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FOR MELANCHOLY  
 the way to do much good  
 with little money.  
 BY HARVEY MOORE.  
 (Continued.)

**THE INFORMER.**  
 I dropped in on the blacksmith  
 at dinner. She inquired if  
 read was good. "Ay, good  
 mistress; for you see it is  
 at your cap, if we had but  
 of it. Here's a sixpenny loaf,  
 might take it for a penny roll!"  
 then heartily cursed Crib the  
 and said he ought to be hang-  
 Mrs. Jones now told him what  
 ud do; how she had detected  
 fraud, and assured him she  
 should be redressed on the  
 ow, provided he would appear  
 inform. "I inform," said he,  
 a shocking oath, "hang an  
 I scorn the office. You  
 nce in the wrong place," repli-  
 Mrs. Jones; "for you don't scorn  
 use the baker, nor to be in a  
 ion, nor to swear, though you  
 to redress a public injury, and  
 crease your children's bread."  
 me tell you, there is nothing in  
 h you ignorant people mistake  
 than in your notions about in-  
 formers. Informing is a lawful way  
 of obtaining redress; and though it  
 is mischievous and a hateful thing  
 to a justice about every trifling  
 matter, yet laying an information  
 on important occasions, without  
 rage, or bitterness of any kind,  
 is no honest man ought to be  
 ashamed of. The shame is to com-  
 mit the offence, not to inform  
 against it. I, for my part, should  
 be as glad to do right, if I not only  
 did against Crib, for making light  
 of the law, but against you, for swearing  
 against an informer.

"Well, but madam," said the smith,  
 "if you soften, 'don't you think it  
 is a shame to turn informer?"  
 "From it, that when a man's  
 interests are good," said Mrs. Jones,  
 "in such clear cases as the pre-  
 sent, I think it a duty and a virtue.  
 It is right that there should be  
 a punishment for those who do  
 wrong; and it must be right that they  
 should be put in execution; but how  
 is it, if people will not inform  
 against the magistrates when they see  
 the broken? I hope I shall always  
 stand to be an offender against  
 the law, but not to be an informer  
 against them.—An informer  
 is as commonly a knave. A  
 malicious, or passionate in-  
 former is a firebrand; but honest &  
 useful informers are almost as use-  
 ful members of society as the judges  
 of the land. If you continue in  
 the present mind on this subject,  
 you think that you will be  
 liable for the crimes you might  
 be prevented by informing, and  
 become a sort of accomplice  
 to the villain who commits them."

"Well, madam," said the smith,  
 "I see plainly enough that there is  
 some in turning informer when  
 it is good.—And your magis-  
 trates, always mind that," said  
 Mrs. Jones. Next day the smith  
 told Crib was fined in the tak-  
 ing of his light bread was tak-  
 en from him and given to the poor.  
 Mrs. Jones resolved henceforward  
 to inform the bakers in their dis-  
 order, and all of them, except Crib,  
 who she never dreads a trial.—  
 "Madam, Jones the informant of  
 how useful people may be  
 at expenses; for if she could  
 give the poor fifty pounds,  
 would not have done them so  
 or so lasting a benefit, as she  
 is in seeking their loaves, re-  
 turning their lawful weights, and  
 the light in which she had put  
 the bakers, in giving the neighbour-  
 hood right views on that subject."

"There were two shops in the pa-  
 rish," said Mrs. Jones, "at the Cross,  
 one half so much custom as  
 the other, though she  
 sold goods a penny to a shilling  
 more, and all agreed that they  
 were better. Mrs. Jones ask-  
 ed the reason. Mrs. Jones

said the shopkeeper, "Mr. Will's will give longer credit. Besides  
 this, his wife keeps shop on a Sun-  
 day morning while I am at church."  
 Mrs. Jones now intended Mr. Simp-  
 son to read the king's proclamation  
 against vice and immorality next  
 Sunday at church, and prevailed on  
 the squire to hire any one who should  
 keep open shop on a Sunday. This  
 he readily undertook; for while Sir  
 John thought it good nature to  
 connive at breaking the laws, the  
 squire fell into the other extreme,  
 of thinking that the zealous enforce-  
 ment of penal statutes would scandal  
 the stead of all religious restraints.  
 Mrs. Jones proceeded to put the  
 people in mind that a shopkeeper  
 who would sell on a Sunday, would  
 be more likely to cheat them all the  
 week, than one who went to  
 church.

