democratic party throughout the United States.—In our state it had an absolute ascendancy for nine years. Like the managers of the general government, the rulers in Maryland distinguished themselves by a system of unqualified proscription and persecution of all who differed with them in political sentiment. They monopolized all the state offices, destroyed the independence of the judiciary, and dismembered counties to form election districts, which would suppress the voice of the people opposed to their misuse. They discouraged the diffusion of useful knowledge, and internal improvement, and withdrew the appropriations destined to these important purposes by their predecessors—and notwithstanding, it will appear by reference to the records of their proceedings, they egregiously mismanaged or neglected the finances of the state. The principal objects of their bounty were needy but active partisans, whilst the just claims of meritorious revolutionary worthies were disregarded. Unmindful of the independence of the state, they were ever ready to prostrate it at the feet of the general government.

They regarded with tame complacency the most disgraceful insult ever offered to the majesty of the laws, by the flagitious attempt of a sanguinary mob to stifle the liberty of the press in the blood of a little band of patriots who adventured to defend it.

The intolerance, and misrule, of these highly professing republicans, were at length pushed so far, that

the people at last broke from the number of delusions, or illusions, and dismissing them from their minds, trusted the administration of state government to other hands. For several years past the fruits of peace, of order and economy, old disciples of Washington, have been the choice of the majority of the people.

By the temperate and prudent management of the executive of state during the war, the evils which we were exposed by the pineness and neglect of the general government, were greatly diminished. The savage depredations of enemy, from which we were left unprotected by that government whom was the constitutional obligation to defend us, were in instances repressed and punished by the cautious but resolute par-

ration made by the courage and foresight of the governor and council. Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures induced by the measures of defence, the revenue of the state have been so prudently managed, that a resort to taxation has been unnecessary. And it will be remembered, that during this period, the senate was unfortunately composed of men who were eternally exerting themselves to the and embarrass the measures of state administration. There was no concord, no harmony in legislation between the senate and the popular branch, the house of delegates, immediate representatives of the people. Of course, the measures which the wisdom of the executive and of the house of delegates would have adopted to defend state from the perils of war, to secure its safety and prosper could not be sanctioned by the malities of law. It is a well known fact, that few, very few acts of public nature could be passed in both houses, and none without a qualifying and unacceptable amendments.

The time is however approaching when the people will have it in their power to complete the reform they have begun. The election of members of the senate on the first Monday of September next, will be of interest and importance to citizens of Maryland. We cordently anticipate the signal triumph of correct principles—the triumph of genuine, not counter-republicanism—the triumph of uniform, unshaken, and unchangeable advocates of the policy of Washington. It is however, true, great, and untiring will be the efforts of our adversaries.—Already indeed the alarm bell of democracy is ringing through the state; already the thousand tongues of deflation are heard in all quarters—and new presses, approved vehicles of falsehood, and misrepresentation are busily occupied in promoting the views of an intolerant, persecuting, and now dominant party the United States. To the state governments alone can the minor now look for the security of rights which the tyranny of their successful adversaries has already menaced with violation.

Before we close these preliminary remarks, it may be advisable to cite some calumnies now industriously circulated, so prejudicial to popular mind; amongst others, a state accusation is revived, that federalists in the year 1813, acquired the ascendancy in the state, in violation of the voice of the people constitutionally expressed. This charge is not only satisfactorily refuted in a report of a committee of the house of delegates in the same year, but it has been also repeatedly repelled in the debate upon the report, and since in newspaper discussions. It is only necessary to add an explanation, that as the votes at all our elections are given in ballots, there is no security against abuses, except the supervision of the judges of elections, and to the qualification the obligation of oath is legally indispensable. It is so obvious, that in the violent collision of party, it may not be unreasonable to anticipate, that some of the judges of election, influenced by anxious and passionate desire, would refuse to unite in making return.

The want of legal qualifications of the managers of the election of one district, and a return of the fact by a majority of the presiding judges throughout the county, were the grounds of the decision of the house of delegates in the case of the Allegany election, and it may confidently asserted, that the decision has been approved by a large majority of the people of that county.

