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JONAS GREEN,

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Three Dollars per Annum

JOSEPH PHELPS,

Useful for the patronage afforded... calls himself of the opportunity...

and Shoe Making Business

its branches Country customers... may be disposed to patronize him...

Fine Boots and Shoes

any to be met with in this City... will be disposed of on accommo-

MRS. PHELPS,

her returning thanks for favours... embraced the opportunity of...

LADIES SHOES

colours—Also Misses and Child... shoes suitable for every season...

likewise keeps a Supply of

Ladies Plain Bonnets

disposed to encourage her... rely upon every attention being...

OR SALE

Maryland, Prince-George's

County, sct.

certify, that on this 25th... May, 1819, Col. Henry Waring...

RD. W. WEST,

owner of the above, Mare is de...

HENRY WARING,

Near Mount Pleasant Ferry.

To the Public

Ant. Ash's Parish, June-Ann-

del County.

July 5, 1819.

the subscribers do hereby certi...

we have this day examined the...

of the Church, and find them to be...

We would further observe,...

for said Church, more than they...

We are of opinion that much...

is due to the Trustees, for the...

zeal and attention in obtaining...

of the Church. We are also of an...

small additional subscription...

id Church, which is now progress...

will soon be complete.

more & West River Packet.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. No. 1. When should a girl be out of leading strings, or in other words, when may she answer for herself, without answering backwards and forwards to Mama?

A. No. 1. When she finds her sentiments and actions generally approved of by those of acknowledged merit.

Q. No. 2. If a girl has half a dozen admirers, and feels no attachment for either, is she to run the risk of losing them all by rejecting their suits, and telling them the truth; or is she to keep them all in hopes, till she finds how her heart will decide?

A. No. 2. A lady of correct sentiment, would feel no loss in the absence of those with whom she could not sympathize.

Q. No. 3. How is a woman to know whether her person, her mind, or her fortune, is the principal object of attraction when a gentleman makes her a tender of his love?

A. No. 3. If she is conscious of a neatness and simplicity, in person and dress, she need fear no greater attraction. If conscious of that superiority of mind, which discovers itself in propriety and delicacy of manners and conversation, she would be in little danger of mercenary lovers, and would not fail in detecting them if such were their views. If fortune was her principal attraction, it would probably be the last she would impute to the views of her lover, and her chance of getting other than a knave or a fool would be very small.

Q. No. 4. Is a good natured fool, or a sensible and agreeable rake, to be preferred for a husband?

A. No. 4. Of two evils choose the least—the influence of a sensible man over a weak man is great—but an agreeable rake might make a fool of his wife & so much the worse.

Q. No. 5. Is it safe or prudent to contract attachment, whatever way may feel, till we are certain we have engaged?

A. No. 5. Certainly not! But if an attachment is founded on merit, the worth that thus rewards it, is sure to meet a return; as a sympathy of feeling always produces affection when the parties become acquainted.

Q. No. 6. Should we dissemble love after we are sure that we are loved and have no reason to be ashamed of it, and violate no duty by owning it?

A. No. 6. Deceit in every shape is hateful, and canquar the reverse—but where there is mutual love, and frequent intercourses, it necessarily discovers itself in a sympathy of feeling.

Q. No. 7. May a lady correspond with a gentleman to whom she is engaged?

A. No. 7. I should approve of it as leading to a more intimate knowledge of character, before the insoluble knot is tied.

Q. No. 8. Is it prudent to form an engagement with a gentleman whose circumstances will not permit him to marry till some remote period?

A. No. 8. Time and circumstances effect such changes in character, as well as in persons, that long standing engagements ought always to be avoided.

Q. No. 9. Is it advisable for a lady to marry a man much younger or older than herself?

A. No. 9. If there is a difference the advantage of years should be on the side of the gentleman—as years inspire respect, and wives generally are influenced in their behaviour to their husbands, by the manner in which he is generally treated.

Q. No. 10. Is a woman when married to have no will of her own?

A. No. 10. At all times when it can be maintained by reason.

Q. No. 11. If her husband is in the habit of contradicting her rudely, what course of conduct ought she to pursue?

A. No. 11. By gentle means to make him sensible of his error.—First try by engaging a confidential friend, to act the husband in his particular in his presence, and mildly reply to his rude contradictions. If this don't suffice, find out where he is under the influence of fear, & this being the most powerful passion, if well managed will conquer every day.

Q. No. 12. Is a woman justified in considering herself engaged to a

man before he has made direct proposals of marriage?

A. No. 12. Circumstances and her own feelings should decide.

Q. No. 13. After she is engaged, with the approbation of all parties, can she retract her promise with honour? and if so, for what cause?

A. No. 13. She can—finding the character upon greater intimacy, different from what it appeared at the time of her engagement, is cause sufficient; in as much as it substitutes a temporary evil for a permanent one.

The following curious circumstance, is said to have occurred at Plattsburg in the year 1813, when the disease, which made such havoc in the northern army, during the war, was most prevalent among the troops at that place.

The Surgeon, one morning, on going his rounds through the Hospital, happened, by some error of judgment arising, probably, from hurry and press of business, to pronounce one of his patients dead, who was in fact, only in a profound sleep. By what tests the Surgeon was led to this precipitate conclusion, we are not informed; but it is certain the man betrayed sufficient signs of death to common observers, by showing no sign of life, and many are yet of opinion, that the mistake lies between Death and the Doctor. Jonathan having been a clever fellow, and consequently a favourite of the company, his comrades resolved to make some exertions to give him a Christian burial, which had been necessarily denied to most of those who died here at this time. Accordingly, having procured some boards from a neighbouring barn, they formed a rude box as a substitute for a coffin, placed the body in it, and with alacrity solemnly carried it in procession to the grave. The scene, now, would soon have been closed, and Jonathan left to his dreams; but just as they were about to let down the body into the grave, another of their comrades arrived in great haste, and begged them to delay the interment a few moments, as he had something very important to say. Then taking a conspicuous station, he began to hold forth in terms appropriate to the occasion. He told them that death was certain, and life uncertain; which self evident propositions, he demonstrated with many ingenious arguments.

Then, from general remarks, he proceeded to call their attention to the peculiar subject of his speech, the deceased. Here all the merits which his friend had possessed, and many more were called forth, and displayed in due order, and he concluded his eulogium, by hinting his intention of raising a monument to his memory. Thus he found matter sufficient to descend upon for some fifteen or twenty minutes: But the sequel will show that speech was not merely a vain display of empty words. The orator having arrived at a proper climax, gradually let himself down again; and when he thought he had prepared the minds of his auditors, and removed from them any superstitious notions, that might stand in his way, he proceeded to lay before them a proposition which was the subject and end of his discourse. It seems that the blanket of the deceased was perfectly new and unsoiled, and our orator said it was a great pity so fine a piece of goods should be allowed to perish in the earth, when an old one would answer the purpose as well; that his own had seen much hard service, and was no longer fit for any other duty. So saying, he descended from his rostrum, and spread out his battered blanket, whose sable appearance amply confirmed his assertion, for the inspection of his comrades.

It happened that Jonathan having finished his nap, awoke just at the conclusion of the speech, and having removed the lid of his box, which for lack of nails, had not been fastened, he lay listening to the proceedings about him. "Now," said the speaker, "if the company have no objections, I will take Jonathan's blanket for my use, and he may be buried in mine." "And if the company have no objections," said Jonathan, rising up, "I'll be buried in my own blanket!"

We copy with no ordinary pleasure the following intelligence, from the Boston Patriot.—Morning Chronicle.

Fankee Tars at their old Tricks.

We learn that a letter is received in town from Mocha, via Alexandria and Leghorn, dated 22d January, stating that the ships Fawn and Ocean of Boston, Emily of Baltimore, and brig Syren of Newbury, were then in that port, and that about the 1st of December, a piratical vessel from the Gulph of Persia, appeared off the place—that the Governor called on the masters of the above vessels for assistance in the case the pirates should come in and commit any depredations, stating that the fort was not strong enough to defend the place against her, should any acts of hostility be committed; that the pirate did come in and took two vessels belonging to the place, one valued at \$100,000, and were towing them out, when the American vessels opened a fire upon them (each having a few guns) and in about 15 minutes one of the prizes was sunk, the other retaken, and the pirate captured in a sinking condition; that the piratical vessel mounted 22 guns, and had 150 men, all of whom were shackled with irons, marched into town and delivered by the Americans to the Governor. Before the action, the Americans were treated with contempt, & frequently had dirt thrown upon them as they passed the streets, but they have since been treated with great civility and respect."

This intelligence brings forcibly to the mind, an era dear to the feelings of every true American—an era when the red cross of old Albion, bowed in homage to the star spangled banner. So long as American bravery is thus exerted, in chastising insolence, repressing lawless depredation, and extending protection to the injured, so long will it receive the congratulations and plaudits of the world. The credentials delivered by the hand of glory are brilliant and luminous, but unless they are sanctioned by the seal of justice, they lose their lustre. Courage is a luminary in the moral world, that like the sun in the physical, warms, enlightens, cheers and invigorates, when it moves in its allotted sphere; the laws of attraction and of repulsion, the laws by which the planetary world is held together, are not more binding force than those of justice in the moral world. The host of American naval heroes who have given such glory to the name of their country, have created a sensation, that makes Old Albion tremble. Look at the late debates in the House of Lords, on the augmentation of the British navy! The speakers on both sides of the question, never notice the navy of Holland, of Spain, of France, or even of Russia; they do not give to their navies, either conjoint or separate, one moment's regard. The American navy is that formidable opponent, against which they bend all their vengeance, and they are now adopting our mode of building frigates. We hope that this fact will not be overlooked by Mr. Jeffrey, in his next Edinburgh Review.

The following article, translated from a French paper, contains further evidence of the humanity of our brave seamen. Capt. Dillingham, of whom such honourable mention is made in an American citizen—and the Warrington is an American ship, owned and navigated by citizens of the United States. Why, we would ask, has the French Editor omitted these circumstances? He is loud in his praises of Capt. Dillingham, but does not mention the nation to which he belongs. It appears, however, that the vessel which was wrecked, and the persons whose lives were saved by Captain Dillingham, were English.—Boston Patriot.

From the Memorial of Bordeaux. On the 31st of December, 1818, James Dillingham, captain & owner of the ship Warrington, being in lat. 47 N. long. 50 W. meridian of Paris, discovered a brig entirely dismantled and apparently in the greatest distress. It was the Robert, of Blyth, capt. Robert Clarke, who had sailed from Liverpool for New

York, and had been buffeted by the waves during 102 days. She had 18 passengers on board, among whom were five children, two of the latter at the breast. The eldest of the ladies was not more than 23. At the moment when these unfortunate beings were seen from the Warrington, the sea was horridly the brig half opened, made water in every direction; her captain lashed to the helm, struggling in vain against the billows; and during the last 24 hours, even the ladies themselves had worked at the pumps with the sailors, still endeavouring to delay, for some instants, a death which seemed inevitable. At the sight of their imminent peril, James Dillingham, forgetting his own safety, immediately resolved to save them. He succeeded at first in launching a boat; but it required all his authority to make the sailors set out, as the greatness of the danger appalled them. Indeed their fears were not without cause, for the boat foundered at the very moment it neared the brig, and the men had only time to grapple the vessel. Dillingham's courage increased with the danger. Another boat was launched, and followed by some intrepid seamen, he threw himself into it and steered straight for the wreck. By his skill and daring, he succeeded in boarding her. All on board wished to escape at once—but Dillingham by blending much firmness with mildness, succeeded in restraining their eagerness and the deliverance of some was deferred to secure the safety of all. Having taken as many on board as the boat could hold without danger, he regained his vessel, and in two other trips, not less perilous, especially as night approached, he succeeded in saving all on board the wreck. One child alone, 18 months old, died in capt. Dillingham's arms.

The bare perusal of the particulars which we have just stated, is sufficient to give a true idea of the courage and presence of mind of this intrepid captain; but to justly appreciate the good qualities of his generous soul, we must read the modest and unvarnished account he gave the prefect of the Gironde, who had expressed a wish to learn the particulars. We shall cite the concluding sentence of this report, as it is remarkable:

"When all those unfortunate beings had reached my ship, I forgot the dangers I had run. I even forgot the risk of wanting food for so many additional mouths—Nothing like that occupied my thoughts. I felt nothing but the satisfaction of having contributed to save the lives of these distressed beings.—They loaded me with their benedictions, and I was happy. Their grateful prayers doubtless reached the throne of the Most High, for I had only 32 days passage."

The brother of one of the ladies came from London to Bordeaux, for the express purpose of thanking captain Dillingham. It is in like thanks, coming from the hearts of those he saved, & in his own breast, that such a man as capt. Dillingham finds his sweetest reward.

From the Franklin Gazette. ANTIQUE CURIOSITY.

On October 22d, 1777, Fort Mifflin was attacked by the British men of war and frigates, without success. The Augusta frigate and Merlin sloop of war grounded; the Augusta took fire and blew up; the Merlin was hastily evacuated and burnt; Colonel Samuel Smith of Baltimore commanded the fort.

Some few days since, an enterprising individual, in the habit of plying up and down the Delaware, succeeded in raising a gun belonging to one of the above vessels; it is a double fortified 24 pounder; and its high state of preservation, after having lain near 42 years in the water, makes it a subject of curiosity. It appears to have been cast in the reign of George the 1st, bearing his majesty's initials and arms. It now lies at our navy yard gate.

It has been estimated that about 60,000 cubic feet of timber are required to build a first rate ship of war, and that there 180,000 pounds of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug 5.

Federal Republican Tickets.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hilleary, Robert G. M'Pherson.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gattner, Ezekiah Lenthicum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, held on the second inst. the following gentlemen were chosen directors of that institution for the ensuing year:—

For the Western Shore.

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Henry H. Chapman, Virgil Maxcy, Thomas Harris.

Luke W. Barber, Saint-Mary's county.

Samuel Chapman, Charles county.

Richard Graham, Calvert county.

John C. Herbert, Prince-George's county.

Thos. Davis, Montgomery county.

Joseph Smith, Frederick county.

John T. Mason, Washington county.

Wm. M'Nabon, Allegany county.

Samuel Moore, Baltimore county.

Henry Dorsey, Harford county.

At the same time the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Branch Bank at Fredericktown for the like period:

John Tyler, John M'Pherson, Wm. E. Williams, Casper Mantz, William Ross, Thomas Hawkins, Richard Potts, John Brien and Henry Kemp.

For the Md. Gazette.

THE CORPORATION.

Short as has been the term of protraction of the Members of our new Corporation, they have already manifested that they are worthy the entire confidence of their constituents. They have discharged with fidelity and zeal, the trust reposed in them. Under their auspices our City begins already to assume a new and far more pleasing aspect. The revenue of the City has been increased four-fold, and it is highly gratifying to observe that it is now appropriated to its legitimate purposes. A quantity of Kib Stone has been purchased, which the City Commissioners are now engaged in having laid in West and Church streets, preparatory to the pavement of the foot-ways, which we have no doubt will be completed in the course of the Summer. The salutary reform which has been established with respect to Wood cording, and the regulation of the Market house, has been productive of so much public benefit and convenience, as to deserve particular notice and acknowledgment. The filling up of the Pond in the neighborhood of the Government-house, will contribute much to the benefit of that section of the City, and will no doubt prove highly beneficial to its general salubrity. This work is not yet completed, but is rapidly progressing under the superintendance of two active and zealous members of the Corporation, who with a degree of public spirit worthy of general imitation, have devoted almost the whole of their time, for the last for night, to the accomplishment of this most desirable object. As the expense of this undertaking will be considerable, it is suggested, in order to relieve the corporation as much as possible from the entire burden of it, that a proposal should be made to the Citizens for the voluntary contribution of one or more days labour of their services, in assisting to accomplish it. The evidences which the New Corporation have already given us of their zeal energy and devotion, to the public good, afford the strongest reasons to hope that their future conduct will in all respects entitle them to the same degree of confidence, respect and esteem which they now fully merit.

A CITIZEN.

An occurrence has recently taken place in this city which is calculated to awaken the deepest anxiety and strongest indignation in the bosom of every man who loves liberty and is attached to the constitution of his country. It is painful to us to be obliged to notice a transaction which is likely to become the subject of judicial investigation; but we find it impossible to repress the indignation, which every man must have felt, on witnessing the scene which was exhibited here on Friday last. At the approaching session of our court it will be decided, whether a private citizen, who considers himself aggrieved by the conduct of a collector, is to be deprived of the right of demanding redress for the injury sustained, in the same peaceful and legal manner, that he would against any other individual. And, above all, whether the collector of a port is invested with power to call out the troops of the U. S. for the purpose of resisting the constituted authorities of the state. These are serious and solemn questions, which will no doubt be deliberately weighed, and impartially and justly decided, by those to whom the important duty of administering the laws is committed. All that we say is, that if proceedings of this kind are suffered to pass with impunity, we may prepare to bid a long farewell to the liberties of our country. We have obtained from a friend the following statement of the case which we submit to our readers without further comment:—

A Citizen of Maryland, considering himself entitled to goods which he thought had been illegally and unwarrantably wrested from him by the Collector of this port, sent out a writ of replevin from the Court of Anne Arundel county, for the purpose of trying the title to the goods. The writ was placed in the hands of the High Sheriff, who delivered it to one of his deputies to be executed. When the deputy proceeded to discharge his duty, part of the goods were lying on a wharf in the neighborhood of the Collector's warehouse. The officer of justice took possession of them, when they were immediately seized and taken from him by a son of the collector, and some other men who were with him. The sheriff on being informed of this outrage, applied in person to the Collector for a delivery of the goods. His request was rejected. He then intimated to the Collector, that he should be under the necessity of performing, by forcible means, the duty which was imposed on him by the law, and his oath of office. To this intimation the collector replied, that he should resort to force in order to prevent the execution of the writ. About an hour afterwards the sheriff proceeded towards the warehouse, in which the goods were contained, and on his approach discovered a detachment of the United States troops drawn up in military array, with an officer at their head, across the street which led to the place. When the sheriff advanced to the spot where they were stationed, one of the soldiers presented a loaded musket to his breast, so near that he was almost touched by the bayonet, and told him that if he proceeded another step his life would be forfeit. The sheriff perceiving that it would be impracticable for him to proceed without hazarding the lives of many of his fellow citizens in a contest with American troops, desisted from the attempt, and lodged a complaint with the Chief Justice of the state. Warrants were immediately issued for the apprehension of some of the offenders, who we understand have been arrested and compelled to enter into a recognizance for their appearance at the next session of the court, to answer for the daring outrage they have committed on the law of the land, and the liberty of the free people of this country. This is a simple recital of the facts that occurred. Comment is unnecessary, and would perhaps at the present time be improper.

We understand that the Federal Republicans of Prince-George's county, have nominated their candidates for seats in the next legislature.

OUR MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Captain Edes, of the Ship Sally Ann, who arrived at Boston, on Sunday last, in 49 days from Palermo, and 33 from Gibraltar, informs that on the 1st of June, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board

the United States Ship Franklin, Com. Stewart. During the visit, one of the young Princes, while viewing the equipments of the ship, unfortunately fell down the main hatchway, and was severely injured.

The Squadron, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Eric, & Spark, sailed from Naples on the 21 of June, for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the Spark left the Squadron, put into port for provisions, and on the next day sailed for Tunis. On the 21st of June, Capt. Edes saw the Squadron in Gibraltar Bay. In the course of that day, the Franklin came out of the Straits, supposed to be bound to Cadiz.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Letter from Col. Jam s Johnson, to one of the Editors of the Frankfort Argus, dated

Mouth of Missouri, 25th June, 1819.

Dear Sir, We still are at this place. Col. Atkinson, the commander of this district and the expedition is here also. This most valuable officer, gives me additional confidence in the success of our trip. I have three times ascended to Belle Fontaine, and had to contend with as rapid water as any in the Missouri. We have succeeded well, though it requires strong steam. Thank Heaven we have that. There are many cold water districts in this country. But, sir, upon the arrival of the Colonel, he gave hope to every effort. This selection, rest assured, does honour to the honourable Secretary of War. I know of no officer that I would select as soon.

We are later in our start from this place than was expected, but don't be discouraged. The expedition will not fail to succeed. It can't fail under the command of so energetic an officer as Col. Atkinson. The steam boat at Jefferson broke the plate of her piston head.

The repairs would have taken but a few days—but my brother was compelled to send to Louisville for the casting which took double the time the repair could be effected under other circumstances. But no time has yet been lost in this. The Jefferson and Calhoun are hourly expected—the Expedition & Johnson have been here nearly a month. It takes much time to inspect so large a supply of provisions, particularly the meat, as the inspector has thought it most prudent to repack the whole in salt, although at present is sweet and of the first quality. The distant service to be performed caused the inspector to embrace this opinion.

The water is in fine order, altho' the annual rise has not yet commenced. I long to contend with the Missouri—I feel certain of success.

Upwards of 100 000 rations have gone on to Prairie Due Chien and St. Peters, a part of which has arrived by this time at the former place.

We shall be off in a few days, at which time I will again address you.

WESTERN EXPEDITION.

St. Louis, June 23. Scientific Expedition to the sources of the Missouri.

