

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

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Three Dollars per Annum

OF WESTERN AFRICA

The Journal of the late Rev. ...

TRACTS.—[CONCLUDED.]

no River, Friday, 24th April, 1818.

our return, we stopped at ...

One man, whose hair & beard ...

no River, Saturday, 25th April, 1818.

below Tasso, and on the same ...

It is covered with a luxuriant ...

oo River, Monday, 27th April, 1818.

had conversation with a Mr. ...

at Leone, for the frame only of ...

hard, tall, and straight, would make ...

Friday, 1st May, 1818. Soon after our arrival at Banda ...

The king's brother said, (in refer ...

They were afraid they will die too soon ...

Banana Islands, Tuesday, 5th May, 1818.

Early this morning we called at ...

I called on Governor Macarthy ...

I called on the Danish Governor ...

on the coast five years, and consid ...

I have now visited most of the ...

The Governor is justly esteemed ...

Respecting an American colony ...

I am every day more convinced ...

Brig Success, Friday, 22d May, 1818.

We have taken an affectionate ...

Original New England Anecdote ...

were found upon him many papers ...

Very inaccurate details have been ...

It appears that the assassin, on ...

Every thing proves that this as ...

The Russian Minister at Carlsruhe ...

From London papers of April 4. ...

PIRACY.—Sir Wm. Scott gave ...

The assassin of M. de Kotzebue ...

learned judge observed, this was ...

Another claim is put in by certain ...

STAFFORD ASSIZES. Important to Non-Authorised Apo ...

At Stafford Assizes a cause was ...

Witness said he never employed ...

Only doctors! were they doctors ...

The jury almost instantly return ...

The jury almost instantly return ...

The US. sloop of war John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, arrived off this port on Monday evening last. She is waiting the arrival of Com. Perry, to whom, it is said, Capt. W. is to resign the command of her.

The new Steam Boat Maryland, Capt. Vickers, intended to ply between this City, Easton and Baltimore, reached here on Monday in three hours and ten minutes from the latter place.

COMMUNICATED. THE TIMES.

The cries of distress assail our ears from every quarter. Scarcely a paper reaches us from the North, from the South, from the East, or from the West, that does not contain some lamentation about the hardness of the times, the scarcity of money, and the decline of commerce. Complaints of this kind have usually proceeded from the commercial part of the community, and have been so often reiterated, that we have sometimes been disposed to think that they were more imaginary than real; for of all occupations, that of a merchant seems to be the most difficult in which to learn, "in whatsoever state we are therewith to be content." But the lamentations of the present period are not confined to the mercantile class of the community, neither do we believe that they are uttered without cause. One universal state of real distress, we are compelled to believe, pervades our whole country. The moral causes of this state of things have, we think, been truly developed in several well written essays in our public prints. It is not our intention to investigate these—we are not about to reproach the merchant for his want of foresight in importing too large a quantity of goods—we do not mean to rail at the Banks for contracting their discounts—neither will we murmur at the dispensations of Heaven, who, in its mercy, has restored the balm of peace to bleeding Europe. Our intention is simply to suggest that course of conduct which we believe will most speedily and most effectually relieve our distresses. This cannot we conceive be done by a call of Congress—Congress cannot remove national punishments—it cannot alter the decrees of the Most High.—This nation has prospered beyond all others, it has risen with an unexampled rapidity to a state of prosperity. The blood which has deluged the fields of Europe, has fertilized our soil. Few indeed have been the evils which we have suffered, in comparison with those which have been inflicted upon the nations of the old world; and yet have not our crimes and iniquities kept pace with our prosperity—and are not they the true causes of our present distresses? Do not our newspapers teem with accounts of murders, robberies, piracies, and every species of iniquity? Is not our land still disgraced by the horrible traffic in human flesh? Is the present period more distinguished for difficulties, embarrassments and distress, than for supererogatory guilt, vice and iniquity. Have we not lately witnessed the perpetration of crimes which are new to our country; and have not offences, which once were rare, now become so common as to be almost daily perpetrated? And are not these things sad proofs of our degeneracy? And do they not invoke upon us the wrath of Heaven? Let us then, if we wish to remove the present distress, avail ourselves of the only effectual means within our power. Let us turn from the wickedness of our ways, humble ourselves before the throne of Almighty God, implore his pardon and forgiveness, and by the aid of his holy Spirit amend whatever has been amiss in the temper and disposition of our souls, and then shall we learn that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and "Blessed is the people who hath the Lord for their God."

From the National Intelligencer We have, until now, neglected to mention two incidents, which, in common courtesy, as well from their being out of the course of ordinary occurrences, deserve to be noticed. We allude to the complimentary entertainment given during the winter to the Minister of England, Mr. Bagot, and his Lady, which, in the hurry of that busy season, did not receive from us any notice at the

time, and that recently given to the Minister of France, Mrs. De Neuville, and his Lady. Formal and minute accounts of such occurrences, we are sensible, would be received by some readers, and justly too, as savouring too much of the servile practices of European journals; and, had they been common, we should have abstained altogether from any mention of them. In the instances before us, however, the considerations above referred to, at least justify, if they do not require of us, some public notice of them.

About the close of the late session of Congress, it being understood that Mr. Bagot with his family, was about to return to England, a large number of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, and the members of the National Legislature generally, without distinction of parties, and most of the officers of the Army and Navy at that time in the city, united in giving to Mr. and Mrs. Bagot a public ball, as a mark of respect for the singular propriety of their deportment, their polite and liberal hospitality, and their assiduous endeavours to substitute kindness and good feelings for the feelings of hostility and prejudice, which had naturally existed during the recent war. The entertainment was attended by the Heads of Departments and Foreign Ministers then at the seat of government, all of whom were invited. It is sufficient to say, that it was given in a style of elegance and abundance worthy of the guests & those who entertained them; the arrangements were of a nature to gratify all present; the decorations were emblematical of national friendship and individual respect; and all parties endeavoured to make the occasion subservient, not only to pleasure, but to useful impressions. Before the company rose from supper, Mr. Bagot took occasion to express for himself and for his lady, their deep sense of the unlooked for compliment which they had received from so respectable a company, and at the same time his cordial and heartfelt acknowledgments for the hospitable kindness which they had (to use his own words, as nearly as can now be remembered,) invariably received, from the first hour that they had touched these shores, to the present most gratifying moment. He concluded his short, but elegant speech of thanks, by saying, "Individually I wish you every happiness—nationally, every prosperity."

It was with pleasure we observed a similar mark of respect shewn lately by our citizens to M. and Madame de Neuville. During their residence in this city, they have spared no pains to acquire the respect and esteem of all who came within the sphere of their acquaintance, and they have not succeeded more by the free and elegant hospitality which they have extended to all who chose to share it, than by the more impressive acts of benevolence and kindness, which are known to have marked their private walks in society. As they also purpose soon to leave the United States for their own country, our citizens would not permit them to depart without some testimony of the esteem which is so justly and generally entertained for them, particularly after the example had been given which is noticed above. Accordingly a ball was given to them on the 18th instant, which was attended by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of ladies, a large number of citizens, including all the members of Government, Naval and Military Officers, and such Foreign Ministers as were in the city. The entertainment was never in this city surpassed, in variety or elegance—the decorations were extremely appropriate and neat—reminding us of the present friendship and early connexion of the two nations. A brilliant transparency represented the arms of the United States and France, their flags entwined, and over them a scroll, on which was inscribed, "First allies in the cause of Liberty." Many of the animating old revolutionary tunes were played by a full band: the lily and the pine, intermingled, ornamented the apartments, and carried the thoughts back to that glorious period when the gallant French battled with us and for us—and renewed in all present the feelings of regard for the brave people who shed their blood in supporting our independence. In the course of the supper the Mayor having given the health of the guests, Mr. De Neuville rose, and said he should not attempt to express his feelings, and those of his lady, on an occasion so them so flat-

tering and so grateful. In his native language, he said, he could not and how much more difficult would it be in one which was not his own. "Three years ago," said Dr. "I arrived in the United States as the representative of a Sovereign; 12 years ago, I touched your hospitable shores, as an unfortunate Exile; in both situations we found the same friendship, the same benevolence. The land where foreigners, without any distinction of religious or political opinions, happy or unhappy, rich or poor, minister or refugee, are welcomed as brothers, if they are virtuous, is not only the land of freedom, but of humanity; such a land is, and ought to be, prosperous and blessed by God. Ladies and gentlemen, said he, the memory of the heart is the best—never, never will we forget our estimable friends of the United States, and particularly of the District of Columbia. We hope and we wish sincerely to meet them again." The Mayor, in behalf of the company, made a short, but suitable reply; & the company separated with feelings of increased respect for the amiable guests and their nation.

In closing our notice of these entertainments, we will barely remark, that, although they are honourable to those who have received and those who gave them, because they are proofs of a correct and conciliatory deportment on one side, and of a capacity on the other to appreciate such conduct, & such men, when they are sent to our country as the representatives of foreign governments, yet we hope not to see them repeated. They might grow into custom, but a custom unsuited to our country, or at least, to our ideas of propriety—and one which, we have no hesitation in saying, would be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

We have just been acquainted, says the Montreal Herald of May 15 with the melancholy tidings of a bateau's having upset in attempting to cross the ferry from hence to La Turtle, by which a number of persons were drowned. About ten o'clock last night, cries of distress were distinctly heard in the stream abreast of the New Market, which induced some persons residing in the neighbourhood to put off, when they succeeded in saving the lives of three persons, one woman and two men, all Canadians. The men were in a perfect state of intoxication, but the woman distinctly relates the following distressing particulars, which we hope may be found exaggerated. "She says that the bateau left the Old Market ferry about 4 o'clock P.M. and were upset about 8 or 9 o'clock in the Sault, St. Louis, that she thinks there were (men and women) 60 persons on board, but she is sure there must have been 40, and that herself and the two men were the only persons saved; that she clung to the bateau after it upset, as did many others, and that her husband fell off and perished by her side. The people, she adds, were country people. Canadians, and the men in the bateau had nearly all become intoxicated." We fear that this relation in its principal facts, will be found but too true, as we have conversed with the woman who appears in much distress, and is extremely circumstantial in her story.

We hardly know any subject that has, for so long a course of time, taken such a regular journey through the newspapers, as the notable story of the Welch Indians, supposed to exist somewhere in the immensity of space westward of the Mississippi river. How long it is, precisely since they were first discovered we are not able to say; but, from general recollection, we think the date of the earliest account of them cannot be less than fifty or sixty years ago. It is many years since a judge Toulmin, if we do not mistake his name, published a long circumstantial story concerning them; and and something more or less particular appears every year or two, just enough to keep alive public expectation regarding this extraordinary colony. Within a short time past, the subject has been revived, in a very imposing manner, by the republication of an article taken from an Almanac, for the year 1787, purporting to be "a true and faithful narrative of the captivity and travels of Captain Isaac Stewart, taken by the Indians near Fort Pitt, 1764." This good man having been very near being roasted by his cruel

masters, was redeemed in company with a Welchman, who happened fortunately to be a prisoner with him, by a Spaniard, and was carried 400 miles up the Red River, when they came to a tribe of Indians of remarkably white, with reddish hair. The Welch prisoner, whose name was Davoy, (a very good Welch name, certainly, though not quite so good as Taffy, would have been) upon finding these golden haired savages speak his own language—a matter that we should have thought would have astonished all other Indians as well as Davoy, he determined to remain with them. Upon this, Mr. Stewart says he visited the chief men of the town, and found them speak in a language unlike any thing he had ever witnessed before, heard a sort of history of their first coming into the country, and the reason of their going so far inland, and then says that they produced rolls of parchment carefully tied up in otter skins, on which were large characters written in blue ink, which, of course, neither he, nor we presume, any mortal else, except a Welchman, could read.

Such is the essence of this story—and it is about as circumstantial, and credible, as most of the others that we have seen on the same subject. Now we regret very much that Mr. Stewart, (for he certainly had it in his power,) did not take pains to settle the question, at least of the genuine character of these parchments, whatever their contents might have been. If they were written in genuine classical Welch, the orthography would have determined the question—that is, if they had been made up almost exclusively of consonants, and those of the most unmanageable description for any other organs of speech than those for whose use the language was framed, they were indisputably Welch.

It is wonderful that this idle tale should be perpetually renewed, especially since the region west of the Mississippi has been so extensively explored within a few years past by our own countrymen not a soul of whom, as we have ever heard, has fallen in with this curious tribe. It would furnish matter, not merely for a newspaper paragraph, but for a volume, if the 'rolls of parchment,' with the other documents connected with their origin, emigration and history, together with the traditional facts which would naturally be transmitted from generation to generation among them, could be collected and published. Little credit as we obtain abroad for our literary character, we venture to say, that the author of such a work would have no reason to complain of the want of patronage in this country or in Europe.

As the Arkansas territory will probably be furnished with a government before long, we hope means will be adopted, under its auspices, to hunt out these foreigners, and let the world be at peace thereafter on such an interesting subject.

EMIGRATION.

A caravan consisting of eleven covered wagons, drawn by two, three or four horses each, two coaches, a number of out riding horses, and about 120 persons, composing the expedition under captains Blackman and Allen, for the state of Illinois, crossed the Powles Hook ferry yesterday, on its way to the west. Those two gentlemen having been for a number of years engaged as ship masters in the China trade and made handsome fortunes, have now turned their attention to the fertile plains of the Illinois, and have commenced the forming of a settlement there on their extensive purchase. The present caravan forms the first division. In the autumn the second division marches; and in the spring the third division, which is to complete the establishment, will advance.

In the company which passed here yesterday here were farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, masons, coopers, &c, with their families, mostly natives of the 'northern hive.' All their equipments were in fine order and the emigrants in fine spirits. If the population of that fertile state is to be formed of such materials, we shall soon find Illinois taking rank alongside of the very respectable state of Ohio.

New York, May 30. SUPREME COURT.

May, 14th, 1819. Case of Rose Butler, (a coloured woman) was this day brought up before the Supreme Court to receive sentence of death, for the crime of arson.

She had been convicted by a jury, composed of a white and a black man, at the Oyer and Terminer, Nov. last, before the Chief Justice, Thompson.

It appeared, from her confession and other proof, that she had set fire to the house in which she lived last night, and that the family, consisting of her two young ladies, a small child, and her mother, slept with her mistress, a gentleman and a boy, had fled, and were all sleeping in the kitchen. She then retired to her room where the boy slept, soon kindled and made cracking and smoke. She first alarmed by it, and in Rose if he should go to Mr. Morris. She told him still, as the noise he heard the cat jumping about. At did go. Mr. Morris was alarmed the next. The proper exertions were consuming three steps of the en stairs. A question was on this point by chief justice son—whether the house was

entirely burnt, to support the ment for burning an inhabited ling house, and by his direct case was brought before the preme court. The case was on the previous Thursday before Court, in a very ingenious manner, by Mr. David G. Wick, the District Attorney, appeared for the people—addressed the court. On this chief justice Spencer delivered unanimous opinion of the "that the burning was sufficient to constitute arson, it require that the house or building should be consumed, that if the fire which was put by the incendiary, took and though it be put out, or stop go out of itself, the crime complete and the offender guilty lony. That such was the law of this country and of England. The chief justice then expressed the different sections of the court upon the case—that verdict must be supported and sentence must pass.

The junior Judge (Woodward) then proceeded in a very impressive and eloquent manner, to address the prisoner, and concluded with pronouncing the sentence of the law.

The day fixed for the execution Friday the 11th of June, between the hours of one and three o'clock.

It is remarkable, that Rose Butler has shown no marks of contrition since her first imprisonment, has declared and expressed her sentiment against her mistress since her condemnation.

It is also a singular fact, that about a month after Rose Butler taken up, and was actually in the well, the same house of Mrs. B. was set fire to in the night, and the narrow escaped with their lives, all the moveables were consumed. It is an alarming fact that Mrs. B's trial, another house, occupied by Mrs. Morris, has been set down, and an attempt made to burn this prisoner has accomplished can be no doubt—and also, that is a person of extraordinary depravity.—Col.

From the New York Evening

Report states that an order recently issued in Florida, by General King,* to put, to instant without the delay or form of al, any deserter that was taken. That in consequence, a party of the command of Lieutenant went in pursuit of a man of description, whom they overtook they informed the prisoner of nature of their orders, and readiness to execute them, firmly expostulated with them—demanded a trial, claiming rights as a man and an American citizen; but, finding his expostulations vain, he knelt down and received the fatal bullet in his breast. In another instance, it is reported that, in the Alabama territory a soldier was condemned by a court as a punishment for intoxication, to be ducked; which was executed the spot, and carried to that the man was literally drowned. This order was also issued in the form of trial.

At Greenbay, on the western of Lake Michigan, the military the same report states, has

From the Military... may be rec... published... relief effects... we stated... circulation... Florida... had ve... and alarm... er over the... commanding... had issued... rters to insta... without a... by hearing b... into executi... place, the... icketing ha... inhabitants... and consti... as a report... pappers cens... that pruden... publication... e so without... ascertain wh... well found... less than a... public credu... say, that t... the report... it. It will... in Florida... rary to law... by comman... his conduc... roved by G... have been... e of the civ... e. In the... are not able... mitted upon... er by name... as, are, that... punishment... cted on a ci... ident more... as then ban... y seized an... lery. It se... that in the... age should... but our inf... not to be... calls for... ures, or fa... ties.

complete control over the civil... Citizens have been... up for real or pretended offences... a trial by courts martial, and... punishment of what is called... setting inflicted upon them; that... by placing the culprits on four... iden pins, drove firmly in the... and with the points exposed a... the ground a half or quarter... inch—over these he is sus... by cords fastened to the... and when he can no longer... himself in the air, he must... weight down on the pin... however, we have no positive... that the above reports are... in all their severity, we shall... present, make any further... on them, not add any re... on the parties implicated... would hope for the honour of... country and the reputation of... army, that they prove to be un...; but we cannot refrain from... In conclusion, we have... forebodings to the contrary.

This is the gentleman to whom... Jackson assigned the com... of Pensacola and its depen...
From the same.
Military Executions.
may be recollected, that we... published an article, entitled,
"The case was," in... Thursday... ingenuous... David Graham... prisoner—... Attorney... people—... priorities, bas... On this... encr deliv... tion of the... was suffic... te arson, it... he house... be consumed... which was... ticketing had been inflicted on... inhabitants in defiance of the... and constitution. We gave... as a report only, & some of the... papers censured us for it, say... that prudence did not justify... publication. Certainly, to have... ce so without first taking pains... ascertain whether or not they... well founded, would have been... less than a wanton sport with... public credulity. We will, then... say, that it may be relied on... report comes short of the... It will turn out, not only... in Florida military executions... trary to law have been commit... by command of Col. King, but... his conduct has been formally... roved by Gen. Gaines, and it... have been well if this daring... of the civil authority stopped... In the Alabama territory... are not able to trace the outrage... mitted upon the citizens to any... er by name, but the facts stated... are, that the barbarous mili... punishment of picketing was... cted on a citizen who had been... ident more than 40 years; that... was then banished, and his pr... seized and divided among the... It seems almost incredi... that in this country, such an... age should have been commit... but our information is of a na... not to be doubted. The occa... calls for prompt and decisive... sures, or farewell to our boasted...
NATURAL HISTORY.
The Editor of the Monthly Ma... gazine:

to get the... and... his axe with him, he set to work... when the bones were more at... live to what he was doing, and... on the tree falling, the spring... ward on his baboon, and after... ing him in pieces, she turned... and held the cub over an... again, after which she returned... to the man, who was greatly frighte... at seeing her in such a rage, with... the baboon; but she came and fawn... ed round him, rubbing her head a... gainst him in great fondness, and... which seemed to show her gratitude... for the service which he had done... her; she then went to the cub, and... taking one of them up in her mouth... went away with it, and returning... soon afterwards for the other, she... went away with that also; when the... man made the best of his way off... to the shore, where he was taken a... board, and did not get rid of his... fright for some time after.
R. GOMB.

New and Elegant Steam Boat
Maryland,
CAPTAIN VICKERS,
For Easton, Baltimore and Annapolis.
Leaves Easton every Monday and Thursday, arrives at Annapolis at 2 o'clock P.M. Leaves Annapolis for Baltimore on the same days at 3 P.M. Leaves Baltimore every Wednesday & Saturday, arrives at Annapolis at 12 o'clock, and departs on the same days at 1 o'clock P.M. for Easton.
A more particular account of the route of the MARYLAND will be given in a future advertisement.
June 3.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the undersigned will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 10th of June next, at 12 o'clock, all the Real Estate of which the late Charles D. Hodges died seized and possessed, consisting as follows: Two Valuable Tracts of Land, 2 1/2 miles from Queen Anne, and 1 1/2 from Annapolis, lying in Anne Arundel county, known by the name of "Browsley Hall," adjoining the estate of Benjamin Galloway, Esq. One tract contains 180 acres, one half of which is in choice Meadow and Woodland, and the other half in a high state of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements are—a good dwelling house, kitchen & smoke house, and a garden of choice fruits, a barn 24 feet square, a new tobacco house 40 by 24, with a 12 feet shed on one side, corn house, stable, &c. The other tract adjoining, contains 20 1/2 acres of good arable Land, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco and any kind of grain. The improvements on this tract are—a new Tobacco house covered with cypress shingles, 36 by 22 feet and 19 feet pitch, an old frame dwelling, & a new unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of choice fruits. The two tracts to be sold together. Sale to take place on the premises.
On the same evening, at 4 o'clock, at Mrs. Nicholson's Tavern,
The well known Dwelling, with all necessary out houses, in the town of Queen Anne, Prince George's county, formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Richard Duckett, Benjamin Hodges, & Charles D. Hodges, & now in the possession of John Claytor, with a lot of land, containing 5 1/2 acres, judiciously divided into a garden, yard and lot for tillage; the garden being stocked with a variety of well selected grafted fruit trees.
Also—the Store house and Lot, with an old Store-house attached to it, now in the occupation of Hodges & Estep.
The terms of sale are 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
When the sale is ratified by the Chancellor, and the whole of the purchase money with the interest paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.
John Randall, Jr. Trustee.
June 3.

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN, who is well acquainted with house work of every description, and her two Children; one Girl, of about 14 years of age, and the other a Boy about 18 months old—These Negroes will be sold for life to any purchaser who will not carry them out of the state. They are not offered for sale for any fault committed by them. A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase giving bond with good security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money. Inquire of the Printer.
June 3.

NOTICE.
The Stockholders in The Planters' Bank of Prince George's county are hereby notified, that an Election for Twelve Directors will be held at the Banking house in Upper Marlboro', on Monday the 21st day of June next, to commence at 9 o'clock A.M. and close at 3 o'clock P.M.
All votes at said election, to be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy.
Agreeably to the charter of this Bank two of the present Directors are not eligible.
By order of the Board,
TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash'r.
June 3.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minsky, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment to ANN M. MINSKY, Adm'r.
May 27.

George Shaw
HAS FOR SALE
At his Store in Church Street
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Books, Stationery, &c.

Dry Goods,
Cloth and Cassimere, Fashionable Vest Patterns, Irish Linen, Muslin, Calicoes, Ginghams, Bandanna, Madras, Cambric & Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and
Wanted Hosiery, Dimities, Russia Sheet, Gears Linens, Diapers, Bearer, Kid & Silk Gloves, Ribbons assorted, Umbrellas, Spotted Cravats, Bed Tickings, Sail Duck,
And many other articles in the Dry Good line not enumerated.

Groceries,
Best French Brandy, Best Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Old Whiskey, Common do, N. E. Rum, Port Wine, Sicily Madeira Wine, Sherry Wine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugars, Old Hyson Tea, Young Hyson, do, Souchong do, Mold and Dipped Candles, Sweet Oil,
Vinegar, Chocolate, Rice, Barley, Mustard, Mace, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmeg, Ground and Race Ginger, Best Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Allum, Copperas, Salt Petre, Fig Blue, Basket Salt, &c.