The farce not long since acted in Annapolis, under the auspices of the chancellor, is only another impudent inconsistency of the democratic opponents, of the policy of the government, greater than any of the other, by importing persons who were not qualified as voters, to form a majority—their names of improving the roads, introduced a troop of foreigners, who were not naturalized citizens, and to the people of the state, and thereby this party, who have recently availed themselves of the city, & have lately been department for a department, to be marched to the overthrow the peaceable state accusation is revived, that federalists in the year 1813, acquired the ascendancy in the state, in violation of the voice of the people constitutionally expressed. This charge is not only satisfactorily refuted in a report of a committee of the house of delegates in the same year, but it has been also repeatedly repelled in the debate upon the report, and since in newspaper discussions. It is only necessary to add an explanation, that as the votes at all our elections are given in ballots, there is no security against abuses, except the supervision of the judges of elections, and to the qualification the obligation of oath is legally indispensable. It is so obvious, that in the violent collision of party, it may not be unreasonable to anticipate, that some of the judges of election, influenced by anxious and passionate desire, would refuse to unite in making return.

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POETS CORNER.
From the Portico.
SONNET
TO AN OAK BLOWN DOWN BY THE WIND
Thou who mov'dst, hast heard the whirlwind
chide,
Full many a winter round thy craggy bed,
And like an earth-born giant, hast outspread
Thy hundred arms, and heaven's own bolts de-
fied,
Now liest along thy mountain side,
Upright; yet deem not that I come to shed
The idle drops of pity o'er thy head,
Or baseless insult thy blasted pride:
No—still 'tis thine, tho' fall'n, imperial oak!
To teach this lesson to the wise and brave,
That 'tis much better, overthrown and broke,
In freedom's cause, to sink into the grave,
Than in submission to a tyrant's yoke,
Like the vile reed, to bow and be a slave.

Origin of the Island of Nantucket.
An Indian Tradition.
On the west end of Martha's Vine-
yard are high cliffs of variegated colour-
ed earth, known by the name of *Goy's*
head. On the top of the hill is a large
cavity, which has the appearance of the
crater of an extinguished volcano, and
there are evident marks of former sub-
terranean fires. The Indians who lived
about this spot have a tradition, that a
certain deity resided there before the
Europeans came into America; that his
name was *Manshop*; that he used to
step out on a ledge of rocks which ran
into the sea, and take up a whale, which
he broiled for his own eating, on the
coals of the aforesaid volcano, and of-
ten invited the Indians to dine with
him, or gave them the relics of his
meal. That once, to show their grate-
itude to Manshop for his very great
kindness to them, they made an offering
to him of all the tobacco which grew
upon the Island in one season. This was
scarcely sufficient to fill his great
pipe, but he received the present very
graciously, smoked his pipe, and turned
out the ashes of it into the sea, which
formed the island of Nantucket. Upon
the coming of the Europeans into A-
merica, Manshop retired in disgust,
and has never since been seen.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in
this city, dated Paris, March 24.
"I was yesterday at the Camp de
Mars, and saw Mademoiselle Garnier
ascend into the air by a balloon. It
was a most extraordinary and painfully
interesting sight. She was seated in a
kind of wicker basket and suspended
20 feet, perhaps, by cords from the bal-
loon, with the parachute floating loose
between her and the balloon. At about
20 minutes after 4 the balloon was set
at liberty; the wind was very strong
from N. yet the balloon was so well
charged that it ascended at an angle of
about 60 degrees, and at the rate of
about a mile in 3 minutes. In two
minutes from the time she started, she
disengaged herself from the balloon at
the height. I should judge, of 2500 feet
from the ground, and descended like
lightning a short distance, when the
parachute opened and she was gently
let down to her mother earth, after an
absence of about 3 minutes. She lighted
near a mile from the Camp de Mars,
and within 2 or 3 rods of the bank of
the river Seine. Thousands of people
immediately surrounded her, and es-
corted her, on horseback, safe and
sound back to her father and half dis-
tracted mother and sister. There were
about 8000 people within the Camp de
Mars, who paid 1 franc admission; a
few paid 5 and even 10 francs to go
within the enclosures. This money
went, it is said, to the distressed in-
habitants of Soissons. On the outside of
the Camp de Mars, and near it, I suppose
there were not fewer than 25,000 more.
The lady is a demoiselle about 25 years
old, not handsome, and just before she
started looked very pallid and I thought
frightened, though I dare say much less
so than the thousands who were looking
at her, but the moment she began to
ascend her composure returned, and
she waved two white flags which she
held in her hands with much grace.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
ANIMAL SAGACITY
The following instance of animal sa-
gacity occurred at Reaonsthorpe last
week. A fine boy of about 10 years of
age, the son of Mr. Ivers of that place,
having for some time past been indulged
in milking a favourite cow, was doing so
on Wednesday last, in a field adjoining
the farm yard, when a mischievous bull,
which was in the same field, ran at the
child and tossed him; the cow seeing its
innocent attendant thus treated, became
enraged, and running furiously, at the
bull, gored him so dreadfully in the side
as to render him wholly incapable of re-
newing his attack upon the child, which
he was about to do. Mr. Huddestone,
a neighbouring farmer, was passing
through the field at the time, and took
the child up in a state of insensibility;
we are happy to say, however, he re-
ceived no very serious injury, and is in
a fair way of recovery.