The Western Engineer set out from St. Louis on Monday 21st inst. to ascend the Missouri. We understand that she is not limited to time, and will proceed at leisure to explore the vast regions of the Missouri, & of all her tributary streams. The cause of science is exceedingly interested in the result of this expedition. Every body knows, who knows the Missouri river at all, that she differs in all her qualities and attributes and characteristics, from all other rivers in the world. Her water cool, rapid, light, muddy, sweet and salubrious; the atmosphere through which she flows dry and elastic, and so favourable to health that the voyagers and traders consider themselves as leaving disease and sickness behind, the moment they enter the stream of the river. What is agreed in by all mankind, literate & illiterate, must be so; but though all are sensible of the astonishing qualities of the Missouri water, & the unrivalled healthiness of the climate through which it flows, it belongs to the learned alone to tell the causes. A region so vast, so different from all others in air and water, must have a vegetable kingdom of its own, and the botanist will doubtless find abundant subjects for the employment of his

talent. In the history of the white, or grizzly bear, the zoologist will discover fresh cause for covering with contempt that theory of the Count Buffon and the Abbe Raynal, which attributed to nature a disposition to belittle her animal productions in the new world. This bear finds no parallel in the old world among the rest of his species, either in his size, his strength, or his dauntless ferocity. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, if these should be passed, a still nobler instance of animal production will be found. The horse of the Columbia River, taken all in all, is perhaps the finest animal of his kind in the known world. He is derived from the old world, but instead of degenerating, has improved on the banks of the Columbia. Fineness of form, fullness of all the muscular parts, docility of spirit, capacity to sustain great fatigue, to provide food for himself, and to hunt down the deer and the buffalo for his master, are a part of his characteristics. The geology and the mineralogy of the country will present enquiries of great interest. Different parts of the region through which the river flows, exhibit clays and earths of great fineness, and most uncommon composition, from the properties of which the river is supposed to derive its peculiar qualities.

The Rocky Mountains have not yet been examined. They are supposed to contain minerals, precious stones, and gold and silver ore. It is but of late they have taken the name of Rocky Mountains, a name which imports nothing appropriate or peculiar, as all mountains are rocky. By all the old travellers, they are called Shining Mountains, from an infinite number of crystalline stones, of an amazing size, with which they are covered, & which, when the sun shines full upon them, sparkle so as to be seen at a great distance." (Carver.) The same early travellers gave it as their opinion, "that in future ages these mountains might be found to contain more riches in their bowels than those of Indostan and Malabar, or which are found on the golden coast of Guinea, or in the mines of Peru."

[Enquirer.

BOSTON, July 22.

The St. Louis Gazette, after giving some account of the testimonies existing in support of the opinion that there is now inhabiting the southern branches of the Missouri a race of men descended from the Welch emigrants, who embarked to the number of 323 persons, in ten vessels under Prince Madoc, in the year 1170 from North Wales, mentions that an expedition is now on foot for a thorough investigation of the fact. The persons engaged in the undertaking are Messrs. Roberts and Pirry, Welchmen, who speak the language of North and South Wales. It is said that they are industrious, persevering men, and that they will pursue the search as long as the probability of a discovery exists.

In the year 1795 and 1796, John Thomas Evans and John Mackay ascended the Missouri to the Mandan villages, 1700 miles from St. Louis, in search of these Welch Indians, and after an absence of two years, returned without success. But it is said these people are located by the most credible authorities 2000 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, and consequently 500 miles from the termination of the journey of Evans and Mackay. Their fruitless search therefore is not regarded as furnishing any satisfactory solution of this interesting problem.

Daily Adv.

SPANISH TREATY.

By the Laura Ann, at New York, licut. Ward, in this town, received a letter from an officer on board the Hornet. The following is an extract:

"Cadiz, June 6, 1819.

"Here we are, and probably shall remain for five or six weeks. We yesterday received letters from Capt. Reed, at Madrid, and on the 29th ult. the treaty was not ratified—some are doubtful whether it will be or not."

As the five millions of dollars is not supposed to be sufficient to satisfy all the claims of the merchants for property confiscated, with interest, and the Spanish government being discharged from any balance of claims, the delay of ratification will be at the loss of the interest by our merchants; and suspense under the present embarrassments in commercial affairs, must promote

uneasiness. Government has probably received some advice concerning the treaty by the late arrivals, and after their experience is natural to infer, will not cavilling.—Centinel.

Mention has been made of notorious hard drinkers, who, on that account, purchased annuities on very low terms, then sold themselves to make a good bargain—and ever afterwards led a life of great age.

Richmond, CREW OF THE IRRON-BLE.

Yesterday, Mr. Stanard, United States Attorney for the district, addressed the Jury on the act of the last session of Congress for piratically robbing a Spanish vessel, or a vessel, whose name is unknown, of Spanish milled gold. He was followed by Messrs. W. H. Ham and A. Stevenson, on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Stanard conducted the argument on the part of the States.

Chief Justice Marshall presided over the Jury, and concluded by saying, that it was impossible for the act of Congress to apply to any vessel if it did not to this; yet the act referred to by the act of Congress must be admitted to be vague as to admit some doubt to writers on the law of nations, as we no deficiency of the crime of piracy. Under the doubts arising from this circumstance the Jury recommended to the jury to find a special verdict which might be considered of the Court. The Chief Justice retired for a few moments, and in a verdict, which, being assented to by their consent is as follows:

"If the plunder of a Spanish vessel on the high seas in April, by the crew of a vessel sailing as a privateer, at the time under no commission whatever, which crew previously cruized in a privateer vessel commissioned by the Government of Buenos Ayres, in the month of March, 1819, had mutinied, and seized the vessel, and then proceeded to cruise under the name of the Irresistible, a vessel that time cruising under the name of the Irresistible, then the crew of the Irresistible, who were engaged in the port of Margarita, while thus cruising in the name of the Irresistible, committed the robbery charged against them, by piracy under the authority of the United States, and we find the prisoner, Samuel P. Lee, guilty of the Piracy charged against him; if the plunder was not stated by not piracy, under the act of Congress, then we find him not guilty."

MADISON WALTHAM.

The jury being discharged, the court proceeded to the trial of the other prisoners named in the same indictment.

"We understand that the case of those who were tried last evening, and that the Jury returned a verdict similar to the above in the case of Poole.—Compiler.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The U. S. brig Enterprise, Capt. Kearney, arrived at the quarantine ground yesterday in 17 days from Omoa, bay of Honduras, whither she was despatched to bring home mutineers of the schr. Retrieve, who took refuge in that port. The brig and one seaman on board the Enterprise, prisoner. She was with the Retrieve on the 14th inst. being bound to Vera Cruz. A report had reached Omoa similar to what was before received from Honduras, that Com. Anselm had taken above 700,000 dollars in specie in an enterprise to the Gulf. He had left the bay for the purpose of visiting the Enterprise.

We learn by the brig Freedom from St. Croix, that a packet arrived there, which brought information of the arrival of Com. Pelew with his Squadron, at the Island of St. Thomas.

Capt. Trenchard is appointed to the command of the U. S. ship the Cyane, now lying at the Navy Yard. The Cyane is nearly equipped for sea.

the Navy Yard workmen have new 74. of new guns as the 74 building Philadelphia proc early one half

FROM THE ARRIVAL of the E. Prince, he was possible to effect. He that they sh Andrews and a ma and ammu which was co le, not havin ns, nor mean y. The next d cruise off th rig, where the dow of doubt an immedie d enable them requisite for this was als round (the b had but 50 out ammu ite the Bl M'Greg on a cruise w repairs in rigg which objection obviate. ysterday a cou held, the only discussed w go to the l e this place, les and me plan was ad dity; those in any longer by way belon and to day agreed to his ined to quit ation appears bit arms, an ons. It is t be the distres ing to this exp very thing; t y; not less th nces to disa arrival. M men who hav passage, hav ted States. M'Gregor.

REMARKS.

Middlebur on the night e of land e, on the we k, in Weybr ayed away from its f and, except ace, was co ascertained er strata of turned up i akes of ice, flowed stre the ground; er's shop, w nd dashed t re entirely ttened inha of their dan he house fo the convul r escape. s of the ce ments of e ard, &c. w r tops, es of ruin, which wat ect deep ir by the com water for a new cha The novelty tted thous the ruin the damage Messrs. les, of esti and it is in the vicin liability ant, of ev overrulin assist the

ake Geor A letter fr h, to one e George, tains the t this bo; s edge of

the Navy Yard Charlestown, the workmen have begun to raise the keel of the 74, of nearly the same dimensions as the Columbus, lately completed at Washington. The shed in which the work is done, is nearly two hundred feet in length, and nearly half that height. The keel of the 74 at Portsmouth, has been laid. The 74 building at the navy yard Philadelphia progresses rapidly. Only one half of her frame is

FROM AUX CAYES,
10th July, 1819.
The arrival here of General M'Gregor in the El M'Gregor from Prince, he made several proposals to his officers, none of which it was possible for him to carry into effect. His first proposal was that they should proceed to Andrews and await the arrival of arms and ammunition from England, which was considered impracticable, not having sufficient provisions, nor means of procuring any. The next was that they should cruise off the Havana with the 74, where they would without any doubt, capture property of an immense amount, which would enable them to procure every requisite for another expedition. This was also objected to on the ground (the best in the world) that the 74 had but 5 or 6 men on board, and that the El M'Gregor unfit to proceed on a cruise without considerable repairs in rigging, sails, &c. none of which objections he had the power to obviate. Yesterday a council of his officers held, the only proposition made discussed was, whether they should go to the Isle La Vache, or to this place, and there wait for the arrival of arms and men from Europe. A plan was adopted by a small party, those in the minority being any longer to be considered as belonging to his command. He agreed to his proposal, he declined to quit his service. His conduct appears to be desperate; he has no arms, ammunition or provisions. It is impossible to describe the distress of the men belonging to this expedition; destitute of every thing; two or three dying every day; not less than fifty have fallen victims to disease and want since their arrival. Many of the officers and men who have been able to procure passage, have embarked for the United States. In fact, all is lost to M'Gregor.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.
Middlebury, (Vt.) July 21.
On the night of the 15th instant, a piece of land of upwards of two acres, on the western bank of Otter Creek, in Weybridge, instantaneously moved away and sunk about 20 feet from its former level. The soil, except a few feet of the surface, was composed, to a depth of several feet, of a blue clay, the strata of which were broken and turned up in a manner similar to that of a glacier. The water flowed stream, and the ground, a dwelling house and the shop, which were overturned and dashed to pieces, and the furniture entirely destroyed. The inhabitants, luckily warned of their danger by the cracking of the house for a few minutes before the convulsion had just made its escape. The walls and contents of the cellar sunk between the fragments of clay, and the garden, yard, &c. with trees buried to their tops, exhibit a melancholy scene of ruin. The bed of the river, which was clay, and more than a foot deep in that place, was raised by the convulsion, so as to stop water for 7 or 8 hours, when it ran in a new channel. The novelty of the event has attracted thousands of spectators to the ruins. The damage sustained by the owners, Messrs. Shubael and Charles, is estimated at \$2000 dollars, and it is hoped that the people in the vicinity, remembering their liability to be deprived in an instant, of every earthly comfort, by the overruling hand of Providence, will assist them to repair the loss.

George Steam Boat burnt.
A letter from a gentleman at Caldwell, to one of the owners of the George Steam Boat, in Albany, contains the very pleasant news that this boat was burnt to the water's edge on the evening of Thurs-

day last. The fire is said to have been accidental, and occasioned by some defect in the brick work about the boiler. The boat had undergone considerable repairs, and had performed but two trips this season.

CONSCIENCE.

An Indian being among his white neighbours, asked for a little tobacco to smoke; one of them having some loose in his pocket gave him a handful. The following day the Indian came back, inquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco. Being told that as it was given him, he might keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast, "I got a good man and a bad man here—and the good man say it ain't mine; I must return it to the owner. The bad man say, why he gave it you, & it is your own now—the good man say that not right, the tobacco is yours, not the money; the bad man say, never mind, you got it, go buy some dram—the good man say, no, no, you must not do so; I don't know what to do, and I think I go asleep; but the good man and the bad man keep talking all night, and trouble me, and now I bring the money back, I feel good."

From the Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Editor,
There is no information communicated to the public through the medium of newspapers more valuable than that which saves the lives of the reader—a simple cure, that can do no harm to an infant, may arrest the most destructive disorder. Such is the following, which ought to be published in every paper throughout the United States; especially at a season when so many children die of the summer complaint, and the cholera morbus sweeps off adults like a destroying sword.—Take a soft cork, and burn it thoroughly in the fire, when it ceases to blaze, mix it up on a plate with a little milk and water, or any thing more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases; which it commonly does in the second or third administration of the remedy, the acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect instantaneous. I have seen a person in the greatest agony of the bilious cholera effectually cured with a single draught of this carbonic preparation, within the power of every family, and ready at the shortest notice. I hope therefore that you will publish it for the benefit of the community.
Yours,
MEDICUS.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Take a small handful of the leaves of either Pepper-mint or Spear-mint, rather more than half as much of the leaves of Tansey, mix them, and put them in a soft thin flannel bag, large enough to cover the stomach and bowels; quilt the bag through in several places, so as to prevent the herbs from falling to one place, which would be very oppressive and injurious, then put in a sufficient quantity of hot brandy to wet it through, and apply it over the stomach and bowels, about blood heat; wet the bag several times through the day with warm brandy, and change the herbs every evening—it must not be left off until the patient is quite recovered. The above will render the stomach retentive; then give them every morning or two a small tea spoon full of the syrup of rheubarb, and in the latter part of the afternoon, about 8 drops of sweet spirits of nitre, every hour for 3 hours in succession. By continuing the above for a few days, more or less, according as the child might seem to require it, the writer has had the satisfaction of seeing a great many children perfectly restored, and never knew it to fail. But they must not eat or drink any thing that is the least sour, such as unripe fruits, new cheese, or any thing that is hard of digestion, ripe blackberries are very good, or if they should wish old cheese, fresh butter, a little sweet ham, or eggs, either boiled or fried, they may be indulged with safety. The quantity of rheubarb and sweet spirits of nitre is for a child one year old,

ACCOUNT

Of the No Nose Club in London, about the beginning of the 11th Century.

The origin of this club is thus facetiously related. A certain whimsical gentleman, having taken a fancy to see a large party of noseless persons, invited every one he met in the streets to dine on a certain day at a tavern, where he formed them all into a brotherhood, bearing the above name. We shall give these descriptions in their own peculiar quaintness and orthography.

"The gentleman, against the time, having ordered a very plentiful dinner, acquainted the vintner who were likely to be his guests, that he might not be surprised at so ill-favoured an appearance, but pay them that respect, when they came to ask for him, that might encourage them to tarry. When the morning came, no sooner was the hand of Covent Garden dial upon the stroke of the hour prefixed, but the No Nose company began to drop in apace, like scald heads and cripples to a mumpster's feast, asking for Mr. Crumpton, which was the feigned name the gentleman had taken upon him, succeeding one another so thick with jarring voices, like the brazen strings of a cracked dulcimore, that the drawer could scarce show one up stairs before he had another to conduct; the answer at the bar being, to all that inquired, that Mr. Crumpton had been there, and desired every one that asked for him would walk up stairs, and he would wait upon 'em presently. As the number increased, the surprise grew the greater amongst all that were present, who stared at one another with such unaccustomed baseness, and confused oddness as if every sinner beheld their own iniquities in the faces of their companions. However, seeing the cloth laid in ext ordinary order, every one was curious, when once entered, to attend the sequel: At length a snorting old fellow, whose nose was utterly swallowed up by his cheeks, as his head had been troubled with an earthquake, having a little more impudence than the rest of the snuffletonians, 'Egad,' says he, 'if by chance we should fall together by the ears how long might we all fight before we should have bloody noses?' 'Adeleash,' says another, 'now you talk of noses, I have been looking his half our to find one in company.' 'God be praised,' says a third, 'though we have no noses we have every one a mouth, and that, by spreading of the table, seems at present to be the most useful member.' 'A me-trick, I dare engage' says a bridge-fallen lady, 'that is put upon us by some whimsical gentleman, that loves to make a jest of other people's misfortunes.'—'Let him jest and be damned—' cries a dub snouted bully, 'if he comes but amongst us, and treats us handsomely. If he does not,' says he, 'I'll pull him by the nose till he wishes himself without one, like the rest of the company.' 'Pray, gentlemen and ladies,' cries an old drowsy captain of Whitefriars, who had forsaken the pleasures of sporting for those of drinking, 'don't let us sit and chok at the fountain head; and with that they knocked for the drawer, and asked him, 'if they might not call for wine without the danger of being stopped for the reckoning?' Who answered—'Yes, for what they pleased, only the gentleman desired it might be the forfeiture of a quart, if any one should presume to put their nose in the glass.'

FROM AN ENGLISH PUBLICATION.

This club met once a month for a whole joyous year, when its founder and patron died, and then the flat faced community were unhappily dissolved. An elegy was recited at the final meeting, from which the following extract is not without pathos:
"Mourn for the loss of such a generous friend,
Whose lofty Nose no humble snout disdain'd;
But tho' of Roman height, could stoop so low
As to snout those who ne'er a Nose could shew
Ah! sure no noseless club could ever find
One single Nose so bountiful and kind.
But now, alas! he's sunk into the deep
Where neither kings nor slaves a Nose shall keep
But where proud Beauties, strutting Beauz, and all,
Must soon into the noseless fashion fall;
Thither your friend in complaisance is gone
To have his Nose, like yours, reduced to none."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the U. States ship Hornet, Capt. Reed, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 2d July, we are informed that the Treaty was not ratified at the time of her sailing, nor is it probable it ever will be. The Spanish ministry were debating warmly on that subject when Captain Reed left Madrid, (June 22d.) The Spaniards at Cadiz say, it will not be ratified, for fear of exciting the displeasure of Great Britain.

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 gins, 5 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war, &c. were lying in the harbour of Cadiz. It was currently reported thre that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the PROTECTION OF THE FLORIDAS, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of 1 frigate and 6 brigs have joined the expedition; we learn they will sail under the Spanish flag. The officers and crew of the patriot privateer Constitution, taken sometime since near Gibraltar, (after being on shore) are at Cadiz in dungeons. Gen. O'Donnel (governor of Cadiz) had received an order from the King, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all the FOREIGNERS; he, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know—70 Americans are among the prisoners.

About the 20th June, the Marquis De Cassa Yrujo and family, were taken at midnight from their dwelling in Madrid, and banished to some foreign parts. The nature of their crimes and place of exile is a secret—some even suppose that they have been assassinated. A few days before the Hornet sailed the U. S. ship Franklin visited the port of Cadiz. Mr. Russell, the American minister, and family were on board.

CROSS READINGS.

The subscriber wishes to lease—a weenurse of good constitution—suitable for a bachelor.
A large English sow brought forth at a single litter—forty two Western Banks—against wind and tide.
For sale! a likely negro wench—her hind feet white, baze face and switch tail—who is a good ironer & washer—and trots remarkably fast.
During the evening Master Henderson will leap—from Charleston to Liverpool, via Havana—for freight or passage inquire on board. Savannah Georgian.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

I make no doubt but the charitable and humane object which the writer hereof has in view will induce you to give the following an insertion in your valuable paper:
I have a child, 2 years & 6 months old, who has been in a very uncommon degree afflicted with the bowel or summer complaint: and after trying in vain the various prescriptions of the physicians, I was advised by an old lady, my neighbour, to try a tea made of the inner rind or bark of the black oak—which was administered to the child in the quantity of a table spoon full 3 times a day; and which has performed a perfect cure in 3 days. I recommend it to mothers to do likewise.
Respectfully,
A MOTHER.
NB—The tea should be sweetened.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gest, Mr. Jonathan Beckon, to Miss Margaret Hutton, all of this City.

DIED—on Sunday last, on board his Schooner the Tantalum, in our harbour Capt. Josias Miles, after a short illness. The Tantalum we are informed, was from Salem with passengers, for Baltimore. On her return the Captain being taken ill, she put into our river for medical assistance, which was promptly afforded, but too late to restore him to health. Capt. M. we are informed has left a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a tender husband and affectionate parent. The vessel being in want of some trifling articles, they were readily furnished by the Corporation, and she sailed on Monday morning last for Salem.

CENTRAL TAVERN

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Cap Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by JOSEPH HALEY, who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending as jurymen to the county court, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he pledges himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. Good Liqueurs, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.
JOHN JOHNSON,
True Copy, Test.
AQUILA, Clerk.
June 29, 1819.

Annapolis & Baltimore Packet.

G. & J. BARBER,

Tender their acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this opportunity of informing the public, that

The Sloop Washington

Will continue running between Annapolis and Baltimore, twice a week. She will leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject of the superior accommodations of this Vessel for passengers, as it is presumed they are well known, the Vessel having been on the line for some time.

They also have two good and substantial

SCHOONERS,

Which will carry and bring freight from or to any part of the Chesapeake Bay.

Three Mattresses,

Which came down in their Packet some months ago, and which have never been claimed, are now at their store, where the owner or owners may call and get them on proving property and paying charges.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEO. & JNO BARBER, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise legal measures will be taken against them without respect to persons
August 5.

CITY AUCTION.

Just received on Consignment, and for private Sale, the following Articles:
Calicoes of different patterns,
Jaconet Muslins,
Book do.
F ny do.
Dumity Cambric,
Rich White Lace Shawls,
Ditto Embroidered Robes,
Ditto India Muslin do.
India Cotton,
Fine Cotton Hose,
Muslin Cravats, assorted,
Do Shawls do.
Linen Sheeting,
Steamloom Shirting,
Nankeens and Domestic,
Canton Crapes.
With a variety of other Articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

ADDITIONAL.

Just received per Steam Boat,
Ladies Black Leghorn HATS,

Which will be sold at the most reduced prices. If not sold before Saturday, they will be sold positively at Auction, without reserve.
I. Lyon, Auctioneer.
August 5.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish, until the first of September, for repairing the Cornice, and Shingling the North side of the Church. The Shingles are already dressed
August 5.