Elkridge Academy.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his second session will commence on the 1st Monday of May, and end the last day of September. In this Seminary the Latin and Greek languages are taught with particular attention to parsing & quantity. Mythology and the Antiquities of Greece and Rome are necessarily embraced to understand, and enter into the spirit of the Ancient writers—and Ancient and Modern Geography with Arithmetic, and the elements of Geometry are introduced to qualify those who are designed for College, to enter advantageously. This institution has been recently established; but from the liberal course of education adopted, the healthiness of the situation and its convenience to Baltimore, with the solicitude that is felt to render it worthy of public confidence, it is hoped, it will obtain a portion of public patronage. Of himself and his qualifications to discharge the office to which he aspires, the subscriber speaks with reluctance; but as the public requires something to rest their confidence upon, a certificate is subjoined from P. R. Gilmer, Esq. Va. a gentleman of high standing and respectability—"It gives me great pleasure to express my approbation of your conduct in that (respecting the superintendance of New London Academy) and every other relation in which you stood in Va. the progress of my son under you was much greater than with any other instructor, and I very much regret that he is not with you now. If it will give you any satisfaction, or serve you in any way, I can add, that I heard Mr. Jefferson speak in terms of high approbation of your qualifications & conduct as a tutor" (Mr. Jefferson placed his grandson under my care.) Certificates of similar import have been furnished by Colonel Calloway, Prest. of the Trustees N. L. Academy; Wm. Radford, Esq. Prest. of Farmers Bank Va. and Allen Taylor, Esq. And I am happy also to add a similar testimonial from Col. Charles S. Ridgely, Oakland, Elkridge; to whom I am permitted to refer the public further.
Terms one hundred dollars per session, paid in advance; pupils and their bed and bedding.
A. H. DASHIELL,
Elkridge Academy, April 26.

MINERAL WATERS.
OF VARIOUS KINDS
PREPARED AND SOLD AT
G. Shaw's Store.
May 20. 3w.

W. Murdoch,
Druggist & Confectioner,
Tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of this opportunity of notifying them that he has just received an assortment of
Drugs & Confectionary,
which he offers for sale at the Baltimore retail prices. He also keeps a general assortment of
MINERAL WATERS.
May 20. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ fieri facias from the court of appeals of the western shore of Maryland, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 19th day of June, instant, on the premises, a tract or parcel of Land, called "Albion," supposed to contain 400 acres—Also one other tract called "Brown's Chance and Dorsey's Friendship," and one other tract called "Worthington's Range," and fourteen Slaves; taken and seized as the property of Nicholas Merrewether, to satisfy a debt due Sarah Ridgely, Executrix of Lucy Ridgely, and Thomas Merrewether, of Job Smith. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M. for Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
June 3.

George Shaw
HAS FOR SALE
At his Store in Church Street
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Books, Stationery, &c.

Dry Goods,
Cloth and Cassimere, Fashionable Vest Patterns, Irish Linen, Muslin, Calicoes, Ginghams, Bandanna, Madras, Cambric & Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and
Wanted Hosiery, Dimities, Russia Sheet, Gears Linens, Diapers, Bearer, Kid & Silk Gloves, Ribbons assorted, Umbrellas, Spotted Cravats, Bed Tickings, Sail Duck,
And many other articles in the Dry Good line not enumerated.

Groceries,
Best French Brandy, Best Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Old Whiskey, Common do, N. E. Rum, Port Wine, Sicily Madeira Wine, Sherry Wine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugars, Old Hyson Tea, Young Hyson, do, Souchong do, Mold and Dipped Candles, Sweet Oil,
Vinegar, Chocolate, Rice, Barley, Mustard, Mace, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmeg, Ground and Race Ginger, Best Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Allum, Copperas, Salt Petre, Fig Blue, Basket Salt, &c.

Elkridge Academy.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his second session will commence on the 1st Monday of May, and end the last day of September. In this Seminary the Latin and Greek languages are taught with particular attention to parsing & quantity. Mythology and the Antiquities of Greece and Rome are necessarily embraced to understand, and enter into the spirit of the Ancient writers—and Ancient and Modern Geography with Arithmetic, and the elements of Geometry are introduced to qualify those who are designed for College, to enter advantageously. This institution has been recently established; but from the liberal course of education adopted, the healthiness of the situation and its convenience to Baltimore, with the solicitude that is felt to render it worthy of public confidence, it is hoped, it will obtain a portion of public patronage. Of himself and his qualifications to discharge the office to which he aspires, the subscriber speaks with reluctance; but as the public requires something to rest their confidence upon, a certificate is subjoined from P. R. Gilmer, Esq. Va. a gentleman of high standing and respectability—"It gives me great pleasure to express my approbation of your conduct in that (respecting the superintendance of New London Academy) and every other relation in which you stood in Va. the progress of my son under you was much greater than with any other instructor, and I very much regret that he is not with you now. If it will give you any satisfaction, or serve you in any way, I can add, that I heard Mr. Jefferson speak in terms of high approbation of your qualifications & conduct as a tutor" (Mr. Jefferson placed his grandson under my care.) Certificates of similar import have been furnished by Colonel Calloway, Prest. of the Trustees N. L. Academy; Wm. Radford, Esq. Prest. of Farmers Bank Va. and Allen Taylor, Esq. And I am happy also to add a similar testimonial from Col. Charles S. Ridgely, Oakland, Elkridge; to whom I am permitted to refer the public further.
Terms one hundred dollars per session, paid in advance; pupils and their bed and bedding.
A. H. DASHIELL,
Elkridge Academy, April 26.

MINERAL WATERS.
OF VARIOUS KINDS
PREPARED AND SOLD AT
G. Shaw's Store.
May 20. 3w.

W. Murdoch,
Druggist & Confectioner,
Tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of this opportunity of notifying them that he has just received an assortment of
Drugs & Confectionary,
which he offers for sale at the Baltimore retail prices. He also keeps a general assortment of
MINERAL WATERS.
May 20. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.
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And many other articles in the Dry Good line not enumerated.

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BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
June 3.

Miscellaneous,
Single and Double Iron Jack Planes, Do. and do. Fore Planes, Do & do Smoothing Planes, Grooving Planes, Sash Planes, Bead do, Table do, Tooth do, Quirk OG. do, Quirk Oval do, Astregal do, Cut & Thrust do, Plough do, Cove & Bead do, Rabbit do, Brace & Bitts,
Tooth Brushes, Head do, House do, Clothes do, White Wash do, Painter's do, Horse do, Shoe do, Ladies do, Ladies Tortoise Shell Combs, Pocket do, Eye Teeth do, Fish Hooks and Lines, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Window Glass of all sizes, &c.
White Lead, Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Whiting, Yellow Ochre and Paints, of all kinds.
Stationary,
Including Paper of all kinds, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Blank Books, Ink Powder, Slate Pencils, &c.
Classical and School Books of the most approved kinds.
Book Binding
Executed in all its varieties.
Annapolis, May 27. 2 1/2

ROBT'S CORNER.

From the New-York Evening Post.
A loving Epistle to Mr. William Cob-
bett, of North Hempstead, Long Is-
land.

"Belov'd of heav'n! the smiling Muse
shall shed
Her moonlight halo on thy beauteous
head.
Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.

Pride, boast and glory of each hemis-
phere!
Well-known, and lord in both—great
Cobbett hail!
Hero of Botley there, and Hempstead
here—
Of Newgate, and a Pennsylvania
jail!
Long shall this grateful nation bless
the hour,
When, by the beadle and your debts
purs'd,
The victim—like fam'd Barrington—
of pow'r,
"You left your country for your
country's good."

Terror of Borough-mongers, Banks &
Crowns!
Thorburn, the seeds-man, and Lord
Castleraght!
"Potatoe tops" fall with'ring at your
frowns—
Grand 'Ruta Baga Turnip' of your
day!!
Banish the mem'ry of that Lockhart's
cane.
And Philadelphia 'Pole-cats' from
your mind;
Let the world scoff—still you & Hunt
remain—
Yourselves a host—the envy of man-
kind!

Whether, as once in 'Peter Porcupine,'
You curse the country whose free
air you breathe,
Or, as plain 'William Cobbett,' toil to
twine
Around your brows sedition's poi-
son'd wreath;
Or, in your letter to Sir Francis, tear
All moral ties asunder with your
pen—
We trace you, gentle spirit, every
where,
And greet you, first of scribblers &
of men.

Well may our hearts with pride and
pleasure swell,
To know that face to face we soon
shall meet;
We'll gaze upon you as you stand and
soll
'Grammars' and 'Garden Seeds' in
Fulton street!
And praise your book that tells about
the weather,
'Our laws, religion, hogs, and things'
to boot,
Where your immortal talents teach to-
gether
Turnips and 'young ideas how to
shoot.'

In recompense, that you've design'd to
make
Choice of our soil above all other
lands—
A purse we'll raise to pay your debts,
and take
Your un-sold Registers all off your
hands.
For this we ask that you, for once, will
show
Some gratitude, and if you can, be
civil;
Burn all your books, sell all your pigs,
and go—
No matter where—to England, or
the d—!!!

CROAKER & CO.

*Vide his letter to Lord Stanhope,
in his Register.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employ-
ing or dealing with my negroes in any
manner, as I am determined to enforce
the law without respect to persons.

W. O. H. BROWN.
March 25. 11

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live,
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Ar-
undel county, about 20 miles from the
city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles
from Baltimore; it contains between
nine hundred and one thousand acres,
is considered by judges to be inferior
to no land in the county for the cultiva-
tion of tobacco, and is acted upon by
plaster and capable of great improve-
ment by clover, a great proportion of
the land is covered with wood timber, &
may be easily carried to market, hav-
ing the advantage of fine landing pla-
ces, being bounded by the water. For
persons inclined to purchase it is presum-
ed, will view the premises, which they
are invited to do. The terms will be
accommodating on payment of part of
the purchase money in hand. For
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who
is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9. 48

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed
at this Office.

AMERICAN FARMER
is a weekly Paper,
conducted by
J. S. SKINNER,
Post-Master of Baltimore.

It is printed on a sheet of the size of
a common newspaper, folded, so as to
make eight pages, and to admit of being
bound up, and preserved in vol-
umes.

The principal subjects treated of in
the AMERICAN FARMER, are Agriculture,
Internal Improvements and Do-
mestic Economy, and new inventions
and discoveries connected therewith. It
contains, also, each week, a correct ac-
count of the prices of country produce,
in the Baltimore market, and takes no
concern in party politics.

Diagrams and Cuts are given in the
paper, whenever they are found to be
necessary in order to shew the con-
struction of new or improved imple-
ments of husbandry, or to illustrate
particular systems of cultivation.

The price of the American Farmer
is \$4 per year, payable half yearly in
advance, to be remitted to the Editor
by mail, and at his risk.
Baltimore, April 16, 1819.

Subscriptions received at this
Office.

BY AUTHORITY.
LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act to establish a new Elective
District in Baltimore county.

Passed Feb 8, 1819.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That a new
election district, to be called the
Eighth District, shall be established in
Baltimore county, which district shall
be bounded as follows: beginning at the
head of tide water, at the mouth of the
Little Falls of Gunpowder, and running
up the said falls to the old Harford
road near Amos's mill, and from thence
down the said road, passing Cromwell's
bridge, to Thomas Mills's dwelling
house on said road; and from thence to
the head of the White Marsh Run, and
down the said run to tide water on
Bird's river, and thence round with
the shore of said river and Gunpow-
der River to the place of beginning.

2 And be it enacted, That all elec-
tions for said district, shall be holden at
the public house therein now kept by
Abraham King, under the like autho-
rity and regulations as elections are or
may be holden in other districts of the
county, and all voters residing within
the limits of said district, and none o-
ther, shall vote at the elections to be
therein holden, and not elsewhere, un-
der the like privileges and duties of vo-
ters in their other districts respective-
ly.

3 And be it enacted, That if this
act shall be confirmed by the general
assembly after the next election of de-
legates, as the constitution and form of
government directs, that in such case
this act, and the alterations and amend-
ments of the constitution and form of
government therein contained, from
and after the first Monday in October
eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall
be taken and considered, and shall con-
stitute and be valid, as a part of the
said constitution and form of govern-
ment, to all intents and purposes, any
thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

May 6. 3m.

**The Agricultural Society of Mary-
land,**
Will meet according to the rules of
the Society, on the second Wednesday
in June next, at 10 o'clock, at Mr.
Wm. Brewer's Hotel in the city of
Annapolis. The members are particu-
larly requested to attend, as business
of importance will be submitted to the
Society. It is requested that all per-
sons having any articles for exhibition,
such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Hor-
ses, Cows and Calves, implements of
Husbandry, household manufactures,
samples of good Tobacco, roots & seeds,
will exhibit them on the day of meet-
ing; also any Reports, Essays, Experi-
ment, Model or Invention, which may
be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to deter-
mine as to the merits of the sever-
al articles and matters that may be ex-
hibited, and to award premiums, where
they think the articles or matters offer-
ed are deserving.

The Standing Committee are request-
ed to meet at Mr. W. Brewer's Hotel,
on Monday the 7th day of June next.

Richd Harwood, of Thos. Sec'y
April 29, 1819

American Pharmacopoeia.

Whereas a majority of the incorpo-
rated Medical Societies and Medical
Schools in the middle states, have a-
greed to send delegates to the District
Convention, to be held in Philadelphia,
on the 1st day of June, A.D. 1819; there-
fore,

"Resolved, That the District Con-
vention in the middle states, for the
formation of a Pharmacopoeia, be held
in the city of Philadelphia, on the first
day of June, A.D. 1819." Extract from
the proceedings of the committee of
correspondence.

ALBEN
L. SPALDING, M. D. Sec'y
New York, 2d April, 1819.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri
facias under warrants, and directed
will be offered at public sale, on Thurs-
day the 17th day of June, at the office
of Robert Welch, Esq. Ben. in the city
of Annapolis, at 1 o'clock for Cash,
One Negro Girl, by the name of Sa-
rah, being seized and taken as the pro-
perty of John Young, to satisfy debts
due George and John Barber, James
Monroe, surviving partner of John
Monroe, and Joseph Sands.
Chas. Appler, Constable.
May 2. 3m

180 Dollars Reward.

Deserted during the present month,
from this Post, the following named
private soldiers, in the Corps of Artil-
lery: On the 12th JOHN HUYER and
GEORGE S. PARKER. HUYER was
born in Bucks county, State of Penn-
sylvania, aged 32 years, 5 feet 6 inches
high, dark complexion, hazle eyes,
black hair, and by occupation a Cord-
wainer. PARKER was born in German-
town, Pennsylvania, aged 30 years, 5
feet 10 inches high, fair complexion,
hazle eyes, dark hair, and by occupa-
tion a Shoemaker.

On the 20th, JAMES MILLIGAN,
born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a
ged 27 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, light
complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and
by occupation a Tailor.

On the 23d GEORGE WHITE
JOSEPH WEST, and JOHN RO-
BINSON. WHITE was born in Penn-
sylvania, aged 26 years, 5 feet 7 inches
high, light complexion, grey eyes, light
hair, and by occupation a Blacksmith.
WEST was born in the State of New
Jersey, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches
high, dark complexion black eyes, black
hair, and by occupation a Hatter. RO-
BINSON was born in Ireland, aged 23
years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark com-
plexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by
occupation a labourer.

Whoever will apprehend said desert-
ers, and deliver them at this post, or at
any military post, or to any officer in
the United States Army, shall receive
the above reward, or Thirty Dollars
for either of them, and all reasonable
expenses.

D. S. ANDREWS,
Lieut. Commanding
Fort Severn, Annapolis, 3
May 25th, 1819

NOTICE.

The Convention of the Protestant
Episcopal Church in Maryland, will
meet in Baltimore on the Wednesday
in Trinity week, the 9th day of June.
H. L. DAVIS, Sec'y
May 27.

EVANS & IGLEHART
Having just received their supply of
**SEASONABLE
GOODS,**
Offer them Cheap for CASH, or to
punctual customers on the usual cre-
dit.

They have also on hand, and con-
stantly keep
A large and well selected assortment
of
**Groceries and
Liquors.**
ALSO
Baltimore Manufactured
HATS.
May 20. 3

Just Published,
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
Passed Dec. Session 1818.
Price—\$1 00.

ALSO,
**The Votes & Proceedings
Of last Session.**
Price—\$1 50.

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, 17 years old,
a slave for life, but not to be sold out
of the state of Maryland. For terms
apply to Mr. Joseph Sands, Annapo-
lis.
May 6. 4

**Hist to the Western Shore Plan-
ters.**
Persons disposed to buy slaves have
now a better opportunity of supplying
themselves at Easton, and in the neigh-
borhood, than will probably occur a-
gain, there being no southern purchas-
ers there at this time, and a great
many negroes for sale,
May 20. 3

FOR SALE,
(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store)
**The Law altering and amending
The Charter of this City,**
IN PAMPHLET FORM.
Price—12 1/2 Cents.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first, second, and third Endorser, in
assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
May 20, 1819. 5

Treasury Office,
Annapolis, April 25, 1819.

Whereas by a Resolution of the Gen-
eral Assembly of Maryland, passed
at December session, 1818, relative to
the collection of public debts, it was
"Resolved, That the Treasurers of
the Eastern and Western Shores, be
and they are hereby directed, to pro-
ceed in the collection of the debts due
to the State from individuals, banks &
counties, of their respective shores, as
provided by law, and to cause suits to
be brought for the same, whenever it
may be necessary and thought available
to do so, and to report annually to the
legislature the progress of such suits,
and the situation of all such debts."

Therefore, in pursuance of the a-
bove recited resolution, the undersig-
ned, Treasurer of the Western Shore,
requests all debtors to the State to dis-
charge their respective balances, which
are payable into the Treasury of the
Western Shore, on or before the first
of July next, immediately thereafter
all lawful means will be taken to en-
force payment, and all penalties in-
curred by the clerks, sheriffs and col-
lectors, on the Western shore, will be
exactied. This notice, it is expected,
will be attended to, as it will save the
debtors a considerable expense, and re-
lieve the officer from the disagreeable
task of enforcing the collection.

B. Hurwood, Tr. W. S. Md.

N B The Editors of the Maryland
Republican, Annapolis; Federal Gaz-
ette and American, Baltimore; Herald
and Examiner, Frederick town; Ga-
zette and Star, Easton; Torch Light &
Herald, Hager's-town are requested to
publish the above once a week for 4
successive weeks, and charge the State
of Maryland.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri-
chard H Harwood, Esq. of the city of
Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale
the following lands, to wit: A planta-
tion on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel
county, on which the said Richard H
Harwood resided, about three miles a-
bove M'Coy's Tavern, containing about
412 1/2 acres. The road from M'Coy's
up the country, and from Owens's mills
to Baltimore, pass through this land.
The best judges are of opinion that it
is capable of being made equal to any
of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on
it a good dwelling house, and conven-
ient out houses a garden, a spring of
most excellent water very near the
house, and an ice house. They will al-
so sell parts of several tracts of land,
the whole being in one body, and con-
taining about 416 1/2 acres, being in
Charles county, adjoining Bean Town.
For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American of Baltimore, are re-
quested to insert the above twice a
week for three weeks, and forward
their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,
The Houses, now occupied by Mrs.
Robinson as a Boarding house, near
the Farmers Bank. They will be sold
together, or separate, to suit purchas-
ers. Apply to
WILLIAM BREWER,
Annapolis, Feb. 11. 16

NOTICE is hereby given, That the
Corporation of the City of Annapolis
will meet at the Assembly Room, on
Monday the 31st day of May inst at
9 o'clock, AM, and will remain in ses-
sion for the term of 30 days, to hear
appeals from the valuation of the as-
sessors. All persons conceiving them-
selves aggrieved by such valuation, can
have reference to the return of the as-
sessor, by application to the Clerk of
the Corporation. Such applications
must be lodged with the Clerk previ-
ous to the meeting of the Corporation.

**HARRIS & M'HENRY'S
REPORT'S,**
THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Just Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
Annapolis, Dec 10. 17

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, 17 years old,
a slave for life, but not to be sold out
of the state of Maryland. For terms
apply to Mr. Joseph Sands, Annapo-
lis.
May 6. 4

FOR SALE,
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first, second, and third Endorser, in
assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
May 20, 1819. 5

JOHN THOMAS
MERCHANT TAILOR

Returns his thanks to the public
and informs his friends and
acquaintance that he has had in an
assortment of

**SEASONABLE
GOODS**

Which he will be happy to
show them in the most fashion-
able and on the best terms.
May 20.

**CHEAPER GOODS
THAN EVER**

The subscribers has just returned
PHILADELPHIA
WITH HIS
**SECOND SUPPLY
OF
SPRING
And Summer
GOODS**

Which he will sell at reduced
prices

4 For Cash only
RICHARD RIDGEMAN
May 13.

300 Dollars Reward
Runaway from the subscriber,
on South River, in Anne Arundel
county, Maryland, on Tuesday night
the 4th inst. three young Negro Ma-
les.

MOSES,
Alias Moses Johnson, aged
years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches
very black and well set, round
countenance when spoken to
particular marks recollected, hav-
ing when he eloped, was wearing a
coloured over jacket, trousers of
brown cloth, shirt of common
and felt hat.

DAVY BOSTON
Very nearly of the same descrip-
tion, Moses (aged about 20 years) black
complexion, which is rather of a
low cast, has a mark on the left
side his mouth, or rather on the chin,
which is about one inch long and
the thickness of a large knitting
needle; this mark cannot fall of
perceived if examined, by which
cannot be mistaken—his clothes
deemed unnecessary to describe, as
has no doubt changed them.

DICK BOSTON
Aged about 18 years, brother to Davy
rather slender, and of a dark com-
plexion, approaching to black; is about
feet 8 inches high, has a fine set
teeth, thick lips, and rather a
countenance; his clothing consists
short blue coat and pantaloons, a
burg shirt, and a wool hat. Ever
they were in possession of a pair
strong shoes well nailed.

I will give for the apprehension
the above described negroes, if they
in any goal in the state of Maryland
that I get them again, 150 dollars
50 dollars for either of them, and
taken out of the state, and secure
any goal, so that I get them again
will give 300 dollars, and in propo-
for either of them.

SOLOMON SPARKS
May 13. 4

N. J. Watkins
MERCHANT TAILOR

Returns his thanks to the public
for the patronage afforded him, and
wishes himself the opportunity
notifying them that he has re-
ceived and opened an as-
ortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the present and
proaching seasons, viz.
Superfine French and English
Cloths,
Black, brown, mixed, and other
lours,
Black, blue, mixed, light and
simeres,
Nankens, Bombazettes, and
Goods for Soldiers wear,
Which will be made up to suit
rons in the most fashionable
the shortest notice, and best terms.
April 22.

NOTICE

I am authorized to sell the
lot in the city of Annapolis, oc-
cupied by Mrs. Green. The
large one and has a front
street, and indisputable title
given.
May 20, 1819. 5

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May 20, 1819. 5

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 134, South Street, Annapolis.

FOR SALE, this Office and G. Shaw's Store, the Law altering and amending the Charter of this City, IN PAMPHLET FORM. Price—12 1/2 Cents.

J. J. Watkins, MERCHANT TAILOR, offers his thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just received and opened an assortment of GOODS

available for the present and approaching seasons, viz. fine French and English Blue Cloths, black, brown, mixed, and other colors, blue, mixed, light and buff Casimeres, Bombazettes, and other Goods for Summer wear.

In Prince George's county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery. vs. M. Mockbee, Owens, and Elizabeth his wife, M. Mockbee, and William A. Mockbee.

The object of the bill filed in this court is to obtain an order from the court directing John M. Gill, of Prince George's county, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Brock Mockbee, of said county, deceased, to credit the heirs of William Bowie, late of said county, also deceased, with the debts of the defendants heirs at law, and said Brock Mockbee. The bill is, that the said William Bowie in his lifetime, purchased and paid for the rights of said heirs, in and to a tract of land called Brock Hall, in said county, the land sold by trustee to pay the debts of said Brock Mockbee; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainants ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Washington or Annapolis, once a week for the space of three weeks, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of this application, and show cause in person, or by attorney, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted as prayed for before the next Prince George's county court, to be held on the 10th day of September next.

JOHN JOHNSON, Copy Test. AQUILA BEALL, Clk. 3m.