A CARD.
Having commenced the practice of the law,
I take leave to tender my professional services
to the public—Letters (postage paid) directed
to St. Leonard's, Calvert county, Maryland,
will be only attended to.
John J. Brooke,
May 23, 1816

NEW GOODS.
Warfield & Ridgely,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
Respectfully returns his thanks to a
generous public for the flattering en-
couragement he has received for nine
years past, and begs leave to inform
them that he still continues the above
business at his old stand in church
street, a few doors above the office of
the Maryland Gazette. He has on
hand an excellent assortment of Mo-
rocco for Ladies' shoes, and a good
stock of leather for boots and shoes for
Gentlemen, all which will be made up
on accommodating terms for cash, and
a liberal credit to punctual customers.
N. B. He constantly keeps for sale,
Leather and Shoe Makers Utensils.
March 14. 11 3m.

NOTICE.
City Bank of Baltimore, April 18,
1816.
The stockholders in this institution are here-
by informed that an election for sixteen direc-
tors, will be held at the Banking House in
Gay street, on the first Monday in June next,
to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at
3 o'clock, P. M.
All stockholders, except females residing in
the city of Baltimore, or within five miles
thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors,
by ballot, in person, but every stockholder
living more than five miles from said city,
and every female stockholder may vote in person,
or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed
with his or her name, and said ballot shall be
sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the
Bank, and being transmitted before the time
of Election, shall be received and counted in
the election. By order,
J. Merrett, Cashier.

NEW GOODS.
Evans & Iglehart,
Have just received a variety of the latest
and most fashionable British, French
and India goods, selected with
care and attention, and on the
most reasonable terms;
among which are,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
British and India Nankeens,
Striped Florintines and Jeans,
Marselles and other vesting,
Bombazettes,
Canton and Italian Grapes,
Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Fancy, Figured and Striped do.
Leno ditto,
India Mul Mul and Book ditto,
Cotton and Silk Hose
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Silk and Merino Bordered
Shawls,
Laventines,
Florence, Senchaws and plaid Silks assorted,
Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans,
7-8 & 4 Irish Linens,
5-4 Shirting and Sheeting Cambrics,
5-4 Chintz and Calicoes, Dimities, &c.
Also a choice selection of INDIA AND LI-
VERPOOL CHINA & QUEENS WARE,
and as usual a general supply of

Hardware & Groceries.
The above goods will be disposed of on mo-
derate terms for cash, or to punctual customers.
Those disposed to purchase will find it to their
advantage to give them a call.
May 23. 2 1/2

Old Pallafox,
Got by General Washington's imported and
celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta, will cover
Mares the present season, at ten dollars each
and one dollar to the groom, at Mr. Carroll's
Farm near the city of Annapolis.
May 23, 1816. 2 1/2