John B. Bowie,
William B. Bowie, &
Charles Bowie,
vs.
Simon Mockbee,
John Owens, and
Elizabeth his wife,
John Mockbee, and
William N. Mockbee.

In Prince-George's county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.
The object of the bill filed in this cause 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, late of said county, deceased, to credit the heirs of William Bowie, late of said county, also deceased, with the dividends of the defendants heirs at law of the said Brock Mockbee. The bill states, that the said William Bowie in his lifetime, purchased and paid for the rights of said heirs, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Brock Hall, lying in said county, the land sold by said trustee to pay the debts of said Brock Mockbee; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Washington or Annapolis, once a week for the space of three months, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of this application, and show cause in person, or by solicitor, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted as prayed on or before the next Prince George's county court, to be held on the first Monday of September next.
JOHN JOHNSON,
True Copy, Test.
AQUILA, Clerk.
June 29, 1819.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 100, MARKET STREET, ANNAPOLES.

TRAVEL TAVERN. A well known establishment, the property formerly kept by Capt. ...

TRAVEL TAVERN. Boarders and Travellers will be most unobtrusively attended to by every thing which the ...

In Prince George's county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

subject of the bill filed in this court to obtain an order from the ...

JOHN JOHNSON, Attorney at Law.

AQUILA BEAUL, Clerk.

To the Public. Anne's Parish, Anne-Arundel County.

subscribers do hereby certify that they have this day examined the ...

more & West River Packet. Subscriber having purchased of ...

GIVE NOTICE. Subscriber having purchased of ...

From the New York Evening Post. HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Coleman. I have read with attention and deep interest, most of the articles which have been published in your ...

Every science has its peculiar and appropriate laws of evidence. In jurisprudence, these are carefully defined, and the judge determines ...

In medicine, we profess to follow what is usually termed the inductive philosophy of Bacon, and we claim for Hippocrates the honor of its discovery. It is, however, not to be concealed, that many of our reasonings, have heretofore been ...

I have made these remarks to screen our profession from the illiberal aspersions too frequently cast upon it, that we are always skeptical when we are called upon to sanction popular remedies. It would be easy to prove, that as a body, our errors lie oftener on the side of credulity, than of skepticism. Before we allow ourselves to be quoted as authorities to confirm the confidence which is reposed in particular medicines, we have a right to require, that the best evidence of their efficacy of which the case admits, be produced. What may be the best evidence, we assert it to be our professional privilege to determine. The right of deciding on questions relating to our profession will never be disputed, whilst our decisions carry with them internal evidence of their being the result of assiduous and logical investigation. An eminent teacher, has defined the data, on which such investigation should be founded, to consist in knowledge derived from three sources, a careful observation of disease in the living, an examination of morbid appearances in the dead, and experiments made on the lower animals during life.

All well informed men, who possess due self-respect, or suitable regard for the dignity of their calling, will invite inquiry, and scrutiny into the justice of the pretensions, by which they lay claim to the confidence of the public. And surely no man of liberal mind will deny, that physicians are exercising their proper functions as guardians of the public health and safety, when they examine into the credibility of the testimony offered to establish the currency of an empirical prescription. How is it then, that men of reputed sense, are so often willing to share with an empiric, whom they despise, the responsibility of managing their health?

Having made these preliminary observations, allow me to declare my firm conviction of the efficacy of the "Sculleap" as a preventive of hydrophobia. I rest this conviction solely on the evidence which has been furnished on this subject in Westchester county, and permit me earnestly to request every person, who has not made himself tho-

roughly acquainted with the nature of this evidence, so soon, before he forms an opinion, which may induce him either to reject the use of the plant, or to attempt to ridicule those who place reliance in its efficacy.

The sources of error on this subject are so numerous, on both sides of the question, that none but zealous philanthropists, or medical men who feel the force of their professional responsibilities, can be expected to give the subject that ample and dispassionate examination which its importance demands. You seem to be perfectly aware, that the only reasonable ground of doubt which can yet remain in any candid mind, must arise from the difficulty of ascertaining whether the dogs were actually rabid in those cases of bites, whose symptoms of hydrophobia have never supervened. That some of the dogs were rabid, I do not hesitate to assert, is as clearly proved as any fact, the credibility of which rests upon historical evidence alone—that all the dogs were so, is by no means necessary to the success of the argument. It therefore only remains to devise some method, by which the confidence now reposed in the preventive virtues of the "Sculleap," may be permanently maintained.

By ascribing too much to the Sculleap, we are in danger of bringing the article entirely into disrepute—for the more popular a remedy is, the greater probability is there, of its being unnecessarily or injudiciously applied. It is not affirmed, that it will ward off all the consequences arising from the bites of dogs, but only that it will prevent the disease termed hydrophobia. Should any of the subjects of ordinary bites inflicted this season, to whom the plant has been given, die of tetanus, (a no very improbable conjecture,) the fact could never be adduced as evidence against its specific virtues. The symptoms of tetanus might be easily mistaken for those of hydrophobia, and I make the observation, to caution any person not of the faculty, against too hasty a decision. It is by proper discrimination alone, that we can hope to vindicate our specific from reproach, and also to arrive at the establishment of fixed principles, on which to predicate its use.

Numerous dogs, suspected of the disease, fall innocent victims to the general panic, which prevails, whenever a single well authenticated case of it is published. The truth of this remark is so universally admitted, that the subject has been humorously verified by an English poet, and it is frequently alluded to with pleasantry, whenever a "hue and cry" is unnecessarily raised against an individual's reputation. Though the levity of wit may however provoke a smile, yet it can never lull the thinking part of the community into apathy, on a topic like the present.

Ordinary bites are, undoubtedly, more frequent at present than usual. Several causes contribute to increase the ferocity of dogs in summer, and particularly whenever the existence of "rabies" is announced. At such times they receive severe and harsh treatment from those, to whom they have been accustomed to look for caresses and protection. Passengers in the street, lose no opportunity of beating them, and such as remain at home are chained or otherwise confined, contrary to their usual habits and wishes. However proper it may be to view them as dangerous friends or ferocious foes, it is obvious that in either case our treatment tends to provoke their resentment, and to destroy the domestic relation which previously existed.

To return to the source of perplexity on this subject—the difficulty of ascertaining correctly the condition of dogs whose previous history cannot be satisfactorily traced. There is but one method which promises the solution of every doubt, and which will apply to all cases & under all circumstances—the test I refer to is the dissection of the dog. If future experiment shall prove, that rabies canine invariably produces physical changes in the body of the dog, which can be detected by the eye and the knife of the anatomist, the subject will be put at rest. To discover whether such changes are produced, many dogs,

both healthy and diseased, must be examined, and the appearance of internal parts be carefully compared.

My attention was first directed to the investigation of this subject in the summer of 1816, while I was prosecuting anatomical studies with Mr. Brooks, of the Blethen street Theatre. This gentleman has devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of morbid and comparative anatomy, and from his connection with a menagerie, he has been enabled to procure in his researches with success. He remarked that he had noticed appearances of inflammation in the dura mater of different quadrupeds who had died rabid—that the stomach of dogs in this condition often exhibit many dark spots on their internal coat—and lastly, that this viscus is generally found to contain a considerable mass of indigested food, mixed with various extraneous substances, such as wood, straw, dirt, &c. He considered the last particular, the most decisive evidence of the existence of the rabid state. I had an opportunity the same season of seeing the examination of a rabid dog that had bitten a child; in that instance the stomach exhibited the phenomena above described.

The number of dogs which have been examined, is not sufficiently great to authorise us to assert, that the condition of the dura mater and stomach will in every case afford an indisputable test of the state of the animal; but at present it furnishes us with the best presumptive evidence which can be procured in those cases where the dog's previous history cannot be learnt. The particular design of this communication, is to excite enquiry on the subject. It is reasonable to hope that the dissection of fifty dogs would afford data sufficient for some positive conclusion; and I cannot believe that the medical profession in this city will any longer remain in apathy, on a subject so deeply interesting to the community, whose welfare they have undertaken to promote.

A SURGEON.

From the Federal Gazette. The writer of the following communication has left his name at the Federal Gazette Office, to be made known to any respectable enquirer who may feel interested in the subject, and wish to obtain farther or more particular information.

COMMUNICATION.

A SILVER MINE.

The following information respecting a Silver Mine somewhere in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, was verbally communicated by a person who, it is believed, knew the facts. From his representation to the writer, it is supposed to lie to the eastward of this city, not farther distant than 20 miles, but probably within 10 or 12 miles. It is stated, that ore had been found 5 or 6 years ago, at the side of a hill, in an opening from which a small spring of water issued, which has since been nearly closed up by an old stump or piece of wood, to prevent any person discovering the ore. That in August 1817, at the time of the great rain and wind, an old tree blew down on the hill above the spring, at the roots of which there were found some pieces of nearly pure virgin silver; and there were evident symptoms that the hill contained a great quantity of ore. The rocks or stones on the hill are flinty, mixed with some chrysolite. The hill is partially covered with whortleberry bushes and other small shrubbery, and a few old very crooked chestnut or chestnut oaks. The old tree which blew down is still lying on the hill. The gentleman upon whose estate the ore was found, is a very old man whose hair is white, of considerable wealth; he is unacquainted with the fact that any ore has been found on his land—he has (or had not long since) five children; one of his sons has been married and has lost his wife. The hill is supposed to lie near the road, in an open, poor, rocky part of the country, near a run which would answer for a small mill race during a part of the year. Some of the ore has been sent to the mint at Philadelphia, & it is said, would

yield seventy five per cent. If such a mine exists, the discovery of it at this time would be a benefit to the nation as well as to the individual owner, who may probably ascertain its situation from the above description.

From the Providence (R. I.) American.

From Africa—Captain Hallowell, of the brig Richard, recently arrived at this port, from the coast of Africa, informs, that he witnessed, while at Sierra Leone, one of those tornadoes to which the African coast is exposed, for nearly six months in the year. Their violence and the frequency of their occurrence are determined by the state of the atmosphere. Ten or twelve of them are generally experienced at Sierra Leone, in the course of a year. The precursors & characteristics of these tornadoes are worthy of philosophical investigation. The sky is clear—a perfect calm has prevailed for several hours—and the air becomes oppressive; when suddenly in the most elevated region of the atmosphere appears, as the indication of a tornado; a little round, white cloud—not exceeding 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and which seems to be perfectly motionless. The air becomes gradually agitated and acquires a circular motion. The leaves and plants, with which the land is always covered, raised by the force of the air several feet from their bed, keep incessantly revolving around the same spot, to the infinite diversion of the natives, who amuse themselves with this rotatory motion. The little cloud, which portended the approach of the tornado, having increased in size, insensibly descends to the lower region of the visible horizon.—The whirlwind now increases in violence—and soon becomes terrific. Vessels are obliged to double their moorings—they often part their cables, and are driven foul of each other. Many negro huts are swept away, trees are torn up by the roots, and wherever these whirlwinds exert their full force, they leave deplorable traces of their progress.—These terrible agents of desolation happily continue for only 20 or 30 minutes, and terminate in a heavy rain.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Pyroligneous Acid.

Extract of a letter from M. C. G. at Paris.

A discovery of the greatest importance engages at this moment the attention of the physicians, the chemists and the government. A person of the name of Mange has discovered that the pyroligneous acid, obtained by the distillation of wood, has the property of preventing the decomposition and putrefaction of animal substances. It is sufficient to plunge meat for a few moments into this acid, even slightly empyreumatic, to preserve this meat as long as you may desire. Cutlets, rabbits, &c. which were prepared as far back as the month of July last, are now as fresh as if they had been just procured from the market. I have seen carcasses washed three weeks ago with pyroligneous acid, in which there is yet no sign of decomposition. Putrefaction not only stops, but it even retrogrades. Jakes exhaling infection, cease to do so, soon as you pour into them the purifying acid. You may judge how many important applications may be made of this process. Navigation, medicine, unwholesome manufactures will derive incalculable advantages from it. This explains why meat, merely dried in a stove, does not keep, while that which is smoked becomes unalterable. We have here an explanation of the theory of Lams, of the beef of Hamburg, of smoked tongues, sausages, and herrings, of wood smoked to preserve it from worms, &c.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish, until the first of September, for repairing the Cornice, and Shingling the North Side of the Church. The Shingles are already dressed. August 2.

Federal Republican Tickets. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Washfield, Dr. William Hillenry, Robert G. M'Pherson.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaither, Ezekiah Lenthicum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

For the Maryland Gazette. Elated by their success of last year, the democratic party have commenced their preparations to maintain their present majority in the next house of delegates. With a view to do this, their tools throughout the state are put to their old labour of misrepresentation and slander. The stale and ridiculous cry of fraud, tory, British agent, &c. &c. is again revived. Their success at the last election, many of them seem aware, is not to be ascribed to any change in the political sentiments of the people; and for this reason, doubtful of their own strength, yet anxious to produce a similar result in October next, they appear determined to redouble their exertions. The greater their exertions to obtain victory, the greater will be the honour to defeat them. Let the federalists of the counties then, perform their duty to themselves, by a manly and unshaken opposition, and that honour must be theirs; for the phalanx of democracy will be too feeble to contend against them. They have the majority, consequently the power to sway the political destinies of Maryland. Therefore, to shew carelessness or lukewarmness on the occasion, would be manifesting a criminal disregard for the principles of that happy form of government, of which our state can boast, and which the wisdom of our forefathers secured to us. But there are other and still more important matters, which, as they would immediately affect them, should operate as incentives to make every man watchful and unceasing in his labour. The daring plans attempted to be executed in the last house of delegates to break down the power and consequence of the counties, and give Baltimore dominion over them, are subjects which should excite alarm, and rouse every yeoman from his slumbers. Plans which originated in the secret cabals of the designing of that town; to whose interest it would be to have the free cultivators of the soil, who, as it were, form the very sinew of the state, under their control. It is to resist plans thus fraught with ruin to them and their posterity, that the federalists of the counties, who respect their rights, who are anxious about their present and future welfare, will have to step forward.

If we look back for a moment, and view all past elections, we will find that in every instance where the federalists were diligent, that success attended them. With this to encourage them then, how painful, no zeal, should be wanting on their part, to give to the approaching election an issue, which will convince their adversaries that they are indeed weak, and that the yeomanry of Maryland will never give their countenance and support to men, who in violation of all justice, wish to place them, though much more numerous, in the power. and at the mercy of a collection of traffickers from all parts of the world, who even now, by their combinations, regulate the price of country produce just as they please. This is no fiction, for the party who thus wish to increase the control of Baltimore, have more than once openly and very candidly declared, that the "little counties of Talbot, Caroline, and Calvert, ought not to possess equal rights" with that great city, and that should they ever again succeed in getting a majority in the two branches of the legislature, the constitution should be altered, and the mode of representation changed. The counties should elect their delegates according to their population, & Baltimore should do the same. If this was done, it is likely the counties mentioned, would not have more than one delegate, while she would be entitled to a very large number. With such

side against them, no matter how great their necessities, how deserving their claims, and the paying their regular county tax, no portion of the wealth of the state would ever be appropriated to their benefit for greedy and insatiate as she is, it would be applied exclusively to her own use. Call to mind the numerous petitions which she yearly hands in to the legislature to grant her money from the public treasury, & which, if all were complied with, would soon begin to gnaw upon the State's Capital, and reduce even that to mere nothing. That this will be the state of things hereafter, if her friends are permitted from time to time to mend their foot-hold, none can doubt, for they themselves have told us, part should be so, and their bold manner of advocating the bill to elect the governor by a general ticket, the first step towards obtaining their ends, fully shews they are in earnest. In this degraded condition the people of the counties might be called free men, when in truth they would be nothing more than the humble slaves of Baltimore—partaking in a very small degree in the government of the state, yet labouring to pay taxes for their despoiler and oppressor to enjoy. Is there a county-man to be found so lost to feeling, so indifferent about his rights, as to remain passive, while the schemers of these direful evils are preparing to acquire additional strength, that they may give birth to them? For the honour of those of my own calling I hope not.

It was to resist injustice that our forefathers, the heroes of the revolution, suffered and bled; in this instance there is no necessity for suffering and blood-shed; all we have to do is to unfold to our unobserving neighbours the true intention of this Baltimore party, (who, unfortunately, are ever endeavouring to mislead and deceive the unwary and weak,) and regardless of a little inconvenience, to go to the polls on the day of election, and bestow our suffrages upon Federal men; who, on examining the votes and proceedings of the last legislature, I find, raised their voices against lessening the County power to increase that of Baltimore.

A COUNTYMAN.

For the Md. Gazette.

MR. GREEN, As the public have not yet had a full botanical description of the Scutellaria, or Scullcap, of late claiming so much of the people's attention will you indulge one of your correspondents with a corner of your useful journal for that purpose? Hoping, at the same time, that if it does not unerringly point it out in the vale, to the illiterate, or those but little conversant with the physiology of plants, still this attempt at describing so valuable a plant, may be useful to all.

It is true a good engraving, or even a careful impression taken from the plant itself, would answer the purpose of tracing out the plant, unaided by botanical science; yet the mere outlines of a plant often deceive even those conversant with botany, when the generic or specific characters are given in vague or in too general terms.

Every one is aware how numerous are those various plants with square or four angled and foursided stems, and opposite or whorled and dented and serrated leaves. This plant, lately drawn forth from the dark recesses of many years obscurity, by the daring perseverance of Mr. Coleman of New York, is subject to those general appearances; but happily it is also clothed with some trait or peculiarities not common to any other species of this or any other genera of plants which is calculated to attract the eye of a careful observer.

It holds its rank in the first order, and 14 class of the L. artificial classification. Didynamia, or 2 long & 2 short stamens. Natural order Gymnospermia, or naked seeds. Calyx with the mouth or lip entire, closed after fecundation with an orbicular lid or cap; corol bluish purple, upper lip concave 3 cleft; under lip broader, notched; tube short, bent backwards.

The 14 L. class comprehends 2 orders, as I said above; the first or Gymnospermia, contains those plants with 4 naked seed lying in the bottom of the calyx, which in this order, not only serves for a calyx, but also for a receptacle, germin, pericarpium or capsule, or seed vessel; and both the orders contain all the labiate, personate and ringent flowered plants; and the calyx is either

enveloped into 5 nearly equal segments, or are two lipped; the tube of the encephalotous corolla serving for a nectary, and contains the honey at the base, which usually is somewhat inflated; the stamens adhering to and growing out of the inside of the tube of the corolla.

Of the stem—It has fibrous roots, and propagates by offsets from the square jointed roots, as does the various species of mint. The stem and leaves are naked; the latter quadrangular, deeply notched or serrated upwards, trowl shaped, simple, acute, veins running from the central rib obliquely to the margin, raised on the lower side. Leaves opposite, borne on two opposite sides only: foot stalks half as long as the leaves. At the insertion of the foot stalks into the stem springs forth the peduncular flower bearing spikes, bearing the florets in pairs opposite, supported by small opposite floral leaflets; so that as to leaves and flowers it is side bearing.

This singular genera of plants received its vulgar or generic name from the shape of the capsule or seed vessel. The fancy of the English gracing it with the homely & familiar name—Sullcap. The Latins, with the warlike appellation—Scutellaria, purporting that the derivation arose from the resemblance it bore to a little shield or scutcheon; although it bears a closer resemblance to a highly inflated pair of bellows when the capsule is entire; but when the lid or cap bursts off from the lower part, it is then the most exact shape of a horse hoof when taken off entire from the bone. In the narrow leafed species, the capsule adhering to the little foot stalk is the exact appearance of a ladle or skimmer, and when the capsule falls off, the remaining part resembles the shoulder blade. The capsule being very convex it looks like a little dish or platter. The generic name however, in my humble opinion, is not derived from scutulum, a little shield; nor from a-tula aperta, the shoulder blades; but from scutella, a little dish or platter. The Latin name does not appear to be altogether comprehensive enough Scutellaria Lateriflora—side flowered scullcap. Scutellaria Lateriflora Latitolum, would embrace the three most prominent characteristic marks of this species. So would Scutellaria Laterifera: That is, side bearing Scullcap. It is however gratifying to know that it grows in the vicinity of this City most luxuriantly, three feet high.

Your's, P. C.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition against the Province of Texas, to the editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent, dated

"Camp Freeman, Texas. 10 miles west of Sabine, June 23d, 1819.

We have at length got into our new country, and having an opportunity to-day by express to Nachitoches, I take pleasure in writing to you.

We got on to Alexandria, very well with hard rowing from the mouth of Red river, it being high and rapid. Our force is augmenting daily. The object is laudable, and is entirely popular, from your state to this place as well as in every other part from which we heard. Very many are preparing to join us from different parts of Red river, &c.

The citizens of this part of Texas, are pleased to have an opportunity of assisting in throwing off the Spanish monarchy. In fine every thing at present seems to smile upon us. I am just returned from riding all night on business for the army. We leave here this afternoon in pursuit of a party of traders, supposed to be royalists, going to St. Antonia with goods. The troops are busy cleaning their guns for a warm chase. We shall probably overtake them to-morrow night.

Gen. Long arrived here on the 21st, and on that day we raised the flag of republicanism. Men are arriving daily, as well as citizens enrolling themselves as militia. Some Republican Spaniards of note and considerable wealth, have afforded us great assistance. You shall hear from us again shortly."

CAUTION.

Twenty dollar notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore are in circulation; of the genuine plate, but forged signatures. The public are cautioned to be careful in receiving any of that denomination. Fed. Gazette.

Charlotte, July 26.