GENERAL WATERS. Mineral Waters.

VARIOUS KINDS PREPARED AND SOLD AT G. Shaw's Store.

J. Murdoch, Confectioner, offers his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of this opportunity of notifying them that he has just received an assortment of

Confectionary, offers for sale at the Baltimore prices. He also keeps a variety of

GENERAL WATERS.

From a London Paper. A Greek merchant, who resided at Athens, was left executor to a friend, who, among other pious legacies, bequeathed him a certain sum for charitable uses. One day, the merchant passing by, a Moor, who was sitting in the street, lame and almost blind, asked charity of him. The merchant dropt him his handful of spers, which sight so transported the beggar, that he followed the merchant upon his crutches, calling out upon Heaven to shower down its blessings upon him. Nor did he leave following his benefactor till he discovered his house, and afterwards took his post in a place where the merchant must daily pass by him. Next day the Moor begged his charity, and the Greek repeated it, which gained him great reputation, and a crowd of customers. At length the merchant had occasion to go to Egypt. The beggar still kept his post, but missing his benefactor had the mortification to hear that he was out of the kingdom. In about six months he returned. The beggar was very much overjoyed to see him again; but when the merchant was going to bestow his charity, declined it, saying it was better to pay him his arrears at once. The Greek told him he did not know what he meant by arrears; to which the other replied that he had been absent near six months, and consequently that there were about eighty rials due. The Greek did not know whether the fellow's impudence deserved most to be laughed at or chastised; but the Moor laid his complaint before the Dey, and the Greek merchant was sent for to make his defence. The Moor alleged, that the merchant had, for the continuance of a month, daily given a rial; that upon such a daily income he was glad to leave off working; that the merchant went away without giving him the least notice that his pension was to cease; that he had still kept his post, praying to God for his return; besides that, relying on his accustomed liberality he had contracted some debts for his support; but, upon demanding his arrears, the merchant had laughed at him & threatened him. After a debate by the Dey in Council, the merchant was condemned to pay the arrears, but released from any promise to relieve him in future!

Diseases contracted by Milking Cattle and Sheep.—Extract of a letter from W. Bruce, esq. resident in Bushire, to W. Hirsline, esq. of Bombay, communicating the discovery of a disease in Persia, contracted by such as milk the cattle & sheep, which is a preventative of the small pox:

When I was in Bombay, I mentioned to you that the cow pox was well known in Persia by the Eliats, or wandering tribes. Since my return here I have made very particular inquiries on this subject, amongst several tribes who visit this place in the winter, to sell the produce of their flocks, such as carpets, rugs, butter, cheese, &c. Their flocks during this time are spread over the low country to graze. Every Eliat that I have spoken to on this head, of at least six or seven different tribes, has uniformly told me, that the people who are employed to milk the cattle, caught a disease, which, after once having had, they were perfectly safe from the small pox. That this disease was prevalent among the cows and showed itself particularly on the teats; but that it was more prevalent among and more frequently caught from the sheep. Now this is a circumstance that has never, I believe, before been known; and of the truth of it I have not the smallest doubt, as the persons of whom I inquired could have no interest in telling me a falsehood; and it is not likely that every one whom I spoke to should agree in deceiving, for I have asked at least some forty or fifty persons. To be more sure on the subject, I made very particular inquiries of a very respectable farmer who lives about 14 miles from this, by name Watilla, (whom Mr. Babbington knows very well) and who is under some obligations to me; this man confirmed every thing that the Eliats had told me, and further said, that the disease was very common all over the country,

and that his own sheep often had it. There may be one reason for the Eliats saying that they caught the infection of the cow, which is, that most of the butter, ghee, cheese, &c. is made from sheep's milk, and that the black cattle yield very little, being more used to draught than any thing else.

Extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 9, 1819.

It is with the deepest regret I inform you that notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain, notwithstanding the faith of treaties solemnly entered into, this coast swarms with slave vessels, dragging thousands of miserable inhabitants into endless captivity. A few days since the Union of Liverpool arrived here from to leeward, the supercargo of which states, that during his stay in the river Calabar, not less than eight vessels, averaging 500 slaves each, had sailed for the Spanish colonies. We may indeed form an estimate of their numbers from the circumstance of the late colonial brig, Lieut. Hague, commander, having detained and sent into this port in the space of two years twenty two vessels, having upwards of two thousand slaves on board.

From the Bath Herald, of May 20. HYDROPHOBIA.

The following case of a cure of hydrophobia is communicated from a most respectable and authentic source:—

Mr. Wescott, a respectable surgeon of Ringwood, & his son, were about eight years since, bitten by a favourite bitch which died mad about three weeks afterwards. A number of dogs were bitten by her and confined, all of which died mad excepting three that were drenched with the recipe which appears underneath, and immersed in the sea. The same treatment was pursued by Mr. Wescott himself, and his son, with complete success. Many persons in the neighbourhood and at Damerham were treated in a like manner with the same benefit; and a few weeks since the medicine was tried on a gentleman near Lymington, with success.

FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Take the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, 6 oz. garlic picked from the stalks and bruised; Venice treacle or mithridate, and the scrapings of pewter, of each 4 oz. boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint is consumed; then keep it in bottles close stopped and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together, fasting; and six to a dog. This, the author believes will not fail, if it be given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply some of the ingredients from which the liquor was strained to the bitten place. This receipt was taken out of Cathorp Church, in Lincolnshire; many of the inhabitants of which town were bitten by a mad dog; and all that took this medicine did well, and the rest died mad. NB. Reprinted in April 1765, after many years experience of its proving an effectual cure to man and beast.

THE BEGGAR'S GALA.

To the Editor of the Sporting Magazine.

Sir, An odd fellow, but a particular friend, well knowing I have a predilection to witness any thing of a novel nature, prevailed upon me the other evening to visit a house in the vicinity of St. Giles, famous for the resort of beggars: he had been there frequently, and of course was aware how to act. Having attired ourselves in a suitable manner, we set out, resolved to engage a hackney coach a part of the way, but soon found it impossible, being ridiculed by every coachman. After some difficulty, however, we arrived, and were surprised to hear a violent commotion in the room above. My friend instantly acquainted me that they were only changing their clothes to prepare for supper; both males and females dressed, he said, indiscriminately in the same apartment, each having a box for clothes. In about ten minutes sup-

per was announced, and we proceeded up stairs, judge my astonishment! From forty to fifty men and women, of the most strange appearance, were seated at the table, some of whom I remembered in the streets. My friend instantly commenced speaking slang, and as I did not understand how to express myself in the attic style, he introduced me by saying I was a good one from the country, but lately had a ruffer (bad job) and was out of Q. The supper consisted of boiled beef, vegetables, mutton chops, beef-steaks, and life-wise two large apple puddings. The plates were pewter, and all the knives & forks chained to the table, yet so judiciously that a person could use them in an agreeable manner; but the noise created by the chains reminded me of a regiment of soldiers exercising with swords. To complete the scene, a fellow was seated in a kind of pulpit, to observe nothing was embezzled, and particularly that no one pocketed any provisions. After all were apparently satisfied, the rostrum gentleman put a question to the chairman in the cant phrase, (which was answered in the affirmative. (I did not understand it.) Instantly the table was let down to the room below, which so intimidated me, that I was in the act of rising. But my friend seized my arm, and told me to remain tranquil. I began to suspect a fancy trick on foot, which once was unfortunately played upon me; however, it proved nothing more than for the purpose of clearing the table, for in a few seconds it was replaced, and the question put meant, "if all had done." After supper some called for ale, others gin or porter, and each produced the sum collected during the day. One man had a pound in copper, another ten shillings, and none less than five. They now recounted the tricks they made use of, and the effect they had upon the public—were all acquainted with magistrates in town, and described several in the most ludicrous manner. They are a corporate body, and have laws; and I was admitted a member, for which honour I gave a pot of porter, and a penny to their own bishop, as they called him, for inserting my name—(he was once a parish clerk, and the only one of their friends who could write.) When solicited for my name, I said Jack Sprat, which excited laughter; and the president, after giving the health of Mr. Sprat, shook hands with me, and trusted I should soon prig the London cocknies. Each individual gave one shilling and sixpence for supper, & an half penny to the waiter. The liquor was paid for as it came in. We remained three hours, and I confess I was much amused with the select party.

Your's, &c. AMICUS Bedford Square, Feb. 4, 1819. PS. Every one resumed his old attire before he departed from the house, and each individual left it separately.

A SWEET LASS.

A merry buxom Joan not materially unlike (either with respect to shape, corpulence, or ponderosity) the renowned hero* of Tristram Shandy, went into a merchant's store in Norwich Con. and after purchasing about three yards of velvet ribbon, for a girdle, which was the exact quantity she wanted, she being very slender in the waist, and not more than two feet in diameter, and in consequence, according to the mathematical calculation, not more than six feet in circumference; I say after purchasing her girdle, she politely courtying to the merchant, left the store, intending to mount the steed. Looking round for some time, she discovered that their was no horse black, but casting her eyes on a tierce that stood upon the head, at a small distance from the door, and willing by her agility, to render conspicuous the gracefulness of her person, and in order to mount her jade, with more ease, she sprang with nimble feet upon the head of the tierce—but perfectly according to Newtonian attraction, as gravity tends to the centre, the head gushing in, instantly drops the graceful Miss Bridget up to her arm pits in the cask of molasses. Thus stood the plump

dame, entirely surrounded with the delicious juice of the canal. Assistance being given, she was quickly removed from the sweet position she was in, and placed on her horse, when she rode off full speed, decorated with streams of treacle dropping from her sides.

The father has since been to the merchant and paid for as much as 15 or 20 gallons of molasses, which obsequious to the command of flesh and blood, rushed out and made room, when the cask became pregnant with his daughter.

*Dr. Slop.

THE HEIRESS AND THE DANGLERS.

The following extract from a foreign Magazine, is applicable to all countries:

One point is easily conceded to me, viz. that the only girl who has a tolerable chance of being married, is she who has a tolerable fortune. The most angelic beauty may, as the word now goes, glitter in vain from seventeen till seven and twenty, without receiving a single offer.—A young gentleman of modern cut would as soon think of proposing to the moon. The belle may be as enchanting, and the moon as bright as you please, but both must dwindle away to nothing, and be succeeded by new belles and new moons, doomed to go through the same career of dazzling, and being forgotten in their turn. But no sooner does an heiress come out, than she is provided with a long train of indefatigable dangles. She makes her election. The next rich miss is accommodated with the same suite of wooers, and you may always know an heiress by her dangles, exactly as you do a commanding officer by his aid-de-camps, and his orderlies. When two heiresses are at once on the town, they become for the time partners, and have all their stock of lovers in common; as the Roman consuls had their fasces, or as the colleague ministers of Edinburgh have their congregations. I observed before that two Reynolds spoil the sport; but this does not hold in regard to the chace of heiresses. The scent of the pack is too good to be destroyed by any multiplicity of savour. Besides, the pursued animals which are the best bag foxes, commonly take the same course, and the whole of the hounds follow like wild geese at their heels. They that have the best speed keep their noses nearest to the brushes, only now and then they will go off the track a little, and then give tongue with a vengeance, by way of misleading those that come after. What a snarling and growling, and yelping, among the puppies that are thrown out! what a snuffing, and worrying and wagging of the tail, among the fortunate dogs that get in at the death. But to drop my simile, the two likeliest admirers marry the girls, and it is a mere toss of a penny which marries which.

The only thing the lover cares for is the fortune of his mistress, and all his sagacity is employed in discovering the exact amount of cash payable on the wedding day. This, to be sure, is a very necessary part of his manœuvre, for there are it seems, at least twenty take ins, (as they are called) for one true heiress. In exact proportion to his anxiety after proper information for his own use, is the anxiety of every dangle to impose false information upon his fellow. A thousand false reports are in circulation, and he is a clever brother of the trade who can smell out the true state of affairs, in spite of all the contradictory, exaggerating and underrating rumours, raised by mothers, and aunts, and rival beaux, and rival belles, and their mothers and aunts.

The New-Orleans Gazette, of April 24th says, "An unfortunate occurrence took place yesterday morning in the Faubourg St. Mary. An officer of the United States army in the attempt to arrest a deserter from the service, fired upon and killed him. We are not in possession of the facts which occasioned this event, and if we were, we are not the tribunal to judge of them.

From the Philadelphia Register.
The following letter from Capt. James Biddle, of the United States ship Ontario, to his friend Commodore Bainbridge, as being the correct statement of a transaction, in all its relations, highly interesting to our country, will be read with pleasure by every person of American feeling—and, as vindicating the rules and character of our Naval Service, we trust it will obtain the decided approbation of the Department.

United States Ship Ontario,
New York, May 19, 1819.
To Commodore Bainbridge, Boston.
My Dear Sir,

You have seen that during my late cruise, I had a correspondence with Lord Cochrane, upon the subject of a salute, in which reference was made to a ship formerly under your command. The transaction is one to which more importance has been attached than it merits; and as this unnecessary importance has arisen from misconception, permit me to relate to you all the facts, together with my view of the subject.

When I was first on my way to Chili, I often reflected upon the propriety of my saluting a flag which was not recognised by the government of the United States. I was of opinion, that it was not strictly proper; but, under all circumstances, I deemed it advisable; & therefore, upon anchoring at Valparaiso, in Jan. 1818, I acquainted the Governor, that I would salute if an equal number of guns would be returned. The Governor informed me that some troops were stationed a few leagues from town, and that they might be put in motion in consequence of any unexpected firing at the fort; that he would send off to acquaint the military officer with my arrival, and that on the following morning he would notify to me when he was prepared to return my salute, which he would do, gun for gun. During the whole following day I was accordingly prepared to salute, and expecting every moment a message from the Governor. No message, however, did come; no salute was fired; nor was any satisfactory explanation ever made to me on the subject. The very least, therefore, I could do, under such circumstances was, to determine not to salute the fort at any subsequent visit. Still, however, I would not omit any mark of personal civility to the Chilean officers; and, therefore, when Gen. San Martin visited my ship, I saluted him with fifteen guns, and I saluted the Supreme Director with a like number of guns, upon his making a similar visit.

I returned from the Columbia river to Chili, with the same determination not to salute where my own offer had once been neglected; but still to cultivate friendly relations with the government wherever this point of honour was not concerned. With this disposition on my arrival at Valparaiso, I paid a visit to the Gov. Don Luis de la Cruz, and also to Lord Cochrane, who during my absence had obtained command of the Chili squadron. Soon after visiting Lord Cochrane, I received a letter from him, in which he begged to remind me, (for the length of my services, he said, must have made me aware of the fact,) that ships of war, when arriving in a friendly port, had ever been in the habit of saluting publicly; that there was only one exception within his remembrance, which was the American frigate Essex, at Gibraltar, in 1802; she abstained from saluting the flag of Lord Keith, the British Admiral; and Lord Keith felt it his duty to require the salute, or on refusal, that the Essex should forthwith quit the port, which latter alternative was embraced. The style of this letter was equally unexpected and offensive. From a desire to conciliate, I had overcome my feelings at the neglect of my own offer to salute. I had even paid the first visit to Lord Cochrane, personally a stranger to me. Instead of receiving a return of my visit from that officer, the first notice of it from him was a complaint of my not having first saluted him, accompanied by an intimation that if I did not comply, I should be expelled the port, as the Essex had once been for a similar neglect. It was impossible not to feel the arrogance of this pretension; but I determined not to suffer it to influence my good disposition towards the government of Chili. In my answer to Lord Cochrane, therefore, I stated that I was aware it was usual, upon the arrival of a vessel of war at a foreign port, to salute publicly, that it was my

knowledge of this circumstance which had induced me, upon arriving at Valparaiso, in the preceding January, to acquaint the then Governor with my arrival, and to inform him I would fire the customary salute if an equal number of guns would be returned—and that, as my offer to salute was not accepted then, he would perceive the propriety of my declining to salute now. In a few hours I received a second letter from Lord Cochrane, saying he was not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States, and that if I would give my word of honour that it was the uniform practice of the American Commanders in Chief, without regard to comparative rank or locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salutes of all foreign ships of war, "he would give fresh orders for my salute being so returned;" but that as the practice of all other services with which he had had communication, was to return from a flag ship two guns less to the salutes of ships of war not bearing a flag of corresponding rank, his instructions hitherto had been to that effect; and that an alteration of the customary mode of proceeding, so far as regards the U. States, "must be regulated by the communication I might make on the subject." The offensive style of his first letter I had not considered necessary to notice in my answer. Therefore had only replied that I declined saluting, and assigned my reasons for it; reasons, which were obligatory upon me, and ought to have been satisfactory to him. My letter could not be misunderstood; and as Lord Cochrane's second communication still implied the necessity of my saluting, it was necessary not only to repeat my intention not to salute at all, but to give him to understand that I would not suffer myself to be ordered out of port. My answer, therefore, was that as I declined saluting altogether, it was not necessary to enquire whether a salute from the ship under my command should be answered by an equal or by a less number of guns; that a salute from a national vessel, upon arriving at a foreign port, was a matter of courtesy only; that it was entirely optional; that it was sometimes practised, it was oftentimes omitted; that in respect to what he mentioned of the Essex, I thought he must be misinformed, since I was persuaded that my friend, Capt. Bainbridge, who commanded the Essex in 1802, would not have permitted himself to be ordered out of port in the manner he had stated. This produced from Lord Cochrane a third letter, wherein he says, that my first letter, in which I stated that my visit to him was in my capacity of an officer of the United States, and was intended as an evidence of respect to the officer commanding the naval forces of Chili, had induced him to conceive there could be no intention of disrespect to the flag of Chili, in the omission of a salute, and the more so, as the very next sentence in that letter very candidly stated that I was aware it was usual on the arrival of a vessel of war at a foreign port, to salute publicly, and that it was my knowledge of this circumstance that had induced me upon arriving at the port in January last, to acquaint the Governor I would pay the customary salute if an equal number of guns would be returned—he desires me to judge then his astonishment on receiving my written declaration, that my letter was intended to decline saluting altogether, and that therefore it was not necessary to enquire whether a salute from the ship under my command should be answered by an equal or less number of guns. This he says is a public matter. But he desires me to judge of his private sentiments, when he finds me add that a salute from a national vessel upon arriving at a foreign port, is a matter of courtesy only—that it is entirely optional—that it is sometimes practised—it is oftentimes omitted—he says it is inconceivable, that in no port of a civilized nation, are an equal number of guns returned by the power who may be saluted—that as to the incident noticed in his letter, he has not erred in fact; tho' he may have committed a mistake in incidental trifles—that he plainly perceives the awkward circumstances in which I am placed—that I myself could not regret them more than he did—that it would deprive him of what, previous to receiving my last letter, he should have deemed a pleasure, namely, of paying his respects to me, which now consistently he could not do, without such an explanation

as shall reconcile the seeming contradiction of my public letters. As to Lord Cochrane's private sentiments, I had as little to do with them as I had to do with his private character—with respect to the mode of all civilized nations of returning a salute, it was not the question between us, since, from the first, I declined saluting at all—and his regret at the awkward circumstances in which he perceives so plainly I am placed, is as ridiculous as it is vulgar. Lord Cochrane affects to think he has convicted me of contradiction. It will, I think, be perceived he has not done so. I repeat that it is usual to salute, but as a matter of courtesy—that it is entirely optional with the man of war. Since there is no power in a government to compel a foreign man of war to salute—that a salute is sometimes practised, that it is oftentimes omitted. The opinion advanced by Lord Cochrane, that it is an insult to the flag of the port for a foreign man of war to omit to salute, is perfectly absurd—nor would any officer, conscious he himself merited any respect from others, or who knew the respect he owed to himself, ever make a disturbance upon such a matter. Equally absurd is it to suppose that a government has a right to order a foreign man of war out of port for omitting to salute. Lord Cochrane speaks of the practice of all other services with which he has had communication, & says he is not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States—but the very circumstance, that a government has a right to regulate its own mode of answering salutes, makes it manifest that it cannot be obligatory upon a man of war to salute—that it must be optional with her to salute or not, as she sees fit. I considered the letter of Lord Cochrane, as so vulgar and indecorous, that I could not answer it to him—and, therefore, I wrote to the Supreme Director, to acquaint him that, upon my arrival, I had visited the Governor and the officer commanding the naval forces, and that both visits were intended as testimonies of respect towards the public functionaries of Chili; that, on the following day, the Governor had visited me on board, and I recognised in his frank deportment & prompt return of my visit, a disposition corresponding with that which I had uniformly manifested in my several visits to the port—that, with respect to the conduct of Lord Cochrane towards me, I felt a delicacy in commenting upon it to him—and, with respect to my own conduct towards Lord Cochrane, I did not deem it necessary or proper to discuss it—that these were matters for communication with my own government; and that the object of my letter, was to assure him, that upon my arrival, my conduct had been respectful towards the officers with whom I had communicated, & that I trusted he would not readily be persuaded to believe I had been wanting in these respects, towards the officers of the government of Chili. The commanding officer of the naval forces had now informed me that, he would not return my official visit, and had endeavoured to drag me into saluting. It was therefore, proper, as the flag had not been treated with proper respect, that I should not remain at Valparaiso longer than was indispensable. This consideration, and this alone, determined me to relinquish my intended journey to St. Jago, to take on board the supplies necessary for the continuance of my voyage; and to sail without delay. Being ready to sail on the 30th of December, and about to get under weigh, I received a letter from Lord Cochrane, saying, that in consequence of the friendly disposition I had professed towards the government of Chili, & the ties of amity which he trusted would long subsist between the U. States and that state; he had to request of me, as the officer commanding a ship of war in the port, that I would abstain from proceeding to sea until the squadron which was under sailing orders should have weighed. I answered that to enable me to say, whether it would be in my power to comply with his request, I desired he would inform me at what hour the squadron would actually sail. He replied that part of the squadron would weigh immediately, and the remainder as soon as practicable; not being later than the next evening before dark. I wrote to him, that although it was important to me to proceed to sea without delay, and I was anxious to

have sailed that morning, yet from the desire I felt to meet the wishes of the government of Chili, as far as was in my power, I had concluded to remain in port that day, but that it would be my indispensable duty to sail the next day, and proceed upon my further destination; that I hoped the delay of a day would be sufficient; and indeed, as my destination was round Cape Horn, my sailing would not, I should think, in any manner affect the views of the squadron. It should be remarked that just as I received Lord Cochrane's first letter, requesting me to remain in port, the frigate San Martin slipped her cable, and stood out in the offing; the Chacabuco sloop of war, also stood out. The San Martin anchored several miles out—the Chacabuco returned at night, and anchored so close to us, that I expected the two ships would get foul. In the morning, the Chacabuco again got under weigh, to stand out; and the San Martin, was also under weigh. These manœuvres, and the character of Lord Cochrane, induced me to believe, that there was a design to intimidate us from sailing, or to attack us, if we attempted to go to sea. I did not choose to be driven from my purpose by either of these intentions. In the morning, therefore, at 10 o'clock, having cleared ship for action, I weighed and stood out for sea, passing near the San Martin and the Chacabuco. They offered no molestation, but soon after returned into port. The conduct of these ships satisfied me, that Lord Cochrane had no intention to endeavour to detain me by force. I had informed him the preceding day of my determination to sail—and did sail accordingly. Yet his own frigate, the Maria Isabella, made no movement, nor did the frigate Lautaro, altho' I got under weigh from within 100 yards of both, under a light breeze. In fact the publication in the Chili Gazette seems conclusive on that subject. It states that as the sudden departure of the Ontario from Valparaiso had excited various rumours, the literal correspondence between the Admiral and Captain Biddle is published for the satisfaction of all. The rumours there were probably as absurd as they have been here—and to put an end to them it is published, that difficulties had occurred between Lord Cochrane and myself about a salute—and that afterwards Lord Cochrane had requested me to remain in port, which I had declined doing and had sailed. My own belief is, that the object of his movements was to overawe us by the force of his squadron, and induce us to remain from the fear of being attacked. In thus leaving Valparaiso, I violated no duty whatever to the government of Chili. Lord Cochrane had no right to detain an American man of war until his ships could be ready for sea. In point of fact they did not sail until two weeks after my departure. Was I bound to delay executing the orders of my government, by wasting that much time at Valparaiso? My destination too was in a course directly opposite to that of his squadron. How then could my sailing in any way interfere with the projects of his squadron? An instance much stronger than this, had occurred in the previous December at Lima. Just as the Spanish expedition was about sailing against Chili, an English frigate was on the point of leaving Lima for the same place. The government of Lima requested her commander to defer his sailing.—This he refused, because he had not been treated with proper respect in the port. Yet, although the frigate would obviously carry, and did actually carry to Chili the first intelligence of the expedition preparing against it, yet the government of Lima made no effort to detain her by force. With regard to personal civility, so far from repelling advances from Lord Cochrane, it will be seen that I rather waived than insisted on rigid rules of ceremony. My own opinion of the usage on such occasions, founded on more than nineteen years experience in the navy is this: on anchoring in the foreign port where there are men of war, the man of war of the port sends an officer on board with a message of civility, and offers of assistance, &c. The commander of the foreign ship then makes a visit, which is returned by the commander of the man of war of the port—and an intercourse is thus opened, which is improved or not, according to the disposition of the parties. Although this is the most usual course, yet it