She also laboured hard to con-  
 vince them how much they would  
 lessen their distress if they would  
 contrive to deal with Mrs. Sparks  
 for ready money, rather than with  
 Will's on long credit; those who lis-  
 tened to her found their circumstan-  
 ces far more comfortable at the year's  
 end, while the rest, tempted, like  
 some of their betters, by the plea-  
 sure of putting off the evil day of  
 payment, like them, at last found  
 themselves plunged in debt and dis-  
 tress. She took care to make a  
 good use of such instances in her  
 conversation with the poor, and, by  
 perseverance, she at length brought  
 them so much to her way of think-  
 ing, that Will's found it to be his in-  
 terest to alter his plan, and sell his  
 goods on as good terms, and as short  
 credit, as Mrs. Sparks sold hers.—  
 This completed Mrs. Jones's suc-  
 cess; and she had the satisfaction  
 of having put a stop to three or four  
 great evils in the parish of Weston,  
 without spending a shilling in doing  
 it.

Patty Smart and Jenny Rose were  
 thought to be the two best managers  
 in the parish. They both told Mrs.  
 Jones, that the poor would get  
 the coarse pieces of meat cheaper, if  
 the gentle folks did not buy them for  
 soups and gravy. Mrs. Jones tho't  
 there was reason in this; so away  
 she went to Sir John, the squire, the  
 surgeon, the attorney, and the stew-  
 ard, the only persons in the parish  
 who could afford to buy these costly  
 things. She told them, that if they  
 would all be so good as to buy only  
 prime pieces, which they could very  
 well afford, the coarse and cheap  
 joints would come more within the  
 reach of the poor. Most of the  
 gentry readily consented. Sir John  
 cared not what his meat cost him,  
 but told Mrs. Jones, in his gay way,  
 that he would eat any thing, or give  
 any thing, so that she would not  
 tease him with long stories about  
 the poor. The squire said he should  
 prefer vegetable soups, because they  
 were cheaper, and the doctor pre-  
 ferred them because they were  
 wholesomer. The steward chose  
 to imitate the squire; and the attor-  
 ney found it would be quite ungen-  
 eral to stand out. So gravy soups  
 became very unfashionable in the pa-  
 rish of Weston; and I am sure if  
 rich people did but think a little on  
 this subject, they would become as  
 unfashionable in many other places.

When wheat grew cheaper, Mrs.  
 Jones was earnest with the poor  
 women to bake large brown loaves  
 at home, instead of buying small  
 white ones at the shop. Mrs. Betty  
 had told her, that baking at home  
 would be one step towards restoring  
 the good old management. Only  
 Betty Smart and Jenny Rose baked  
 at home in the whole parish; and  
 who lived so well as they did? Yet  
 the general objection seemed rea-  
 sonable. They could not bake with-  
 out yeast, which often could not be  
 had, as no one brewed except the  
 great folks and the public houses.  
 Mrs. Jones found, however, that  
 Patty and Jenny contrived to brew  
 as well as to bake. She sent for  
 these women, knowing that from  
 them she could get truth and rea-  
 son. "How comes it," said she to  
 them, "that you two are the only poor  
 women in the parish who can af-  
 ford to brew a small cask of beer?  
 Your husbands have no better way  
 than other men.—True ma-  
 dam," said Patty, "but they never set  
 foot in a public house. I will tell  
 you the truth. When first mar-  
 ried, our John went to the Chequers  
 every night, and I had my tea and

fresh butter twice a day at home.  
 The shop, which consumed a deal  
 of sugar, began to take my stomach  
 badly, as I had neither meat nor  
 milk, as I had no money to buy  
 it. I began to take a drop of gin to  
 quiet the pain, till in time I looked  
 for my gin as regularly as for my  
 tea. At last the gin, the ale house,  
 and the tea began to make us both  
 sick and poor, and I had like to have  
 died with my first child. Parson  
 Simpson then talked so finely to us  
 on the subject of improper indul-  
 gences, that we resolved, by the  
 grace of God, to turn over a new  
 leaf, & I promised John, if he would  
 give up the Chequers, I would  
 break the gin bottle, and never drink  
 tea in the afternoon, except on Sun-  
 days; when he was at home to drink  
 it with me. We have kept our  
 word, and both our eating & drink-  
 ing, our health and our consciences  
 are better for it. Though meat is  
 sadly dear, we can buy two pounds  
 of fresh meat for less than one pound  
 of fresh butter, and it gives five  
 times the nourishment. And dear  
 as malt is, I contrive to keep a drop  
 of drink in the house for John, and  
 John will make me drink half a pint  
 with him every evening, and a pint  
 a day when I am a nurse."