Seven men were apprehended in this city on Wednesday night last, under a bench warrant from the hon. Judge Drayton, and committed to goal, charged with piracy and murder. Several more of the gang are now lurking about this city, and the police are making diligent search for them. One of the prisoners, named Reed, turned state's evidence, and yesterday gave a partial statement of their nefarious and bloody transactions, before Mr. Parker, district attorney.

It appears that these men, or the most of them, belonged to the smack Lawrence, capt. Atwick, the property of Mr. J. J. Daniell, of this city, which vessel arrived here on the 16th inst. ostensibly from a wrecking cruise off the Florida coast, with a cargo of coffee, in bulk. On his arrival, capt. A. reported that on the 14th inst. near Musquito, he fell in with a schooner, not having a single person on board; that he took out a load of coffee in bulk, and proceeded to this place."

From the declarations of Reed, however, as far as obtained, it appears that the sloop was sent by her owner, from Havana, (where he now is) to the Florida coast, to cut wood. She there met with a small piratical sloop, the captain and crew of which affected to believe that capt. Atwick had brought money to purchase a cargo, which the latter denied—stating that he had but seven dollars. This was taken from him, and he hung up for some time in the shrouds, to make him confess. After being convinced that he had no money, the piratical captain proposed to Atwick and his crew to join him in a piratical cruise. After consulting his men they agreed, with the exception of the above named Reed. He being indirectly threatened in case of non-compliance, at length acceded, as he declares, to save his life. Both sloops then sailed in company, and soon after, on the Florida coast, they fell in with the British brig Ann, capt. Seelye, from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth England, in distress, which they boarded and ran ashore. The brig's crew consisted of ten, including officers. Six of her men joined the pirates, and then informed the captain of the gang, that the captain and mate of the brig could not be trusted. Immediately after, they, with the cook and one man, who had refused to join the pirates, were inhumanly MURDERED and thrown overboard!! Both sloops were then loaded with coffee as above described, and the story made up that was told here previous to their leaving the brig.

It is believed the foregoing statement is substantially correct—and we hope in our next to give a further development of this horrid and abominable transaction. Indeed, we are in possession of further particulars, which it is deemed injudicious at present to make public.

From the Analectic Magazine for this month.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in Pennsylvania, dated

Calcutta, April 30.

My Dear H.

Among the objects of note, in this city, you will naturally expect me to speak of the celebrated Black Hole—where a number of Englishmen were so cruelly confined, in the year 1756. The fact is, I had postponed visiting it from day to day, until very lately; when, after some preliminary trouble, I gained admittance. The black hole, or kaullah godaum, as the natives call it, is a kind of dungeon above ground, situated in one corner of the custom house buildings. It was formerly part of the old fort; and this apartment, with some others adjoining it, was used as a prison. At the time the British were confined there, the only door opening into it was from an adjoining cell; so that it was even more dismal than it is now. The East India company's officers have had two doors opened through the outer wall; and this, and the contiguous chambers, are occasionally used as godaums, or ware houses, for salt petre, &c. The walls of this hideous place are of brick, and are beginning to moulder away. The external appearance is very ancient, and the surface is partly grown over with weeds—but the walls are so immensely thick that they would stand a great while yet. They are about six feet thick at the ground, and gradually decrease to about four feet at top. The part properly denominated black hole, consists of

two contiguous chambers, an arched opening, and a small square window, which is diamally dark, and confined and opening, the door open, that it is quite solemn when I recollect where so many unfortunate men have been permitted to perish. The black hole is a modern building, erected in consequence of the cruel deed, on the which, it is inscribed, "This horrid set of was as amply as described on Saran."

by his majesty, in the direction of vice admiral Anson, and colonel Clive, and very few of the natives know any thing about the place; and those who have visited it, are quired of some of our artists, the affair of the black hole, found that they had never seen of it.

A treat more agreeable to my view of this dungeon, was in a visit which I recently made to the company's botanic garden, situated on the right bank of the river, a few miles below the city. It indeed a most superb establishment, and reflects great credit on the taste and munificence of the India company. Much of the cellence is to be justly ascribed to the seal of our worthy and distinguished botanist, Dr. William Burg, who personally superintended it for a considerable time. The garden embraces 300 acres, of which 100 are laid out in walks. There is a fine serpentine canal, running through the middle of it, is supplied from the Hooghly sluice, and can be filled or emptied at pleasure, by taking advantage of the proper time of tide. The elegant walks, made with bricks to the size of gravel, and with shrubbery, pervade the garden, and amid the groves of many other trees, are tanks for the collection and preservation of water. There are about 3000 plants, mostly tropical, in this garden; and additional constantly making. Such a field, for a lover of botany, is more rare and interesting, which attracted my attention, the bread fruit tree, artocarpus; the nutmeg, myristicifera; chata; clove, caryophyllus; cinnamon, haurus chinensis; the delicious litchi, of China; the litchi, Roxb.; the adansonia famous banyan tree, ficus, whose long horizontal branches supported by limbs which detach the ground, and there take thus forming, from a single continuous and curiously grove; the sissoo, dahlgrenia; Roxb. so much used here by makers, &c. &c. There is considerable quantities of wood, tectona grandis; from Pegu, which is so highly ed as ship timber—and has lasting qualities, received in the collection of the "everdaring India."—It would be vain to give you an adequate idea of the pleasures of a stroll through a delightful garden, where the gorgeous flowers are perpetually folding to the view, and the fragrant odours are wafted in passing breeze. The manner of the superintendent courted elegance and comfort, with the of the establishment, and the pitiable entertainment, I anticipated from an amiable, accomplished cultivator of science. Having spent the continued banquet of sweets, praising the alternate enjoyment of fruits and flowers. I took of this enchanted spot, as I approached the waters here, you can readily believe me, add, that as our boat receded the scene, I cast many a lingering look behind. Our deration alone, gave pleasure; departure: and that was, I judge that our ship was ready, and was speedily to sail for Jadelphia. The thoughts of absent friends—so dear—so dear—lit ever and anon my mind, in the midst of all pleasures; and as the moment comes when we shall cite the most irrepressible of our impatience.

*OF 146 persons crowded in this den in the evening, that 23 only came out alive in the morning.

New York, Aug. 4. The hon. secretary of the navy...

It is probable she will re- ceive...

THE BALLOON.

The following particulars of the ascent of the balloon...

At this time it was necessary that Mr. G. should have perfect command of himself...

ARRIVAL OF THE BALLOON.

The friends of Mr. Guille, the aeronaut, will be gratified to learn that his balloon reached the city...

SEA SERPENT AGAIN!

On Saturday forenoon last, the Sea Serpent was distinctly seen by several persons...

Probably something further on the subject will be stated, giving a more particular description...

SALEM Aug. 3.

The "Gloucester Hoax" acting over again; or, Capt. Rich's "Horse Mackerel" on a visit to Marblehead.

The Southerners may continue to laugh at Yankee credulity; but we have another story to tell of the Sea Serpent...

Yesterday, at 7 o'clock A. M. Mr. Benjamin Stone, living at Marblehead Neck, saw from his farm...

On cutting the ropes, the Parachute fell rapidly about 300 feet before it expanded.

It is a long time since we have heard any thing from our old friend the Hon. JAMES SLOAN...

2d. The second subject to which I propose calling your attention is the alarming progress of a now numerous horde of internal enemies...

From the Dumfries and Galloway Courier. JEANY AND EFFIE DEANS. It is not, we believe, generally known...

city of the honest indignation, to therefore most useful citizens of the United States...

EXTRACT.

"As my kitchen and parlour were not very far from each other, I one day went in to purchase chickens from a person I heard offering them for sale."

Helen Walker lived on the romantic banks of the Clouden, a little way above the bridge...

ing, that is, kitchen fact to country people's stockings, an employment which bears the same relation to stocking weaving...

"In the evening I mentioned to Mr. —, the new acquaintance I had made, and how much I had been pleased, and inquired what was remarkable in the history of this poor woman."

"I was so strongly interested in this narrative, that I earnestly wished to prosecute my acquaintance with Helen Walker; but as I was to leave the country the next day, I was obliged to postpone it till my return in the spring..."

August 7. 3w.

Situation Wanted.

A Situation is wanted by A Young Man of tolerable good education, in any line of Business...

An Overseer

Is wanted for the ensuing year, to take charge of my Farm on West River, a Man with a family would be preferred.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel county, &c.

This is to certify, that Samuel C. Watkins (near South River Church) brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a Sorrel Horse with a bald face...

NOTICE.

The partnership which has subsisted between William Rose and George Steen was dissolved this day.

By the Corporation, Aug. 10, 1819. Read the first and second time by especial order, and will pass.

By order, JNO. BREWER, Clk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of fieri facias, to me directed from the court of Prince-George's will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 24th inst. on the premises, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Henry Stonestreet hath of, in, to, or out of, the following Tract, Piece, or Parcel of Land...

By the Corporation, Aug. 10, 1819. Read the first and second time by especial order, and will pass.

Situation Wanted.

A Situation is wanted by A Young Man of tolerable good education, in any line of Business...

An Overseer

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The partnership which has subsisted between William Rose and George Steen was dissolved this day.

Annapolis & Baltimore Packet.

G. & J. BARBER.

Render their acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this opportunity of informing the public, that

The Sloop Washington

Will continue running between Annapolis and Baltimore twice a week. She will leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject of the superior accommodations of this Vessel for passengers, as it is presumed they are well known, the Vessel having been on the line for some time.

It must be expressly understood, that the proprietors of this Vessel will not hold themselves responsible to the owners of baggage, letters, &c. for any losses which may happen; but at the same time assure the public that they will use every effort to prevent occurrences of the kind.

They also have two good and substantial

SCHOONERS,

Which will carry and bring freight from or to any part of the Chesapeake Bay.

Three Mattresses,

Which came down in their Packet some months ago, and which have never been claimed, are now at their store, where the owner or owners may call and get them on proving property and paying charges.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEO. & JNO. BARBER, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise legal measures will be taken against them without respect to persons August 5.



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 Artisans and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture and Workmanship, are all of the best kinds. These have all been provided and applied under the constant superintendance of Captain Barber & Captain Vickars, in alternate attendance, as the skilful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest 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.

It must be expressly understood, that the proprietors of this Vessel will not hold themselves responsible to the owners of baggage, letters, &c. for any losses which may happen; but at the same time assure the public that Capt. Vickars will use every effort to prevent occurrences of the kind. 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 Williamson'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.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, July 6th, 1819.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, executors of the last will and testament of Zachariah Cromwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence of Annapolis, and in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Zachariah Cromwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of July 1819.

Jacob Williams, } Ex'rs. Francis Hancock, } of the last will and testament of Zachariah Cromwell.

July 15

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, July 6th, 1819.

On application by petition of Elijah Williams and Jacob Williams, administrators with the will annexed, of Bryan Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Bryan Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of July, 1819.

Elijah Williams, } Administrators Jacob Williams, } with the will annexed. July 15.

CITY AUCTION.

Just received on Consignment, and for private Sale, the following

- Articles: Calicoes of different patterns, Jaconet Muslins, Book do. Fancy do. Dimity Cambric, Rich White Lace Shawls, Ditto Embroidered Robes, Ditto India Muslin do. India Cotton, Fine Cotton Hose, Muslin Cravats, assorted, Do Shawls do. Linen Sheeting, Steamloom Shirting, Nankeens and Domestic, Canton Crapes.

With a variety of other Articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

ADDITIONAL.

Just received per Steam Boat,

Ladies Black Leghorn

HATS,

Which will be sold at the most reduced prices. If not sold before Saturday, they will be sold positively at Auction, without reserve.

Q. Lyon, Auctioneer. August 5.

At a meeting

Of the stockholders of the Maryland Steam Boat Company for the Western Shore, at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern, on the 27th day of July, 1819, they proceeded to the appointment of Trustees for the ensuing year, when the following persons were elected, viz. Col. Henry Maynadier, Maj Richard I. Jones, Capt. John Barber, John N. Steele, and Wm. H. Magriott.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until Saturday, the 2d day of October next, inclusive.

- 1. From Georgetown by Washington, Bladensburg, Vanville, and Elk Ridge, to Baltimore, 36 miles, every day. Leave Georgetown at 6 AM and Washington at 6 1/2 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 4 PM. Leave Baltimore every day at 6 AM and arrive at Washington by noon.

- 2. From Baltimore by Red Lyon, Joppa, Hartford, Poplar Hill, Havre de Grace, North East, Elkton, Christiani, Newport, Wilmington, Marens Hook, Chester and Darby, to Philadelphia, 110 miles, every day. Leave Baltimore every day at 2 PM and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 1 PM.

- 3. From Washington by Georgetown, Rockville, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, and Hiltstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week. Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 AM and arrive at Washington by 10 PM.

- 4. From Fredericktown by Middletown, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Hagerstown, Hancock, and Prattsville, to Cumberland, 92 miles, three times a week. Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 PM and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 PM.

- 5. From Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 AM and arrive at Cumberland by 8 PM. Leave Cumberland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 AM and arrive at Hagerstown by 8 PM.

- 6. From Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 9 AM. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 AM and arrive at Chambersburg, 22 miles, three times a week.

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

- 8. From Fredericktown by Liberty, Union Bridge, and Uniontown, to Westminster, 30 miles, once a week. Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 1 PM and arrive at Westminster on Saturday by 9 AM.

- 9. From Westminster every Saturday at 10 AM and arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 8 PM. Leave Fredericktown by Woodsboro', Middlebury, Taneytown, Petersburg, Pa. Hanover, to York, 59 miles, once a week.

- 10. From York every Saturday at 9 AM and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 PM. Leave Boonsboro' by Sharpsburg, to Shepherdstown, 10 miles, twice a week.

- 11. From Shepherdstown every Wednesday and Friday, at 11 AM and arrive at Shepherdstown by 4 PM. Leave Shepherdstown every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 AM and arrive at Boonsboro' by 11 AM.

- 12. From Fredericktown by Newtown, Petersville, Harpers ferry, Charlestown and to Winchester, 53 miles, twice a week. Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 PM and arrive at Winchester the next day by 10 AM.

- 13. From Winchester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by noon and arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by noon. Leave Leesburg every Thursday, at 2 AM and arrive at Rockville, by 11 1/2 AM.

- 14. From Leesburg every Thursday at noon, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 PM. Leave Leesburg by Captain John Mills, Seneca Mills and Poole's store, to Barnestown, once a week.

- 15. From Barnestown every Sunday noon, and arrive at Georgetown on Monday at 6 AM. Leave Georgetown on Monday at 9 AM and arrive at Barnestown by 6 PM.

- 16. From Washington by Simpsonville, Coleville, Sandy Spring, Brookville, Triadelphia, and Unity, to Damascus, 31 miles, once a week. Leave Washington every Thursday, at 6 AM and arrive at Damascus by 7 PM.

- 17. From Damascus every Friday at 6 AM and arrive at Washington by 7 P M. Leave Washington by Oxen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Innioges, to Ridge, twice a week between Washington and Leonardtown, and once thence to Ridge, 97 miles.

- 18. Leave Washington every Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 PM and arrive at Leonardtown on Wednesday and Friday by 7 PM. Leave Leonardtown on Saturday, at 4 AM and arrive at Ridge on Saturday by 11 AM.

- 19. Leave Ridge every Saturday at 2 PM and arrive at Leonardtown on Saturday by 8 PM. Leave Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday at 4 AM and arrive at Washington on Friday and Monday by noon.

- 20. From Port Tobacco, by Hillsap, and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week, 22 miles. Leave Port Tobacco on Sunday at 6 AM and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 AM.

- 21. From Easton by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whiteysburg to Frederica, once a week. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Frederica, on Thursday by 11 AM.

- 22. Leave Frederica every Thursday at 4 PM and arrive at Easton on Friday by 6 PM.

- 23. From Cambridge by Vienna, Quantico, Whitehaven, Princess-Ann, Pocomoke roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once a week, equal to 71 miles. Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 6 PM.

- 24. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 5 AM and arrive at Cambridge on Wednesday by 10 AM. Leave Easton by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whiteysburg to Frederica, once a week.

- 25. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Frederica, on Thursday by 11 AM. Leave Frederica every Thursday at 4 PM and arrive at Easton on Friday by 6 PM.

- 26. From Annapolis by Ellicott's, Richardson's, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro', Huntingtown and Calvert C. H. to St. Leonard's, once a week, 71 miles. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at St. Leonard's on Monday by 11 AM.

- 27. Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 1 PM, and arrive at Annapolis the next Friday by 4 PM.

- 28. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Kent Island and Queenston, to Centerville, once a week, 31 miles. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 A M. and arrive at Centerville by 6 PM.

- 29. Leave Centerville every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 6 PM. From Annapolis by Haddaway's, St. Michaels and Easton to Cambridge, twice a week, 61 miles.

- 30. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 AM, and arrive at Easton by 7 PM; and at Cambridge on Wednesday and Sunday by 11 AM.

- 31. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 PM, and arrive at Easton by 7 PM; and at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by 7 PM.

- 32. From Cambridge by Vienna, Quantico, Whitehaven, Princess-Ann, Pocomoke roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once a week, equal to 71 miles. Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 6 PM.

- 33. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 5 AM and arrive at Cambridge on Wednesday by 10 AM. From Easton by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whiteysburg to Frederica, once a week.

- 34. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Frederica, on Thursday by 11 AM. Leave Frederica every Thursday at 4 PM and arrive at Easton on Friday by 6 PM.

- 35. From Baltimore by Upper Marlboro' and Queen Anne's to Annapolis, 3 times a week, 40 miles. Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 6 PM.

- 36. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 AM and arrive at Washington by 6 PM.

- 37. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico, once a week, 45 miles. Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 PM and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by noon.

- 38. Leave Chaptico on Tuesday at 2 PM and arrive at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday by 2 PM.

- 39. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and New Market, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 46 miles. Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM.

- 40. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 9 PM.

- 41. From Baltimore by Reister's town, Westminster, Union Mills, Petersburg and Gettysburg, to Chambersburg, three times a week, 85 miles. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 AM, and arrive at Chambersburg by 7 PM.

- 42. Leave Chambersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 AM, and arrive at Baltimore by 7 PM.

- 43. From Westminster by Uniontown, Middlebury, Graceham, Mechanics-town and Cove town, to Hagers-town, once a week, 42 miles. Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Hagers town by 7 PM.

- 44. Leave Hagers Town every Thursday at 8 AM and arrive at Westminster by 8 PM.

- 45. From Baltimore by Reisterstown, Manchester, Hanover, Abbots-town, Berlin, Sul-hur Springs and Frankfort, to Carlisle, once a week. Leave Baltimore every Monday at 6 AM and arrive at Carlisle on Tuesday by 6 PM.

- 46. Leave Carlisle every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore on Thursday by 6 PM.

- 47. From Baltimore by Love-town and New Strasburg to York, Pennsylvania, three times a week. Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 AM, and arrive at York, by 1 PM same days.

- 48. Leave York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 AM, and arrive at Baltimore by 2 PM same days.

- 49. From Harford to Belle-Air, twice a week. Leave Belle-Air every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 AM, and arrive at Harford by 9 AM.

- 50. Leave Harford at 10 AM, and arrive at Belle Air by noon.

- 51. From Westminster by Taneytown and Emmitsburg to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, once a week. Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 AM, and arrive at Waynesburg by 6 PM.

- 52. Leave Waynesburg every Tuesday at 6 AM and arrive at Westminster by 6 PM.

- 53. From Baltimore by Randalls-town, Freedom and New Windsor, to Uniontown, once a week. Leave Uniontown every Monday at 6 A M. and arrive at Baltimore by 6 PM.

- 54. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday at 8 AM and arrive at Uniontown by 6 PM.

- 55. From Baltimore by Rock Hall to Chester-town, twice a week. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 8 AM, and arrive at Chester town by 8 PM.

- 56. Leave Chester town every Tuesday and Friday at 5 AM, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 PM.

- 57. From Baltimore to Queenston, once a week. Leave Baltimore every Saturday at 9 AM and arrive at Queenston by 6 PM.

- 58. Leave Queenston every Wednesday at 9 AM, and arrive at Baltimore by 6 PM.

- 59. From Annapolis by Ellicott's, Richardson's, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro', Huntingtown and Calvert C. H. to St. Leonard's, once a week, 71 miles. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at St. Leonard's on Monday by 11 AM.

- 60. Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 1 PM, and arrive at Annapolis the next Friday by 4 PM.

- 61. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Kent Island and Queenston, to Centerville, once a week, 31 miles. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 A M. and arrive at Centerville by 6 PM.

- 62. Leave Centerville every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 6 PM. From Annapolis by Haddaway's, St. Michaels and Easton to Cambridge, twice a week, 61 miles.

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- 91. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 PM, and arrive at Easton by 7 PM; and at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by 7 PM.

LANDS FOR SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy up the country, and from Owen's mill 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 convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will so sell parts of several tracts of land the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being a Charles county, adjoining Bern Town. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of the Annapolis, Sept. 3. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

This is to give notice

That the subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who may have claims against said estate, will bring them in, legally authenticated, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment to William Warfield, Esq. July 15.

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 purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM BREWER, Annapolis, Feb. 11.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office, Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, assumed generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bills. Common Bonds. Appraisals do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

JONAS GREEN, ...

CAVERN, ...

CAVERN, ...

In Prince George's county, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

JOHN JOHNSON, Copy Test.

AQUILA BEALL, Ck.

To the Public, ...

more & West River Packet

subscriber having purchased of ...

from the New York Evening Post. Letters from an American traveler...

The fifth letter of an American traveler is highly interesting. We think our fair readers will be much delighted with the 'Story of Machiwita.'