is not always pursued, either inadvertence, from an opinion of the small importance, or from a sense of sentiment as to propriety. Sometimes a man of war, upon arrival, sends in the first instance to the man of war of the port to salute, on condition of receiving gun for gun, but this is not frequent, nor is it a notion, the most correct, though not in any way exceptional. Up to the date of my sailing from the United States, you have never had any regulations published in the navy. But in my opinion on this subject, that immediately upon arrival at Rio Janeiro, an officer on board with the compliments of the Portuguese admiral and of any assistance I might require. When beating into Callao, the Spanish commodore sent his lieutenant on board before I anchored, with compliments and gratulation on my arrival and of assistance. In this department I recognised the character of and of gentlemen. To both I paid a visit the day following my visit was in due course made. To neither of them did the compliment of firing at though at both places, I saluted forts, previously ascertaining would be returned gun for gun on my arrival at Valparaiso. Lord Cochrane neither visited me, nor did he send on board a message of civility. Although I was not unmindful that the respect towards an intercourse, as we should most properly come him, yet I waived this consideration as not being very important, and paid a visit to Lord Cochrane, he return my visit? No; but an hour after, I received his letter, in which he thought I had been enough in the navy to know, assuming, that if I did not salute, he would turn me out of port. Had Lord Cochrane returned my visit, and in the manner a gentleman requested of me to salute, he might perhaps have obtained by civility what he could not have extorted; for I shall ever continue so much like yourself and the rest of brother officers, as not to be gooned by Lord Cochrane or by other lord, or by any other man to a conduct which might bring reproach upon our flag. I had been undecided about returning the very letter of Lord Cochrane, lying upon me in such a style to salute, would have determined to refuse it. It has been suggested, as a mode of Lord Cochrane's conduct, that there were on board the Ontario passengers attached to the cause, and also a million of dollars. The whole sum on board was hundred and one thousand dollars received at Lima, of which \$100,000 were for Archibald Gracie & Co. of NY—\$15,000 for Mr. Astor NY—\$11,000 for Mr. Ellery Boston—and the remainder shipped by individuals in Lima, consigned to individuals in Valparaiso.—This circumstance I have furnished no cause of complaint, as it is customary for ships of war, as well as those of other nations, to do so. Mentioned by our laws, and entertained of its propriety, during my cruise in the Pacific, English men of war touched at Valparaiso, having specie on board which they were conveying to Lima to Rio Janeiro, but no dissatisfaction ever expressed that account. With regard to the passengers attached to the royal cause, they were two merchants, one lady, and an officer. To these two last, I consented to give a passage, in earnest solicitation of the viceroy of Peru. I did so, because I had yielded to my earnest citation for the release of American ships, the Beaver and Canton; and because he had personal favour to myself, and to liberty many of our unfortunate countrymen, whom I found in prisons of Lima, for having taken in arms against the royal cause. Not to have granted so all that, in return for such favours to my fellow citizens, I have deemed a royal want of ing and generosity—not could have anticipated, that while subjecting myself to the inconvenience of having strangers on my ship, as a return for favours conferred on my countrymen, I should lay the foundation of reproach against me.

The circumstances which induced me to salute publicly, that it was my knowledge of this circumstance which had induced me, upon arriving at Valparaiso, in the preceding January, to acquaint the then Governor with my arrival, and to inform him I would fire the customary salute if an equal number of guns would be returned—and that, as my offer to salute was not accepted then, he would perceive the propriety of my declining to salute now. In a few hours I received a second letter from Lord Cochrane, saying he was not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States, and that if I would give my word of honour that it was the uniform practice of the American Commanders in Chief, without regard to comparative rank or locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salutes of all foreign ships of war, "he would give fresh orders for my salute being so returned;" but that as the practice of all other services with which he had had communication, was to return from a flag ship two guns less to the salutes of ships of war not bearing a flag of corresponding rank, his instructions hitherto had been to that effect; and that an alteration of the customary mode of proceeding, so far as regards the U. States, "must be regulated by the communication I might make on the subject." The offensive style of his first letter I had not considered necessary to notice in my answer. Therefore had only replied that I declined saluting, and assigned my reasons for it; reasons, which were obligatory upon me, and ought to have been satisfactory to him. My letter could not be misunderstood; and as Lord Cochrane's second communication still implied the necessity of my saluting, it was necessary not only to repeat my intention not to salute at all, but to give him to understand that I would not suffer myself to be ordered out of port. My answer, therefore, was that as I declined saluting altogether, it was not necessary to enquire whether a salute from the ship under my command should be answered by an equal or by a less number of guns; that a salute from a national vessel, upon arriving at a foreign port, was a matter of courtesy only; that it was entirely optional; that it was sometimes practised, it was oftentimes omitted; that in respect to what he mentioned of the Essex, I thought he must be misinformed, since I was persuaded that my friend, Capt. Bainbridge, who commanded the Essex in 1802, would not have permitted himself to be ordered out of port in the manner he had stated. This produced from Lord Cochrane a third letter, wherein he says, that my first letter, in which I stated that my visit to him was in my capacity of an officer of the United States, and was intended as an evidence of respect to the officer commanding the naval forces of Chili, had induced him to conceive there could be no intention of disrespect to the flag of Chili, in the omission of a salute, and the more so, as the very next sentence in that letter very candidly stated that I was aware it was usual on the arrival of a vessel of war at a foreign port, to salute publicly, and that it was my knowledge of this circumstance that had induced me upon arriving at the port in January last, to acquaint the Governor I would pay the customary salute if an equal number of guns would be returned—he desires me to judge then his astonishment on receiving my written declaration, that my letter was intended to decline saluting altogether, and that therefore it was not necessary to enquire whether a salute from the ship under my command should be answered by an equal or less number of guns. This he says is a public matter. But he desires me to judge of his private sentiments, when he finds me add that a salute from a national vessel upon arriving at a foreign port, is a matter of courtesy only—that it is entirely optional—that it is sometimes practised—it is oftentimes omitted—he says it is inconceivable, that in no port of a civilized nation, are an equal number of guns returned by the power who may be saluted—that as to the incident noticed in his letter, he has not erred in fact; tho' he may have committed a mistake in incidental trifles—that he plainly perceives the awkward circumstances in which I am placed—that I myself could not regret them more than he did—that it would deprive him of what, previous to receiving my last letter, he should have deemed a pleasure, namely, of paying his respects to me, which now consistently he could not do, without such an explanation as shall reconcile the seeming contradiction of my public letters. As to Lord Cochrane's private sentiments, I had as little to do with them as I had to do with his private character—with respect to the mode of all civilized nations of returning a salute, it was not the question between us, since, from the first, I declined saluting at all—and his regret at the awkward circumstances in which he perceives so plainly I am placed, is as ridiculous as it is vulgar. Lord Cochrane affects to think he has convicted me of contradiction. It will, I think, be perceived he has not done so. I repeat that it is usual to salute, but as a matter of courtesy—that it is entirely optional with the man of war. Since there is no power in a government to compel a foreign man of war to salute—that a salute is sometimes practised, that it is oftentimes omitted. The opinion advanced by Lord Cochrane, that it is an insult to the flag of the port for a foreign man of war to omit to salute, is perfectly absurd—nor would any officer, conscious he himself merited any respect from others, or who knew the respect he owed to himself, ever make a disturbance upon such a matter. Equally absurd is it to suppose that a government has a right to order a foreign man of war out of port for omitting to salute. Lord Cochrane speaks of the practice of all other services with which he has had communication, & says he is not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States—but the very circumstance, that a government has a right to regulate its own mode of answering salutes, makes it manifest that it cannot be obligatory upon a man of war to salute—that it must be optional with her to salute or not, as she sees fit. 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I wrote to him, that although it was important to me to proceed to sea without delay, and I was anxious to have sailed that morning, yet from the desire I felt to meet the wishes of the government of Chili, as far as was in my power, I had concluded to remain in port that day, but that it would be my indispensable duty to sail the next day, and proceed upon my further destination; that I hoped the delay of a day would be sufficient; and indeed, as my destination was round Cape Horn, my sailing would not, I should think, in any manner affect the views of the squadron. It should be remarked that just as I received Lord Cochrane's first letter, requesting me to remain in port, the frigate San Martin slipped her cable, and stood out in the offing; the Chacabuco sloop of war, also stood out. The San Martin anchored several miles out—the Chacabuco returned at night, and anchored so close to us, that I expected the two ships would get foul. 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Sometimes a man of war, upon arrival, sends in the first instance to the man of war of the port to salute, on condition of receiving gun for gun, but this is not frequent, nor is it a notion, the most correct, though not in any way exceptional. Up to the date of my sailing from the United States, you have never had any regulations published in the navy. But in my opinion on this subject, that immediately upon arrival at Rio Janeiro, an officer on board with the compliments of the Portuguese admiral and of any assistance I might require. When beating into Callao, the Spanish commodore sent his lieutenant on board before I anchored, with compliments and gratulation on my arrival and of assistance. In this department I recognised the character of and of gentlemen. To both I paid a visit the day following my visit was in due course made. To neither of them did the compliment of firing at though at both places, I saluted forts, previously ascertaining would be returned gun for gun on my arrival at Valparaiso. Lord Cochrane neither visited me, nor did he send on board a message of civility. Although I was not unmindful that the respect towards an intercourse, as we should most properly come him, yet I waived this consideration as not being very important, and paid a visit to Lord Cochrane, he return my visit? No; but an hour after, I received his letter, in which he thought I had been enough in the navy to know, assuming, that if I did not salute, he would turn me out of port. Had Lord Cochrane returned my visit, and in the manner a gentleman requested of me to salute, he might perhaps have obtained by civility what he could not have extorted; for I shall ever continue so much like yourself and the rest of brother officers, as not to be gooned by Lord Cochrane or by other lord, or by any other man to a conduct which might bring reproach upon our flag. I had been undecided about returning the very letter of Lord Cochrane, lying upon me in such a style to salute, would have determined to refuse it. It has been suggested, as a mode of Lord Cochrane's conduct, that there were on board the Ontario passengers attached to the cause, and also a million of dollars. The whole sum on board was hundred and one thousand dollars received at Lima, of which \$100,000 were for Archibald Gracie & Co. of NY—\$15,000 for Mr. Astor NY—\$11,000 for Mr. Ellery Boston—and the remainder shipped by individuals in Lima, consigned to individuals in Valparaiso.—This circumstance I have furnished no cause of complaint, as it is customary for ships of war, as well as those of other nations, to do so. Mentioned by our laws, and entertained of its propriety, during my cruise in the Pacific, English men of war touched at Valparaiso, having specie on board which they were conveying to Lima to Rio Janeiro, but no dissatisfaction ever expressed that account. With regard to the passengers attached to the royal cause, they were two merchants, one lady, and an officer. To these two last, I consented to give a passage, in earnest solicitation of the viceroy of Peru. I did so, because I had yielded to my earnest citation for the release of American ships, the Beaver and Canton; and because he had personal favour to myself, and to liberty many of our unfortunate countrymen, whom I found in prisons of Lima, for having taken in arms against the royal cause. Not to have granted so all that, in return for such favours to my fellow citizens, I have deemed a royal want of ing and generosity—not could have anticipated, that while subjecting myself to the inconvenience of having strangers on my ship, as a return for favours conferred on my countrymen, I should lay the foundation of reproach against me.

COMMUNICATED

The circumstances, of having a... special reasons which induced... to receive him, are stated in my... report of the cruise to the... of the navy, made immediately on my arrival in the United States.

In the Maryland Republican of Saturday last, there are certain remarks called "Hints for the conduct of a Modern Judge," which, although pitiful and contemptible, ought not to be passed unnoticed.

If the writer intended those remarks as applicable to the venerable Chief Justice, he is a base calumniator; and if his enunciation will permit him to apply, in propria persona, to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette, he can obtain the name of the person who has thought proper to reply to his slanderous remarks, for the sole purpose of endeavouring to ascertain the author of them.

June 9, 1819.

On Saturday last the federalists of Frederick county, with their accustomed zeal and diligence, nominated their candidates for seats in the next House of Delegates.

This laudable example of timely activity, it is hoped, will speedily be imitated by their political brethren in the other counties of the state. The following are the names of the gentlemen nominated:

- William Rosa, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hilary, Robert G. McPherson.

The sloop of war John Adams, Com. Perry, sailed from off this port on Monday last.

The steam ship Savannah, on her passage to Liverpool, was fell in with on the 30th ult. in lat. 38, 50, long. 68, by a vessel which has arrived at New-York. She had all her sails set and machinery going.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Mead, Agent for the Society, dated, Millidgeville, May 14th, 1819.

My Dear Sir, This day, which was to have been the day of bondage and sorrow to the poor Africans, on whose account I was sent to this place, has been turned into a day of liberty & joy to them.

At least, I confidently hope that the arrangements we have made will eventuate thus happily, and that, before the year is ended, they will see their native land and all which they love most on earth.

The Governor has postponed the sale, and afforded me an opportunity of seeking, among the humane and generous of this southern country, the means of their redemption. I enter upon this task tomorrow, by convening the citizens of this place to form an Auxiliary Society.

An attempt has been made to recover these poor creatures into the hands of certain individuals who were concerned either in their first capture, or in their purchase and introduction into this state—but there is, I hope, nothing to fear from this combination of avarice & oppress against the claims of justice and humanity.

I arrived here on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning walked out to their little encampment in the vicinity of the town to see them. As I approached their habitation I found them gathered around a good old man, into whose care they had been given, & who was telling them that some good people had sent me to prevent their sale, and carry them back to Africa.

I wish you could have been with me to have witnessed their joy; they crowded around me, and by turns took hold of my hands, and in broken English, expressed their gratitude. They at first (as the old man told me) would scarcely believe it; they had never heard of any such thing before, and it is no wonder they should doubt it.

Even the next day one of them said to him, "white people never send negroes back to Africa, I never see my children again." The old man who had gained their confidence, asked them if he ever told them a lie, and this seemed to encourage their faith. A very strong attachment has grown up between them and him, and I have seen them shed tears while speaking to them about leaving him.

He asked one, who seemed more overjoyed than the rest at the thought of going, "if he wanted to leave old Daniel, (for that is his name.) who had taken such good care of him, and given him so much good menses?" The poor fellow hung his head as if convicted of ingratitude.

of several of the continental states, is evidently in progress; the principles of revelation and enlightened reason, were never more respected than they now are; and from the influence of the Christian Revelation, thus rising in public estimation, the rigid and irrational dogmas of despotism must necessarily be relaxed and corrected.

Commercial distress and bankruptcies, the severe punishments of extravagance and pride, are experienced on a large scale. The prices of American produce in Europe are very much reduced, and the prospects of our exporting commerce are very unfavourable.

In the United States, the rage for trade and speculation has been as high as in any part of the world; & this imprudence has caused a general embarrassment and distress. Honest Labour, however, the certain means of plenty and independence, is fast rising into repute, and industry and economy bid fair to become fashionable once more.

Westchester, (Penn.) May 25. WORTHY OF NOTICE. At a saw mill one mile East of Chadd's Ford across the Brandywine, and about the middle of last March, as a man was sawing a large Poplar log, he was surprised at hearing the saw strike against something very unusual, that obliged him to stop the mill; upon examination it proved to be a Cannon Ball of four pounds weight, completely ground over so as to leave no mark.

On the 11th instant, a violent hail storm visited the county of Wilkes, in this state, that entirely destroyed the cotton, so that it will have to be replanted. The corn is entirely beaten to the earth, and it is feared will never come out. In Jasper county the hail was severe—so much so that the crops of many persons are more or less injured.

Capt. Clunie, of Philadelphia from Manila, was off St. Helena, 6th April, and was boarded from two of the squadron of observation, and politely offered a supply of water & provisions, but was informed that fresh provisions could not be procured at any price: the Russian frigate had been there a few days previous in want of fresh provisions, but not being able to obtain any, proceeded for the Western Islands and St. Peterburg.

The bell recently cast at Moscow, to replace that which was formerly in the tower of Juan Weliki, in that city, weighs 7000 pounds; or 252,000 lbs. English. The clapper weighs 120 pounds.

In Egypt, 40,000 men are said to be employed in opening the Canal from the River Nile to Alexandria.

REMARKABLE BIRTH. On Saturday, May 1, Mrs. Shoe, wife to Mr. Jonathan Shoe, Shoemaker, of Dover, England, was safely delivered of a PAIR OF SHOES.

This is to give Notice, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Cord, late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

Henry Cord, Executor. June 10, 1819.

HINT to the Western Shore Planters. Persons disposed to buy slaves have now a better opportunity of supplying themselves at Eastern, and in the neighborhood, than will probably occur again, there being no southern ports open there at this time, and a great many negroes for sale.

FOR SALE, A likely Molatto Girl, 16 years of age, slave for life, but not to be sold out of the state of Maryland. For application, apply to the office, No. 10.

At a Meeting of the Orphans Court for Anne Arundel County, on the 5th day of June 1819, were present, The Worshipful James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, and Lewis Neth, Jun. Esquires.

The court order and direct that no order be given in the Maryland Gazette Political Intelligencer, once in each week for the space of six weeks, before the 4th day of September next, notifying the legal representatives of Alexander Munroe, to appear on or before that day to receive a proportion of the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, they may be excluded from all part of the said estate.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills A. A. county. 6w.

NOTICE. The following extract of a letter from Commodore Biddle to Capt. Biddle, will prove how totally without foundation is the story of Lord Biddle's visit to Gibraltar.

On my anchoring at Gibraltar 802, where Admiral Sir James Biddle and not Lord Keith was commanding naval officer; I did salute the Admiral's flag, because it had been saluted in sight of Essex a short time previous, by the frigate Boston, Capt. McNeil, Senior in rank. And as the Admiral did not offer to the ship my command, the usual ceremony of ships of war, on entering a friendly port, no acquaintance took place between us during my then visit to Gibraltar.

But on my return again to the Rock, Admiral Sir James Saumarez sent on board the frigate, and offered the customary civilities. I then waited on him, and a friendly intercourse followed—but no salute was given by the Essex to my flag, nor is there the least shadow of truth in my being required to salute any Admiral's flag at Gibraltar, or on non-compliance thereto leave the port. Such a demand I should have considered abhorrent in the extreme.

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Baltimore & West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barber the large, convenient, and swift sailing schooner, Edward Lloyd, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged a skilful and industrious man to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River, will be punctually attended to. William Norman. June 10.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a boot and shoe manufactory, next door to Mr. G. J. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement; and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner. William Fowler. June 10.

By the Corporation of Annapolis, June 5, 1819.

ORDERED. That the following notice be published once in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, before Monday, the 14th of June. By order, JOHN BREWER, CLK.

NOTICE.

As some alterations have been made in the assessment of the real and personal property in the city of Annapolis since the return of the assessors, notice is hereby given, that the books of the assessors will be left with the Clerk of the Corporation for the further inspection of those concerned, that such as consider themselves aggrieved, may lodge their appeals with the Clerk to lay before the Corporation, who will meet for the purpose of hearing them, on Monday, the 14th of June.

Theatre for Sale.

Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. the Old Theatre in this city, terms of sale—3, 6 and 12 months credit; purchaser to give bond, with security, to be approved of by the vestry. By order of the Vestry and Church Wardens of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, June 10.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is well acquainted with house work of every description, and her two Children; one Girl, of about 14 years of age, and the other a Boy about 18 months old—These Negroes will be sold for life to any purchaser who will not carry them out of the state. They are not offered for sale for any fault committed by them. A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchasers giving bond with good security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money. Inquire of the Printer. June 3.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in The Planters' Bank of Prince George's county are hereby notified, that an Election for Twelve Directors will be held at the Banking-house in Upper Marlboro', on Monday the 21st day of June next, to commence at 9 o'clock A.M. and close at 3 o'clock P.M. All votes at said election, to be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy. Agreeably to the charter of this Bank two of the present Directors are not eligible. By order of the Board. TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash'r. June 3.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minsky, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment to ANN M. MINSKY, Adm'r. June 7. 6w.

HINT to the Western Shore Planters.

Persons disposed to buy slaves have now a better opportunity of supplying themselves at Eastern, and in the neighborhood, than will probably occur again, there being no southern ports open there at this time, and a great many negroes for sale. May 20. 6w.

POET'S CORNER

From the New-York Evening Post.
Sir Philip Sidney, said, as Addison
tells us, that he never could read
the old ballad of Chevy Chase, without
feeling his heart beat within him, as at
the sound of a trumpet. The follow-
ing lines, which are to be ranked among
the highest inspirations of the Muse,
will suggest similar associations in the
breast of the gallant American officer.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom, from her mountain
height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes,
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumping loud,
And see the lightning lances driven,
When stride the warriors of the
storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of hea-
ven!

Child of the Sun! to thee 'tis given,
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of Victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high,
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
(Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dim'd the glistening bayonet)
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn,
To where thy meteor glories burn,
And, as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the
glance!

And when the cannon mounthings loud,
Heave in wild wreaths the battle
shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's
pall!
There shall thy victor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink be-
neath.

Each gallant arm that strikes below,
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the belted sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back,
Before the broad sides reeling rack,
The dying wanderer of the sea,
Shall look to thee, to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendours fly,
In triumph, o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free hearts only home,
By angel hands to valour given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in hea-
ven!
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls be-
fore us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming
o'er us!

CROAKER & CO.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employ-
ing or dealing with my negroes in any
manner, as I am determined to enforce
the law without respect to persons.
N. O. H. BROWN.
March 22

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live,
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Ar-
undel county, about 20 miles from the
city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles
from Baltimore; it contains between
nine hundred and one thousand acres,
is considered by judges to be inferior
to no land in the county for the cultiva-
tion of tobacco, and is acted upon by
plaster and capable of great improve-
ment by clover, a great proportion of
the land is covered with wood timber, &
may be easily carried to market, hav-
ing the advantage of fine landing pla-
ces, being bounded by the water. Per-
sons inclined to purchase it is presumed,
will view the premises, which they
are invited to do. The terms will be
accommodating on payment of part of
the purchase money in hand. For
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who
is authorized to contract for the land.
July 10

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first, second, and third Endorser, in
assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

George Shaw

HAS FOR SALE

At his Store in Church-street.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmong-
ery, Cutlery, Books, Station-
ary, &c.

Dry Goods,

Cloths and Cassi-
meres.
Fashionable Vest
Patterns.
Irish Linens.
Muslins,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Bandanna, Madras,
Cambric & Cotton
Pocket Handker-
chiefs.
Silk, Cotton and
Worsted Hosiery,
Dimities,
Russia Sheeting,
Coarse Linens,
Diapers,
Beaver, Kid & Silk
Gloves,
Ribbons assorted,
Umbrellas,
Spotted Cravats,
Bed Tickings,
Sail Duck,

And many other articles in the
Dry Good line not enumerat-
ed.