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the honorable the
Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday 13th
day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair
day, on the premises, part of two tracts of land
called Great Piney Neck, and Hopkiss's For-
bearance, containing three hundred and thirty
one acres, more or less, late the property of
Philip Hammond Watts, deceased. This land
lies on the south side of Maggoty river, two or
three miles from Mr. Brown's mill. This
land is productive in corn, wheat, and water-
melons, also excellent fishing and fowling
grounds; its unnecessary further descrip-
tion, as those inclined to purchase it is sup-
posed will view the property previous to the sale.
The terms of sale, as prescribed by the Chan-
cellor are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall
give bond, with security to be approved by the
trustee, for the payment of the purchase money,
with interest thereon, from the day of sale,
within twelve months from the day of sale, on
payment of which, and ratification of the sale
by the Chancellor, a good conveyance will be
made to the purchaser or purchasers conform-
ably to the decree.
May 23, 1816. 3
George Watts, Trustee.

Gilbert Murdoch,
Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic, that he still continues keeping
A House of Private Entertainment,
at his old stand in Church street, where every
exertion will be made to give satisfaction to
those who may favour him with their support.
Board by the day, week, month or year, at the
lowest rates.
May 16. 3

In Chancery,
May 8, 1816.
William Bowie vs Mockett's Heirs.
The Honourable Chancellor having certified
on the 6th inst. to the chief judge of the third
judicial district, that having been counsel in
this case for the complainant he cannot con-
scientiously decide thereon. It is this ninth
day of May, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and sixteen, ordered
by the chief judge of the third judicial district,
that the sale made by John M'Gill, trustee for
the sale of the real estate of Brock Mockett,
as stated in his report, shall be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be
shown on or before the twenty-ninth day of June
next, provided a copy of this order be inserted
in the Maryland Gazette for six weeks before
the 28th day of said month. The report states
that one hundred and twenty-one acres and
three quarters of an acre of land, part of Rock
Hall, lying in Prince-George's county, sold for
six pounds nine shillings and seven pence per
acre.
Jeremiah Townley Chase,
Chief Judge of the third Judicial
District.
True copy,
Test. Thomas H. Bowie,
Reg. Cor. Can.

Benjamin Sewell,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
Respectfully returns his thanks to a
generous public for the flattering en-
couragement he has received for nine
years past, and begs leave to inform
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with his or her name, and said ballot shall be
sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the
Bank, and being transmitted before the time
of Election, shall be received and counted in
the election. By order,
J. Merrett, Cashier.

200 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway on or about the 25th Janu-
ary 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. Richd Higgins living
in Prince-George's county, as likewise a
mother and several sisters residing
either in George-town, or Washington
City. This fellow, was purchased by
the subscriber at the sale of George W
Higgins's 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.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living
in Anne Arundel County, Maryland,
near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a
likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles
Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches
high; had on when he absconded, a
blue round Jacket, trimmed with red,
dark blue pantaloons very much worn,
white domestic cotton shirt, a new fur
hat, and boots, he has also a variety
of other clothing with him, which is
unknown—He is an artful fellow, and
as he reads and writes very well, no
doubt will forge a pass to answer his
purpose. The above reward, will be
given, for securing him in any goal,
so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars
if brought to me.
Dec 13 William G. Sanders.

Maryland, sct.
I hereby certify, that John Beakly brought
before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace
for Anne Arundel county, as a stray, trespass-
ing on his enclosure, a bay gelding, four
years old, with three white feet, paces, trots
and canters, lame in his left fore foot, & shod
all round with new shoes. Given under my
hand this 13th day of May, 1816.
2
The owner of the above stray is desired to
come and prove property, pay charges, & take
him away.
John Beakly,
Living on the Frederick and Baltimore turn-
pike road, 23 miles from the latter.

Protestant Episcopal Church.
Notice is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the Convention of the Protes-
tant Episcopal Church in Maryland will meet
in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the
12th day of June. The Vestries of the several
Parishes in the diocese are requested to appoint
delegates.
By order,
H. L. Davis, Secretary.
May 16, 1816.