**PUBLIC HOUSES.**

As one good deed, as well as one  
 bad one, brings on another, this  
 conversation set Mrs. Jones on in-  
 quiring why so many alehouses were  
 allowed. She did not choose to talk  
 to Sir John on this subject, who  
 would only have said, "let them en-  
 joy themselves, poor fellows; if they  
 get drunk now and then, they work  
 hard." But those who have this  
 false good nature forget, that while  
 the man is enjoying himself, as it is  
 called, his wife and children are  
 ragged and starving. True Chris-  
 tian good nature never indulges one  
 at the cost of many, but is kind to  
 all. The squire who was a friend  
 to order, took up the matter. He  
 consulted Mr. Simpson. "The Lion,"  
 said he, "is necessary. It stands  
 by the road side; travellers must  
 have a resting place. As to the  
 Chequers and the Bell they do no  
 good, but much harm." Mr. Simp-  
 son had before made many attempts  
 to get the Chequers put down, but,  
 unluckily, it was Sir John's own  
 house, and kept by his late butler.  
 Nor that Sir John valued the rent;  
 but he had a false kindness, which  
 made him support the cause of an  
 old servant, though he knew he was  
 a bad man; and kept a disorderly  
 house. The squire, however, now  
 took away the license from the Bell.  
 And a fray happening soon after at  
 the Chequers (which was near the  
 church) in time of Divine service,  
 Sir John was obliged to suffer the  
 house to be put down as a nuisance.  
 You would not believe how many  
 poor families were able to brew a  
 little cask, when the temptation of  
 those ale houses was taken out of  
 their way. Mrs. Jones, in her  
 evening walks, had the pleasure to  
 see many an honest man drinking  
 his wholesome cup of beer by his  
 own fireside, his tony children play-  
 ing about his knees, his clean cheer-  
 ful wife singing her youngest baby  
 to sleep, rocking the cradle with her  
 foot, while with her hands she was  
 making a dumpling for her kind hus-  
 band's supper. Some few, I am sorry  
 to say, though I don't choose to  
 name names, still preferred getting  
 drunk once a week at the Lion, and  
 drinking water at other times. Thus  
 Mrs. Jones, by a little exertion and  
 perseverance, added to the tempo-  
 ral comforts of a whole parish, and  
 diminished its immorality and ex-  
 travagance in the same proportion.

The good women, being now sup-  
 plied with yeast from each other's  
 brewings, would have baked, but  
 two difficulties still remained. Ma-  
 ny of them had no ovens; for since  
 the new bad management had crept  
 in, many cottages have been built  
 without this convenience. Fuel al-  
 so was scarce at Weston. Mrs.  
 Jones advised the building a large  
 parish oven. Sir John subscribed  
 to be rid of her importunity, and  
 the squire, because he thought every  
 improvement in economy would  
 reduce the poor rate. It was soon  
 accomplished, and to this oven, at  
 a certain hour, three times a week,  
 the older children carried their  
 loaves which their mothers had made  
 at home, and paid a halfpenny or a  
 penny according to their size, for  
 the baking.

Mrs. Jones found that no poor  
 women in Weston could buy a little  
 milk, as the farmers wives did not  
 care to rob their dairies. This was  
 a great distress, especially when the  
 children were sick. So Mrs. Jones  
 advised Mrs. Sparks, at the Cross,  
 to keep a couple of cows, and sell  
 out the milk by halfpenny worths.  
 She did so, and found, that though  
 this plan gave her some additional  
 trouble, she got paid as much by it  
 as if she had made cheese and but-  
 ter. She also sold rice at a cheap  
 rate; so that, with the help of the  
 milk and the public oven, a fine rice  
 pudding was to be had for a trifle.

(To be continued.)

**NAPOLEON.**

On returning from his fruitless  
 embassy to China, in 1817, Lord  
 Amherst called at St. Helena, and,  
 with his suite, paid a visit to Buona-  
 parte. Mr. Abel, who was one of  
 those attached to the Legation, thus  
 describes him in the account of his  
 journey, which he has published.