Groceries,

Best French Bran-
dy.
Best Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirit,
Old Whiskey,
Mustard,
Mace,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Ground and Race
Wine,
Sherry Wine,
Brown, Loaf and
Lump Sugars,
Old Hyson Tea,
Young Hyson, do
Souchong do.
Mold and Dipped
Candies,
Sweet Oil,
Vinegar,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Barley,
Mustard,
Mace,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Ground and Race
Wine,
Ginger,
Best Chewing To-
bacco,
Segars,
Alum,
Copperas,
Salt Petre,
Fig Blue,
Basket Salt, &c.

Powder, Shot & Flints.

Ironmongery &
Cutlery,

Door Locks,
Stock do.
Closet do.
Cupboard do.
Chest do.
Pad do.
Drawer do.
Trunk do.
Butt Hinges,
H & HL Hinges,
Hook and Eye
Hinges,
Bolts—Screws,
Thumb Latches,
Hand Saw Files,
Whip Saw do.
Cross Cut do.
Hand Saws,
Panel do.
Drawing Knives,
Augers,
Socket and Firmer
Chisels,
Carpenters Com-
passes,
Two Feet Rules,
Iron Squares,

Miscellaneous,

Single and Double,
Iron Jack Planes,
Do. and do. Fore
Planes,
Do & do Smoothing
Planes,
Grooving Planes,
Sash Planes,
Bead do.
Table do.
Tooth do.
Quirk OG do.
Quirk Oval do.
Astregal do.
Cut & Thrust do.
Plough do.
Cove & Bead do.
Rabbit do.
Brace & Bitts,
Tooth Brushes,
Head do.
House do.
Clothes do.
White Wash do.
Painter's do.
Horse do.
Shoe do.
Furniture do.
Ladies Tortoise
Shell Combs,
Pocket do.
Fine Teeth do.
Fish Hooks and
Lines,
Henry's Calcined
Magnesia,
Window Glass of
all sizes, &c.

White Lead, Oil, Spirits
of Turpentine, Whit-
ing, Yellow Ochre and
Paints, of all kinds.

Stationary,

Including Paper of all kinds,
Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax,
Blank Books, Ink Powder,
Slate Pencils, &c.

Classical and School Books of
the most approved kinds.

Book Binding

Executed in all its varie-
ties.

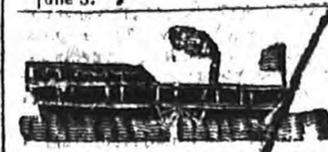
Annapolis, May 27.

Anne Arundel County, & State
of Maryland, to wit:

This is to certify, that on the 29th
day of May 1819, George Cragg of said
county, brought before me, one of the
Justices of the Peace for the county
aforesaid, a BLACK MARE, which
he alleged had been taken up by him in
the act of trespassing on his enclosures.
The natural marks of said Mare are as
follows: She is eight or nine years old,
about fourteen hands high, she has a
snip on her nose, is somewhat rubbed
by a yoke or haulter, and rubbed in two
places with the saddle. Given under
my hand and seal this day and year
above-written.

The owner of said Mare is requested to
come and prove property, pay charges,
and take her away.

George Cragg,
Hammond's Ferry.



New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,
CAPTAIN VICKERS,
For Easton, Baltimore and An-
napolis.

Leaves Easton every Monday and
Thursday, arrives at Annapolis at 2
o'clock P.M. Leaves Annapolis for
Baltimore on the same days at 3 P.M.
Leaves Baltimore every Wednesday &
Saturday, arrives at Annapolis at 12
o'clock, and departs on the same days
at 1 o'clock P.M. for Easton.

A more particular account of the
route of the MARYLAND will be
given in a future advertisement.
June 3.

Valuable Real Estate for
Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honour-
able Chancellor of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will offer for sale, on Saturday,
the 19th of June next, at 12 o'clock, all
the Real Estate of which the late
Charles D. Hodges died seized and pos-
sessed, consisting as follows: Two Va-
luable Tracts of Land, 2 1/2 miles from
Queen Anne, and 12 from Annapolis,
lying in Anne Arundel county, known
by the name of "Browsley Hall," ad-
joining the estate of Benj. Galloway,
Esq. called the Ridge. One tract con-
tains 180 acres, one half of which is
in choice Meadow and Woodland, and
the other half in a high state of im-
provement from the use of clover and
plaster. The improvements are—a good
dwelling house, kitchen & smoke house,
and a garden of choice fruits, a barn
21 feet square, a new tobacco house 40
by 24, with a 12 feet shed on one side,
corn house, stable, &c. The other
tract adjoining, contains 20 1/2 acres of
good arable Land, the soil of which is
peculiarly adapted to the growth of To-
bacco and any kind of grain. The im-
provements on this tract are—a new
Tobacco house covered with cypress
shingles, 30 by 22 feet, and 10 feet
pitch, an old frame dwelling, & a new
unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of
choice fruits. The two tracts to be
sold together. Sale to take place on
the premises.
On the same evening, at 4 o'clock, at
Mrs. Nicholson's Tavern,
The well known Dwelling, with all
necessary out houses, in the town of
Queen Anne, Prince George's county,
formerly owned and occupied by Dr.
Richard Duckett, Benjamin Hodges, &
Charles D. Hodges, & now in the posses-
sion of John Claytor, with a lot of land,
containing 5 1/2 acres, judiciously divided
into a garden, yard and lot for tillage;
the garden being stocked with a variety
of well selected grafted fruit trees.
Also—the Store house and Lot, with
an old Store-house attached to it, now
in the occupation of Hodges & Estep.
The terms of sale are 12 months
credit, the purchaser giving bond with
approved security, bearing interest from
the day of sale.
When the sale is ratified by the
Chancellor, and the whole of the pur-
chase money with the interest paid, a
good and sufficient title will be given.
John Randall, Jr. Trustee.
June 3.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from
the court of appeals of the western
shore of Maryland, to me directed, will
be exposed to public sale, on Saturday
the 19th day of June, instant, on the
premises, a tract or parcel of Land,
called "Altogether," supposed to con-
tain 400 acres. Also one other tract
called "Brown's Chance and Dorsey's
Friendship," and one other tract called
"Worthington's Range," and fourteen
Slaves, taken and seized as the property
of Nicholas Merrewether, to satisfy
a debt due Sarah Ridgely, Execu-
trix of Lucy Ridgely, and Thomas
Merrewether, of Job Smith. Sale to
commence at 11 o'clock A.M. for Cash
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

June 3.

AMERICAN FARMER

Is a weekly Paper,
published by
J. S. SKINNER,
Post-Master of Baltimore.

It is printed on a sheet of the size of
a common newspaper, folded so as to
make eight pages, and to admit of be-
ing bound up, and preserved in vol-
umes.

The principal subjects treated of in
the AMERICAN FARMER, are Agricul-
ture, Internal Improvements and Do-
mestic Economy, and new inventions
and discoveries connected therewith. It
contains, also, each week, a correct ac-
count of the prices of country produce,
in the Baltimore market, and takes no
concern in party politics.

Diagrams and Cuts are given in the
paper, whenever they are found to be
necessary in order to shew the con-
struction of new or improved imple-
ments of husbandry, or to illustrate
particular systems of cultivation.

The price of the American Farmer is
\$4 per year, payable half yearly in
advance, to be remitted to the Editor
by mail, and at his risk.

Baltimore, April 16, 1819.

Subscriptions received at this
Office.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act to establish a new Election
District in Baltimore county.

Passed Feb. 8, 1819.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That a new
election district, to be called The
Eighth District, shall be established in
Baltimore county, which district shall
be bounded as follows: beginning at the
head of tide water, at the mouth of the
Little Falls of Gunpowder, and running
up the said falls to the old Harford
road near Amoss's mill, and from thence
down the said road, passing Cromwell's
bridge, to Thomas Mills's dwelling
house on said road; and from thence to
the head of the White Marsh Run, and
down the said run to tide water on
Bird's river; and thence round with
the shore of said river and Gunpow-
der River to the place of beginning.

2. And be it enacted, That all elec-
tions for said district shall be holden at
the public house therein now kept by
Abraham King, under the like autho-
rity and regulations as elections are or
may be holden in other districts of the
county, and all voters residing within
the limits of said district, and none o-
ther, shall vote at the elections to be
therein holden, and not elsewhere, un-
der the like privileges and duties of vo-
ters in their other districts respective-
ly.

3. And be it enacted, That if this
act shall be confirmed by the general
assembly after the next election of de-
legates, as the constitution and form of
government directs, that in such case
this act, and the alterations and amend-
ments of the constitution and form of
government therein contained, from
and after the first Monday in October
eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall
be taken and considered, and shall con-
stitute and be valid, as a part of the
said constitution and form of govern-
ment, to all intents and purposes, any-
thing to the contrary notwithstanding.
May 6. 3m.

180 Dollars Reward.

Deserted during the present month,
from this Post, the following named
private soldiers, in the Corps of Artil-
lery: On the 12th JOHN HUVER and
GEORGE S. PARKER. Huver was
born in Bucks county, State of Penn-
sylvania, aged 32 years, 5 feet 6 inches
high, dark complexion, hazle eyes,
black hair, and by occupation a Cord
wainer. Parker was born in German-
town, Pennsylvania, aged 30 years, 5
feet 10 inches high, fair complexion,
hazle eyes, dark hair, and by occupa-
tion a Shoemaker.

On the 20th JAMES MILLIGAN,
born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a
ged 27 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, light
complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and
by occupation a Tailor.

On the 23d GEORGE WHITE,
JOSEPH WEBB, and JOHN RO-
BINSON. White was born in Penn-
sylvania, aged 26 years, 5 feet 7 inches
high, light complexion, grey eyes, light
hair, and by occupation a Blacksmith.
West was born in the State of New
Jersey, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches
high, dark complexion, buckeyes, black
hair, and by occupation a Hatter. Ro-
binson was born in Ireland, aged 23
years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark com-
plexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by
occupation a Labourer.

Whoever will apprehend and desert-
ers, and deliver them at this Post, or at
any military post, or to any Officer in
the United States Army, shall receive
the above reward, or Thirty dollars
for either of them, and all reasonable
expenses.

D. S. ANDREWS,
Lieut. Commanding
Fort Mifflin, Annapolis,
May 23th, 1819.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed
at this Office.

LANDS FOR SALE

By virtue of a deed of
Charles H. Harwood, Esq. of the
Annapolis, the subscribers offer the
following lands, to wit:
One on Elk Ridge, in Anne
county, on which the said
Harwood resided, about three
hundred M Co's Tavern, containing
120 1/2 acres. The roads from
up the country, and from
to Baltimore, pass through
The best judges are of opinion
is capable of being made one
of the Elk Ridge lands.
It a good dwelling house,
eight out houses, a garden, a
most excellent water very
house, and an ice house.
so soil parts of several tracts
the whole being in one tract,
taining about 416 1/2 acres, in
Charles county, adjoining
For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD,
Annapolis, Sept. 20.

The Editor of the Federal
and American of Baltimore
requested to insert the above
week for three weeks, and
their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE

The Houses, now occupied by
Robinson as a Boarding house,
the Farmers Bank. They will be
together, or separate, to suit
ers. Apply to
WILLIAM BREWER,
Annapolis, Feb. 10.

HARRIS & M'HEENEY

REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Just Published, and for Sale
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
Annapolis, Dec. 10.

Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
Passed Dec. Session 1818.
Price—\$1 00.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings
Of last Session.
Price—\$1 50.

JOHN THOMPSON

MERCHANT TAILOR

Returns his thanks for past favours
and informs his friends and the public
that he has laid in an assortment of

SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will be happy to make
for them in the most fashionable
and on the best terms.
May 20.

300 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscribers
on South River, in Anne Arundel
county, Maryland, on Tuesday night
4th inst. three young Negro Men

MOSES,

Alias Moses Johnson, aged about
years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches
very black and well set, round face,
sant countenance when spoken to,
particular marks recollected; his
ing when he eloped, was a round
coloured overjacket, trowsers of
brown cloth, shirt of common
and felt hat.

DAVY BOSTON,

Very nearly of the same description
Moses, (aged about 20 years,) except
complexion, which is rather of a
low cast, has a mark on the left side
his mouth, or rather on the cheek,
which is about one inch long, and
ed the thickness of a large knitting
needle; this mark cannot fall to be
perceived if examined, by which he
cannot be mistaken—his clothes are
deemed unnecessary to describe, as
has no doubt changed them.

DICK BOSTON,

Aged about 18 years, brother to
rather slender, and of a dark com-
plexion, approaching to black; is about
feet 8 inches high, has a fine set
teeth, thick lips, and rather a
countenance; his clothing consisting
short blue coat and pantaloons, a
burg shirt, and a wool hat.
them were in possession of a pair
strong shoes well nailed.

I will give for the apprehending
the above described negroes, if
in any part in the state of Maryland,
that I get them again, 150 dollars
50 dollars for either of them, and
taken out of the state, and secured
any goal so that I get them again,
will give 300 dollars, and in propo-
either of them.

SOLOMON SPANBROOK

May 13.

We insert, for the benefit of our country readers, an accurate description, as observation would admit, of the most important improvements, made by Mr. Bolster, in his machine for cleaning grain.

This machine, though it has several external improvements, does not differ much in appearance from the ordinary Wheat Fanner. Within there are first, two shoe or shoving sieves, which have a lateral motion. Below these are two more sieves placed about three or four inches apart of each other. The apertures of the upper one are sufficiently large to let the grain, or any substance not greater, pass through; all other matter greater than the grain, is received in a box at the front part of the sieve, and thence is expelled through the side of the machine. The grain, after having passed through this sieve, falls into the other; the apertures of this being smaller than the grain, will not admit it to pass, but all dirt and filth, which is less, will here be separated from the grain. This last sieve has a horizontal sifting motion. Grain in the chaff state, it is said, will be perfectly cleaned by passing through this machine once.

Mr. Bolster lives at No. 29, Light street Baltimore.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

Agreeably to their constitutional provisions, held their semi-annual meeting in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday June 9th. After the ordinary business of the Society was transacted, the President handed in a communication from Dr. Joseph E. Mose on Entomology, which was read. The Society resolved unanimously, that the President should present their thanks to Dr. Mose for his very useful and interesting communication, and that it should be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican, and the American Farmer. The Society then proceeded to examine the articles offered for exhibition, and selected Colonel Duvall, and Messrs. Maxcy and Worthington, as the Judges, who awarded premiums to the following persons:

To Mr. Thomas Bolster, of Baltimore, for a Wheat Fanner on a new and improved construction,

To do, for some very fine boiling wire web,

To Mr. John Miller for a Cow three years old and her calf,

To Mr. Howard Duvall for a sample of Tobacco consisting of twenty plants and weighing 13 1/2 lbs.

To Mrs. Susan Duvall for a Cotton Counterpane.

To Miss Kitty Duvall for a fine Shawl of Network.

To Mrs. Nancy Holland for a Carpet and a piece of Stair Carpeting.

To Mrs. Fanny Brewer for a cotton Coverlet.

To Capt. Wickes for a sample of yellow Tobacco, not fired.

Mr. D. H. Wiggins exhibited an ingenious model of a Threshing Machine, but the Judges, as it was not yet completed, having no means of ascertaining its practical operation, declined awarding a premium for the present.

Col. Maynadier, the President, showed some fine specimens of shell marle found at the head of a creek running into his farm, near Annapolis.

The Society take this method to make known their approbation of Mr. Bolster's Wheat Fanner, and to recommend it to public notice. It seems particularly calculated to separate cockle, and other extraneous substances, from the grain. The Domestic Manufactures exhibited, evinced so much industry and ingenuity, that the society cannot forbear expressing their wish, that a laudable emulation in this respect may still continue.

Thomas H. Carroll, Sec'y.

"Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi proferemus et amplii." CAMBRIDGE, Md. March 20, 1819.

Dear Sir, I have long been impressed with the opinion, that no branch of science perhaps more deeply interests the practical farmer, than Entomology, and none is generally less regarded. The numerous class of insects that blast the most flattering prospects, are suffered yearly to repeat their ravages, without a serious effort to obviate the evil, and the vast varieties so useful, are suffered to perish, from the want of knowledge to preserve them. To learn the natural history, to enquire into the habitudes of life, the characters, changes and metamorphosis, of beings so important, are objects not so frivolous as they may appear to the ostentatious but superficial observer; it is the only mode, rational or practicable, whereby the propagation of the one, and the destruction of the other, may be accomplished.

With these views, I have made repeated experiments in Entomology; and one of the first objects that attracted my attention, was the worm that inhabits the Corn, usually called the Grub Worm. I had seen a paper on this subject by Richard Peters, Esq. in which he represents its parent state to be the "Scarabeus volvens." This fact I doubted, as Mr. Peters had not himself witnessed the experiment reported by him, tho' he believed the fact, and proposed a remedy founded upon it: I doubted it, because I had seen the scarabeus volvens, in so small a state, as to be almost invisible to the naked eye; upon which the reasoning occurred, that the product of a chrysalis so large as must necessarily be that of a grub worm, could not, by analogical inference, be as diminutive as the scarabeus volvens is frequently seen and known to be, and consequently that Judge Peters was deceived. To come at the fact, I carried into the field a large transparent bottle, which I half filled with earth; upon this earth I deposited about a dozen of the worms, which were then devouring the corn, and gave them corn blades to feed upon; in a few weeks, or less perhaps, they disappeared; I searched the earth, and found them chrysalids, enveloped in balls of earth, a considerable time after I again examined them, and found several of them matured, and extricated from their envelope; others, a soft and white pupa, with limbs more or less distinctly formed, in various states of progression, and exhibiting unequivocal proof of their origin, and of the impossibility of mistake or deception. These destructive animals belong to the order "Coleoptera" of Linnaeus, having crustaceous elytra or wing-cases, which shut together, & form a longitudinal suture down the back; they are about one quarter of an inch in length, of a shining jet black colour, very quick and active in their movements, and are seen in vast numbers under wheat stacks and in wheat yards.

The brief history of this insect is, that its larva or caterpillar, having fed upon the young corn, descends into the earth, about the depth of four inches, where it assumes its state of chrysalis, in which it continues till about the first of July, when it becomes metamorphosed into the imago or parent, which in Autumn, deposits its ova in the fields, to undergo a similar series of transitions, which is effected by the heat of the ensuing season.

The obvious preventive is fall or winter ploughing, at such a depth as will turn up and expose to the frost the ova, whereby they must perish.

To prove the efficacy of this method, in Dec. 1816, a field which I designed for corn, was ploughed four or five inches deep; the following season, my neighbour's corn fields as well as those of the county generally, were assailed and nearly ruined by this destructive worm, when mine was almost wholly exempt from their annoyance. Another insect, the "Curculio," of which there are near one hundred species, belonging also to the coleopterous order, commands, from its universal ravages upon both the farmer and the fruit-er, the attention of every member of the community, who has it in his power to contribute, in the smallest measure, to the destruction of this ruthless foe to the wealth & luxury of man; which frustrates, by its concealed and wily movements, the most rational and well founded plans, executed by the most ardent and efficient energies of the human mind and body. Are we not inclined to exclaim, with the moral and philosophic Seneca, "Natura quam te colimus inviti quoque." How repugnant to the proud feelings of man, to stoop to combat with this insignificant animalcule! How resistless are the ordinances of nature, which compel us, by acts so humiliating, to admire and adore that complex creation, whereby the great architect has seen fit to enforce them!

* Some remarks shewing the advantages of this machine have been received and shall appear in our next.—Edt.

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* The common Tumblebug.

I have made experiments on the larvae of several species of curculionids, and have found the parents so nearly similar in habit, metamorphosis, and most other circumstances, that one description will suffice for their whole history, at least of those which I have examined; and the only mark of idiosyncrasy, in the tribes which I have observed, consists in their choice of a nidus; selecting from their peculiarities in this respect alone, the cherry, the plum, or the grain of corn, as their instinctive or innate propensities might incline them.

In a transparent bottle containing some earth, I deposited several cherries, in which were the larvae of the curculio, that infests that fruit; in a few weeks, or rather as soon as the pulp of the fruit was consumed, which was at different periods, they retreated into the earth, where upon examination some time after, I found they had assumed the state of chrysalis, which shortly resulted in that of the imago or parent; the wings of this insect were not sufficient to accomplish a flight, but merely to assist its ascent of the body of a tree; from which circumstances, I was led to the following reflections and experiments to test their correctness, &c.

That the remedy must be such as would act, physically, to wit: To interrupt the metamorphosis, by preventing the descent of the larva into the earth; to expose to the weather the pupa after its descent, or to intercept in its ascent of the body of the tree, the parent insect; or chemically, by substances, known to be generally deleterious to that class of animals.

The fruit being the nidus of the ovum, and the earth the habitat in which it is brought to maturity, and makes its abode; and the larva, from its soft and delicate structure, incapable of travelling, or sustaining exposure; when the fruit containing the larva has fallen, and is rotted or consumed by the insect, the larva must descend, by the most direct route, from its original depository the fruit, into the earth its permanent abode, there to undergo the metamorphosis which will bring it to maturity, and fit it for a new series of depredations, which is so secretly performed, that though myriads are employed, they are never detected in executing their work of destruction, the deposit of their ova. Hence I concluded, that one of the most effectual preventives would be, paving with brick, stone, shells, or some other hard substance, impervious to the soft larva, a circular space round the fruit tree, as extensive as the fall of the fruit, by which it would be interrupted in its descent into the earth, & consequently perish, or, that it might be accomplished by turning up the earth under the tree to the same extent, and thereby exposing to the inclemency of the weather the tender pupa, of which two methods, the former is to be preferred, because thereby you arrest the passage of the larva to maturity, and necessarily destroy it. The latter method, if not performed in time, may allow the perfection of the imago, and in this state it is unquestionably more hardy, and capable of providing another habitation, as secure and comfortable as that of its first election. And by the experiments which I have made, its descent and maturity are at uncertain and unequal periods, which would make an insuperable difficulty in point of time for performing the operation; if before the descent, it would necessarily be useless; if after the maturity, equally so, for reasons given.

This view of the subject, has led me repeatedly, to both experiments, which I have fairly and impartially made, without the influence of any prejudice, which it might be presumed, my reasoning had connected with, or in favour of the former; the result was, the fruit with which I made the experiment, that had been destroyed by curculionids, for many years, were in all cases where I paved or shelled, entirely exempt; in two cases only, where the earth under the tree was turned up, at different seasons, the fruit escaped injury, but from the number that failed I was inclined to ascribe these two, to causes accidental and extrinsic.

The third method proposed, &c. to intercept the parent in its ascent of the body of the tree, by various obstacles which the mind will readily suggest and thereby prevent its deposit of ova, though I have made no experiments upon it, I conceive to be rational and easily accomplished; and with those species of cur-

culionids of which there are many, whose wings do not admit of flight, but assist them with their legs, it would undoubtedly be effectual.

The fourth remedy, which I propose of a chemical nature, I have made but partial experiments to establish, such as are not yet satisfactory or conclusive; when finished it will give me pleasure to report them if the result be successful, by a fair and candid detail of facts.

I fear I have already trespassed on your patience, and will venture merely to notice the parent of a singular larva, which some years ago, very generally throughout the state, as you no doubt remember, threatened to exterminate the whole vegetable creation, as far as it travelled; in whole districts, not a solitary blade of wheat, oats or rye, nor a remnant escaped its voracious appetite; and the grass was swept in its march as if by a scorching fire; so formidable were the destructive multitude, that fosses, abatts and parapets were constructed to repel their advances, and the ditches were filled with their dead bodies. I deposited in bottles, with earth, several of these larvae, they shortly went into chrysalis, and came out a fly of the lepidopterous order, precisely like the candle fly in all respects. This result, I report, because numerous as they were, and as much alarm as they occasioned, I have never seen a notice of a similar experiment; and it may, in case of a return of these hosts of enemies, afford a clue to their destruction. We at least are not averse to know something of an enemy, which has, and may again assail us with more disastrous ravages.

If, sir, the present communication shall have the effect of inciting to enquiry, on these interesting subjects, the enterprising and intelligent farmer; if the plan of research, which I have ventured to suggest shall afford him any assistance; if I have added one ray of light, whereby more may be obtained my purpose is answered, and my most sanguine expectations fulfilled. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your very humble serv't,

JOS. F. MUSE. President of the Agricultural Society at Annapolis.