For Sale.
A Family of Negroes,
Consisting of a Man, his Wife, and eight
Children—the eldest child between eighteen &
nineteen years of age. Inquire at the office of
the Gazette.
May 16. 3

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 23d, 1816.
On application by petition of Philip Ham-
mond, administrator with the will annexed
of Joshua Clarke Higgins, late of Anne
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered by the
court that he give the notice required by law
for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer, & one of the Baltimore
papers.
John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county
hath obtained from the orphans court of
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal estate of John
Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at
or before the first day of November, eighteen
hundred and sixteen next, they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this twenty-third day of
April, 1816.
Philip Hammond, Adm. W. A.
The Editor of the Federal Republican and
Baltimore Telegraph, will publish the above
notice for six weeks, and transmit the account
to the office of the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 23d, 1816.
On application by petition of Jacob Frank-
lin, jun administrator of Ferdinando Batten,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered, that he give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of six
successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county,
hath obtained from the Orphans Court of
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of
administration on the personal estate of Fer-
dinando Batten, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the ninth day of Au-
gust next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of said estate. Given
under my hand this 23rd day of April, 1816.
Jacob Franklin, Jun. Adm.
May 2. 3

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 30th, 1816.
On application by petition of James Owens
and Eleanor Ward, executors of the last will
and testament of Benjamin Ward, late of A.
A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that they
give the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published once a week
for the space of six successive weeks, in the
Maryland Gazette, and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin
Ward, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers,
at or before the third day of November next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of said estate. Given under our
hands this 30th day of April, 1816.
James Owens, & Exrs.
Eleanor Ward, & Exrs.
May 2. 5

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 7, 1816.
On application by petition of Dr Matthias
Hammond and Henry H Brown, adminis-
trators of Basil Brown, late of Anne Arundel
county deceased, it is ordered that they give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased, &
that the same be published once in each week,
for the space of six successive weeks in the
Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer,
and the Maryland Republican.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of
administration on the personal estate of Basil
Brown, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscrib-
ers, at or before the thirteenth day of Septem-
ber next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under our hands this 7th day of May, 1816.
Matthias Hammond, & Admrs.
Henry H Brown, & Admrs.

Protestant Episcopal Church.
Notice is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the Convention of the Protes-
tant Episcopal Church in Maryland will meet
in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the
12th day of June. The Vestries of the several
Parishes in the diocese are requested to appoint
delegates.
By order,
H. L. Davis, Secretary.
May 16, 1816.

Notice is hereby given.
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of
administration on the personal estate of John
Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers,
at or before the first day of November, eighteen
hundred and sixteen next, they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 23rd day of April,
1816.
Eleanor Welch, Adm.
May 16. 3

LOST.
On Friday morning, the 10th inst.,
between Mr. William O'Hara's and Lon-
don town, a SILVER WATCH, a white ring
and brass key attached to it, the ring
and maker's name are not recollected. The
ward of Four Dollars will be given to
person who finds and will return the same
to the subscriber.
Near Pig Point, A. A. county.
May 16. 3

New & Cheap Goods.
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Church street, opposite Cotton's H.
Tenders his thanks to a generous public
for the patronage he has received, and begs
to inform his friends and the public, that he
is on hand, just from Baltimore,
English blue and black Superfine Cloths
French blue and fashionable mixed do.
Stocking, Calicoes, and a great variety of
Silk Flouncings, and a great variety of
silk waisting.
Best yellow Nankeens,
Twilled do various colours,
Bombazines, plain and twill d, blue and
Striped Florentines for pantaloons,
Auroras &c. &c.
All or any of which will be made up in the
most fashionable style, on the thorn
style and on moderate terms. Those dis-
posed to patronize him will find it greatly to
their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, May 9. 4

JOHN THOMPSON
Merchant Tailor,
Returns his acknowledgments to his friends
for the liberal encouragement they have af-
forded him, and begs leave to inform them that
he has received a select assortment of Super-
fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Black Fla-
ntines and a variety of other Waistcoat
and a handsome selection of Striped Flo-
rentines for Pantaloons; all which he will
make up at the shortest notice, in the most fash-
ionable style and on accommodating terms to
those who may be inclined to favour him with
their patronage. He has always on hand a
large assortment of the above articles.
May 9. 4