"Bonaparte's person had nothing  
 of that morbid fullness which I had  
 been led to look for; on the contrary,  
 I scarcely recollect to have seen  
 a form more expressive of strength,  
 and even of vigour. It is true that  
 he was very large, considering his  
 height, which is about five feet seven  
 inches; but his largeness had  
 nothing of wildness. The fine  
 proportion of his limbs, which has  
 been often noticed, was still pre-  
 served. His legs, although very  
 muscular, had the exactest symme-  
 try. His whole form, indeed, was  
 so closely knit, that firmness might  
 be said to be its striking charac-  
 teristic. His standing posture had  
 a remarkable statue like fixedness  
 about it, which seemed scarcely to  
 belong to the graceful ease of his  
 step. The most remarkable char-  
 acter of his countenance was, to  
 me, its variableness. Buonaparte  
 has the habit of earnestly gazing for  
 a few seconds upon the person whom  
 he is about to address, and, whilst  
 thus occupied, holds his features in  
 perfect repose. The character of  
 his countenance in this state, espe-  
 cially when viewed in profile might  
 be called settled design. But the  
 instant that he enters into conver-  
 sation his features express any fer-  
 vor kind of emotion with suddenness  
 and ease. His eye, especially, seems  
 not only to alter its expression, but  
 its colour. I am sure, had I only  
 noticed it while the muscles of the  
 face, and particularly of the fore-  
 head, were in play, I should have  
 called it a very dark eye; on the  
 contrary, when at rest, I had re-  
 marked its light colour and peculiar  
 glary lustre. Nothing indeed, could  
 better prove its changeable charac-  
 ter than the difference of opinion  
 which occurred amongst us respect-  
 ing its colour. Although each per-  
 son of the embassy naturally fixed  
 his attention on Napoleon's counte-  
 nance, all did not agree on the  
 colour of his eyes.

There was nothing in the appear-  
 ance of Buonaparte which led us to  
 think that his health had at all  
 suffered by his captivity. On the con-  
 trary, his complexion seemed to be  
 the consequence of active nourish-  
 ment. His form had all that tone,  
 and his movement all that elasticity,  
 which indicate and spring from pow-  
 erful health. Indeed whatever sym-  
 pathy we felt for the situation of any  
 of the prisoners, received no in-  
 crease from any commiseration of  
 their bodily sufferings; they were  
 all in excellent health."—p. 316,  
 317.

**From the Salem Gazette:**

**THE DEVIL!**

The Washington City Gazette makes  
 the following just remarks—  
 "In politics, as in religion, in all  
 ages, there has been a Devil upon  
 whom to lay the blame of all national  
 evils. With the Jews the Gentiles  
 were the devil. The Persians were  
 the devil to the Greeks; the Cartha-  
 genians and Gauls to the Romans;  
 the French to the British; and the  
 British are the political devil of the  
 United States. Whatever untoward  
 thing falls out, we throw the blame  
 upon the British."

Hated to Great Britain has for  
 twenty years been the Devil with  
 which Mr. Jefferson afflicted and  
 managed his American family. The  
 sign of Monticello however was  
 a Courtier that he could raise

the Devil himself when provoked.  
 He did not permit his Devil to get  
 the upper hand, but kept him on a  
 show man keeps a dancing bear, for  
 exhibition, tamed and chained.—  
 Mrs. Madison had less skill in taming  
 wild beasts; under him the Devil  
 roared and became so furious, that  
 he could not be pacified only by the  
 sacrifice of hundreds of human vic-  
 tims. The People after a few years  
 found in their coat they had the De-  
 vil to pay, and were unwilling to  
 continue to fight under his banner of  
 "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."  
 However, from the Blue Lights that  
 glimmer and the Sulphurous Smells  
 that arise from all quarters, it is  
 probable that the Devil will again  
 soon break loose, and that a war  
 will take place between this country  
 and Great Britain of long dura-  
 tion and of a sanguinary and des-  
 perate character.

**New York, Oct. 27.**

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

The editors of the Mercantile  
 Advertiser have received by the  
 ship London Packet, capt. Thomas,  
 London papers to the 15th Septem-  
 ber inclusive.

The London Packet brings papers  
 to the 15th Oct. but they are only  
 filled with localities uninteresting  
 to the American reader.

No political events of importance  
 had occurred in Europe.

Hunt made his triumphal entry in-  
 to London on the 13th. It is stated  
 that 900,000 people were pre-  
 sent—the roads for 5 miles from  
 town were completely blocked up  
 by those who went out to meet him.  
 He arrived in a Landau preceded by  
 a flag, inscribed "Hunt, the hero  
 champion of Liberty." He alighted  
 at the Crown and Anchor, where  
 he partook of a public dinner, at-  
 tended by 300 or 400 persons. The  
 dejection of this scene occupied  
 several columns of the papers.—  
 London has seldom witnessed such  
 a bustle on any occasion—and the  
 day ended without any fun.