From the Nuremberg Correspondent.

"A banditti, consisting of eight persons, had been arrested during the night, in a village near Venice. As it was too late to transport them elsewhere, they were put into a dungeon, and the chief of the band, notorious for his cruelty, and the number of assassinations he had committed, was confined in an old tower which had been uninhabited for some time. Towards midnight, the centinel, who was near this tower, having heard at first oaths, and afterwards groans, reported this to the local authority. Little importance was attached to it, but what was their astonishment, when, at break of day, they repaired to the tower, they found the prisoner dead, and all his limbs mangled. In order to discover the cause of so terrible a death, they deposited in the same place several pieces of poisoned food. At the end of two days, thirty six serpents were found dead in the same place."

Extract from an officer on board the US. ship Hornet, dated

Cadix, April 19, 1819. "I have the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival at this port, on the 14th inst. after a pleasant passage of 18 days. On the 8th day out, we were abreast of Corvo, and on the 9th brought Graciosa to bear SW. all this time we had fresh gales from NW. when it shifted to NE. which lasted till our arrival.

"Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Fenwick, and Capt. Read, will leave this for Madrid tomorrow under an escort of national cavalry. On Mr. Forsyth leaving the Hornet, we saluted him with 17 guns; manned the yards, & cheered ship; which had a beautiful effect. The next day we saluted the city with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort.

"There are here six ships of the line, five frigates, six sloops of war and gun brigs, and a few schooners destined for Buenos Ayres, to which there are 16,000 fine troops now in this city and its environs, under command of Gen. O'Donnell, now Governor of Cadiz, to be Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, should he conquer it.

"Mr. Forsyth's baggage was detained at the gates of the city on its landing, at which he was much displeas'd; an officer a short time after came to know if there was any

trunk in particular, to which Mr. Forsyth replied, he had all or none, and on his keys. The next day he wrote to the Governor, and all his baggage, which he retained him, he would not to embark for the observing at the same time, a military minister had not only permitted to be taken without its being allowed to import his own duty; and in this case of an ungenerous act. He made every apology, and trunk."

From a London paper.

BIGAMY. Friday last General Simpson appeared before the Court in Paris, on the charge of bigamy. It appeared that the General contracted a marriage at Lyons in June 1799, with Charlotte, a second in London, in May with Miss Georgiana, and a third in France, in 1817. The trial was put off till the defendant, if he could procure evidence of the first marriage, could prove the two first marriages. General declared that he meant to contend for the certificates of his marriage with Miss Hutchinson, but said he had been capitally condemned November 1810, the marriage dissolved by this civil death, your admission of fact, and your argument in law," said the General, "you are then tried rich without contracting a second; and are still a bigamist though you have three wives." Further hearing was put off.

Extract of a letter from Col. Johnson, on board the Steamer Expedition, dated

St. Louis, May 13, 1819. "We arrived here on the 11th inst. and anchored opposite town—I am now convinced, than ever, that we shall succeed in our undertaking, and shall expect to encounter many difficulties, but we must and can overcome them—I expect also to meet many accidents, but they are not alarm; in fact our preparations are so ample, that we shall be prepared to repair any ordinary injury, proceed with the expedition, must not even think of defeat, which human prudence, industry and watchfulness can accomplish, to be done. My great desire is to form the part assigned to me."

Reconquest of Porto Bello by the

Kingston, May 13, 1819. Extract of a letter from Porto Bello to a gentleman in this town, dated 4th of May.

"On the night of the 30th of Spanish forces from Pabaima, the command of Gen. Herrera, proached this place, and at day of the following day halted in vicinity, with the intention of making an attack in conjunction with the troops of Col. St. Cruz. The latter did not arrive so soon as expected, which almost obliged us to withdraw; but having last made his appearance, the Spanish troops entered the town on the least opposition. They once took possession of the points, and the insurgent army opening to be in the public square for parade, was attacked; and almost all to submission. O'Hara received two shots in the lungs just as he was entering the fort, and was taken prisoner; died the second day in the hospital. M'Gregor was in bed at the commencement of the action, and made his escape, jumped from a window into the street, and ran to the brig Hero, by swimming; Governor Lopez was in a room, and killed in his bed. Col. Rivera a few followers retreated to the shore, and being attacked by the royalists, was forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 80 killed and about 50 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men, in consequence of their rapid operations against M'Gregor. Not a detachment from the insurgent had been posted out of the city. Seventy three officers were sent to Panama, and Gen. Herrera, after necessary regulations for the city of the prisoners, said

Kingston, May 13, 1819.

Extract of a letter from Porto Bello to a gentleman in this town, dated 4th of May. "On the night of the 30th of Spanish forces from Pabaima, the command of Gen. Herrera, proached this place, and at day of the following day halted in vicinity, with the intention of making an attack in conjunction with the troops of Col. St. Cruz. The latter did not arrive so soon as expected, which almost obliged us to withdraw; but having last made his appearance, the Spanish troops entered the town on the least opposition. They once took possession of the points, and the insurgent army opening to be in the public square for parade, was attacked; and almost all to submission. O'Hara received two shots in the lungs just as he was entering the fort, and was taken prisoner; died the second day in the hospital. M'Gregor was in bed at the commencement of the action, and made his escape, jumped from a window into the street, and ran to the brig Hero, by swimming; Governor Lopez was in a room, and killed in his bed. Col. Rivera a few followers retreated to the shore, and being attacked by the royalists, was forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 80 killed and about 50 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men, in consequence of their rapid operations against M'Gregor. Not a detachment from the insurgent had been posted out of the city. Seventy three officers were sent to Panama, and Gen. Herrera, after necessary regulations for the city of the prisoners, said

...by the way at Chertea...
...dispensed to the wounded...
...a proclamation issued by Gen...
...after the capture of Fort...
...permission is granted to...
...deamen amongst the prisoners...
...to make their business in the...
...and great humanity has been...
...own to them.

...on the Salem Brigades of Sat...
...day.

HALL STORM.
The recurrence of another Hall storm with a fury formerly unknown, obliged our attention to the Hall on Wednesday last, or the 23d. The chief evil has been from damage done to our windows. The late storm of August 1, 1815, destroyed a great number of panes of glass amounting to 130,000. The late hall storm destroyed probably not half that number.

The Yellow Stone expedition, under command of Col. Atkinson, of the 6th regiment, arrived at Cincinnati on the 15th of last month, sailed the same evening towards their destination. The regiment consisted of 600 men; and made a grand appearance on their approach to Cincinnati.

Philadelphia, June 4.
Mr. Hall, of Providence, passenger in the Enterprise, furnishes N. Levens papers to the 15th ult. Lt. Levens, the young officer who killed an officer in the act of desertion some weeks ago, in the Fauxbourg, St. Mary, was arraigned before the Criminal Court, on an indictment of murder. The prosecution was conducted with much lenity, & the accused was ably defended by Messrs. Egan and Livingston, in presence of a crowded auditory, whom the usual interest of the case had attracted together. The trial was not closed until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the jury, having retired a few moments, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The following curious advertisement, is copied from a New-York paper of Friday last.

BACHELOR'S CLUB.
Oh! Matrimony, thou art like to Jeremiah's figs; the bad good were very good—the bad do sour to give the pigs."

The first anniversary of the Club will be celebrated This Day, the 1st inst. The members will meet at the City Hall, at twelve o'clock. They will form in procession precisely a quarter before one, and proceed down Murray street, and cross the ferry to Hoboken, where a Turtle Repast will be prepared for the occasion.

Oh! Matrimony, thou art like to Jeremiah's figs; the bad good were very good—the bad do sour to give the pigs."

By order, A. A. Sec'y.

From the Charleston Courier.

A SHIP "DANDY."
We have seen a list of the armament and ship stores, of the brig Valiant, Don Williams Wade, Commander, of the United Province of South America;—otherwise called La Fortuna; alias La Union though we are informed that Don Williams is no other than Captain William Wade, of Baltimore, and said brig was lately the Fourth July, of the same place. It appears that she is a species of Dandy, hitherto unnoticed, as she is fitted in the real Dandy style, with powder than bread, and more than cargo. She has 16 long guns, and one bag of beans—2 lb long tom, and half a barrel flour—145 muskets, and 25 lb coffee—138 cussars, and 50 lb sugar—a number of boarding axes and pistols, and a few barrels of beef and pork—a large quantity of powder, and a few barrels of lead.—In addition to which she has many names as "Casar Augustus Gustavus Adolphus Mark (son) Timothy Keeling, dancing master"—has no business, and is constantly in distress. From which think it fair to infer that she belongs to the above species, and though not the first of the kind, is nevertheless quite in the fashion, & is entitled to the appellation of a dandy ship.

THE STEAM BOAT Maryland. CAPTAIN VICKARS.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, and has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been designed. She has been planned, constructed and equipped by the ablest Artists and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture and Workmanship are all of the best kinds. There have all been provided and applied under the constant superintendance of Captain Barber & Captain Vickars, in alternate attendance, as the skillful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The great confidence may therefore be reposed in the soundness of the vessel, and the safety of her machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience and security, cannot be exceeded; and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful.

She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave Baltimore every Wednesday & Saturday, at the same hour in the morning—call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the evening of the same days, where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every care and attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

June 17.

NB. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing.

A Mail Stage leaves Crawford's Tavern in Georgetown, early every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Annapolis, and on its return route leaves William's Tavern in Annapolis early every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, passing through Queen Anne and Marlboro' in its route, offering a convenient and speedy conveyance to travellers going either to Baltimore or the Eastern Shore, as well as to those going from the Eastern Shore to the City of Washington.

THE STEAM BOAT Maryland.

The establishment of this superb vessel having exceeded the estimate which was made at the time of the original subscription, in consequence of having enlarged her size and improved her accommodations, the trustees have found it expedient to reopen the books for the admission of additional stockholders; considering the conveniences and advantages of the conveyance offered by this establishment, and the profits it is likely to afford to those who have interested themselves in it; the trustees are persuaded that many others will avail themselves of the present opportunity with pleasure. For this purpose books will be opened at Easton at the house of the subscriber, on Tuesday the 22d day of June inst. for receiving subscriptions for 50 shares of stock of \$100 a share, to be payable in the following manner—\$25 on each share to be paid in 20 days after the time of subscribing—\$25 more to be paid in 30 days thereafter—and the remaining \$50 to be paid in 30 days thereafter. Immediately on the last payment, the interest on the new stock is to commence, and the subscribers to be placed on the footing of the original proprietors.

By order of the Board,
THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.
Easton, June 14.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, on the 5th inst. Negro HUMPHERY, about 35 years old, 6 feet high or there about, of a brownish complexion, between black and yellow, stout made, no particular mark recollected, except a difference in the size of his ankles, the largest bending a little to the other at the joint, had on and took with him a roundabout and pantaloons of blue plains, also a brown coat, all well worn.

I will give \$100 for him if taken in Baltimore or any where beyond it—\$50 if taken within thirty miles of home—and \$20 if within the neighborhood, and all reasonable charges paid if secured in any jail or brought home.

JOSEPH W. CLAGETT.
June 17.

The Editors of the American will insert this daily for three weeks, if not advised to the contrary, and forward their account to this office for collection.

THE STEAM BOAT Maryland.
That the subscribers intend to petition the Judge of the County Court at Annapolis, for a commission to view and bound the following tracts of land to wit—Admiral's Adventure, Haines & Calwell's Gravel, AZEL LEACH.
June 17.

An Ordinance for the appointment of a wood-corder in the city of Annapolis.

BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, That there shall be nominated and appointed a person who shall be wood-corder of all fire-wood brought to and sold within the said city, and the precincts thereof, and who may be removed and displaced at the discretion of the said Corporation.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That from and after this date all fire-wood brought to and offered for sale in the said city, or the precincts thereof, whether by hand or by water, shall be weighed, packed, sorted and measured by the wood-corder of the city for the time being; and that each cord of wood shall be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth, four feet in height, and well stowed and packed; and that the wood-corder, for his trouble in cording, packing and measuring the same, shall have and receive the sum of ten cents for each and every cord of wood, so corded, to be paid by the purchasers of the said wood.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That on every cord of wood so measured and sold, the seller shall pay, if the said wood shall be set up and sold on any of the public wharves or landings of the city aforesaid, twelve and a half cents for each cord of wood so set up and sold, to the said wood-corder, who shall be allowed for the collection of the said wharfage twelve and a half per centum, and it shall be the duty of the said wood-corder to make a monthly report of the said monies so collected to the treasurer of the said city, to whom he shall, in like manner, pay over all monies so received, after deducting for his services in collecting the said twelve and a half per centum on the amount.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
April 15, 1819. Read the first and second time by special order and will pass.
By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

An Ordinance to appoint City Commissioners and Port Wardens in the City of Annapolis and to limit their several duties and powers.

BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, That there be three persons appointed as city commissioners and port wardens for the city of Annapolis, whose province and duty it shall be to superintend the repairing and keeping in order the streets of the said city, and may remove, or cause to be removed, anything which in their opinion may impede or interrupt the free passage of the streets, and may permit, on application of the parties showing to them sufficient reasons therefor, the projection of porches, and the planting of posts, on the public ground of the streets.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the said commissioners and port wardens shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, to remove, or cause to be removed, from any lot, yard, cellar, or any other part of the city or precincts, any offensive substance or nuisance, after notice shall have been given, and reasonable time allowed by the said commissioners to the parties so offending, who shall, on neglect or refusal to remove such offensive substances or nuisance, pay the costs of removal, to be recovered agreeably to law.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the said commissioners and port wardens shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, to superintend the conduct of the constables, the city watch, the clerk of the market, the wood corder, the management of the hay scales, and to see that the weighers of hay, fodder, &c. do strict justice to buyer and seller; to have under their control and guardianship the public pumps, wells, wharves, docks, and landings of said city, to superintend and keep in repair the fire engine, ladders and buckets to ascertain and fix the rent, and rent the same on application; to have under their care the well ordering and regulation of the market house; and generally to take under their immediate guardianship all public property belonging to the city, and direct and superintend, under the control of the corporation, such other improvements, not herein specified, as in their judgments will promote the convenience and interest of the citizen, and the improvement of the city.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the said commissioners and port wardens, in their superintendance of the clerk of the market, shall see that the said clerk of the market does attend punctually at the neighborhood, at all times during market hours, and that he does not at any time charge more than six and a quarter cents per hundred weight for the use of the corporation, for all articles weighed in the large scale of the weigh-house, and for all drafts under one hundred weight, six and a quarter cents, for the use of the corporation, for each draft weighed in said large scale, to be paid by the seller of the articles so weighed.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the said commissioners and port wardens, in the discharge of their duties as such, shall not make any contract, raise, or cause to be raised, any account or claim against this corporation over and above an appropriation which shall in all cases be previously made.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the said commissioners and port wardens, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to execute the several trusts and duties required of them by this ordinance, and in case of refusal to act, death, resignation, or removal from the city, of any of the said commis-

...and from the...
...dialer this by law...
...as by the...
...This...
...Eighteen hundred and...
...By Law imposing a Tax on Dogs...
...for other purposes... he and the same is hereby repealed.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
April 19, 1819. Read the second time and will pass.
By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

A By-Law for appointing a Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps, and for detailing his duties.

BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That there shall be appointed and licensed annually, or as often as may be necessary, a Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps, who before he shall enter on the duties of his office, shall obtain a license from the Clerk of this Corporation, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, for the use of the Corporation, for which he shall pay to the said clerk twenty dollars for the use aforesaid; and such Superintendent, before any license shall be granted or renewed, shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, with security to be approved by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, in the penal sum of three hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties of his office as detailed in this bye law.

AND BE IT FURTHER ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent to apply to sweep, and if permitted, faithfully to sweep, or cause to be swept, once in every four weeks, all such chimneys in this city in which fires have been so frequently kept during the term of the four weeks next preceding his application, as in his opinion render it necessary that they should be swept, and if on his application to sweep, the occupier or occupiers of such house or room in which such chimney may be, shall refuse to have the same swept, he shall be entitled to demand and receive the same sum as if he had actually swept the same; and it is furthermore the duty of the said Superintendent, to apply each and every day thereafter to such occupier or occupiers, until the chimney be swept, and for every further refusal he shall be entitled to demand and receive the same sum as before, and such occupier or occupiers, for every such refusal, shall forfeit and pay five dollars, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That if the said Superintendent does not sweep, or apply to sweep, such chimneys, and in such manner as before directed, he shall forfeit and pay for every failure five dollars, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid; and if any chimney in this City shall take fire and blaze out at the top, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid; Provided nevertheless, that such fine shall be paid by the occupier or occupiers of such house or room, in which such chimney may be, if he, she or they, would not permit such chimney to be swept, on application of the Superintendent as before directed.

AND BE IT FURTHER ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the following wharfages shall be collected on all vessels which may lie at any wharf belonging to the corporation of Annapolis, to wit: On all vessels at the rate of one cent per ton per day for every day they shall so remain at any of the wharves aforesaid; and all vessels lying in the second tier shall pay half wharfage, which said wharfage shall be collected daily; and the following wharfages shall be collected for the articles hereafter enumerated, landed at or taken from the corporation wharf within the city, to wit: For every cord of wood 12 1/2 cents; for every thousand feet of scantling 15 cents; for every thousand feet of plank 15 cents; for every thousand staves or heading 20 cents; for every thousand shingles 15 cents; for every hundred bushels of coal salt or grain 25 cents; for every hundred posts 37 1/2 cents; for every thousand hoop poles 15 cents; for every thousand laths 6 cents; for every thousand garden pales 20 cents; for every ton of stone or plaster 12 1/2 cents; for every thousand bricks 15 cents; for every thousand weight of fodder, hay or straw 25 cents; for every horse or black cattle 6 1/4 cents; for every two wheel carriage 12 1/2 cents; for every four wheel carriage or wagon 25 cents; and for all other articles not herein enumerated the wharfage is to pay, agreeable to the tonnage, and if any person or persons owning any of the foregoing enumerated articles, shall suffer the same to remain on any of the public landing places longer than twenty four hours, such owner or owners shall forfeit, for every such offence double the rate of wharfage upon the said articles, for every twenty four hours the same, or any part thereof, shall so remain on the said landing places, except plank and scantling, which may so remain for four days after the landing thereof, and after that time shall be subject to double wharfage as aforesaid; and in all cases of articles not particularly rated as aforesaid, it shall be optional in the wood-corder or inspector to receive the wharfage either on the article so taken off or landing, or on the vessel, but not both at the same time, and if any person or persons shall obstruct the harbour master or wood-corder, or other person appointed to collect the wharfage aforesaid, in the ascertaining the tonnage of any vessel, or in collecting the wharfage hereby imposed, he or they shall forfeit and pay 20 dollars for every offence; and the harbour master or wood-corder shall once in every month account for, on oath, and pay over to the treasurer of this corporation, all money by him received in virtue of this ordinance.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
June 2d, 1819. Read the first and second time and will pass.
By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

A By-Law imposing a Tax on Dogs, and for other purposes.

BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That a tax of one dollar be levied and collected on every animal of the male dog kind, kept within the City and precincts, and that a tax of three dollars be levied and collected on every animal of the female dog kind, kept within the said City and precincts.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the said collector at the time of taking the list of dogs as aforesaid, shall demand the aforesaid tax of one dollar for each male, and three dollars for each female animal, so returned, and if the said tax is not then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, the said collector is hereby authorized and required, to proceed to recover the same, in like manner as small debts are now recoverable by the laws of this state, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen, and the said collector shall be entitled to receive for his services ten per centum on all sums by him collected under the provisions of this bye-law.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That if any person residing within the said City or precincts, being the owner or harbourer of any female of the dog kind, shall suffer or permit the same, when in heat, to go at large within the said city or precincts, such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered as above provided for, to be paid over to the Treasurer, one half for the use of the informer, and the other to the use of the Corporation.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That it shall be the duty of the Collector, on or before the twentieth day of September in each and every year, to pay over all taxes

...and from the...
...dialer this by law...
...as by the...
...This...
...Eighteen hundred and...
...By Law imposing a Tax on Dogs...
...for other purposes... he and the same is hereby repealed.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
June 4, 1819. Read the first and second time and will pass.
By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

An Ordinance to preserve the navigation of the Harbour and Dock of Annapolis, and to provide for the exercise of the powers vested in the Port Wardens and Wood-corder, and to establish the price of Wharfage, &c.

BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, That if any person shall cast or throw any ballast, dirt, oyster shells, or filth of any kind, into the water in any part of the Dock or Harbour of the port of Annapolis within Hills point and Hugh's wharf, upon the shores of the said Dock or Harbour, below high water mark, unless for the mowing a wharf after permission obtained from the corporation of Annapolis for that purpose, and which wharf shall be well and sufficiently inclosed and secured so as to prevent injury to the navigation, such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the owners of private wharves, shall be obliged to keep them in repairs; as to prevent injury to the navigation, and that whenever any owner of a wharf shall suffer it to be out of repair so that dirt or filth may wash into the harbour; the city commissioners or port wardens shall have power and authority to summon said owner before them, and in a reasonable time not exceeding four months for securing said wharf, so as to prevent injury to the navigation; and in case the owner of any wharf as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to appear, when summoned by the city commissioners or port wardens, or to make necessary repairs as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars per week, during such neglect or refusal.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the following wharfages shall be collected on all vessels which may lie at any wharf belonging to the corporation of Annapolis, to wit: On all vessels at the rate of one cent per ton per day for every day they shall so remain at any of the wharves aforesaid; and all vessels lying in the second tier shall pay half wharfage, which said wharfage shall be collected daily; and the following wharfages shall be collected for the articles hereafter enumerated, landed at or taken from the corporation wharf within the city, to wit: For every cord of wood 12 1/2 cents; for every thousand feet of scantling 15 cents; for every thousand feet of plank 15 cents; for every thousand staves or heading 20 cents; for every thousand shingles 15 cents; for every hundred bushels of coal salt or grain 25 cents; for every hundred posts 37 1/2 cents; for every thousand hoop poles 15 cents; for every thousand laths 6 cents; for every thousand garden pales 20 cents; for every ton of stone or plaster 12 1/2 cents; for every thousand bricks 15 cents; for every thousand weight of fodder, hay or straw 25 cents; for every horse or black cattle 6 1/4 cents; for every two wheel carriage 12 1/2 cents; for every four wheel carriage or wagon 25 cents; and for all other articles not herein enumerated the wharfage is to pay, agreeable to the tonnage, and if any person or persons owning any of the foregoing enumerated articles, shall suffer the same to remain on any of the public landing places longer than twenty four hours, such owner or owners shall forfeit, for every such offence double the rate of wharfage upon the said articles, for every twenty four hours the same, or any part thereof, shall so remain on the said landing places, except plank and scantling, which may so remain for four days after the landing thereof, and after that time shall be subject to double wharfage as aforesaid; and in all cases of articles not particularly rated as aforesaid, it shall be optional in the wood-corder or inspector to receive the wharfage either on the article so taken off or landing, or on the vessel, but not both at the same time, and if any person or persons shall obstruct the harbour master or wood-corder, or other person appointed to collect the wharfage aforesaid, in the ascertaining the tonnage of any vessel, or in collecting the wharfage hereby imposed, he or they shall forfeit and pay 20 dollars for every offence; and the harbour master or wood-corder shall once in every month account for, on oath, and pay over to the treasurer of this corporation, all money by him received in virtue of this ordinance.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
June 2d, 1819. Read the first and second time and will pass.
By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

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AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That if any person residing within the said City or precincts, being the owner or harbourer of any female of the dog kind, shall suffer or permit the same, when in heat, to go at large within the said city or precincts, such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered as above provided for, to be paid over to the Treasurer, one half for the use of the informer, and the other to the use of the Corporation.

AND BE IT ESTABLISHED AND OBTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That it shall be the duty of the Collector, on or before the twentieth day of September in each and every year, to pay over all taxes

NOTICE.
As some alterations have been made in the assessment of the real and personal property of the city of Annapolis since the return of the assessors, notice is hereby given that the books of the assessors will be left with the Clerk of the Corporation for the further inspection of those concerned, that such as consider themselves aggrieved, may lodge their appeals with the Clerk to lay before the Corporation, who will meet for the purpose of hearing them, on Monday, the 14th of June.