Mr. Ramsay Crooks stands at the head of the American Fur Company; he is a gentleman of extensive and practical information; twice he has crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean...

You ask me for information respecting the great canal that is to connect those waters with the Hudson. I can assure you the people of the west are looking to that period with the greatest interest...

But I must return to my subject, and give, as I have promised, a hasty sketch of Indian customs and manners. I mentioned we had been disappointed in the departure of a large concourse of Indians from Mackinaw before our arrival...

Political economists say truly, that the relative value of gold and silver, must be estimated by the standard of labour, of which money is only the representative.

On Monday, and the day before our departure, upwards of 20 canoes had returned. We immediately descended the beach to welcome our red brethren. As soon as their bark canoes reached the beach, the crew, generally composed of two families spring out.

What a lesson for civilized man! We build houses for our residence that require 30,000 day's labour; the materials are brought hundreds and thousands of miles; and vessels are chartered to traverse the Atlantic and the Indian ocean before it is furnished to our liking.

I frequently sat on the deck of our boat and before the hour hand of my watch had revolved the quarter circle, a whole tribe of Ottawas floated their light barks on the lake, with their all on board, leaving every care behind, and 'the wide world before them where to choose.'

To be happy, perhaps, is to be usefully active, with the power of occasional relaxation; and if the Indian, in the pursuit of the deer and the buffalo, is happy, I much question the principle that will go to trespass on ground given to him by inheritance and original occupation.

The noble figure of most of the Indians was a theme of constant praise among all the passengers. The superior dignity of the men, the mild and intelligent faces of many of the women, would have made an interesting study for a Lavater; but what made the most lively impression on us all, was the beauty, health and uncommon vivacity of the children.

Political economists say truly, that the relative value of gold and silver, must be estimated by the standard of labour, of which money is only the representative.

Mr. —, a relation of —, residing at Mackinaw, has lately married a full blooded Indian woman, of this description; he told me himself, she was the best of wives, and he never loved woman before.

After receiving their annuities, you can trace them in drunken riots and beastly intemperance, from Oneida to Detroit. The Onondagas, who have rigidly secluded themselves from white man's contamination, are a glorious example to the contrary.

The condition of the Indian tribes may certainly be ameliorated; and it may be done by encouraging and promoting them to industry. Articles of domestic manufacture, such as clothes, blankets, mechanic tools and farming utensils, should constitute the medium of exchange, for their corn, peltries, &c.

I cannot close this letter without giving you the story of Machiwita, a young chief of the Ottawas, who came on board to see the 'great canoe.' When the family of this chief landed on the beach, they had attracted our particular attention.

You see, though Machiwita was not a dandy of the first blood, yet he was an adept in the decorations of the toilet. All the respectable inhabitants of Mackinaw, with the chiefs of various tribes, were invited on board, to take an excursion round the Island and in the Michigan lake, but the attractions of all other objects was lost in the superior beauty of the untutored savage.

He had on board many handsome females, but Mrs. — eclipsed them all, and Machiwita's heart was smitten: for the first time he felt the force of white woman's charms. It was flattering to woman's vanity; and the Princess of the Cavern was a woman. She was determined to requite his love by an emblem of affection. She took a ring from her finger, and with her fair hand placed it on the chief's.

I will not say that the gentlemen felt mortified, or that the ladies felt any abashment, in witnessing the all powerful influence of beauty; but when

Machiwita turned to the chiefs of his nation, and expressed his happiness in his native tongue, they laughed with him, but it was the grin of vexation and jealousy. Machiwita was told by the interpreters that the king was a token of affection, and that he must keep it for ever, as a tender recollection of the honor.

'Beautiful stranger—You have given to Machiwita a ring, which, he is told, is the emblem of love; your beauty, like the wild rose, charms his eye, but your kindness touches his heart—he gives his heart to you; it is yours forever.'

'Machiwita is happy in this wonderful canoe: it burns with the fire from the sun; it is moved by the great fishes of the deep; and the spirit of Manitou guides it thro' the lake; but it is not this that makes him happy—it is because you are here, and he can see you smile and hear you speak.'

'Machiwita would leave his mother and sisters, his wigwam and his canoe, and go with you to your country, toward the rising sun. He will keep the ring you have given him until he goes to the land of spirits—nothing will make him part with it: yes, there is one thing—Machiwita will give you back the ring—but give him in return, what alone is more valuable—give him yourself.'

Such was the speech of the chief as translated to us, by the Indian interpreter, before a numerous company. But — was doomed to suffer the pangs of separation. The signal gun gave notice for the canoes to come alongside, and take the inhabitants and Indians ashore; and the handsome savage forgot his vows, sprung into his canoe and hastened to join his family.

For a moment I confess, I was seized with the contagion of the softer feelings, and as Machiwita's bark vanished from our sight, I could not help exclaiming to myself: Adieu Machiwita, we shall never meet again! Thy form & face has convinced us, that there is mixed in thy nature the courage of the warrior, and the blandishments of the lover!

The peaceful disposition of thy nation has cast thee in the mould of pleasure—Under other circumstances, and in other times, thou mightest have been the Pontiac or Tecumseh of thy tribe, and have led a nation to victory or death—But, at last the wisdom of one, and the daring enterprise of the other, are lost in the wiles of a Lovelace and the inconstancy of a modern Lethario.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

MURDER.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Charles Mallory, at his house on Eagle creek, in Scott county, Ky. was barbarously murdered without provocation, by a young man of the name of Ferris Davenport, who then resided at his next neighbour, Mallory was lying in his porch, at noon, supposed to be asleep, when Davenport came up and stabbed him, so that he died in a few minutes. No other motive for this deed is known, but the inability and refusal of Mr. Mallory to lend him a horse, for which he had previously applied. The murderer immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended. The horse on which he rode away, has been found at Mr. J. Waller's, in Clarke county, and a bay mare with a blaze in her face, belonging to Mr. Waller, is missing. Davenport is about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a little freckled, and has curly hair of a sandy cast. A reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension, so that he may be brought to justice, is offered by Mr. Robert Mallory, brother to the deceased.

The circumstances of this horrid murder should stimulate every good citizen to use his exertions to apprehend its perpetrator. Mr. Mallory we are informed, has left a wife and several children, and was an industrious inoffensive citizen.

NOTICE.

The partnership which has subsisted between William Ross and George Keen was dissolved this day. August 11.

...to Washington, the...
...the following reply...
...the Mayor, Board of Aldermen...
...the City of Washington...
...to the Seat of the...
...Government, after a long...
...and so extensive a jour...
...I derive very great satisfaction...
...will readily concede, from...
...and a reception by my fellow ci...
...and neighbours...
...the view which I took, during...
...as well as my recent...
...a portion of...
...have seen every thing...
...give satisfaction to one...
...a deep interest in the...
...prosperity of his coun...
...and we it does, in all the...
...necessary for public defence...
...individual comfort, a people civ...
...and intelligent, attached to...
...free institutions, and firmly...
...to support them, display...
...on all occasions, that manly and...
...pendent spirit, without which...
...institutions, however pure in...
...principles, can be long sustain...
...people attached to each other...
...ties of consanguinity, and a...
...common interest, ties constantly...
...strength from causes that...
...daily developing themselves...
...While these powerful causes bind...
...so closely together, and we con...
...to exhibit such unequivocal...
...of it to the world, rendering...
...as we do to every other na...
...we may expect a like return...
...them, and shall not fail to ob...
...it...
...Although in these journeys, my...
...attention has been principally di...
...to the great objects of...
...yet to them it has not been...
...actively confined. I have endeav...
...to examine with care the de...
...and connexion of the va...
...parts of the Union on each...
...and have observed with great...
...satisfaction the eminent advantages...
...which they respectively derive, from...
...intercourse existing between...
...the condition of the Indians...
...have always paid attention, and...
...I feel happy to give, as...
...as I may be able, to the wise and...
...ary laws of Congress, calculat...
...to promote their civilization and...
...and...
...the improvement of this Me...
...polia, the whole nation is inter...
...It is gratifying to me to...
...that there is but one opinion...
...this subject. In providing the...
...necessary public buildings and pro...
...tating the growth and prosperity...
...this city, Congress have hereto...
...displayed a liberal policy, in...
...which, it may be presumed, they...
...will persevere. To give effect to...
...this policy, will afford me peculiar...
...satisfaction.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Aug. 10, 1819.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.
We are indebted to an obliging
friend for the following document:
Gaz.

Valparaiso, May 7.
On the 28th Feb. Lord Cochran
made an attack upon the armed ships
of Callao, with the frigates
O'Higgins & Lautaro, & re...
after an engagement of 2 hours...
with the capture of an armed launch
and some damage to the enemy's
ships, leaving the killing and wound...
a number of their men, his loss
considerable.

He had taken possession of the
Island of San Lorenzo, and at the
accounts received here of him,
which reach to March 25th, he
had taken about half a dozen ves...
of small value, of which he had
two fire ships, a bomb vessel,
and two explosion vessels. The
squadron off Callao consisted of the
San Martin of 60 guns, the
frigate O'Higgins and Lautaro, &
frigate Chaacabuco. They must
have been joined soon after by the
salvino and Pueyrredon, brigs of
war, as an attack had been meditat...
some days, but his lordship had
not been able to make it for want of
wind.

London, August 9.
The British ship Higon, Capt...
Johnson, 400 tons, from Cork, anchor...
d in Hampton Roads yesterday.
Capt. J. states that the markets
were generally improving—that it
was reported when he sailed, that
the British government had remon...
strated with Spain against the ces...
sion of the Floridas to the United
States, offering to assist the Spani...
ards with troops in keeping posses...
sion of them; and that it was the
impression that in the event of the
Floridas being ceded to this coun...

London, June 17.
We received yesterday Paris pa...
pers of Sunday last. In the cham...
ber of deputies on Saturday another
petition was reported upon from M...
Pouree, a captain on the retired list,
praying that he might not, under
the new regulations (preventing an
individual from holding more than
one pension) be deprived of a pen...
sion of 600 francs, which had been
granted to him for saving Bonaparte
from assassination on the 19th Brum...
aire, year 8. The commission of
petitions, proposed to add an article
to the finance law, which would
have the effect of excepting the pe...
titioner from the operation of the
regulations. Upon this proposition
the order of the day was moved, and
also the adjournment of the consid...
eration of the recommendation of
the committee; the chamber beca...
the scene of much tumult and agi...
tation, the impatience or irri...
diability of members on either side
scarcely allowing their opponents
to speak; the order of the day was
at length negatived, and the adjourn...
ment agreed to, together with the
printing of the report of the com...
mittee. The discussion was then
resumed on the budget of the fin...
ance department, which, after con...
tinuing through the sitting, was a...
gain adjourned till Monday.

The king on Saturday transacted
business both with the marquis De...
solles and the minister of war.

In one of the journals, an extract
of a private letter from Rome is
given, dated the 27th ult. which,
after referring to the stay there, of
the imperial court of Austria, has
the following paragraph:
"Her Imperial Highness, Maria
Louisa, Archduchess of Parma,
came to the gates of Rome without
entering the city; she did not pass
beyond the cascades of Terahy, wh...
where she remained two days. Some
trifling occurrences, of a suffici...
tly scandalous character, inve...
ted by the liberal sect, which happ...
ened with respect to her during the
period when she was near Bologna
with the Emperor, has prevented us
from seeing her here. We ought
to add, that these transactions have
been repressed, and the authors se...
verely punished."

Our readers will see that the
Chancellor of the Exchequer made
last night a more explicit declar...
ation as to his hope and belief, that
the present would be the last loan
required to be raised during the
continuance of peace; and on this
account he did not think it necess...
ary to alter the course which had
so long been practised, with respect
to the allowance to the bank, for
the charge of management of the
present loan.

London, June 15.
In the House of Commons on
Monday, the Cash Payments Bill
was read a third time and passed,
almost without a word being said up...
on its general tendency. Mr. Elice
proposed a clause, which was adop...
ed; giving to the Bank the option of
paying their notes either in bullion
or gold coin, after the 1st of May
1821, instead of being restricted, as
it otherwise would have been, from
making any payments in specie till
1823. Mr. Manning, also proposed
an additional clause to the Bill, sp...
cifying the precise period and am...
ount of the instalments to be paid
to the Bank, in liquidation of the
debts due by the government—but
it was subsequently withdrawn,
upon the assurance of the Chancel...
lor of the Exchequer, that all the
objects which it aimed to secure
would be more regularly provided
for in a clause of the Appropriation
Act.

The Royal assent was yesterday
given to the American convention
Bill. The commissioners were, the
Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of
Winchester, and the Earl of Shaft...
sbury.

French papers of Friday arrived
last night. The lands are rising—
5 per cent. 68 50.

The average price of wheat from
the returns received in the week
ended the 5th June, is 68. 8d. per
quarter.

...shall be lawful for any person to...
...take up any sheep, goat or hog...
...Geese, found going at large with...
...that part of the said City of...
...districts lying to the eastward...
...line drawn from the head of the...
...Pen Yard Cove, on Dorset's Creek...
...to the head of the Pen Yard Cove...
...on Todd's Creek, and to impound...
...the same, giving notice thereof by...
...advertisement, to be stuck up at...
...the Market House for five days, and...
...if within that time the same shall...
...not be claimed, or if claimed the...
...owner shall fail to pay the sum of...
...dollars for each sheep, goat or hog...
...and the sum of twenty five cents...
...for each goose, one half to the...
...of the person seizing the same, and...
...the other half to the use of the...
...Corporation, every such goat, sheep...
...hog or goose, shall be sold at the...
...Market House by one of the City...
...Constables, who shall pay over the...
...money arising from such sale, one...
...half to the person making such seizure...
...and the other half to the use of the...
...Corporation, after retaining to his...
...own use fifteen per centum on the...
...amount of sales, for his trouble.

LEWIS DUVALLE, Mayor.
August 10, 1819. Read the se...
cond time and will pass.

By order,
JNO. BREWER.

Interesting Prospectus.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCR...
TION.

Thomuch admired Essays which have
appeared in the New York Na...
tional Advocate, and repub...
lished in the several
newspapers in this
city, signed
"HOWARD,"
ON
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

It is expected that these essays will make
a duodecim volume of 300 pages. They
shall be beautifully printed on a fine paper,
with a new type, and delivered to subscri...
bers neatly done up in boards, at 87 1-2 cents
per copy, or substantially bound at \$1.

Few essays in the United States have
been more deservedly popular than "HOW...
ARD."—In all his writings we see the scho...
lar and the gentleman, with an unusual ac...
quaintance with the feelings of the human
heart, and an intimate knowledge of the
things which lead out of the ways of virtue,
and waste the means by which its possession
might arrive at independence. Nothing
crusty, nothing mean, debases his pen; he
is as much superior to the grovelling of a...
vice as he is opposed to a silly prodigality,
and he leads to good habits in such an agree...
able manner, that no one, even if not dispo...
sed to follow his advice, can object to the
way in which it is offered, or refuse an as...
sent to the justice of his remarks.

It is believed that a public benefit will be
conferred by collecting these essays, and
publishing them in a volume, to give perman...
ency to the best principles, and enlarge
our attention to the duties which we owe to
ourselves and our country.

A Subscription Paper is left in the
hands of Mr. Joseph Sands, Jun. at the
store of his father, near the Market House,
and another with Mr. Isaac Holland Jun.
It is confidently expected that general sup...
port will be bestowed on that which should
be in the possession of every family, and
thereby shew that respect for the philanthro...
pic author, which his writings so justly en...
title him to.

Baltimore, Aug. 13.

RUNAWAY.
Committed to my custody as a run...
away, a Negro Boy by the name of
Nick. He says he is the property of
Mr. Peter Emerson of Calvert county.
He is about five feet two and an half
inches high, about nineteen years of
age, black, large eyes, thick lips, a scar
on the right side of the right thigh,
says it was caused by a burn, also two
small scars on the back of the left
hand. His clothing is an oenaburg
shirt, a pair of blue trousers, and an
old wool hat. His owner is requested
to prove property, and pay his prison
fees, or he will be sold agreeable to
law.

BENJAMIN GAITHER,
Shff A. A. County.
Aug. 17, 1819. 3w.

An Overseer
Is wanted for the ensuing year, to
take charge of my Farm on West River,
a Man with a family would be prefer...
red. None need apply but a person of
steady habits, and whose character is
unexceptionable. He must also under...
stand writing, and know something of
accounts. Application to be made to
Capt. Wm. Norman, West River, or
the subscriber in Baltimore.

ARIANA HALL.
August 13 4w.

PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Vestry of
St. Anne's Parish, until the first of Sep...
tember, for repairing the Cornice, and
Shingling the North side of the Church.
The Shingles are already dressed.

August 5. 3w.

...the management of whom...
...to 20 hands, who are employed in...
...fering and getting Flour for the...
...Baltimore market. To a person who...
...can come satisfactorily commended...
...liberal encouragement will be given. I...
...have usually paid \$120 for the rent, &
...\$250 for each year after, with the usu...
...accommodations.

Also, Two Shoppers and a good team...

Wanted as early as might be conven...
ient. The reason to be worked, are a...
bout 50 tons each. Satisfactory refer...
ences will be required. The black...
smith's shop considered one of the...
best stands in the county. A good
workman would be either hired by the
year, or to go into partnership, or if
preferred, might have the shop and
tools at a fair rent.

To Rent.

A Great and Saw Mill, contiguous to
the head waters of Severn, both in
complete order, having been rebuilt
within the last six months. A snug
Farm, can also be had with the mill if
desired. To let, also, a pretty large
Plantation in the neighbourhood of
Annapolis, which is well adapted to the
growth of tobacco, in a healthy situa...
tion. The above property will be let
on accommodating terms, to men of
industry.

Should not the Mills be let before
the 13th of September, they will be of...
fered on the premises on that day to
the highest bidder, for one or more
years.

Personal application may be made
to Mr. Wm. H. Hanson, Georgetown,
Doctor H. W. Waters, No. 1. Han...
over street, Baltimore, or to the subscri...
ber, who lives near to the head of Ma...
gothy, fourteen miles from Baltimore.
Letters sent to Baltimore, to the care
of Dr. Waters, will be immediately an...
swered. The subscriber will be at
Queen's Town on Thursday the 2d
of September, on Saturday the 4th,
and will be at Annapolis during the
September county court.

CHAS. WATERS.
Waters' Ford, Anne Arundel
County, Aug. 19, 1819.

PS A very fine SCHOONER for
sale, on accommodating terms. She is
built of the best materials, sails re...
markably well, nearly new, and car...
ries about 25 cords of wood.

C. W.

Annapolis & Baltimore Packets.

G. & J. BARBER,

Tender their acknowledgments for the
liberal patronage bestowed on them,
and take this opportunity of inform...
ing the public, that

The Sloop Washington

Will continue running between Anna...
polis and Baltimore twice a week. She
will leave Annapolis every Tuesday
and Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Re...
turning, leave Baltimore every Thurs...
day morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday
morning at 6 o'clock. They deem it
unnecessary to say any thing on the
subject of the superior accommodations
of this Vessel for passengers, as it is
presumed they are well known, the
Vessel having been on the line for some
time.

It must be expressly understood, that
the proprietors of this Vessel will not
hold themselves responsible to the own...
ers of baggage, letters, &c. for any loss...
which may happen; but at the same
time assure the public that they will
use every effort to prevent occurrences
of the kind.

They also have two good and sub...
stantial

SCHOONERS,

Which will carry and bring freight
from or to any part of the Chesapeake
Bay.

Persons wishing Tobacco brought
from the Patuxent, or other warehouses
in the State, can have the same done
at the shortest notice, by applying
Messrs. Lynch & Craft, Chesapeake,
Baltimore.

Three Mattresses,

Which came down in their Packet
some months ago, and which have ne...
ver been claimed, are now at their
store, where the owner or owners may
call and get them on proving property
and paying charges.

Also a Trunk, containing wearing
apparel & some trifling articles, which
appears, from marks on the neck hand...
kerchiefs, to be the property of a John
H. Nelson.

All persons indebted to the firm of
GEO. & JNO. BARBER, are request...
ed to make immediate payment, othe...
wise legal measures will be taken a...
gainst them without respect to per...
sons.

August 6.

01 3

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 100 N. STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price Dollars per Annum.

TAVERN. A well known establishment, the Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. ... purchased and put in some ... and is now occupied by SEPH DALEY, who opened a large and commodious

TAVERN. Boarders and Travellers will be the most unremitted attention best of every thing which the ... men to the county courts, and ... in general, will find it to ... advantage to give him a call, as ... gives himself nothing will be left ... to render every satisfaction to ... The best Liquors, and ... every kind that can be procur ... be offered to his customers, ... the greatest attention and care tak ... their Horses. He therefore so ... share of public patronage.

In Prince George's county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery. B. Bowie, vs. M. Bowie, & M. Bowie, and his wife, M. Bowie, and M. Bowie.

object of the bill filed in this ... to obtain an order from the ... directing John M. Gill, of Prince ... Trustee for the sale ... of Brock Mockbee, ... said county, deceased, to credit ... of William Bowie, late of ... county, also deceased, with the di ... of the defendant heirs at law ... Brock Mockbee. The bill ... that the said William Bowie in ... time, purchase, and paid for ... of land called Brock Hall, ... said county, the land sold by ... trustees to pay the debts of said ... Mockbee, it is the opinion, on ... of the complainant, ordered ... by cause a copy of the order to ... erted in some newspaper, publish ... the city of Washington or Anna ... once a week for the space of three ... to the intent that the said de ... els may have notice of this appli ... and show cause in person, or ... by, why the prayer of the pe ... ers should not be granted as pray ... before the next Prince Geo ... county court, to be held on the ... Monday of September next.