Among the toasts drunk, were the  
 following:

Mr. Hunt gave as a toast—"The  
 only source of all legitimate power  
 —the people." Tune: See the con-  
 quering hero comes.

The next toast was: "Universal  
 suffrage, annual parliaments, and  
 vote by ballot"—an undoubted right  
 of every Briton. It was received  
 with three times three, and was fol-  
 lowed by the tune of Calta.

Toast—"The immortal memory  
 of the Reformers, men, women and  
 children, who were massacred at  
 Manchester on the 16th of August."  
 Tune: The Land of the Leaf.

Toast—"May arms be taken from  
 those who abuse them, and given to  
 those who have the courage to use  
 them." Tune: Marseillais Hymn.

The Saida, from New Orleans,  
 was driven on shore near Forby,  
 and went to pieces; two of the crew  
 were drowned.

The Margaret from New Orleans,  
 and the Rodney from Maraticbi,  
 had both been on shore, but got off  
 without damage.

At a meeting of the court of Ald-  
 ermen of London, on the 14th, a  
 motion for a vote of thanks to the  
 Lord Mayor for his great exertions  
 in preserving the peace of the city,  
 having been proposed, a warm dis-  
 cussion ensued, and some personal  
 altercation; and the members prin-  
 cipally retired from the room with-  
 out taking the question.

The vintage has been very abun-  
 dant throughout France; and an im-  
 mediate reduction of 50 per cent  
 on wine was expected at Bordeaux.  
 Sir Thomas Buxton's squadron had  
 sailed from Plymouth. Mr. Thorne-  
 ton, the new British Minister to the  
 Brazil, embarked on board the com-  
 modore's ship the Superb. Sir Thom-  
 son, it is said, had sealed orders,  
 which are not to be opened till he  
 reaches a certain latitude. Each  
 ship is in full fighting trim, being  
 put upon the full war establishment  
 both as to men and materiel, with  
 an extra supply of stores. This (a  
 London paper remarks) is a period  
 of profound peace, bespeaks not only  
 a long and active service, but a  
 disagreeable one.

Paris, Sept. 5.

A letter from Brussels says, that  
 the armament now preparing in the  
 ports of England, has caused some  
 movement among the American ships

**STORE**  
 just received  
**DELPHIA**  
**Goods**  
 this opportunity  
 and the Public  
 the consent afforded  
 informs that  
 still to be done  
 to continue the  
 his Goods  
 have for Oak  
**AND HIDE**

In the ports of the Netherlands, the consequences of the influenza they have received from London, they are either sailing or preparing in all haste for their departure.

The Phoenix frigate had arrived in 5 weeks from St. Helena. Buonaparte continued to live in the same secluded manner, as he has done for some time.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 4.

It is stated, that for the last eight years, not a single case of small-pox has occurred in the dominions of the King of Denmark, owing to the whole of the inhabitants having been vaccinated, by order of the King.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,

"I am, or I was, the unfortunate husband of a buyer of bargains. My wife had somewhere heard, that a good housewife never has any thing to purchase, when it is wanted.— This maxim was often in her mouth, and always in her head. She was not one of those philosophical talkers that speculate without practice, and learn sentences of wisdom only to repeat them; she was always making additions to her stock, and never looked into a store but she spied something "that might be wanted some time or other," which was another favourite maxim of hers; and it was utterly impossible for her to pass the door of a house where she heard "goods selling by auction." Whatever she thought cheap, she felt it the duty of an economist to buy; & in consequence of this maxim, our house is encumbered on every side with useless lumber. Unmindful of the golden maxim of Dr. Franklin, "Buy what thou hast no need of, and thou wilt soon sell thy necessaries." She a few days since, sent home a cart load of articles which she told me she had purchased at an auction store at the very lowest prices that were ever heard of. Well, my dear, I replied, I hope they are as useful as they are cheap. We have, answered she, no immediate use for them, because we have enough of the same articles for common use already in the house, but they may be wanted some time or other. I then desired her to let me take a view of her purchases, and upon her shewing me into a back room what was my astonishment to see it literally covered with an inconceivable variety of articles, not one of which could I possibly divine the use of. Upon my expostulating with her upon her unpardonable extravagance in purchasing such a quantity of useless and fantastic trumpery, she endeavoured to justify herself, by quoting her favourite maxim, "that they might be wanted some time or other;" and added, "that they certainly were the very cheapest things in the world, because Mrs. Knowall, who came in too late to make a bid, said she would have given more for them." I then asked Maria to shew me the bill of her purchases— this request produced some agitation, and a transient change of colour; at length, however, she produced it, and I found the amount to be \$250, with an N. Bene attached. "Cash Sale." Great as was my astonishment upon seeing the articles, I must confess it was much increased when I saw the bill. It excited in my mind a variety of reflections, & I stood for some time motionless & silent. In the mean time Maria had disappeared, reading, as I suppose, some marks of displeasure in my countenance. I went in person to her, and found her in her own chamber, employed about some domestic affairs. I begged her to suspend for a while her occupation, and indulge me with her attention for a few moments. I then addressed her, as nearly as I can recollect, in the following words, "I have long lamented, Maria, your unfortunate propensity for buying bargains; you have already expended, in the purchase of things unnecessary, more money than would have sufficed to support the family for six months. But this last display of your talents in buying bargains, has been to me a source of the deepest regret, and the most painful reflection. The articles you have purchased are not such as are suited to our circumstances, and the time will never be when they will be wanted. The large amount of the bill too, which you have exhibited to me, and which I find must be paid on demand, has entirely deranged my plans, and disconcerted my views. The money you have contracted to pay, I had appropriated in part to the discharge of Mr. Fairdealer's account for groceries, and other ac-