NOTICE.
The Stockholders in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county are hereby notified, that an Election for Twelve Directors will be held at the Banking house in Upper Marlboro', on Monday the 21st day of June next, to commence at 9 o'clock A.M. and close at 3 o'clock P.M.

All votes at said election, to be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy. Agreeably to the charter of this Bank two of the present Directors are not eligible.
By order of the Board,
TRUEMAN TYLER, Cashr.
June 3.

At a Meeting
Of the Orphans Court for Anne Arundel County, on the 3rd day of June 1819, were present,
The Worshipful
James Mackubin,
Horatio Ridout, and
Lewis Neth, Jun Esquires.

The court order and direct that no lice be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, before the 4th day of September next, notifying the legal representatives of Alexander Munroe to appear on or before that day to receive their proportion of the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
By order,
John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills A. A. county.
June 10.

For Sale,
A likely Mulatto Girl, 16 years of age, a slave for life, but not to be sold out of the state of Maryland. For terms apply at this office.
June 10.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Cord, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to
Henry Cord, Executor.
1819.

CAUTION.
I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.
March 25.
O. H. BROWN,
tf.

Land for Sale.
I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between five hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.
GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 30.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

George Shaw
HAS FOR SALE
At his Store in Church-street
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Books, Stationery, &c.

Dry Goods,
Cloths and Cassimeres, Fashionable Vest Patterns, Irish Linens, Muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, Bandanna, Madras, Cambric & Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and
Worsted Hosiery, Dimities, Russia Sheetting, Coarse Linens, Diapers, Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Ribbons assorted, Umbrellas, Spotted Cravats, Bed Tickings, Sail Duck,
And many other articles in the Dry Good line not enumerated.

Groceries,
Best French Brandy, Best Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Old Whiskey, Common do, N. E. Rum, Port Wine, Sicily Madeira Wine, Sherry Wine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugars, Old Hyson Tea, Young Hyson do, Souchong do, Mold and Dipped Candles, Sweet Oil,
Vinegar, Chocolate, Rice, Barley, Mustard, Mace, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmeg, Ground and Race Ginger, Best Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Allum, Copperas, Salt Petre, Pig Blue, Basket Salt, &c.

Powder, Shot & Flint.
Ironmongery & Cutlery,
Door Locks, Stock do, Closet do, Cupboard do, Chest do, Pad do, Drawer do, Trunk do, Butt Hinges, H & HL Hinges, Hook and Eye Hinges, Bolts—Screws, Thumb Latches, Hand Saw Files, Whip Saw do, Cross Cut do, Hand Saws, Pannel do, Drawing Knives, Augers, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Carpenters Compasses, Two Feet Rules, Iron Squares,
Iron Plough Traces, Soythes, Reap Hooks, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Ditching Shovels, Sheep Shears, Dutch Ovens, Spiders, Iron Pots, Patent Coffee Mills, Pepper Mills, Frying Pans, Sauce Pans, Grid Irons, Tea Kettles, Nails of various kinds, Brads, Tacks, Knives & Forks, Fine and common Penknives, Do & do Razors, Do & do Scissors,

Miscellaneous,
Single and Double Iron Jack Planes, Do, and do Fore Planes, Do & do Smoothing Planes, Grooving Planes, Sash Planes, Bead do, Table do, Tooth do, Quirk OG do, Quirk Oval do, Astregal do, Cut & Thrust do, Plough do, Cove & Bead do, Rabbit do, Brace & Bitts,
Tooth Brushes, Head do, House do, Clothes do, White Wash do, Painter's do, Horse do, Shoe do, Furniture do, Ladies Tortoise Shell Combs, Pocket do, Fish Teeth do, Fish Hooks and Lines, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Window Glass of all sizes, &c.

White Lead, Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Whiting, Yellow Ochre and Paints, of all kinds.
Stationary,
Including Paper of all kinds, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Blank Books, Ink Powder, Slate Pencils, &c.
Classical and School Books of the most approved kinds.

Book Binding
Executed in all its varieties.
Annapolis, May 27.

Anne Arundel County, & State of Maryland,
This is to certify, that on the 20th day of May 1819, George Craggs of said county, brought before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, a BLACK MARE, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosures. The natural marks of said Mare are as follows: She is eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands high, she has a snip on her nose, is somewhat rubbed by a yoke or halter, and rubbed in two places with the saddle. Given under my hand and seal this day and year above written.
The owner of said Mare is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Amor Lethicum.
George Craggs, Hammond's Ferry, Av.

Theatre for Sale.
Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. the Old Theatre in this city. Terms of sale—3 6 and 12 months credit; purchaser to give bond, with security to be approved of by the vestry.
By order of the Vestry and Church Wardens of St Anne's Parish,
Annapolis, June 10.

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN, who is well acquainted with house work of every description, and her two Children; one Girl, of about 14 years of age, and the other a Boy about 18 months old—These Negroes will be sold for life to any purchaser who will not carry them out of the state. They are not offered for sale for any fault committed by them. A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchasers giving bond with good security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money. Inquire of the Printer.
June 3.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 19th of June next, at 12 o'clock, all the Real Estate of which the late Charles D. Hodges died seized and possessed, consisting as follows: Two Valuable Tracts of Land, 2 1/2 miles from Queen Anne, and 12 from Annapolis, lying in Anne Arundel county, known by the name of "Browsley Hall," adjoining the estate of Benj. Galloway, Esq. called the Ridge. One tract contains 180 acres, one half of which is in choice Meadow and Woodland and the other half in a high state of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements are—a good dwelling house, kitchen & smoke house, and a garden of choice fruits, a barn 24 feet square, a new tobacco house 40 by 24 with a 12 feet shed on one side, corn house, stable, &c. The other tract adjoining, contains 20 1/2 acres of good arable land, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco and any kind of grain. The improvements on this tract are—a new Tobacco house covered with cypress shingles, 36 by 22 feet, and 19 feet pitch, an old frame dwelling, & a new unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of choice fruits. The two tracts to be sold together. Sale to take place on the premises
On the same evening, at 4 o'clock, at Mrs. Nicholson's Tavern,
The well known Dwelling, with all necessary out houses, in the town of Queen Anne, Prince George's county, formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Richard Docket, Benjamin Hodges, & Charles D. Hodges, & now in the possession of John Chaytor, with a lot of land, containing 5 1/2 acres, judiciously divided into a garden, yard and lot for tillage; the garden being stocked with a variety of well selected grafted fruit trees.
Also—the Store house and Lot, with an old store-house attached to it, now in the occupation of Hodges & Estep. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
When the sale is ratified by the Chancellor, and the whole of the purchase money with the interest paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.
John Randall, Jr. Trustee.
June 3.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals of the western shore of Maryland, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of June, instant, on the premises, a tract or parcel of Land, called "Altogether," supposed to contain 400 acres. Also one other tract called "Brown's Chance and Dorsey's Friendship," and one other tract called "Worthington's Range," and fourteen Slaves, taken and seized as the property of Nicholas Merroweather, to satisfy a debt due Sarah Ridgely, Executrix of Lucy Ridgely, and Thomas Merroweather, of Job Smith. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M. for Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.
A. A. County.
June 3.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory
The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a boot and shoe manufactory, next door to Mr. G. I. Gannmer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement; and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashion, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner.
June 10.
William Young,
tf.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Baltimore & West River Packet.
The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barber that they convey down the river, and will sail on Saturday, the 12th inst. for Baltimore, returning leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged a skilful and industrious man to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.
All orders left at his store at West River, will be punctually attended to.
William Norman,
June 10.

THE AMERICAN FARMER
Is a weekly Paper, conducted by **J. S. SKINNER,** Post-Master of Baltimore.
It is printed on a sheet of the size of a common newspaper, folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being bound up, and preserved in volumes.
The principal subjects treated of in the AMERICAN FARMER, are Agriculture, Internal Improvements and Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected therewith. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of country produce, in the Baltimore market, and takes no concern in party politics.
Diagrams and Cuts are given in the paper, whenever they are found to be necessary in order to show the construction of new or improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.
The price of the American Farmer is \$4 per year, payable half yearly in advance, to be remitted to the Editor by mail, and at his risk.
Baltimore, April 16, 1819.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

BY AUTHORITY.
LAW OF MARYLAND.
An act to establish a new Election District in Baltimore county.
Passed Feb 8, 1819.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new election district, to be called The Eighth District, shall be established in Baltimore county, which district shall be bounded as follows: beginning at the head of tide water, at the mouth of the Little Falls of Gunpowder, and running up the said falls to the old Harford road near Anness's mill, and from thence down the said road, passing Cromwell's bridge to Thomas Mills's dwelling house on said road; and from thence to the head of the White Marsh Run, and down the said run to tide water on Bird's river, and thence round with the shore of said river and Gunpowder River to the place of beginning.
2. And be it enacted, That all elections for said district shall be holden at the public house therein now kept by Abraham King, under the like authority and regulations as elections are or may be holden in other districts of the county, and all voters residing within the limits of said district, and none other, shall vote at the elections to be therein holden, and not elsewhere, under the like privileges and duties of voters in their other districts respectively.
3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, from and after the first Monday in October eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.
May 6.

FOR SALE,
The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding house, together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to
WILLIAM BREWER,
Annapolis, Feb. 11.

HARRIS & M. HENRI
REPORTS,
THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Just Published and for Sale
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
Annapolis, Dec. 10.

Just Published,
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND
Passed Dec. Session 1818.
Price—\$1 00.
ALSO,
The Votes & Proceedings
Of last Session.
Price—\$1 50.

JOHN THOMPSON
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Returns his thanks for past favors and informs his friends and the public that he has laid in an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which he will be happy to make for them in the most fashionable and on the best terms.
May 20.

LANDS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 19th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, all the Real Estate of which the late Charles D. Hodges died seized and possessed, consisting as follows: Two Valuable Tracts of Land, 2 1/2 miles from Queen Anne, and 12 from Annapolis, lying in Anne Arundel county, known by the name of "Browsley Hall," adjoining the estate of Benj. Galloway, Esq. called the Ridge. One tract contains 180 acres, one half of which is in choice Meadow and Woodland and the other half in a high state of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements are—a good dwelling house, kitchen & smoke house, and a garden of choice fruits, a barn 24 feet square, a new tobacco house 40 by 24 with a 12 feet shed on one side, corn house, stable, &c. The other tract adjoining, contains 20 1/2 acres of good arable land, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco and any kind of grain. The improvements on this tract are—a new Tobacco house covered with cypress shingles, 36 by 22 feet, and 19 feet pitch, an old frame dwelling, & a new unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of choice fruits. The two tracts to be sold together. Sale to take place on the premises
On the same evening, at 4 o'clock, at Mrs. Nicholson's Tavern,
The well known Dwelling, with all necessary out houses, in the town of Queen Anne, Prince George's county, formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Richard Docket, Benjamin Hodges, & Charles D. Hodges, & now in the possession of John Chaytor, with a lot of land, containing 5 1/2 acres, judiciously divided into a garden, yard and lot for tillage; the garden being stocked with a variety of well selected grafted fruit trees.
Also—the Store house and Lot, with an old store-house attached to it, now in the occupation of Hodges & Estep. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
When the sale is ratified by the Chancellor, and the whole of the purchase money with the interest paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.
John Randall, Jr. Trustee.
June 3.

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Returns his thanks for past favors and informs his friends and the public that he has laid in an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which he will be happy to make for them in the most fashionable and on the best terms.
May 20.

300 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on South River, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on Tuesday night, the 11th inst. three young Negro Men,
MOSES,
Alias Moses Johnson, aged about years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches tall, very black and well set, round countenance, when spoken to, particular marks recollected, his hair when he cloped, was a round coloured over jacket, trousers of brown cloth, shirt of common colour and felt hat.
DAVY BOSTON,
Very nearly of the same description as Moses, (aged about 20 years,) complexion, which is rather of a low cast, has a mark on the left side of his mouth, or rather on the cheek which is about one inch long, and the thickness of a large needle; this mark cannot fall or be perceived if examined, by which it cannot be mistaken—his clothes deemed unnecessary to describe, as he has no doubt changed them.
DICK BOSTON,
Aged about 18 years, brother to Davy, rather slender, and of a dark complexion, approaching to black; is about feet 8 inches high, has a fine set of teeth, thick lips, and rather a countenance; his clothing consisted of a blue coat and pantaloons, a blue shirt, and a wool hat. They were in possession of a pair of strong shoes well nailed.
I will give for the apprehension of the above described negroes, if they are in any goal in the state of Maryland, that I get them again, 150 dollars; 30 dollars for either of them, if taken out of the state, and secured by good so that I get them again, will give 300 dollars, and in proportion for either of them.
SOLOMON SPARROW,
May 10.

FOR SALE,
The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding house, together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to
WILLIAM BREWER,
Annapolis, Feb. 11.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hillcary, Robert G. McPherson.

Mr. Green. The following account of the Baya, or Indian Cross-Beak, may not be undeserving a niche in the columns of your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The little bird called Baya in Hindoo, Berbera in Sanscrit, Baoui in the dialect of Bengal, Cibu in Persian, and Tenuawit in Arabic, from his remarkably pendant neck, is rather larger than a Sparrow, with a yellow-brown plumage, a yellowish head and feet, a high coloured breast, and a con's beak, very thick in proportion to his body. This bird is exceedingly common in Hindostan; he is astonishingly sensible, faithful, and docile, never voluntarily deserting the place where his young were hatched, but not averse, like most other birds, from the society of mankind, and easily taught to perch on the hand of its master. In a state of nature he generally builds his nest on the highest tree that he can find, especially on the palmyra, or on the Indian fig tree, and he prefers that which happens to overhang a well or a rivulet; he constructs it of grass, which he weaves like cloth, and shapes like a large bottle, suspending it firmly on the branches, but so as to rock with the wind, and placing it with its entrance downwards to secure it from birds of prey. His nest usually consists of two or three chambers; and it is the popular belief, that he lights them with fire flies, which he catches alive at night, and confines with moist clay; that such flies are often found in his nest, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little use to him, it seems probable that he merely feeds on them. He may be taught with ease to fetch a piece of paper, or any small thing that his master points out to him. It is an attested fact, that if a ring be dropped into a deep well, and a signal given to him, he will fly down with amazing celerity, catch the ring before it touches the water, & bring it up to his master with apparent exultation; and it is confidently asserted, that if a house or any other place be shown to him once or twice, he will carry a note thither immediately on a proper signal being made. One instance of his docility I can myself mention with confidence, having often been an eye witness of it—The young Hindoo women at B. neres, and in other places, wear very thin plates of gold, called teta's, slightly fixed by way of ornament between their eye brows, and as they pass through the streets, it is not uncommon for the youthful libertines, who muse themselves with training Baya's, to give them a signal which they understand, and send them to pluck the pieces of gold from the forehead of their mistresses, which they bring in triumph to the lovers.

Taken from Sir Wm. Jones' Asiatic Researches.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

In the Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina, I met with a report by the Rev. J. J. Tschudy, upon a subject, in which many of the community are at this time taking a deep interest. I must ask the favour of you to publish an extract from it. The author was well known to many of your readers. He is one of those poor boys who were educated gratis at St. John's College, and was afterwards one of its Professors, and at this time is highly & deservedly respected, as a most active and useful minister of Christ, in that section of the country, to which he has removed.

Having thus made the usual patriarchal report, I beg leave, Rt. rev. Sir, to offer you another communication upon a subject which is strictly conformable with that part of the Canon, which requires the ministers to report upon all other matters that may throw light on the state of the Church. This part of the report respects the spiritual condition of the blacks.

From the commencement of my ministerial labours, Right Rev. Sir,

this subject excited a lively interest in my breast. When I entered upon the duties of my office, as Rector of St. John's, Berkeley, I conversed with gentlemen about the matter, but met in general with very little encouragement. In answer, however, to my earnest endeavours and frequent prayers, the Lord was pleased to suggest to my mind a mode, which has been adopted, and which promises utility, and will, I flatter myself, finally prove successful.

"About eighteen months ago, I gave public notice, that on every Sabbath, after divine service, I would instruct such blacks at the place of public worship, as were desirous of being made acquainted with the way of attaining everlasting happiness, and who brought me written or verbal assurances from their owners, that it was with their consent. This I did, with the view, in the first place, of making it more acceptable to my parishioners, and, secondly, to impress forcibly upon the minds of the slaves, that they ought to do nothing without the approbation of their masters. The instruction detains me generally about an hour after the usual time of divine service; but for this additional labour, should I prove a happy instrument, in the hands of the Lord, of saving one soul only from eternal perdition, I shall feel amply rewarded.

The progress, however, must unavoidably be slow; and much difficulty is in the way, arising from their not understanding the English language properly, and from my inability always to accommodate myself to their modes of expression: but a patient continuance in well doing will eventually effect a great deal. In the mean time, I inculcate strongly and repeatedly, the practical rules of sound morality, avoiding the deep, abstruse, and mysterious doctrines, incomprehensible even to the wisest men; and I regularly enforce the necessity of good behaviour and circumspect conduct. I make it a point, moreover, to inquire after them of their masters and overseers, whenever I visit them; and repeat again to them before the assembled catechumens, whatever report I receive concerning them. After this manner I excite their emulation to lead an exemplary life, and let them see that I regard them, even when out of my sight. As they cannot read, and must learn every thing from my verbal explanations, and their recollection of them, but little can be taught them at a time, and the lesson must be often repeated; nor can, for fear of creating confusion, a new one be given, until the former ones are all well known. Thus you will readily perceive, Right Rev. Sir, that it is necessary to continue this instruction every Sunday, from year's end to year's end; and that the person would be unreasonable, who, under such circumstances, expected a rapid improvement.

"Much has, nevertheless, already occurred to afford me great satisfaction. The blacks attend now both places of public worship in crowds, and the number constantly increases; and almost every Sunday new tickets are brought me for the admission of fresh candidates into the class of catechumens. The happy effects too of a rational instruction in the doctrines of Christianity, equally distant from the coldness of heathen morals and the extravagancies of fanaticism, have manifested themselves in the changed lives and manners of these people. Some of the greatest reproaches have become exemplary characters, and obtained the favour & confidence of their owners; nor have any as yet been discovered to abuse the trust, which their masters have put in them."

Mr. GREEN, The following epistle, which no doubt faithfully portrays the character and life of our Saviour, was, in the days of Tiberius Cæsar, addressed by Publius Lentulus, to that august body, the Roman Senate.

Any account of so exalted a personage, as the Redeemer of fallen man, cannot, I should suppose, fail to receive an attentive perusal from those, who put their trust in him, and through whose mediatorial intercession, they not only look for salvation, but also for a happy and glorious eternity.

"There appeared in these days, a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth, but his own disciples call him the Son of God.

He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases, a man of stature somewhat tall, and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both fear and love; his hair of the colour of a silver full ripe, and plain almost down to his ears, but from his ears downwards, partially curled, and more orient of colour, waving about his shoulders; in the midst of his head goeth a seam or partition, after the manner of the Nazarees; his forehead very plain and smooth; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a comely red; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended, his beard rather thick, agreeable in colour to his hair, thick of any great length but forked in the midst; of an innocent and mature look; his eyes clear and quick. In reproving he is terrible; in admonishing courteous and fair spoken; pleasant in speech, mixed with gravity. It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. In proportion of body well shaped and straight; his hands delicate to behold. In speaking very temperate, modest and wise. A man, for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

"Publius Lentulus was an officer of high rank in the Roman Army, then in Judea, and the only person of that nation who sent any account to Rome of so extraordinary an event as mentioned by Valerius Paterculus.

Mr. GREEN, The following summary contains the most prominent objections which were urged against the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is copied from an old manuscript of one, now no more; a man, who throughout his life was a patriot; who in the war for our independence was a soldier, and who, after peace was proclaimed, proved himself a sound politician and a valuable citizen. In the year '87, when the people of this country were divided into the two parties distinguished by the names Federal and Anti-Federal, he belonged to the former, and penned a number of able pieces in favour of the Federal Government, and among them, answers to these objections; which, he put in the condensed state I now present them to you. As they shew the sentiments entertained by many respectable men of that time on the subject to which they relate, I think the perusal of them would afford gratification to those of your youthful readers who are in quest of information; and therefore request, that you will give them an insertion in your paper, and thus oblige,

"There is no declaration of rights, and the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws & constitutions of the several states, the declarations of rights in the several states are no security; nor are the people secured even in the enjoyment of the benefits of the common law, which stands here upon no other foundation than its having been adopted by the respective acts forming the constitutions of the several states.

"In the house of representatives there is not the substance but the shadow only of representation, which can never produce proper information in the legislature, or inspire confidence in the people; the laws will therefore be generally by men little concerned in, and unacquainted with, their effects and consequences."

The senate have the power of altering all money bills, and of originating appropriations of money, and the salaries of the officers of their own appointment, in conjunction with the president of the U. S. although they are not the representatives of the people, or amenable to them. These, with their other great powers, (viz. their power in the appointment of ambassadors and all public officers, in making treaties, and in trying all impeachments) their influence upon and connection with the supreme executive from these causes, their duration of office; and their being a constant existing body, almost continually sitting, joined with their being one complex branch of the legislature, will destroy any balance in the government, and enable them to accomplish what usurpations they please upon the rights and liberties of the people.

"The judiciary of the U. S. is so constructed and extended, as to absorb and destroy the judiciaries of the several states, thereby rendering

ing law as judges, intricate and perplexed, and justice as uncertain, as by a great part of the community, as in England, and making the rich to oppress and ruin the poor. The president of the U. S. has no constitutional council, (a thing unknown in any safe and regular government) he will therefore be unsupported by proper information and advice, and will generally be directed by millions and favourites, or he will become a tool to the senate or a council of state will grow out of the principal officers of the great departments, the worst and most dangerous of all ingredients for such a council, in a free country, for they may be induced to join in any dangerous or oppressive measure, to shelter themselves, and prevent an inquiry into their own misconduct in office, whereas had a constitutional council been formed, as was proposed, of six members, viz. two from the eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern states, to be appointed by vote of the states, in the house of representatives, with the same duration and rotation of office as the senate, the executive would always have had safe and proper information and advice; the president of such a council might have acted as vice-president of the United States, pro tempore, upon any vacancy or disability of the chief magistrate; and long continued sessions of the senate would in a great measure been prevented.

"From the fatal defect of a constitutional council, has arisen the improper power of the senate in the appointment of the public officers, and the alarming dependence and connexion between that branch of the legislature and the supreme executive. Hence also sprang that unnecessary and dangerous office (the vice-president of the senate;) thereby dangerous by blending the executive and legislative powers, besides always giving to some one of the states an unnecessary and unjust pre-eminence over the others.

"The president of the U. S. has the unrestrained power of granting pardons for treason, which may be sometimes exercised to screen from punishment those whom he had secretly instigated to commit the crime, and thereby prevent the discovery of his own guilt.

By declaring all treaties supreme laws of the land, the executive and the senate have, in many cases, an exclusive power of legislation; which might have been avoided by proper distinctions with respect to treaties, and requiring the assent of the house of representatives, when it could be done with safety. By requiring only a majority to make all commercial and navigation laws, the five southern states, whose produce and circumstances are totally different from that of the eight northern and eastern states, will be ruined; for such rigid and premature regulations may be made as will enable the merchants of the northern and eastern states, not only to demand an exorbitant freight, but to monopolize the purchase of the commodities at their own price for many years, to the great injury of the landed interest and impoverishment of the people; and the danger is the greater as the gain on our side will be in proportion to the loss on the other. Whereas requiring two thirds of the members present in both houses, would have produced mutual moderation, promoted the general interest, and removed an insuperable objection to the adoption of the government.

"Under their own construction of the general clause, at the end of the enumerated powers, the congress may grant monopolies in trade and commerce, constitute new crimes, inflict unusual and severe punishments, and extend their power as far as they think proper, so that the state legislatures have no security for the powers now presumed to remain to them, or the people, for their rights.