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the honorable
Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the
subscriber will expose to public sale, on Mon-
day the tenth day of June next, if fair, if not
the next fair day, on the premises, all that
tract of land called "Huckleberry" con-
taining one hundred and sixty five
more or less, late the property of Joshua
deceased. This land lies on the North
side of Seven River, near Charles Water's Mill.
The land is well improved, and is de-
scribed in the Maryland Gazette, and Political
Intelligencer, as follows: "The purchaser or
purchasers shall give bond, with security to
be approved by the Trustee, for the pay-
ment of the purchase money, within twelve
months from the day of sale, on payment of
which, and ratification of the sale by the
Chancellor, a good conveyance will be made
to the purchaser or purchasers conform-
ably to the decree.
May 9, 1816. 4
David Robinson, Trustee.

Public Sale.
On Monday the 3d day of June next, if
not the next fair day thereafter, will be
sold for sale, on the farm of Mr. W. W. Thomas
the residence of the late Daniel Dorney, de-
ceased, part of the personal property of said
deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Car-
riage, household furniture &c. &c. Terms of Sale—
sums not exceeding ten dollars cash will be
required for all items above said, a credit of
three months will be given, the purchaser giving
with approved security, bearing interest
from the day of sale. Sale to commence at half
ten o'clock.
SUSAN DORNEY
May 9.

Labourers Attend.
The subscriber wants immediately, eight
ten labourers, whom he will probably employ
during the whole of the ensuing summer,
whom he will give from eighteen to twenty
dollars per month.
Annapolis, May 2, 1816. 5
Thomas Brown

NOTICE.
The Orphans Court of Anne Arundel
County, have come to a determination to set
Tuesday and Saturday in each week, for
accommodation of persons having business
to do in said court.
By order,
John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.
May 9. 4

The Subscriber
Hereby gives notice, that he has
day sold out all his interest of, in
to, the late concerns of Ridgely
Weems, Ridgely Weems, & Co.,
also Ridgely & Weems's last con-
tract with Mr. Abraham Ridgely,
unto Mr. Abraham Ridgely,
Annapolis, April 2, 1816.
James Wynn
Abraham Ridgely

MARYLA
VOL. LXXIV.

JONAS GREEN,
SHEPHERD-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Three Dollars per Annum.

State of Maryland,
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 22, 1816.
On application by petition of John Ma-
son, administrator of John Ma-
son, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
it is ordered, that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the
same be published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice.
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the Orphans
Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland,
letters of administration on the personal
estate of John Ma-son, late of Anne Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscribers, at or before the first
day of November next, they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 22d day of
May, 1816.
2
Anner Linthicum.

Anne Arundel County
I hereby certify, that David Owen
is the subscriber a Justice of
the Peace for the County of
Anne Arundel, in the year
of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixteen.
Gerard H. Sanders
The owner of the above Colt is
desired to pay charges, and
take his property.
2 David

Anne Arundel County
I hereby certify, that Peter L.
is the subscriber a Justice of
the Peace for the County of
Anne Arundel, in the year
of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixteen.
Gerard H. Sanders
The owner of the above describ-
ed property, is desired to
prove property, pay charges,
and take his property.
2 Gerard H. Sanders

Notice is hereby
That the subscriber has obtained
from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel
County, in Maryland, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of Mary
Watts, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased. All persons having claims
against said estate are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the first day of November next, they
may otherwise be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 23rd day of May, 1816.
Horatio Ridout, Adm.

STATE OF MARYL
Anne Arundel County Orp
May 28th, 1816
On application by petition of
William Tuck, administrator of
William Tuck, late of Anne Arundel
county, deceased, it is ordered
that they give the notice required
by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks,
in the Maryland Gazette and Political
Intelligencer.
John Gassaway,
A. A. County.

NOTICE
The Orphans Court of An-
ne Arundel County, have come to a determination
to set Tuesday and Saturday in each week
for accommodation of persons having
business to do in said court.
By order,
John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.