counties for the family, upon which you know he has already given a twelve month's credit, and is now as much in need of his money, as he is justly entitled to it; the other portion of this sum I had determined to appropriate to the furtherance of a religious institution, which promises, if properly supported, to be productive of the greatest good; & thus had I hoped to discharge my duty both to man and to God. This anticipation, so gratifying to my feelings, your extravagance has disappointed, and I must now forego the satisfaction of discharging a just and long standing debt, and deny myself the pleasing conviction of having contributed my mite to the extension of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. I shall therefore be compelled to dispose of every thing you have purchased that we can possibly dispense with, at whatever sacrifice may be necessary; for never can I reconcile it to my ideas of honesty and integrity to spend my money in the purchase of unnecessary articles, while the claims of the honest dealer, and the industrious mechanic, remain unsatisfied. From this day forward, Maria, we must commence a system of reform; the present period is distinguished for unusual embarrassments and distresses; we must then practice a rigid and systematic economy; but economy consists not "in buying what may be wanted some time or other." I must therefore request that you will never again go to an auction; and I hope, my wife will in future devote her time to pursuits more consonant to the dignity of her sex and more worthy her vocation, as a rational and accountable Being."— Maria listened with the utmost attention to my address, and when I had finished, she burst into tears, clasped me round the neck, acknowledged her errors, and promised never again to be a hunter of bargains. She has requested me, Mr. Editor, to send you an account of this scene, which she begs you will publish for the benefit of such other ladies as may be afflicted with the disease of "Buying Bargains."

Your's respectfully,  
SIMON AIMWELL.

### For the Maryland Gazette.

#### WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

Notwithstanding the distresses and disasters which were the consequences of the last war, there are among us a number of restless spirits, eager again to involve the country in war. It is now to be waged with Spain, and the sole object of this war is the conquest of the Floridas. Now, for my part, I think we have territory in the greatest abundance and much more than we can ever sell. Still, if the Floridas could be got for money, and our rulers chose to buy it, I am not the man who would abuse them for it. But this thing called war—shedding the blood of our citizens, and bankrupting our national and state treasuries, for the chance of getting a little land, which would do us no good if we got it, is what I abhor. I remember too, that the last war was declared for Sailor's Rights, & then we were to conquer Canada. Yet when the treaty of peace was proclaimed, no one word was to be found about Sailor's Rights, and as to our conquering Canada, we were not able to defend our own shores. Our ministers did not even ask for sailor's rights, or Canada. Now, if we go to war to get the Floridas, may it not end like the former war, by a treaty which says not a word about the Floridas? Then it is certain that a war will cost us a great deal of money, of which the nation has very little to spare at this moment, and it may be as disgraceful to us, as was the last war. For surely a nation is disgraced, if it suffers a handful of men to march thirty miles by land, take possession of its Capitol, and burn its public buildings. It is true, indeed, our naval officers, many of them, acquitted themselves gloriously—they gained honour, but the nation was disgraced.