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

Baltimore & West River Packet.

subscriber having purchased of Messrs. Barbers that large, convey and swift sailing schooner, Ed Lloyd, has commenced running a regular packet from West River every Wednesday morning 9 o'clock for Baltimore—return every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged a full and industrious man to take care of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the accommodations.

orders left at his store at West River, will be punctually attended to. William Norman, 12th.

An Overseer wanted for the ensuing year, to manage of my Farm on West River, with a family would be preferred. None need apply but a person of good habits, and whose character is respectable. He must also understand writing, and know something of the law. Application to be made to Wm. Norman, West River, or subscriber in Baltimore.

BIANA HALL, August 12th.

PRINTING every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Selected for the Boston Gazette.

It the following little piece of Poetry does but give half the pleasure to your readers, that it has given to me, I think they will thank you for publishing it. Would that more of that sweet and lovely spirit of contentment, which in a wife breathes so great a charm around the domestic state, were to be found in all the walks of life. That spirit which makes every thing delightful, every thing happy, and blesses some even sorrow itself into joy.

THE PEASANT AND HIS WIFE.

HE—The long, long day again has pass'd In sorrow and distress; I strive my best—but strive in vain—I labour hard—but still remain— Poor, and in wretchedness.

SHE—Nay, we have health—you love your wife— And she returns its flame: Want still is absent from our cot; God gives us bread to soothe our lot: What more can you desire?

HE—I wish'd to earn a little sum, My dearest wife, for thee; I wish'd, by toiling day and night, To gain some wealth, that might re-quite Thy fond fidelity.

SHE—No wealth repays fidelity, Nor gold, nor monarch's crown; My heart, which doth to thee incline, Finds all its love repaid by thine, And smiles at Fortune's frown.

HE—But, ah! to see thee live in want, It fills my soul with care; That you, so noble, just and good, Must slave, and toil for daily food; That drives me to despair.

SHE—I daily work (God knows my heart) Contented, at your side: More joys than wealth can give, I prove, To share thy sorrows and thy love: Thy faithful heart's my pride.

HE—But who, when I am snatch'd from thee, Will hush thy trembling sighs? And when our babe shall weeping say, "O mother, give me bread, I pray!" Who then, will heed its cries?

SHE—God! who the worm and sparrow shields, Man in his need can aid; He'll be my comfort when thou'rt fled; The Orphan's Sire will give him bread; Or be his will obey'd!

HE—Wife of my heart, how great art thou! Thy love is all my wealth; I feel so proud of one like thee— Thy love and thy fidelity Inspire me with fresh zeal.

NOBLE ACT.

As the Huntress Packet, captain Beecher, was returning from New York last week, a child of Mr. Hoyle, by some unlucky accident, fell overboard. The wind blew fresh, and the unhappy parents beheld in agony their only son on the brink of eternity, without one ray of hope that he could be rescued. In this distressing moment, while the vessel was passing rapidly through the water, the helmsman, Joseph Stevens, sprang from the quarter deck, committing himself to the waves with the noble resolution of saving the infant or perishing in the attempt. He seized the child as it was sinking, and held him above water to convince the wretched parents that he was still alive. The packet by this time had left them about half a mile, and was with much difficulty rounded to. Capt. Beecher immediately manned his boat and pushed to their assistance. Just as he reached them, poor Joe's strength was exhausted, and he sunk, leaving the child to its fate.—Capt. Beecher, with great presence of mind, as he seized the child with one hand, plunged the other under water up to the arm pit, and luckily succeeded in raising the sailor. Both Joe and the child were apparently dead: After rolling them in salt, however, and applying all the restoratives which are usually employed on such occasions, they both revived, and we are happy to state, are doing well. The rich may boast of their charity, and princes of their nobility; but never did any rich man perform a more disinterested act of benevolence—never did any prince achieve a more honourable one, than did this poor sailor, in restoring to the arms of its parents, their only child, by snatching it from the grasp of death, at the risk of his own life. New Haven Herald.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1819. A very large and respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of Talbot County, was held this day at the Court House, in the town of Easton, pursuant to public notice, to select proper Candidates to represent the county in the Legislature of the State.

John Edmondson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Trench Tilghman, Esq. was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The meeting being organized and the object concisely developed by the chairman, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esquire, rose, and addressed the meeting in a luminous and energetic speech, in which he took an able retrospective view of the affairs of this country, from the year 1790—Showing in the clearest manner the prosperity produced by Federal men, and Federal measures, whilst they governed this nation, and the continuance of that prosperity until the period of the first Embargo; in the philosophic reign of President Jefferson—That with that embargo, our entanglements with foreign nations, and our internal distresses increased, until, with the experiments of non-intercourse and non-importation, we were under the reign of President Madison plunged into war—that out of an unnecessary and destructive war, together with other evils, grew immense loans & interests—that these loans, unfortunate in their terms, produced the wildest system of stob jobbing by individuals and by banks, a consequent excessive issue of Bank paper, and the stoppage of Specie payments, the embarrassments in the currency, the vexatious differences of Exchange not only between states, but between town and town, and finally all the train of evils that have since flowed in on every side, and threatened to overwhelm us. He then took a succinct view of the prominent points of state politics—particularly of the tendency of the measures of the Democratic Party and their contemplated plans, to lay the political influence of the counties prostrate at the feet of the City of Baltimore. That no man was more willing than himself to accord to Baltimore, the blessings of good government, and to gratify her in every measure that could increase the comforts and happiness of her citizens, invigorate her pecuniary operations, and enlarge and extend her commercial prosperity. But that it would be the height of madness to bind the steady yeomanry of the country, the honest and hardy cultivators of the soil, and all the industrious mechanics of our villages and country places, as victims to the overpowering influence of the ever varying and fickle population of a great commercial city. That with Baltimore, we had a common interest and ought to extend to her a common and generous benevolence; but it was our duty to rouse and exert ourselves to elect men, who would frown on, and put down such dangerous and disastrous innovations, as sought to magnify and extend her political influence, at the expence of the great agricultural influence of the state. The meeting then appointed a committee of five citizens from each district, for the purpose of deliberating on, and suggesting four such Candidates as they should think proper to compose a Ticket at the ensuing Election, who having retired to perform the duty assigned them, returned and reported to the meeting a unanimous recommendation of NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, THOMAS FRAZIER, WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, and JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Whereupon it was Resolved, That this meeting unanimously approve of the nomination, and pledge themselves to use their best endeavours by all fair and honourable means to ensure the Election of the Candidates nominated. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and that they be published in the Eastern Gazette, Baltimore Telegraph, and Maryland Gazette. Resolved, That the Federal Republicans of Talbot County will meet at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, on

Tuesday week, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M. to consult together, and to arrange and adopt such further measures as may be necessary to ensure the Election of the gentlemen whom they have this day pledged themselves to support.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Chairman. TRENCH TILGHMAN, Secretary.

From the Eastern Gazette.

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS.

You who wear this honourable name characteristic of your principles and opinions—you who are the true and faithful disciples of the great George Washington, who sustained his fame and his administration at all times, even against General's appeal to the people, Jefferson's letter to Madison, Burr's infamous and slanderous attacks against his reputation and his administration, (which paper was then and continued long after to be the manual of Democracy,) and William B. Giles's repudiations and understatements—you who are the true followers of Washington and Hamilton, remember, that ever faithful to the constitution, you must always be the guardians of public liberty and personal rights. That you are now called on at a great crisis, to exert yourselves to a man in the defence and support of the cause of your country—show yourselves worthy of your name, and of those from whom you derive your principles & opinions—Exert yourselves now in behalf of the Federal Ticket, composed of good and worthy and excellent men—unite like one man—have no jarring or discord or division among you—Act in a solid phalanx and you may defy all opposition—United you are strong, divided you are weak—Let the motto of Federal Republicans be UNION—Maryland expects that every man will do his duty.

From the same.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The refusal of the democrats of the late House of Delegates, to take from the city of Baltimore a portion of the tax on sales at auction—and to compel the retailers of dry goods to pay for a license, require particular attention as shewing in the strongest manner the influence of that city in the legislative proceedings of the State. This conduct of the democrats was more particularly unexpected inasmuch as they made so great a clamour last year about the "bankrupt state" of the treasury and the improvidence of the federalists in not providing for its replenishment.

Early in the session Mr. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill "to regulate sales at auction." It was referred to the committee of ways and means, the chairman of which (Mr. Lecompte) reported it. As a source of revenue none could be more productive or less burthensome to the people—As a source of revenue it had been resorted to by the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The state of New York during the past year, received from the city of New York on account of this tax upwards of 170,000 dollars. Pennsylvania during the same period received from the same tax, upwards of 100,000 dollars from the city of Philadelphia. Baltimore ought not to have complained even should the legislature have taken the entire advantage of the tax, and have excluded her altogether from any share of its profits—she has been left by the state for many years in the enjoyment of the entire advantages of this tax and since the year 1800 she received on account of it upwards of 500,000 dollars—but this was not contemplated—It was only intended to take one per cent on sales, and to leave Baltimore in the full enjoyment of the right she now exercises to tax sales at auction. This tax would have yielded to the state treasury at least 25,000 dollars annually. This measure was defeated by the influence of Mr. Kell. He said Baltimore was in debt—that she was making large and expensive improvements, extending Pratt's opening South street, &c.—& could not bear any diminution of her revenues. It was answered that the state should not pay her debts, nor

the people bear the burden of her improvements. That the people of the country had to open and keep up their own roads, and build their own bridges, and that the people of Baltimore must do the same. The majority of the House of Delegates thought otherwise. On motion of Mr. Kell this bill was referred to the next general assembly. Mr. Kingston of Worcester was the only democrat who voted against the reference.

The city of Baltimore received on account of this tax during the year 1816, upwards of 48,000 dollars, and the United States received on the same account from the city of Baltimore upwards of ninety thousand dollars. This was a year from particular causes in which extraordinary sales were made at auction, much greater than are likely to occur again. The estimate of 25,000 dollars that might have been received annually by the state from this tax, had the democratic passed the beforementioned bill, is founded upon a comparative view of the receipts from this tax by the city of Baltimore in ordinary times and circumstances.

Now can there be offered stronger evidence of Baltimore influence—she had but two delegates on the floor—yet she obtained from the delegates of the country a vote in her favour, depriving the people of the state generally of the sum of twenty five thousand dollars annually? Ought such an influence to be increased? Are the delegates from the country, who yielded to this influence entitled to a continuance of the public confidence? Let reason and not party spirit determine your answer.

Again, a committee of the late House of Delegates, composed of Messrs. Lecompte, Forrest, Kell, Kennedy and Kent, reported a bill to compel the retailers of dry goods to obtain a license and pay for the same in like manner as the retailers of spirituous liquors are now by law bound to do.

This seemed a very fair mode of increasing the public revenues—what good reason can be given why a retailer of dry goods, should be permitted to trade without license or expence, and a retailer of spirituous liquors be compelled annually to procure a license, and to pay for it. The business of a retailer of dry goods is as important and profitable, and as wealthy persons are engaged in it as are the retailers of spirituous liquors. Yet the latter are compelled to pay for a license, whilst the former are not, and do not pay one cent.

Had this bill been passed into a law, the treasury of the state would have received annually from its operation several thousand dollars.

So soon as the bill was taken up in the House of Delegates, Mr. Kell moved to refer it to the next general assembly, and it was accordingly so done.

Every democrat, except Messrs. Beck and Moffit, voting in favour of the reference—Even Mr. Kent, who but a few days before in committee had given to it his most decided approbation, Mr. Kent is now a candidate for the suffrages of the people of Calvert, and he should explain to his constituents the cause of this sudden revolution in his opinions.

Mr. Kell was consistent, he objected in committee to this portion of the bill—thought it would operate peculiarly hard on Baltimore—where there was a great number of dry good merchants, and therefore as a Baltimore delegate he could not support it.

It is well known that Mr. Kell is true to the people of Baltimore—Some think rather too true—but it seems he found followers to go all lengths with him.

But why should not the retailers of dry goods in Baltimore as well as the retailers of spirituous liquors pay for licenses? Why should they have any exclusive advantages granted to them? Are they more honest, industrious, or worthy citizens? There are also some dry good stores in the country. In Easton, Cambridge, &c.—the business of which is as profitable as is that of the retailers of spirituous liquors and yet the owners of them do not pay a single cent into the treasury.

By the account which we published a few weeks ago of the late military usurpation in this city, it was by no means our intention to excite a newspaper discussion of an affair, the decision of which belongs to the courts of justice; nor had we any desire to make it the subject of altercation between the political parties into which the state is divided. As faithful journalists we considered it our duty to relate so extraordinary an occurrence, passing immediately under our own eyes; and as American citizens we held ourselves bound to record our abhorrence of the transaction, and to warn our countrymen of the dangers that must arise from military establishments, unless the soldiery were made to know & to feel the obligations they were under to respect the rights of their fellow-citizens, and reverence the constituted authorities of their country. We find ourselves, however, reluctantly compelled again to invite the public attention to the subject, in consequence of the statement made by us having been denied by a writer in the National Intelligencer. Respect for ourselves will prevent us from retorting the coarse and vulgar ribaldry of that publication; but the same self-respect, united with a wish to preserve the public mind from imposition, require that we promptly vindicate the narrative, heretofore given, from the foul and unwarrantable aspersions which have been cast on it. This, we apprehend, will be effectually done by the following affidavits. Let any man read and compare them with our account, and then tell us whether they do not fully corroborate it in every particular:—

"On this twenty-third day of August, 1819, personally appears before the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, JOHN GAITHER, and makes oath, that on or about the 29th of July last, Benjamin Gaither, esquire, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, placed in his hands, to be executed, (the deponent being one of the deputies of the sheriff,) a writ of replevin which had issued from the County Court at the suit of William Caton against John Randall, esquire, collector of the port of Annapolis. Immediately on receiving the writ, deponent proceeded to the defendant's ware-house, where he understood the goods claimed by the plaintiff were deposited, and on his arrival discovered several people lowering from the upper part of the ware-house, a box, in which he had received certain information a part of them was contained. He accordingly, having shown the authority under which he acted, took possession of the box for the purpose of removing and disposing of it agreeably to the directions of the writ; but before it could be removed, John Randall, junior, and two or three other persons, by the order of the collector, seized and endeavoured to take it from him by force. The deponent refusing to relinquish his hold, a rope was fastened round the box, by some of Mr. Randall's party, who began drawing the box, together with deponent, towards the upper story of the ware-house. Seeing it would be impossible for him, unaided as he was, to accomplish the object which he had in view, and apprehending serious injury from the fall with which he was menaced, he at length, after being raised some distance from the ground, relinquished his hold, and fell to the earth. The box was then drawn up and placed in the second story of the ware-house.

Sworn before

JAMES HUNTER."

The affidavit made by BENJAMIN GAITHER, esquire, before the Chief Justice, states that—

"He proceeded to execute a writ of replevin issued from the county court of Anne-Arundel county, bearing test the 29th day of July instant, issued at the instance of a certain William Caton, against John Randall of Anne-Arundel county, requiring him, the said Benjamin, as sheriff as aforesaid, to replevy and redeliver from out of the possession of the said John Randall, certain goods and chattels in the said writ mentioned, the property of the said William Caton; that he demanded of the said John Randall to deliver unto him the said goods and chattels, which he refused to do; that he the said Benjamin Gaither then demanded of the said John Randall

to open the doors of a ware-house of his, the said John Randall's, to which he, the said John, has conveyed the goods and chattels in the said writ mentioned, which is a place of great strength and where, in he keeps the said goods locked up, so that he might proceed to execute the said writ, and the command therein contained, which he the said John refused to do; that his deputy, a certain John Gaither, on the 29th instant, in attempting to execute the said writ, seized, and had in possession a box, in which certain of the goods and chattels mentioned in the writ were supposed to be contained, and which box, and the goods therein contained, were by a certain John Randall, junior, seized and taken out of the possession of his said deputy, as he is informed, and verily believes, with force and arms, and with the knowledge, privity and consent, of the said John Randall; that he has this day proceeded to summon a posse comitatus to assist him in the legal discharge of his duty as sheriff as aforesaid, and went down to the house of the said John Randall, and also to the ware-house aforesaid, and again demanded the goods and chattels aforesaid, and also entrance into the ware-house aforesaid; that the said John Randall again refused to deliver the said goods and chattels to him, and that the said John Randall, and John Randall, junior, and a certain officer of the United States army, who he is informed is named Hopkins, and a party of United States soldiers, whose names are to him unknown, are now there in military array, uniformed, armed and accoutred, surrounding the said ware-house, and when he proceeded to approach the said ware-house, charged bayonet on him the said Benjamin, and declared that they would resist him in the execution of the said writ, so that he the said Benjamin Gaither, is thus by force and arms, and by a strong military force and power, prevented from the due execution of the duties of his office aforesaid, and is in fear of his life if he proceeds to attempt to execute the said writ."

Does the conduct of the collector and soldiery now appear in a point of view less reprehensible than it had been exhibited by us? Are they acquitted of the charge of resisting the ministers of justice; and over-awing the civil authority? Is the positive assertion made by the "Subscriber" to the Intelligencer, that the goods never were in the possession of a civil officer substantiated?

By some strange fatality it has happened, that the different advocates of the collector and military are at direct variance with one another concerning every material fact on which their justification is supposed to depend. Thus the circumstance just mentioned, which is so dogmatically affirmed by the writer in the Intelligencer, is admitted to be untrue by his coadjutor in the Maryland Republican, whose statement on that subject perfectly accords with ours. On the other hand, the writer in the Intelligencer, determined to be revenged on his friend for this flat contradiction, has deprived him of the only pretext which he has been able to urge in defence of this monstrous outrage. The Annapolis writer stoutly maintains, and places his main reliance on this assumed fact, that the goods were still held as smuggled property, and that the claim of the United States was now depending in the Circuit Court. We are, however, distinctly informed by the gentleman whose veracity, Mr. Gales tells us, cannot be questioned, that the claim of government has been abandoned. It really appears to us that these gentlemen had better come to an understanding to tell the same story, or else cease writing altogether; for when the public observe them contradicting one another so positively about plain matters of fact, with which both profess to be perfectly acquainted, the inevitable consequence must be that no confidence will be reposed in the assertions of either.

Having now shown the correctness of our statement, and disproved every circumstance alleged in contradiction of it, every thing is done which it is incumbent on us to perform. Notwithstanding the childish petulance of the "Subscriber" to the Intelligencer, and the puerile, cobweb sophistry of his fellow labourer in the Maryland Republican, we will steadfastly adhere to the resolution which we formed at the commencement of this controversy. We will take no part in discussing the merits of the claims advanced by the respective parties to this suit; but will leave them to be investigated by that tribunal to which the de-

cision belongs. Justice demands that the minds of those who will be called on to determine the case, should be free from that prejudice and agitation which partial statements and previous public discussion cannot fail to awaken. We care not whether Mr. Caton's pretensions to the property be well or ill founded; but only desire is to maintain the supremacy of the law, and preserve the tranquility of society. It must be obvious to every reflecting man, that the justice of Caton's demand is wholly unconnected with the great question, whether a collector possess the tremendous power of arraying the military force of the United States in opposition to the civil authority of the State? Even with this question, however, we feel reluctant at this time to interfere; not from any doubt we entertain respecting it, but from the profound respect which we cherish for the judicial tribunals of the State. Indeed, how is it possible for a free man to doubt on such a subject? Is not the power contended for manifestly inconsistent with the very nature and existence of a free government? Would it not elevate a petty officer above the laws of the land and exempt him from their control? Would it not enable him to seize the property of any man in the community, and prevent the courts from restoring it to the owner, by his bare saying that it was seized as smuggled and held by him for the United States? Would he not be empowered on any occasion, when his violence or obstinacy might prompt him, to impede the course of justice, and by the aid of a military cohort set the laws at defiance? Unquestionably he would; for it is obvious, that until the meeting of the court, the circumstances alleged must depend entirely on his own assertion, or on idle rumor. Until then, no judge is authorised to enquire into them. Whether therefore, the plea advanced by him were true or false, it must be equally availing. Such a power, lodged in such hands, would moreover enable men, whom we could not generally expect to be very discreet or scrupulous in its exercise, to excite perpetual and violent collisions between individual States and the United States; collisions which must speedily terminate either in the prostration of the State sovereignties, or the destruction of the government of the Union.

If a doctrine that leads to consequences like these be sanctioned, then is our constitution of no value, the sovereignty of the States is a vain shadow, and the freedom of Americans an empty name. But we hope and believe better things. We trust that our courts, and our people, will rally round the laws of the land, and protect them from violation; that they will show that we still retain the virtue and spirit of our fathers; and that they will not suffer the civil authority, and the liberties of their country, to be trampled under foot by the collector of a port and a few subaltern officers in the army of the United States.