"There is no declaration of any kind for preserving the liberty of the press, the trial by jury in civil causes, nor against the danger of standing armies in time of peace. The state legislatures are restrained from laying export duties on their own produce. The general legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twenty odd years; though such importations render the United States weaker, more vulnerable, and less capable of defence. Both the general legislature, and state legislatures, are expressly prohibi-

ing law as judges, intricate and perplexed, and justice as uncertain, as by a great part of the community, as in England, and making the rich to oppress and ruin the poor. The president of the U. S. has no constitutional council, (a thing unknown in any safe and regular government) he will therefore be unsupported by proper information and advice, and will generally be directed by millions and favourites, or he will become a tool to the senate or a council of state will grow out of the principal officers of the great departments, the worst and most dangerous of all ingredients for such a council, in a free country, for they may be induced to join in any dangerous or oppressive measure, to shelter themselves, and prevent an inquiry into their own misconduct in office, whereas had a constitutional council been formed, as was proposed, of six members, viz. two from the eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern states, to be appointed by vote of the states, in the house of representatives, with the same duration and rotation of office as the senate, the executive would always have had safe and proper information and advice; the president of such a council might have acted as vice-president of the United States, pro tempore, upon any vacancy or disability of the chief magistrate; and long continued sessions of the senate would in a great measure been prevented.

Philadelphia, Mr. Poulson, I had prepared three following articles, containing dreadful disorders, the cure of which I have been obliged to try. At the present season, I believe may be of use to you. I forward them to you, hoping that they may be inserted in your paper. One of your friends,

From the Asiatic Journal, 1816.

HYDROPHOBIA Cured by Vinegar, contained in a letter from a gentleman, who had written to his friend in London, you were here you would be much pleased with a discovery at Ustina, the capital of a small province belonging to the public. The discovery is a poor man lying under the tortures of the Hydrophobia, cured with some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake of another potion. A physician, Padua, called Count Sordani, intelligence of this event, and tried the same remedy on a patient that was brought to Padua Hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning at noon, and a third part perfectly cured. I have seen it known in England, in the public manner; and as I am that this astonishing remedy have as happy an effect there, had here, so I should be glad apprised of it, that I may insert in my Decid paper. As you more rambling dogs in London we have here, it is probable experiment will soon be tried, God, with success."

Extraordinary Cure of Hydrophobia, Concord, N.H. Dec 1816.

It having been noticed in papers that mad dogs have appeared of late in many places, particularly the mouth of Obadiah Moony of Canterbury, may be interesting to the public:

On the 13th. of February, Solomon Moony, aged 9 years, of O. Moony, was attacked by a vicious dog, when returning to school—his face lacerated and his fingers bitten by the dog's teeth of the animal. The society of Mr. M. having learned that the dog was mad, could not feel then described, he consulted a number of Physicians, but obtained no encouragement of cure until the eleventh day, when the child becoming evidently influenced by the disorder—his eyes staring, and his intellect deranged, Dr. Sanborn, of Sanbornton, sent for, who immediately administered a decoction of lobelia, by means of Indian tobacco, and by a skull cap, when a quantity was given to the child, on whom it had a powerful effect, and, repeating the dose, and bathing the wound frequently, the child perfectly recovered. A small quantity of this decoction will make a well person vomit.

The poison had so far influenced the system of the child, that at first time, it was able to swallow about three gills before it opened—at subsequent trials, the quantity took less, as he grew better. It is important that regard be had to the quantity given, according to the constitution of the patient. The decoction is very common in our country, and is known by the effect it has on horses, making them discharge mucus from the mouth; it is by no means so dangerous used as an emetic. N.B. A dog, belonging to Mr. T. bitten at the same time by the same dog, was shut up and died with hydrophobia.

New Orleans, Jan 15.
A Cure for Canine Madness.
Mr. Chamberlain, a physician from a university of Montpellier, later arrived in this city, has just made out a remedy for the Canine Madness, which has been pointed out as a specific by the Italian physician.

The remedy was published in the *Medical Gazette* of the 1st of July, from which it was literally copied by Mr. Chamberlain himself, one his leaving France. The remedy is due to professor Agnelli, and it would be the disadvantageous to try by experiment the confidence which it may be entitled to, that the use of the remedy can occasion no dangerous consequences. I therefore consider it my duty to make it known to my fellow-citizens, by publishing the following as it has been transmitted.

Thanks to the celebrated Professor Brugnato, an efficacious remedy has at last been discovered against Canine Madness, perhaps the most horrid of all diseases. This remedy consists in hydrochloric (acid nitric or squaw) used as well inside of the body as on the exterior parts of it. The wound produced by the bite of mad animals must be washed with it. It appears that this substance destroys the morbid poison, even when used several days after a bite. A number of well authenticated cures operated by this simple means, in the great hospitals of Lombardy, do not permit to doubt the powers of that precious remedy.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1818.
AGU. MACARTY, Mayor.

PIRACY AND REVOLT.

The following is understood to be a more correct account than those published of the proceedings instigated against the men lately arrested on board the Spanish brig *Forest*, at Philadelphia. It is said that the privateer *Julia Forest* with a cargo of 90 men, lately shipped at Baltimore, sailed on there on a cruise last January, commanded by one Wilson, a Scot. After various adventures, making four other captures, she was on the 10th of April, off Cape Vincent, the Spanish brig *Forest*, bound from Havana for Cadiz, with officers and passengers, among them a Spanish colonel and family, were spotted of their money, to a considerable amount, and plate. The crew of the Spanish vessel, and her captain, Gaona, were taken out, and two prize-masters and five men were on board of her, with orders to take her to Margarita, for confinement. The *Julia Forest* assigned to James Ayres commission, with the principal prize-master, Rhode-Island; Davies, his mate, this city; and of the five men, of them is an Englishman, one Italian, and three Americans, two of them of Philadelphia; their names James Keyser, Andrew Murray, William Stout, James Spur, and Thomas Brad or Purley. When arrived off Matagorda, Davies, the prize-master, and in command, with the help of the crew (except Stout, who appeared the least active in the revolt) took the command from Burk, and ordered for the Windward islands, intending there to dispose of the cargo for their own use. Owing to their ignorance of navigation, they were not able to make any one of the Windward islands, and then shaped their course for this country.

On Thursday they arrived off the harbour, with Burk in confinement. During the night, between Friday and Saturday, Davies took the boat to go to shore, for the purpose of coming to Philadelphia, and bringing a vessel, into which to stow the cargo from the *Forest*, and import it here—the *Forest* was to be scuttled and sunk. However, of being landed on the Jersey shore, as designed, through ignorance, was left on an island, uninhabited, and cut from the main by a straight and wide. It is possible that he was there yet. Soon after he landed, the pilots from the *Eagle* boat, boarded the *Forest*, and privately apprised by Antonio Spence, (the original Spanish prize-master, who had been left on board at the capture) of the real situation of things, the pilots brought the *Forest* into the Delaware, and the City, where she arrived on Friday. The five unfortunate men were not informed of their predicament till actually arrested at the City, and were conveyed to prison,

for some duration, calculated to amuse the people and to show a display of the neglected population of that upwards of 100 children were enrolled among those who were weekly instructed in their things that appertained to their everlasting welfare; and that the building was sufficiently spacious to seat upwards of 600 persons who lived remote from any other place of worship. When the place like this was seen enveloped in flames—desolation, who that witnessed the awful spectacle, but felt a pang of horror thrill their bosoms; and how aggravated, how heinous, and appalling is the guilt of the wretched author of such incalculable mischief.

EXTRACT

From late London papers received at the office of the Union, London, April 28.
Melancholy and fatal Catastrophe in the Borough.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, the borough of Southwark was thrown into the utmost terror and confusion, by the explosion of a steam engine on the premises of Mr. Smitherman, a power of mahogany and other woods in White street Borough, the report was as loud as the firing of cannon. The copper was blown (a fact almost incredible) the distance of 300 yards, upon the roof of a warehouse four stories high, where it is now to be seen, which it damaged considerably; the engine house, and some of the premises adjoining, were blown down, and scarcely one brick left upon another. Mr. Smitherman, the owner of the premises, was taken out of the ruins in a dangerous state, and conveyed on a bed to St. Thomas's Hospital, and shortly after, his son, a youth about 13 years of age, was taken up, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, dreadfully scalded all over his face, neck, and lower parts of his body. The ruins took fire, and several persons were suspected to be under them. A fine stout young fellow of the name of Strachan, who was on the premises at the time the accident happened, was taken out of the ruins; his head was shattered in the most horrid manner; his body was lacerated and scalded; he died on the way to St. Thomas's Hospital, where the body now lies. A boy named Smith, one of the St. George's school boys, who was on the premises playing with Master Smitherman at the time of the explosion, was taken out of the ruins in a dying state; he was injured too dreadfully to describe, he died soon after he was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital. A man named Stone, formerly a turnkey at the Marshalsea Prison, was so severely injured that his life is despaired of; he was carried on a shutter to one of the hospitals. The surgeons, Mr. Cline and Mr. Cloud, attended to the unfortunate sufferers immediately. The firemen belonging to the different offices attended to put out the fire, which was inconsiderable. Part of Mr. Smitherman's house was completely blown down and the adjoining one very materially injured.

From the New Bedford Mercury, June 11.

A letter has been received from Wm. Willshire, Esq. dated Moga-dore, April 17, in which he mentions his expecting in a few days an express from Wadinoon with terms for the redemption of Lemuel Gifford, late of brig *Mary* of this port, wrecked about twelve months since, on the Coast of Barbary. He also enclosed a letter he had received from Gifford, who informed that he was seventy five days with Job Miller, who was shot by the natives and his thigh broken; that when he left Miller was not able to walk. Gifford said that he had been kept about three months, who employed him twenty seven days driving camels from the south, and forty days digging up bushes. He had changed masters, and had been employed by his new master four days out of nine in baking bread; he had given him a pair of shoes and a shirt, but kept him at very hard service. We sincerely hope it will not be long before both Gifford and Miller will be restored to their country & their friends.

ATROCIOUS DEPRAVITY.

We are informed that the large, neat, and commodious building lately erected by the Federal Hill Male Sunday School Association, and on the last Sabbath so far completed as to have divine service celebrated, in the presence of about 400 persons, was on Monday evening by the diabolical torch of some incendiary conflagrated and consumed with all the stationery, &c. The unparal- leled rapacity of this act may be estimated by a consideration that this House which cost upwards of \$2000, raised by subscription among Christians of various religious denominations, who cheerfully united in the work of faith and labour of love, was located in a section of the city that more than any other called

for some duration, calculated to amuse the people and to show a display of the neglected population of that upwards of 100 children were enrolled among those who were weekly instructed in their things that appertained to their everlasting welfare; and that the building was sufficiently spacious to seat upwards of 600 persons who lived remote from any other place of worship. When the place like this was seen enveloped in flames—desolation, who that witnessed the awful spectacle, but felt a pang of horror thrill their bosoms; and how aggravated, how heinous, and appalling is the guilt of the wretched author of such incalculable mischief.

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From the New York Gazette.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Yesterday being the second day of running, the heats were but three miles, and as on the previous day, an immense number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness this elegant and innocent amusement. It is due to the members of the Club to state, that their regulations have prevented that disorder and disgrace on the ground which heretofore induced legislative interference. Gambling tables have not been seen on the course or its vicinity during the races. There has been no fighting, or those exhibitions of beastly intoxication, which have formerly placed this pleasant and agreeable entertainment in contempt and disgrace. Yesterday, Van Mater, of New Jersey, entered his elegant horse *Sea Gull*, Bond of Pennsylvania, his charming mare *Roxana*; and Van Raast of New York, the beautiful horse *Romp*. The first heat was gained by *Sea Gull* in 5 minutes 58 seconds, distancing the favourite New York horse *Romp*—the second was accomplished in 6 minutes 19 seconds, by *Sea Gull* beating *Roxana* with ease. It is due to truth to state, that *Roxana* was lame, but her owner was determined that she should run.

Fredericksburg, Va. June 16.

On Saturday last a little child was left at the house of a respectable man of colour in the suburbs of the town, under circumstances indicating a degree of moral depravity in the being that seemed to be his mother, that well entitles her to the epithet of a female monster. The circumstances of the transaction, as related by the woman of the house, are simply as follows: On the morning of Saturday a strange white man called at her door, and asked several questions about the town and neighbourhood, and among others, whether there was a poor house in the town—and on going away, said that a woman with a child would pass along in a short time, and requested that she should be permitted to rest there until he returned. In about an hour a white woman with a white child and some, and stop at the house, and soon after the man returned with refreshments for her. He had some private, and apparently mysterious conversation with the woman, and they both soon departed,

in opposite directions, leaving the hapless child standing in the street. The woman of the house seeing the child thus abandoned, kindly took him in the house, supposing that his parents, for such she supposed them to be, would soon return; but the wretched wretches returned not.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

Thankful for the pleasure afforded him, while himself, and the opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has returned from his former stand, to the House lately put in repair, and nearly opposite Wardwell & Ridgely's Store, where he intends carrying on the

Boot and Shoe Making Business.

In all its branches. Country customers who may be disposed to patronize him may rest assured every attention will be made to do them justice. He has now on hand a good supply of

Fine Boots and Shoes.

As in this City, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

MRS. PHELPS.

After returning thanks for favours received, embraces the opportunity of making known, that she has on hand, and intends keeping, in an apartment adjoining the Shop, a handsome assortment of

LADIES SHOES.

Of all colours—Also Misses and Children's Shoes suitable for every season—among them some very good *Pennsylvanias*. She likewise keeps a Supply of *Ladies Plain Bonnets*. Those disposed to encourage her may rely upon every attention being paid them, and all favours thankfully received.

Annapolis, June 24

Notice is hereby given,

That books will be opened on Monday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock A.M. & will continue open until 6 P.M. at Mr. William Dwyer's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis, for receiving subscriptions for Fifty Shares of the Maryland Steam Boat Stock, at \$100 per share, payable in the following manner viz. \$25 on each share to be paid within 20 days, \$25 within thirty days thereafter, and the remaining \$50 to be paid within thirty days thereafter. Immediately on the last payment the interest on the new stock will commence, and the subscribers to be placed on the footing of the original proprietors.

H. I. JONES, Com'r.
J. T. BARBER,
H. H. HARWOOD,
Annapolis, June 24.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d June, 1819.
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M. and 6 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town.

By order,
J. N. PINKNEY, Cash'r.
June 24, 1819.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to publish the above once a week for four weeks.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Vachel Sewell of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a bright bay MARE, about eight years old, thirteen hands and an half high, a large star on her forehead, and a snip on the nose, her hind feet white, and several saddle spots on her back near the withers, branded on the near buttock with the letter R, paces and canters. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 16th day of June, 1819.

THOS. FURLONG.
The owner of said Mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

VACHEL SEWELL,
Near the Black Horse Tavern,
June 24, 1819.

100 Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber living near Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, on the 5th inst. Negro HUMPHREY, about 35 years old, 6 feet high or more, about of a brownish complexion, between black and yellow, about made, no particular mark recollected, except a difference in the size of his ankles, the largest bending a little to the other at the joint, had on and took with him a roundabout and pantaloon of blue plaid, also a brown coat, all well worn.

I will give \$100 for him if taken in Baltimore or any where beyond it—\$50 if taken within thirty miles of home—and \$20 if within the neighbourhood, and all reasonable charges paid if secured in any goal or brought home. JOSEPH W. CLAYTON.
June 17.

The Editors of the American will insert this daily for three weeks, if not advised to the contrary, and forward their account to this office for collection.

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POET'S CORNER

From the Dorien Goddess. SONG. My heart is like the mountain oak...

At a Meeting

Of the Orphans Court for Anne-Arundel County, on the 5th day of June 1819, were present...

For Sale

A likely Mulatto Girl, 16 years of age, a slave for life, but not to be sold out of the state of Maryland...

This is to give Notice

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary of the personal estate of John Cord...

CAUTION

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.

Land for Sale

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis...

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations of Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser...

George Shaw

HAS FOR SALE. At his Store in Church-street. Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Books, Stationary, &c.

Dry Goods. Cloths and Casimeres. Fashionable Vest Patterns. Irish Linens. Muslins. Calicoes. Gingham. Bandannas. Madras. Cambric & Cotton. Pocket Handkerchiefs. Silk, Cotton and...

And many other articles in the Dry Good line not enumerated.

Groceries

Best French Brandy. Beat Holland Gin. Jamaica Spirit. Old Whiskey. Common do. N. E. Rum. Port Wine. Sicily Madeira Wine. Sherry Wine. Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugars. Old Hyson Tea. Young Hyson do. Souchong do. Mold and Dipped Candles. Sweet Oil. Vinegar. Chocolate. Rice. Barley. Mustard. Mace. Cloves. Allspice. Nutmegs. Ground and Race Ginger. Best Chewing Tobacco. Segars. Allum. Copperas. Salt Pew. Fig Blue. Basket Salt, &c.

Powder, Shot & Flints.

Ironmongery & Cutlery

Door Locks. Stock do. Closet do. Cupboard do. Chest do. Pad do. Drawer do. Trunk do. Butt Hinges. H & HL Hinges. Hook and Eye Hinges. Bolts—Screws. Thumb Latches. Hand Saw Files. Whip Saw do. Cross Cut do. Hand Saws. Pannel do. Drawing Knives. Augers. Socket and Firmer. Chisels. Carpenters Compasses. Two Feet Rules. Iron Squares. Iron Plough Traces. Scythes. Reap Hooks. Spades. Hoes. Rakes. Ditching Shovels. Sheep Shears. Dutch Ovens. Spiders. Iron Pots. Patent Coffee Mills. Pepper Mills. Frying Pans. Saucing Pans. Grid Irons. Tea Kettles. Nails of various kinds. Brads. Tacks. Knives & Forks. Fine and common Penknives. Do & do Razors. Do & do Scissors.

Miscellaneous

Single and Double Iron Jack Planes. Do. and do. Fore Planes. Do & do Smoothing Planes. Grooving Planes. Sash Planes. Bead do. Table do. Tooth do. Quirk OG. do. Quirk Oval do. Astregal do. Cut & Thrust do. Plough do. Cove & Bead do. Rabbit do. Brace & Bitts. Tooth Brushes. Head do. House do. Clothes do. White Wash do. Painter's do. Horse do. Shoe do. Furniture do. Ladies Tortoise Shell Combs. Pocket do. Fine Teeth do. Fish Hooks and Lines. Henry's Calcined Magnesia. Window Glass of all sizes, &c.

White Lead, Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Whiting, Yellow Ochre and Paints, of all kinds.

Stationary

Including Paper of all kinds, Quills, Waters, Sealing Wax, Blank Books, Ink Powder, Slate Pencils, &c.

Classical and School Books of the most approved kinds.

Book Binding

Executed in all its varieties. Annapolis, May 27.

THE STEAM BOAT Maryland

This is to certify, that on the 20th day of May 1819, George Shaw of said county, brought before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Anne-Arundel, a BLACK MALE, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosure...

The owner of said Mare is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 3. 4



THE STEAM BOAT Maryland, CAPTAIN VICKARS.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, and has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed and equipped, by the ablest Artists; and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture and Workmanship, are all of the best kinds...

She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning; call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave Baltimore every Wednesday & Saturday, at the same hour in the morning—call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the evening of the same days, where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every care and attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

NB. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing.

A Mail Stage leaves Crarford's Tavern in Georgetown, early every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Annapolis, and on its return route leaves Williamsons's Tavern in Annapolis, early every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, passing through Queen Anne and Marlboro' in its route, offering a convenient and speedy conveyance to travellers going either to Baltimore or the Eastern Shore, as well as to those going from the Eastern Shore to the City of Washington.

THE STEAM BOAT Maryland

The establishment of this superb vessel having exceeded the estimate which was made at the time of the original subscription, in consequence of having enlarged her size and improved her accommodations, the trustees have found it expedient to reopen the books for the admission of additional stockholders, considering the convenience and advantages of the conveyance offered by this establishment, and the profits it is likely to afford to those who have interested themselves in it; the trustees are persuaded that many others will avail themselves of the present opportunity with pleasure. For this purpose books will be opened at Easton at the house of the subscriber, on Tuesday the 22d day of June inst. for receiving subscriptions for 20 shares of stock of \$100 a share, to be payable in the following manner—\$25 on each share to be paid in 20 days after the time of subscribing—\$25 more to be paid in 30 days thereafter—and the remaining \$50 to be paid in 30 days thereafter. Immediately on the last payment, the interest on the new stock is to commence, and the subscribers to be placed on the footing of the original proprietors.

By order of the Board, THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer. Easton, June 18.

AMERICAN FARMER

Is a weekly Paper, conducted by J. S. SKINNER, Post-Master of Baltimore. It is printed on a sheet of the size of a common newspaper, folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being bound up, and preserved in volumes.

The principal subjects treated of in the AMERICAN FARMER, are Agriculture, Internal Improvements and Domestic Economy; and new inventions and discoveries connected therewith. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of country produce, in the Baltimore market, and takes no concern in party politics.

Diagrams and Cuts are given in the paper, whenever they are found to be necessary in order to show the construction of new or improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

The price of the American Farmer is \$1 per year, payable half yearly in advance, to be remitted to the Editor by mail, and at his risk. Baltimore, April 16, 1819.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

BY AUTHORITY. LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act to establish a new Election District in Baltimore county. Passed Feb. 8, 1819. Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new election district, to be called The Eighth District, shall be established in Baltimore county, which district shall be bounded as follows: beginning at the head of tide water, at the mouth of the Little Falls of Gunpowder, and running up the said falls to the old Harford road near Amoss's mill, and from thence down the said road, passing Cromwell's bridge, to Thomas Mill's dwelling house on said road; and from thence to the head of the White Marsh Run, and down the said run to tide water on Bird's river, and thence round with the shore of said river and Gunpowder River to the place of beginning.

2. And be it enacted, That all elections for said district shall be holden at the public house therein now kept by Abraham King, under the like authority and regulations as elections are or may be holden in other districts of the county, and all voters residing within the limits of said district, and none other, shall vote at the elections to be therein holden, and not elsewhere, under the like privileges and duties of voters in their other districts respectively.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, from and after the first Monday in October eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding. May 6.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a boot and shoe manufactory, next door to Mr. G. I. Grammer's, and opposite to Mrs. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement; and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashion, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner.

June 10. PRINTING. Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

FOR SALE. The House, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding House, the Farmers Bank. They are together, or separately, to suit the views of the purchaser. Apply to WILLIAM BREWSTER, Annapolis, Feb. 7.

HARRIS & M'HEEN. REPORTS. THE FOURTH VOLUME. Just Published and for Sale by GEORGE SHAW'S STORE, Annapolis, Dec. 10.

Just Published, THE LAWS OF MARYLAND. Passed Dec. Session 1818. Price—\$1 00. ALSO, The Votes & Proceedings of last Session. Price—\$1 50.

JOHN THOMPSON. MERCHANT TAILOR. Returns his thanks for past favors, and informs his friends and the public that he has hid in an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he will be happy to sell for them in the most fashionable and on the best terms, May 20.

300 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber, on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 4th inst. three young Negro Males. MOSES.

Alias Moses Johnson, aged about years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches very black and well set, round countenance when spoken in particular marks recollecting; black when he closed, was a round coloured overcoat, trousers of brown cloth, shirt of common stuff and felt hat.

Very nearly of the same description, Moses (aged about 20 years) complexion, which is rather of a low cast, has a mark on the left side of his mouth, or rather on the cheek which is about one inch long, and the thickness of a large needle; this mark cannot fall off, nor perceived if examined, by which cannot be mistaken—his clothes seemed unnecessary to describe, as he has no doubt changed them.

DICK BOSTON. Aged about 18 years, brother to the rather slender, and of a dark complexion, approaching to black; 5 feet 6 inches high, has a fine teeth, thick lips, and rather countenance; his clothing consisting of short blue coat and pantaloons, a burg shirt, and a wool hat. Each of them were in possession of a pair of strong shoes well nailed.

I will give for the apprehension of the above described negroes, \$100 in any part of the state of Maryland, that I get them again, 150 dollars taken out of the state, and any other so that I get them again will give 200 dollars, and in proportion for either of them.

SOLOMON SPARROW. May 13.