I am very well aware, that Spain is a weak power, and to us poor short sighted mortals, it may seem, could do us very little harm, single handed. If we declare war, without just cause, we incur the displeasure of God; and if he be our enemy, with what hopes of success can we contend? Besides, who can believe that Spain would have no assistance? Nations, to their shame be it spoken, go to war whenever it suits their interest and convenience. Now just at this time it would be very convenient to many of the nations of Europe to get rid of part of their population, of those who

are willing to bring about a revolution because they want bread, and who could easily be prevailed upon to enlist in their army, and come to this country, perhaps to be shot, & no more heard of. Yes— I repeat it, it would be very convenient to many of the nations of Europe now to get rid of a number of troublesome spirits among them; and this being the case, they would soon find a pretext for allying themselves to Spain, and joining in the war against us. And are we to run the hazard of a war, with perhaps most of the conquerors of Buonaparte for the chance of getting the Floridas?

This nation has been very much divided and distracted, but of late every disposition has been shown to lay aside party distinctions, and to unite in promoting the interests of the country. Many causes contribute to produce these divisions, but these causes no longer exist, and if we could but be allowed to live some years in peace with the world, and with ourselves, we might, notwithstanding all our present distresses and difficulties, be once more a happy and prosperous people. But if we again run into war, what can be expected but disorder and division among ourselves?

We know that there is of the democratic party, a considerable portion anxious to turn out the present President. These men no doubt will be disposed to precipitate him into this war, in the hope that the taxes, loans, &c. which must be the consequence of war, will render him unpopular, and prevent his re-election. Now, for my part, although I am not so fond of Mr. Monroe as to be unwilling to part with him for a better man, yet I am not certain that the person proposed for his successor is a better man, and indeed, if he was somewhat a superior man, yet the miseries which follow in the train of war are too great to be endured, (when they can be avoided,) in order to gratify the ambition of any set of men.

It is most certain that the war will cost us much more than we can get by it, and terminate as it might, we should be losers. It is probable that we should gain nothing at all to compensate us for the lives which we lost, and money which we squandered, but a treaty of peace giving us nothing.

#### Why then should we go to war?

It is said, because the King of Spain has refused to ratify the treaty which his minister made with our government, and this war is to be entered into, to make him ratify it; or, what is the same thing, give up the territory which was to have been sold to us. And can the good people of this country be such fools as to believe that this would justify a nation in going to war? Are we to condemn any country because it refuses to ratify a treaty made by its ministers? How often have we done this very self same thing? How many treaties, made by our ministers, has our government refused to ratify? And shall we pretend that other nations have not a right to do the very thing which we ourselves have been in the practice of doing? One treaty, made by our new President, was rejected, without even being submitted to the senate. To prevent the ratification of what was called Jay's treaty, what efforts were made from one end of the continent to the other? Now let it be remembered, that the King of Spain has only done that which was done by Mr. Jefferson, and that which a large party of our people wished to be done in the good old times of good old Washington. The conduct of Ferdinand has been just what our own has been. How then can we go to war with him about it, without at the same time abusing ourselves, our own acts, and all the zeal of all the flaming patriots, who have on former occasions talked, & written, and spoken so much, to prove that every nation has a right to do it.

To be sure, there are in this country, as well as others, a number of brave spirits, they would call themselves, who can talk of going to war as they would of a frolic, and are always ready for it, with or without cause; but I trust that our honest yeomanry are not of this character, but that they believe war to be at all times a great evil, and to be avoided when it is possible. To them I address myself, and entreat them, as they value the prosperity of the country, and their security and happiness, to unite their endeavours in order to save us from an approaching, unnecessary, and it may be, a ruinous war.

A FUGIO TO PEACE.

Sept. 23d. The scene that presented itself this morning was truly awful. All the shipping formed one mass of ruins at the head of the bay. To distinguish even the remains would be impossible. I can only say, all are destroyed.

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J. WILLIAMS N. Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church...

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.

On application by petition of Harriet Dorsey and Saul Dorsey, administrators of Stephen B. Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased...

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen B. Dorsey, late of A. A. County, deceased...

Lands for Sale.

I will sell on a credit of one year, approved bonds and security being given, at Vendue, at Boswell's Tavern, in the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent, at 11 o'clock, A.M. on the second Monday in November next...

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

On application by petition of James Williams and Lewis Neth, Jun. executors of the last will and testament of James Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased...

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased...

G. & J. BARBER. The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barber the large, commodious, and swift sailing, schooner, Edmond...

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.

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 loss which may happen...

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...

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.

FOR SALE,

The House, 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.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY,

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 the Legislature, 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. The best Liquors, 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.