For the Md. Gazette.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

By the constitution of Maryland, under the protection of which we have so long enjoyed all the prosperity and happiness that the most approved forms of government bestow, every citizen has a right to declare annually, by his vote whom he wishes to be trusted with the power of enacting or modifying the laws that secure his life, liberty and property. This is the most important and valuable right he possesses. It is the most important and valuable, because by the judicious exercise of it he may maintain in full vigour all his other rights. But while this is the invaluable result of a wise use of it, it must not be forgotten, nay it ought most solemnly to be brought home to the mind of every one, that an indiscreet exercise of it may produce the most fatal effects. If we give our votes to bad men, we must necessarily expect that their power will be used for bad purposes. If we give our votes even to good men, who have mistaken views of government, we do almost as much mischief. And if we give our votes to weak, incapable and ignorant men, they are generally under the control of the artful and designing, and however well disposed, unconsciously become their instruments for the worst purposes. What a tremendous responsibility is then attached to the right of suffrage! Nor must we complain. It is the general law of nature, established by the authority of all good, that all the best blessings of life should be bestow-

ed on those who are most deserving. Justice demands that the minds of those who will be called on to determine the case, should be free from that prejudice and agitation which partial statements and previous public discussion cannot fail to awaken. We care not whether Mr. Caton's pretensions to the property be well or ill founded; but only desire is to maintain the supremacy of the law, and preserve the tranquility of society. It must be obvious to every reflecting man, that the justice of Caton's demand is wholly unconnected with the great question, whether a collector possess the tremendous power of arraying the military force of the United States in opposition to the civil authority of the State? Even with this question, however, we feel reluctant at this time to interfere; not from any doubt we entertain respecting it, but from the profound respect which we cherish for the judicial tribunals of the State. Indeed, how is it possible for a free man to doubt on such a subject? Is not the power contended for manifestly inconsistent with the very nature and existence of a free government? Would it not elevate a petty officer above the laws of the land and exempt him from their control? Would it not enable him to seize the property of any man in the community, and prevent the courts from restoring it to the owner, by his bare saying that it was seized as smuggled and held by him for the United States? Would he not be empowered on any occasion, when his violence or obstinacy might prompt him, to impede the course of justice, and by the aid of a military cohort set the laws at defiance? Unquestionably he would; for it is obvious, that until the meeting of the court, the circumstances alleged must depend entirely on his own assertion, or on idle rumor. Until then, no judge is authorised to enquire into them. Whether therefore, the plea advanced by him were true or false, it must be equally availing. Such a power, lodged in such hands, would moreover enable men, whom we could not generally expect to be very discreet or scrupulous in its exercise, to excite perpetual and violent collisions between individual States and the United States; collisions which must speedily terminate either in the prostration of the State sovereignties, or the destruction of the government of the Union.

If a doctrine that leads to consequences like these be sanctioned, then is our constitution of no value, the sovereignty of the States is a vain shadow, and the freedom of Americans an empty name. But we hope and believe better things. We trust that our courts, and our people, will rally round the laws of the land, and protect them from violation; that they will show that we still retain the virtue and spirit of our fathers; and that they will not suffer the civil authority, and the liberties of their country, to be trampled under foot by the collector of a port and a few subaltern officers in the army of the United States.

Another consideration ought to impress most deeply upon our minds the importance of exercising aright our privilege of choosing our own law-givers. An abuse of it will destroy not only the liberty and happiness of the individual who abuses it, but involve, in the same ruin, the liberty and happiness of all his fellow-citizens.

I have been led, my fellow-countrymen, into the foregoing train of reflections, by the near approach of our annual election. I live in the country. I, like most of you, derive my subsistence, and that of my family, from the cultivation of the soil. I feel all that ardent attachment to my country, which rural occupations, more than any other, I believe, are calculated to give under a free government. While I feel a conscious delight in the enjoyment of liberty, I look back with gratitude, and a veneration, mingled with a heart thrilling awe, upon the political fathers of our revolution, who established it, and fenced it about by our unequalled state and national forms of government. In the midst of my exultation, the solemn question recurs with irresistible force, how shall I preserve this happiness? how shall I maintain, unimpaired, the wise institutions that have produced it?

You, my fellow-citizens, if you reflect, will ask yourselves the same question—and with me will answer—By a wise exercise of the right of suffrage—by making choice of such delegates to represent you in the general assembly as have knowledge to comprehend and honesty to protect and advance your honour, your interest and your happiness.

Your next election approaches you under circumstances peculiarly favourable to dispassionate deliberation. The passions, which were lately so violent as to drown the voice of reason, and which originated in our difference of opinion as to the foreign policy of our general government, have almost entirely subsided. The course of measures now pursued at Washington, coincides in all important points with that which has been advocated and uniformly supported by the federal party, ever since our government began its operations, and the federal party now embrace the opportunity of manifesting their unvarying adherence to principle, by giving their unqualified approbation to an administration, conducted by men whom they formerly opposed, because different doctrines were professed and a different policy pursued.

Federalists & democrats then, now unite in their support of the general government, and that cordial good will and mutual confidence, which are at all times so desirable amongst those who are sincerely desirous to promote the true interest of their country, are rapidly succeeding to distrust and dislike, and would soon entirely heal the wounds inflicted by past dissensions, but for the unceasing efforts of a few selfish agitators who know not how to attain power except in the midst of that confusion which prevents an examination into their merits.—These men assail, with an unheard of fury the venerable fabric of our state constitution, a constitution framed by the wisest heads, and defended in times "that tried men's souls," by the bravest hearts. Whether they shall succeed or not, depends, people of Maryland, upon your votes. I propose therefore, in a few addresses which I shall make to you, between this time and the first Monday of October next, to examine whether they are worthy of your confidence, and whether the measures they propose are calculated to promote or destroy the welfare, the honour, and the prosperity of the state.

For the Maryland Farmer. "A Farmer" in the American, who dwells in the County of... has undertaken the Federalists of... advice. It is his... instead of continuing... would be best for... themselves into the... moderate party, and to... take possession of... the government. The... federalism is... of the Union, and... more, then... party in the... suppose that this... nothing of the... this country for... Among those who... the democratic party... found "a considerable... party feelings" and... our history, were... democrats more hostile... ings and opinions... than are the great... democratic party now... State. In the... New York, the election... recently terminated, shows... place of the democratic... one towards the other, and... from the federalists being... ed few, in the next... gates of that state they... strong as either of the... tics; and so far from... influence, it is a matter... between the democrats... them shall pay most... deralists, & how many... shall be filled by distinguished... ral men. Very different... them if they had pursued... sel as is now given to the... of Maryland.

This writer enquires, what can the federalists have in... call forth their energies? It... be a sufficient answer to... that their object is faithfully... charge the duty which the... their country. If we are to... "A Farmer," no man can... elections, if he be not there... securing to himself a chance of... ting an office from the general... verment. But is it of any im... tance to the federal party... offices of state should be in... of men capable and honest... of no importance to that party... they should possess their... influence in the general govern... and be able to prevent either... great democratic parties from... ing any measure injurious to... nation? Who does not know... for some years past, the votes... federal members of Congress... been of essential importance... feating measures which were... ly advocated by a powerful... cratic action?

In order to discourage all... struggle, the federalists are... of the result of the last... election. But is "A Farmer"... ignorant as not to be able... for that result? It is true... countries, which were federal... year before, returned demo... delegates.—But to what was... owing? To the inactivity... security of the federalists. No... dy can pretend that it is to... cribed to any actual gain by the... mocratic party, because the... cratic poll in those counties... so great a wit had been in... years. We are then asked, by... Farmer," if it be worth while... continue the struggle for the... fit of those now in office? And... really of no importance to the... ple of Maryland who fill the... of government? If the present... cupants were unfit men, there... be found a good reason for removing them. This however is not... tended.

The writer next tells us, that republicans have nothing to... them to an arduous struggle, and... extraordinary means are resorted... by them. Now this is true in... But it cannot be pretended that... are not using all the means they... sess; they are not using all the... on which they calculated, because... they have been disappointed in... taining those means.

should not... for the soc... democracy... this re... country or... could now... And... of the m... we may... federalists... will be... their happ... democratic... which th... furnish... have... their fr... They are... andal people... ish misery... ate, and who by... ve rained the... get. If we c... a sight of... to have heretof... to furnish the... ties with the... ans," to whic... they cannot... can be able to... why the de... in its present... tion, and why... ide with it las... Baltimore ha... This writer a... publicans by... ncerted meas... tury. And... deralists by e... tate, and oba... ting with the... of the general... the war, have... tury. Now... had been true... and others... nish the pro... circumstance... and we hear... cratic econo... vantage, it... ed assertion... kind of pro... by any candid... y untrue. On... what occ... ts, while in... er love of... al expense... by greatly in... tion theret... their own per... at while th... treasury... was done... tish govern... stock in... it will no... democratic... perhaps t... ck so judic... the well of... disposed... in Mary... willow of... management... ore the peo... e stages of... Maryland... usion of... in plain... was wast... into the t... posed of... bestowed... let them... erted me... treasury... Did the f... treasury?... not decla... before not... ences, wh... ere unav... eral gover... the star... itself it... e arms, &... ing, &... ed out... ene, wh... e a deep... and were... crats h... as inde... nothing... for de... the mil... and... declare... expens... impro... or some... thence... to oper... tments... the r... two gov... state... operate... cauces which decided that the...

should not possess this revenue... for the accidental expediency of democracy in this last hour of calamity, this revenue, amounting to twenty or thirty thousand dollars, could now be flowing into the state treasury. And is this of no importance? If the house be again democratic we may expect that the words will be given—whereas federalists succeed, the treasury will be enriched. Is not then the worth the candle? But how it happens, that after all this democratic party does not possess the extraordinary means, which this writer tells us, turn out that these who furnish these "extraordinary means" have no longer the means of their friends in the country. They are most of them the political people who have caused so much misery and distress in the state, and who by their speculations have ruined themselves as well as others. If we could be permitted to get a sight of the names of those who have heretofore been contributed to furnish their friends in the counties with those "extraordinary means," to which this writer tells they cannot now resort, we should be able to ascertain all the reasons why the democracy of the state in its present most deplorable situation, and why the engagements made with it last winter in behalf of Baltimore have not been fulfilled.

This writer also tells us, that the republicans by economy and well concerted measures, enriched the treasury. And furthermore, the federalists by extravagance, wilful waste, and obtrusiveness, in not co-operating with the general government in the general defence during the war, have impoverished the treasury. Now if one word of this had been true, this writer, and a thousand others, would be ready to furnish the proof of it; and the single circumstance, that when in Maryland we hear any talk about democratic economy, or federal extravagance, it is made to rest upon an assertion, unsupported by any kind of proof, is enough to satisfy any candid mind that it is utterly untrue.

A PEACEABLE MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green. The Carriage Tax (as it is called) has given rise to considerable discussion in town I find. The subject, though apparently trifling, is really I think worthy the labour so freely bestowed on it. As it is impossible to talk to all the town at once, and as repetition is tedious and tiresome, I shall, through your agency, say what I have to say this once, and ever after hold my peace.

It seems that a large majority of the citizens of Annapolis, united last winter in procuring the repeal of the old charter of this city, and the enactment of the present one in its stead. Among the powers bestowed by this charter on the corporation, is the one to lay a tax of one per cent on all taxable property in the city. Three assessors were also appointed, as the charter directs and requires, to value the property, and the tax of one per cent was imposed on their valuation. Very few, I believe, have complained of the very low rate at which property was valued; on the contrary most think it was entirely adequate. The assessors (very unfortunately) in making their returns, arranged the different species of property under different heads, besides the grand division of real and personal, some because the law has assigned a value to it, and others purely for convenience. Unfortunately, carriages did not dignify a separate column; were not particularly mentioned; and thus has arisen their persecution, and this additional requisition on our purses. But I forget, so respectable a body as the corporation would not certainly act inconsistently, or refuse to avail themselves of the immense resources they have, at a time like this, because if the reason I've stated is really the one on which the tax is grounded, tables have been so badly used as carriages, and so have pots and kettles, and are equally liable to this imposition, and they will certainly incur the imputation of forgetfulness at least if they do not tax tables \$5 a piece. 'Tis true, some may pay it with reluctance, particularly those who have pine or oak tables. This restiveness ought to be timely curbed however, as all poll taxes fall equally on the honest and on the rogues; and so by analogy, why should not pine and claw feet pay the same?

Any obstacles that the charter may interpose ought to be spurned, as no candid man will deny the position "that a body composed of citizens of Annapolis certainly know better what will conduce to the prosperity of Annapolis, than an assemblage of men from every part of the state, from Allegany to Wicomico, such as that which passed the present act of incorporation." How can they know anything about our affairs? Or can we suppose for a moment, that they can feel the same interest in them: that we do ourselves? And what part of the charter shews half the ability in defining, that our corporation have shown in planning. Filling the Pond was the first effort of their energy & zeal, & I know no labour of antiquity to compare with it. On yes—the cleaning of those stables by Hercules bears some little analogy; however, I believe the Historians say, that Hercules completed his task. Those ancients were very persevering fellows however, as they could not even encamp (some of them) without fortifying themselves, even for one night. The ten year siege is also a very tolerable specimen of

perseverance—not to mention the wall of Troy—forget who—to keep on the Point. The assessor, however, may have prided themselves too much on their labour and perseverance, (particularly the Egyptians) and a certain body, too much on business design. A very appropriate expenditure, when they receive the tax on tables, would be to erect a handsome column of marble over the spot where the cow was immersed the other day; her feet gave such conclusive proof of the solidity of the work, as her tail was kept entirely above ground. This, by the bye, was fortunate on more accounts than one, as her tail, happening to be of pretty stern stuff, and well set in, by gracefully waving over her grave, enabled some bold and desperate spirits to try her from her muddy bed. Canova might be employed to execute the work, (though I think it ought to be planned here,) and by all means the column ought to be capped with a colossal cart-sticking from its top. Thus, at first view, would our remotest posterity recognise the sublime event intended to be perpetuated. I can conceive of nothing more delightful, where late mud and water alone existed, to see a lofty column of Parian marble rearing its aspiring head, (or rather tail,) and to see the genius of Canova and the fine arts smiling, where lately nothing was heard but the shrill and piercing buzz of mosquitoes. One circumstance is very important, which was omitted in its proper place—If the cow has not been unfortunately washed since her "submudding" expedition—if her image is to have a place any where on the proposed monument, she ought certainly to be sculptured reeking with mud—this garb would be most appropriate, and would afford a fine field for the exercise of the artists' talents.

However, I have digressed entirely from the subject which ought to have been the most prominent in this communication, viz. The Carriage Tax. My object was to inquire if this tax is sanctioned by the charter, or whether it is not repugnant to it. A few words will amply suffice to shew that it is not warranted by the charter. A great disposition appears to prevail in town to enlarge, if possible, the discretion of the corporation, to constitute them the sole judges of the expediency or propriety of all measures relating to the city. If this class is really sincere in its wishes, it would have saved much time merely to have procured the enactment of a law, saying that Annapolis was an incorporated town—pointing out the mode of choosing the officers of the corporation, and investing them with full power to do whatever the public good in their opinion required. The views of those who advocate this opinion are narrow and contracted, and if fully extended, are totally and inevitably subversive of all our rights, and tend, sooner or later, (according to the various degrees of honesty in those thus invested) to the most odious of all tyrannies. If the principle of unlimited power is tenable and true, let us extend it to the government of a state, or of the United States. It has been frequently remarked, that a despotic monarchy would be the happiest of all governments, if virtue and wisdom in him who administers the government could be ensured always; but on the contrary, if he should be vicious and depraved, those exposed to his tyranny must inevitably be wretched and miserable. From the slightest intercourse with the world, or the most transient acquaintance with history, the lamentable yet unvarying truth is learnt, that man is by nature corrupt, and that at least the proportion is equal between the virtuous and vicious, that in numbers the honest and dishonest are balanced. Admit this, and you admit that the chance is even, nearly, that in selecting your governors you would select as many who were unqualified for the station as qualified. If we had the power of diving into the hearts of men and reading them, we might, it will be said, avoid the unworthy and choose only the worthy. Unfortunately all are aware of the ease with which the various arts of dissimulation which prevail, may clothe vice with the garb and exterior of sanctity—of the ease with which its forward and imposing effrontery may repel the timid and modest approach of the virtuous and unassuming. Then who would be willing to live under that government, the powers of which are thus indiscriminately to be exercised by

the honest and the depraved. I cannot think then, that my fellow citizens of Annapolis, would like the powers of those who direct the affairs of their city to be unlimited and undivided. If the abilities and integrity of those who at present compose the corporation could be received as a pledge and security for those who are to succeed them, few of us would object to a proposition to invest them with unlimited powers. But who can say that the chair which Washington filled may not be, some day or other, occupied by some one reflecting disgrace on his nature, or who has not marked, in the succession of kings and rulers over the world, that the interval between the virtuous is generally longest. It is to guard against such evils that it is thought expedient to define the powers of those holding public stations, it is not to restrict the good in their course of usefulness, it is to restrain the wicked in their usurpations and exactions. Our charter is intended, in every respect, to prescribe and define the various powers and duties of our city-governors, and expressly restricts them in taxing to one per cent and no more, so that even, if the corporation had the power of levying a separate tax on carriages, it cannot exceed one per cent, neither can they value and tax too, if they will persist in taxing them; they ought first to be valued as the charter expressly requires, by three sworn assessors. Have the assessors valued them? I am told it is said by some they have not. Then surely the corporation cannot lay a tax on them, till they do know their value, in the mode prescribed by the charter. If a tax of a certain sum is levied on all carriages having four wheels, and \$3 on those having two, it will in some cases be 10 per cent, in others not more than 5. I think I've seen some old chaises worth probably \$30 at a high valuation. There would be as much propriety in taxing all houses \$50. But it has been said that carriages have not been valued, and were not returned with the other property—if so the assessors have acted strangely, I will use no stronger expression, as they took a most solemn oath to value all the assessable property in town. Can it be said that those three men would or could be guilty of such an omission—that they would take it upon themselves to leave out carriages—to discriminate and say what property should be taxed, and what should not—what right had they to say that carriages, or chairs, or carpets, should not be valued and taxed, when they swore they would value the whole of the property in town? The fact is, carriages were valued, and have been taxed, and the present tax is a second imposition which ought not to be paid. Should the corporation be in want of money, and find their present resources inadequate to the completion of contemplated improvements, they had better beg—they never shall exact. It is a plain usurpation, the power they have assumed to lay this tax, & ought to be resisted. Whatever amendments the charter may require—whatever new powers they may think necessary—they had better have a supplement passed, and not usurp. I wish it was a question even of implied power, but it is a direct usurpation. Implications are the next thing to usurpations; and however fond Judge M. may be of implying, let us rather caution, like Mr. Monroe—try peaceably to have our charter amended, and have the powers legally given to us, rather than strain a point to exercise those which are even doubtful.

From the Federal Gazette.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer. The affair of the collector at Annapolis, (alluded to in your paper of the 14th) seems to deserve your very serious consideration. Your "Subscriber" has indulged in harsh epithets, which prove nothing but his warmth, and, as I wish to treat the subject dispassionately I address these observations to you.

I am aware that there are some legal questions which might be made. Can goods, for instance, claimed for the U. States be taken out of the possession of the collector by any process of a state court? Can property be replevied which is already in custody of the law? How far does the seizure by a collector place goods in custody of the law? The legal points, are, to my mind, perfectly immaterial to the great question, Whether the collector was justified in replevying at the point of the bayonet, by means of regular troops called in for the purpose, the legal process of a state court, in the hands of the sheriff of the county and within his undoubted jurisdiction? The writ of a county court, as far as it is intended to have a legal operation, is all powerful within the county, and a resistance to it, is a resistance to the peace, government and dignity of the state;—on what grounds, then, did the collector resist the sheriff of Anne-

Arundel, proceeding in discharge of his duty to execute the writ? Because, as he alleged, the writ was not legal—because it was illegal. Here, then, is the gist of the whole affair. The sheriff maintains it to be legal, the collector that it is illegal, and the question is, whether the collector is bound to submit to the writ, or whether he should oppose it by application to the legal tribunals of the country, or whether he is at liberty, in case, at his own discretion, to pronounce his proceedings illegal, and call in a detachment of the regular army of the U. States to resist its execution at every hazard.

The latter alternative was adopted by the collector. He resolved to resist the writ, the sheriff and the posse comitatus, or of arms. He sent to the garrison for an armed force—one or more regiments accordingly marched with their arms in martial array, and bayonets fixed, and were placed across the street where part of the goods were lying. The sheriff, appearing with the posse, and attempting to pass to serve the process on the goods in the rear of the line, is stopped by the militia, one soldier let down and presented to his breast.

The excitement among the citizens of Annapolis was very great. A number were for arming themselves, and executing the writ in defiance of the soldiers; nor was it without considerable personal exertion on the part of gentlemen holding high judicial and executive offices under the charter, that the tumult was prevented from becoming more serious and fatal.

It is here to be observed, (and it is melancholy that long party attachments should make the observation of some importance), that the sheriff and the persons principally engaged have been together of the political of the present administration of the general government. Now, sir, by what authority can a collector array an armed force against the sheriff of any county in the Union, proceeding to execute a duty enjoined on him by his oath of office, the law, and the constitution? Is it not manifest that the collector has taken upon himself an awful responsibility? Had the sheriff persevered, blood would have been spilt. The blood of American citizens, summoned by their own sheriff to aid him to execute the process of their courts of justice, would have been shed by an armed soldiery, marched from a neighbouring garrison, upon the request of a mere collector of revenue!! Upon whose head would have been the guilt of blood?

The jealousy of a free people is ever watchful of the military power put into the hands of their rulers. Whatever may be the decision of the courts of justice, it will be submitted to with ready cheerfulness; but if in every case of collision of doubt, the agents of the general government are to call out an armed force, depend upon it the sheriff will soon learn to arm the power of the country. An armed force is at any rate a dangerous argument in a court for the trial of title. If a collector can, of his own mere motion call in government troops to resist the civil process of a State, what is our situation? He is the sole judge of the propriety and necessity of the call; & once admit the principle, and he may summon his myrriads—resist, attack, and render himself independent of either civil or criminal process. The principle is monstrous; and yet it does seem to have been acted on in the instance of the collector at Annapolis. The previous merits of the case have indeed faded away before the great point which has incidentally arisen. I think therefore that it is incumbent on the collector to shew cause of justification, for having arrayed an armed force in open hostility against the State of Maryland, and the legal process of her courts;—for having, under any pretensions whatever, brought United States troops from their garrison, for the express purpose of reviving with the bayonet, and in the open streets of a peaceable town, the execution of a writ of the State, in the hands of the high sheriff of the county.

STRAFFORD.

Arrived off this port on Friday night last the French frigate *Archibute*, from Brest, with despatches.

From the Balt. Fed. Gazette of Monday.

Nine criminals escaped early this morning from the penitentiary in this city, one of whom was immediately afterwards arrested by some of the city watchmen near the Unitarian church.

Of the circumstances attending their escape, we expect to be enabled to give a full and correct account to-morrow; at present we will merely state, that they escaped from three different rooms, three from each, and evidently were aided by at least one person who was not in confinement.

DIED.

At Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. Capt. JAMES REED, of the United States Army, Commandant of Fort Mifflin; an excellent officer, and an estimable man.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Nicholls, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is therefore requested that all persons who may have claims against said estate, will bring them in legally authenticated according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN B. NICHOLLS, Adm'r. Aug 26. 6w.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland. The stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Warehouse, No. 152 Market street, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order, R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't. Baltimore, Aug. 26. 8w.

RUNAWAY.

Committed to my custody as a runaway, a Negro Boy by the name of Dick. He says he is the property of Mr. Peter Emerson of Calvert county. He is about five feet two and an half inches high, about nineteen years of age, black, large eyes, thick lips, a scar on the right side of the right thigh, says it was caused by a burn, also two small scars on the back of the left hand. His clothing is an orenaburg shirt, a pair of blue trousers, and an old wool hat. His owner is requested to prove property, and pay his prison fees, or he will be sold agreeable to law.

BENJAMIN GAITHER,
Sherriff, A. A. County.
Aug. 19, 1819.

NOTICE.

The partnership which has subsisted between William Ross and George Steen was dissolved this day.
August 11.

Situation Wanted.

A Situation is wanted by A Young Man of tolerable good education, in any line of Business. Suitable recommendations will be produced. Enquire at this office.
August 12.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel county, sc.

This is to certify, that Samuel C. Watkins (near South River Church) brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosure, a Sorrel Horse with a bald face, he has lost one of his eyes, a hollow on his left side between his ribs as if one of his ribs had been broken, some saddle spots, about 14 years old, and about 15 hands high. Given under my hand & seal as a Justice of the peace for the county aforesaid this 3d day of August, 1819.

JOS. N. STOCKET (Seal.)
The owner of the above Horse is hereby requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.



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. These have all been provided and applied under the constant superintendance of Captain Barber & Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, as the skillful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The great ease and 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 9 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.

It must be expressly understood, that the proprietors of this Vessel will not hold themselves responsible to the owners of baggage, letters, &c. for any losses which may happen; but at the same time assure the public that Capt. Vickers will use every effort to prevent occurrences of the kind.

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 Williams' 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.

An Overseer Wanted.

By the undersigned, for the ensuing year, to take the management of about 18 or 20 hands, who are employed in Farming, and getting Timber for the Baltimore market. To a person that can come satisfactorily recommended, liberal encouragement will be given. I have usually paid \$150 for the first, & \$200 for each year after, with the usual accommodations.

Also, Two Skippers, and a good country Smith.

Wanted as early as might be convenient. The vessels to be worked, are a boat 50 tons each. Satisfactory references will be required. The blacksmith's shop is considered one of the best stands in the county. A good workman would be either hired by the year, or taken into partnership, or if preferred, might have the shop and tools at a fair rent.

To Rent,

A Grist and Saw Mill contiguous to the head waters of Severn, both in complete order, having been rebuilt within the last six months. A snug Farm, can also be had with the mills if desired. To let, also a pretty large Plantation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, which is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, in a healthy situation. The above property will be let on accommodating terms, to men of industry.

Should not the Mills be let before the 13th of September, they will be offered on the premises on that day to the highest bidder, for one or more years.

Personal application may be made to Mr. Wm H. Hanson, Georgetown, Doctor H. W. Waters, No. Hanover street, Baltimore, or to the subscriber, who lives near to the head of Maggothy, fourteen miles from Baltimore. Letters sent to Baltimore, to the care of Dr. Waters, will be immediately answered. The subscriber will be at Queen's Town from Thursday the 2d of September, till Saturday the 4th, and will be at Annapolis during the September county court.

CHAS. WATERS.

Waters' Ford, Anne Arundel County, Aug. 19, 1819.

PS A very fine SCHOONER for sale, on accommodating terms. She is built of the best materials, sails remarkably well, nearly new, and carries about 26 cords of wood.

G. & J BARBER,
Annapolis & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONERS,

Tender their acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this opportunity of informing the public, that

The Sloop Washington

Will continue running between Annapolis and Baltimore twice a week. She will leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject of the superior accommodations of this Vessel for passengers, as it is presumed they are well known, the Vessel having been on the line for some time.

It must be expressly understood, that the proprietors of this Vessel will not hold themselves responsible to the owners of baggage, letters, &c. for any losses which may happen; but at the same time assure the public that they will use every effort to prevent occurrences of the kind.

They also have two good and substantial

SCHOONERS,

Which will carry and bring freight from or to any part of the Chesapeake Bay.

Persons wishing Tobacco brought from the Patuxent, or other warehouses in the State, can have the same done at the shortest notice, by apprising Messrs. Lynch & Craff, Chesapeake, Baltimore.

Three Mattresses,

Which came down in their Packet some months ago, and which have never been claimed, are now at their store, where the owner or owners may call and get them on proving property and paying charges.

Also a Trunk, containing wearing apparel, & some trifling articles, which appears, from marks on the neck handkerchiefs, to be the property of a John B. Nelson.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEO. & JNO. BARBER, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise legal measures will be taken against them without respect to persons.

August 5.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until Saturday, the 2d day of October next, inclusive.

- 1. From Georgetown by Washington, Bladensburg, Vanville, and Elk Ridge, to Baltimore, 36 miles, every day.
- 2. From Baltimore every day at 6 AM and arrive at Washington by noon.
- 3. From Baltimore by Red Lyon, Joppa, Hartford, Poplar Hill, Havre de Grace, North East, Elkton, Christian, Newport, Wilmington, Martins Hook, Chester and Darby, to Philadelphia, 100 miles, every day.
- 4. Leave Baltimore every day at 2 PM and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 1 PM.
- 5. Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore the next day by 5 AM.

The contractor will be allowed to carry the mail on horseback from April 1st to December 1st, three times a week; to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 PM and arrive at Philadelphia in 47 hours, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 1 PM. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 AM and arrive at Baltimore on Thursday, Saturday and Monday by 5 AM.

The great mail to be carried through every day by the steam boats, without sending to the intermediate offices.

- 3. From Washington by Georgetown, Rockville, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, and Hagerstown, to Fredericktown, three times a week.
- 4. Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM.
- 5. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 AM and arrive at Washington by 10 PM.
- 6. From Fredericktown by Middletown, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Hagerstown, Hancock, and Prattsville, to Cumberland, 92 miles, three times a week.
- 7. Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 PM and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 PM.
- 8. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 AM and arrive at Cumberland by 8 PM.
- 9. Leave Cumberland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 AM and arrive at Hagerstown by 8 PM.
- 10. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 9 AM.
- 11. From Hagerstown by Green-castle, to Chambersburg, 22 miles, three times a week.
- 12. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 AM and arrive at Chambersburg by noon.
- 13. Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at noon, and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 PM.
- 14. From Fredericktown by Liberty, Union Bridge, and Uniontown, to Westminster, 30 miles, once a week.
- 15. Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 1 PM and arrive at Westminster on Saturday by 9 AM.
- 16. Leave Westminster every Saturday at 10 AM and arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 8 PM.
- 17. From Fredericktown by Woodsboro', Middletown, Taneytown, Petersburg, Pa. Hanover, to York, 59 miles, once a week.
- 18. Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 4 AM and arrive at York by 9 AM.
- 19. Leave York every Saturday at 9 AM and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 PM.
- 20. From Boonsboro' by Sharpburg, to Shepherdstown, 10 miles, twice a week.
- 21. Leave Boonsboro' every Wednesday and Friday, at 11 AM and arrive at Shepherdstown by 4 PM.
- 22. Leave Shepherdstown every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 AM and arrive at Boonsboro' by 11 AM.
- 23. From Fredericktown by Newtown, Pottsville, Harkers ferry, Charlestown and Winchester, 33 miles, twice a week.
- 24. Leave Fredericktown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 PM and arrive at Winchester the next day by 10 AM.
- 25. Leave Winchester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by noon and arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by noon.
- 26. From Fredericktown by Three Springs to Leesburg, once a week, 25 miles.
- 27. Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 AM.
- 28. Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 1 PM and arrive at Leesburg by 8 PM.
- 29. From Rockville by Charlesburg or Darnes and Poole's store, to Leesburg, 29 miles, once a week.
- 30. Leave Leesburg every Thursday, at 3 AM and arrive at Rockville, by 11:12 AM.
- 31. Leave Rockville every Thursday at noon, and arrive at Leesburg by 8 PM.
- 32. From Georgetown by Captain John Mills, Seneca Mills and Poole's store, to Earnestown, once a week.
- 33. Leave Earnestown every Sunday noon, and arrive at Georgetown on Monday at 8 AM.
- 34. Leave Georgetown on Monday at 9 AM and arrive at Earnestown by 6 PM.
- 35. From Washington by Simpsonville, Colpeville, Sandy Spring, Brookville, Triadelphia, and Unity, to Damascus, 31 miles, once a week.
- 36. Leave Washington every Thursday, at 6 AM and arrive at Damascus by 7 PM.
- 37. Leave Damascus every Friday at 6 AM and arrive at Washington by 7 PM.
- 38. From Washington by Oxen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Innigoes, to Ridge, twice a week between Washington and Leonardtown, and once thence to Ridge, 97 miles.
- 39. Leave Washington every Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 PM and arrive at Leonardtown on Wednesday and Friday by 7 PM.
- 40. Leave Leonardtown on Saturday, at 4 AM and arrive at Ridge on Saturday by 11 AM.
- 41. Leave Ridge every Saturday at 2 PM and arrive at Leonardtown on Saturday by 8 PM.
- 42. Leave Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday at 4 AM and arrive at Washington on Friday and Monday by noon.
- 43. From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week, 22 miles.
- 44. Leave Port Tobacco on Sunday at 6 AM and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 AM.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlboro', once a week.- 17. Leave Bladensburg every Friday at 7 AM and arrive at Upper Marlboro' Saturday by 6 PM.
- 18. Leave Upper Marlboro' every Saturday at 5 AM and arrive at Bladensburg Sunday by 2 PM.
- 19. From Washington, by Upper Marlboro' and Queen Anne's to Annapolis, 36 miles, 40 miles.
- 20. Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 5 PM.
- 21. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 AM and arrive at Washington by 9 PM.
- 22. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Aquasco, and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico, once a week, 46 miles.
- 23. Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 PM and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by noon.
- 24. Leave Chaptico on Tuesday at 2 PM and arrive at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday by 2 PM.
- 25. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Mills, Poplartown, Linton and New Market, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 46 miles.
- 26. Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM.
- 27. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 9 PM.
- 28. From Baltimore by Reister's-town, Westminster, Union Mills, Petersburg and Gettysburg, to Chambersburg, three times a week, 85 miles.
- 29. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 AM and arrive at Chambersburg by 7 PM.
- 30. Leave Chambersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 7 PM.
- 31. From Westminster by Union-town, Middleburg, Graceham, Mechanics-town and Covington, to Hagerstown, once a week, 92 miles.
- 32. Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 PM.
- 33. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 AM and arrive at Westminster by 8 PM.
- 34. From Baltimore by Reister's-town, Manchester, Hanover, Abbotts-town, Berlin, Sulphur Springs and Frankba, to Carlisle, once a week.
- 35. Leave Baltimore every Monday at 5 AM and arrive at Carlisle on Tuesday by 8 PM.
- 36. Leave Carlisle every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore on Thursday by 6 PM.
- 37. From Baltimore by Love-town and New Strasburg to York, Pennsylvania, three times a week.
- 38. Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 AM and arrive at York, by 1 PM same days.
- 39. Leave York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 2 PM same days.
- 40. From Harford to Belle-Air, twice a week.
- 41. Leave Belle Air every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 AM and arrive at Harford by 9 AM.
- 42. Leave Harford at 10 AM and arrive at Belle Air by noon.
- 43. From Westminster by Taneytown and Emmitsburg to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, once a week.
- 44. Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Waynesburg by 6 PM.
- 45. Leave Waynesburg every Tuesday at 6 AM and arrive at Westminster by 6 PM.
- 46. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom and New Windsor, to Union-town, once a week.
- 47. Leave Union-town every Monday at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 6 PM.
- 48. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday at 8 AM and arrive at Union-town by 6 PM.
- 49. From Baltimore by Rock Hall to Chester-town, twice a week.
- 50. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 8 AM and arrive at Chester-town by 2 PM.
- 51. Leave Chester-town every Tuesday and Friday at 5 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 8 PM.
- 52. From Baltimore to Queenston, once a week.
- 53. Leave Baltimore every Saturday at 9 AM and arrive at Queenston by 6 PM.
- 54. Leave Queenston every Wednesday at 9 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 6 PM.
- 55. From Baltimore to Annapolis, twice a week.
- 56. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 7 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 3 PM.
- 57. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 3 PM.
- 58. From Annapolis by Ellicott's, Richardson's, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro', Huntingtown and Calvert C. H. to St. Leonard's, once a week, 71 miles.
- 59. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at St. Leonard's on Monday by 11 AM.
- 60. Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 1 PM and arrive at Annapolis the next Friday by 4 PM.
- 61. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Kent Island and Queenston, to Centerville, once a week, 31 miles.
- 62. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at Centerville by 6 PM.
- 63. Leave Centerville every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 6 PM.
- 64. From Annapolis by Haddaway's, St. Michaels and Easton to Cambridge, twice a week, 61 miles.
- 65. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 AM and arrive at Easton by 7 PM, and at Cambridge on Wednesday and Sunday by 11 AM.
- 66. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 PM and arrive at Easton by 7 PM, and at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by 7 PM.
- 67. From Cambridge by Vienna, Quantico, Whitehaven, Princess-Ann, Pocomoke roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once a week, equal to 71 miles.
- 68. Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 11 AM and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 6 PM.
- 69. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 5 AM and arrive at Cambridge on Wednesday by 10 AM.
- 70. From Easton by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whitesburg to Fredericktown, once a week.
- 71. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 AM and arrive at Fredericktown on Thursday by 11 AM.
- 72. Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 3 PM and arrive at Easton on Friday by 6 PM.

17. From Washington, by Upper Marlboro' and Queen Anne's to Annapolis, 36 miles, 40 miles.- 18. Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 5 PM.
- 19. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 AM and arrive at Washington by 9 PM.
- 20. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Aquasco, and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico, once a week, 46 miles.
- 21. Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 PM and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by noon.
- 22. Leave Chaptico on Tuesday at 2 PM and arrive at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday by 2 PM.
- 23. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Mills, Poplartown, Linton and New Market, to Fredericktown, three times a week, 46 miles.
- 24. Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 AM and arrive at Fredericktown by 2 PM.
- 25. Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 9 PM.
- 26. From Baltimore by Reister's-town, Westminster, Union Mills, Petersburg and Gettysburg, to Chambersburg, three times a week, 85 miles.
- 27. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 AM and arrive at Chambersburg by 7 PM.
- 28. Leave Chambersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 7 PM.
- 29. From Westminster by Union-town, Middleburg, Graceham, Mechanics-town and Covington, to Hagerstown, once a week, 92 miles.
- 30. Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Hagerstown by 7 PM.
- 31. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 AM and arrive at Westminster by 8 PM.
- 32. From Baltimore by Reister's-town, Manchester, Hanover, Abbotts-town, Berlin, Sulphur Springs and Frankba, to Carlisle, once a week.
- 33. Leave Baltimore every Monday at 5 AM and arrive at Carlisle on Tuesday by 8 PM.
- 34. Leave Carlisle every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore on Thursday by 6 PM.
- 35. From Baltimore by Love-town and New Strasburg to York, Pennsylvania, three times a week.
- 36. Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 AM and arrive at York, by 1 PM same days.
- 37. Leave York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 2 PM same days.
- 38. From Harford to Belle-Air, twice a week.
- 39. Leave Belle Air every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 AM and arrive at Harford by 9 AM.
- 40. Leave Harford at 10 AM and arrive at Belle Air by noon.
- 41. From Westminster by Taneytown and Emmitsburg to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, once a week.
- 42. Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Waynesburg by 6 PM.
- 43. Leave Waynesburg every Tuesday at 6 AM and arrive at Westminster by 6 PM.
- 44. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom and New Windsor, to Union-town, once a week.
- 45. Leave Union-town every Monday at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 6 PM.
- 46. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday at 8 AM and arrive at Union-town by 6 PM.
- 47. From Baltimore by Rock Hall to Chester-town, twice a week.
- 48. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 8 AM and arrive at Chester-town by 2 PM.
- 49. Leave Chester-town every Tuesday and Friday at 5 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 8 PM.
- 50. From Baltimore to Queenston, once a week.
- 51. Leave Baltimore every Saturday at 9 AM and arrive at Queenston by 6 PM.
- 52. Leave Queenston every Wednesday at 9 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 6 PM.
- 53. From Baltimore to Annapolis, twice a week.
- 54. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 7 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 3 PM.
- 55. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at Baltimore by 3 PM.
- 56. From Annapolis by Ellicott's, Richardson's, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro', Huntingtown and Calvert C. H. to St. Leonard's, once a week, 71 miles.
- 57. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at St. Leonard's on Monday by 11 AM.
- 58. Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 1 PM and arrive at Annapolis the next Friday by 4 PM.
- 59. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Kent Island and Queenston, to Centerville, once a week, 31 miles.
- 60. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 AM and arrive at Centerville by 6 PM.
- 61. Leave Centerville every Wednesday at 6 AM and arrive at Annapolis by 6 PM.
- 62. From Annapolis by Haddaway's, St. Michaels and Easton to Cambridge, twice a week, 61 miles.
- 63. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 AM and arrive at Easton by 7 PM, and at Cambridge on Wednesday and Sunday by 11 AM.
- 64. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 PM and arrive at Easton by 7 PM, and at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by 7 PM.
- 65. From Cambridge by Vienna, Quantico, Whitehaven, Princess-Ann, Pocomoke roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once a week, equal to 71 miles.
- 66. Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 11 AM and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 6 PM.
- 67. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 5 AM and arrive at Cambridge on Wednesday by 10 AM.
- 68. From Easton by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whitesburg to Fredericktown, once a week.
- 69. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 AM and arrive at Fredericktown on Thursday by 11 AM.
- 70. Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 3 PM and arrive at Easton on Friday by 6 PM.

NOTES.
1. The Post Master General the mails and after the time of departure as they may be directed, he is to give the highest and most liberal rate of compensation for any cases that may be occasioned thereby.
2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at each place where no particular time is specified.
3. For every thirty minutes delay voidable accidents excepted, in arrears the time presented in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and delay continues until the agreement is depending mail, whereby the contractor for such depending mail loses a trip, the value of double the amount allowed for trying the mail one trip shall be allowed unless it shall be made to appear the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of the trip, will, in all cases, be retained.
4. Persons making proposals are to state their prices by the year, to the contractor who will receive their proposals in the month of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.
6. Where the contractor intends to carry the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposal.
7. The post-master general reserves himself the right of declaring any contractor at an end whenever any cause is shown which amounts to the loss of a trip.
8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to the office, and of them are doubtless incorrect, on which subject the contractor must inform himself; alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.
9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next, and to terminate on the 31st of December, 1823.
10. The contracts for the new route are to commence on the 16th day of November next.

Return J. Meigs, Post Master General, Post Office, Washington City, May 26, 1818.

LANDS FOR SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the County of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's Tavern to the country, and from Oweantown to Baltimore, pass through the plantation. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to the Elk Ridge lands. There is on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 116 1/4 acres, being Charles county, adjoining Bear Run. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of the Annapolis, Sept. 3. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above two weeks for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Return J. Meigs, Post Master General, Post Office, Washington City, May 26, 1818.

LANDS FOR SALE

That the subscriber hath taken letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who may have claims against said estate, will bring them in, legally authenticated, according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to William Warfield, Esq. July 15.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding-house, on the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to W. J. M. BREWER, Annapolis, 11th.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, assumed generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeals, Tobacco Notes, &c. See

MARY VOL LXXVI From the Eastern AN ADDR the Free Voters e period is agal the free peopl required to ab themselves pe about in the being of m liberation should be a tion of the co former election to take a review of the general acquire how far it lated to secure advance the in. n. with respect to the national governm now a subject o in that we are no to federalists a federal system of so much excreat ion, is now in d. We accorralists both in an the warm advc leading in-casu al executive. at this time certa tion does not fu rate enemies am by. By that part e proofs have be are ready to sup no matter by v be likely to pro are. at fellow citizen is declared, that the people of M so great as at causes are we to nngs? One pprehend will b traction of the f blishment of the Bank. We u the clamour whic led to the othe against the ol t, although its de, yet it was d nation dangerou of the nation, a stration was co purest integrity, tereget distinct omunity, to men its funds to th accomplish scher al aggrandiz was demolishe of the very cloud in opposi ng accomplishe became the adv with treble t et. One and of the deatru of States Ban ate Banks an which resulted remember the h we were as uced by this d the anxiety to such a selec be made, a bratic admir wishes wer