Land for Sale,

Will be sold at public sale on Monday the 15th day of November next, 120 Acres of Land, lying in Calvert county, about three miles and a half below the upper Church, adjoining Mr. John Lawrence and William Reynolds. This Land is susceptible of improvement by clover and plaster—and a great proportion of Wood Land—and an excellent Meadow with little expense. There are several houses on it, one a very good house, will suit a small family. It is unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as it is expected persons wishing to purchase, will take a view of it before the day of sale. Those wishing to view it will call on William Cox, who now lives on it, and will be sold at his house. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale can do so by applying to the subscriber, before that time, living in Anne Arundel county, near South River Church. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale commences at 11 o'clock.

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

All orders left at his store at West River, will be punctually attended to.

June 10. 22



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKARS,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, AM for Annapolis and Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester county, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock, PM for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning, leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock, AM & starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, PM arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Daniel T. Hyde, & Co.

Tanners & Curriers,

Very respectfully inform their friends and the community in general, that they have commenced The Tanning & Currying Business, at the old tan yard stand, formerly kept by Mr John Hyde, and adjoining the new store of Messrs Barber and Co. where they have on hand, and will continue to keep a Good assortment of Finished Leather, and hope, by their strict attention to their business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Baltimore cash price given for hides and skins, or leather give in exchange for hides and skins. Country produce taken for leather.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a New Stock of Goods, among which are the following:

- Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth Fancy and London Brown do Fashionable Mixtures Double Milled Drab Second do Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres Light and Dark Mixtures Fashionable Light Cord White and Coloured Marcellies Olive Cords and Flannels, &c. And other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable, and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.

20 Dollars Reward.

Broke goal at Annapolis, on Tuesday afternoon the 26th instant, Negro DAVID, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons of Anne Arundel county. David is about 27 or 28 years old, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he escaped, a coarse waistcoat, much patched, oansburg shirt, striped jeans trousers, and a pair of old shoes. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said fellow.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff, A. A. C.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Earle, near late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment to

The Farmers Bank of Maryland, have elected a dividend of three per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the 31st of October, payable on or after the fourth of October next to stockholders on the western shore of the Bank of Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore of the Branch Bank at Easton upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board, JONA PINNEY, Cash.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Standard, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above notice for three weeks.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscribers farm near Annapolis, known by the name of Horn Point.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing, on the land of the subscriber near Annapolis. Offenders will be prosecuted according to law.

Eriscilla Adams.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

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

LIAM YOUNG, Sept 2. 10

The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

Will meet, according to the rules of the Society, on Wednesday the 15th day of December next, at 10 o'clock at Mr Brewer's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis. The Members of the Society are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to be submitted to them. All persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, Roots and Seeds are invited to exhibit them on the day of meeting, also any Reports, Essays, Experiments, Models or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles or matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr Wm. Brewer's Hotel on Monday the 13th day of December next.

Wm. Carrull, Sec'y.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer for Sale, at the late dwelling of William Shipley, in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, near Pascaul's Mill, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, All the personal property of said Shipley, except the legacies bequeathed under the will, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, rye, tobacco in the house, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a month's credit, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

At the same time and place, will be sold, agreeably to the last will and testament of said Shipley, part of a Tract of Land, lying in Baltimore county, & adjoining Pascaul's mill, containing about 73 acres. As it is presumed, persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises, it is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the same. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Blas Shipley, William Sellman, Ex'rs.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Hyde, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Daniel T. Hyde, Ex'r.

The Drilling House, by the subscriber, is an establishment well adapted for modulation accounts, for including carriage houses, winter, smoke house, a pump, best water, a large garden, the most choice kinds of dwelling houses have been paired within the last year, good order for the reception.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq.

To be Read.

Possession may be had on the 1st of November next, and claims by applying to the subscriber, Mr. Henry Maynadier.

MARY WILLIAMS, Esq.

BLANKS

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

State of Maryland,

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

On application by petition of Henry Maggarder, administrator of the personal estate of William Maynadier, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the same. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1819.

Henry Maggarder, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Maynadier, 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, on or before the 13th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the same. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1819.

TAVERN

AND BOARDING-HOUSE

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House at the stand lately occupied by Daley, next door to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and will steadily keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors. Parties and can be served on the shortest notice with ducks, oysters and terrapin their seasons, and at all times such delicacies as our climate affords. He has constantly on hand the best abundance of Porter, Ale, Beer, Wines, Cordials, &c. of the qualities, for his particular friends whom he promises the utmost attention.

CASH STORE

The subscriber has just received

PHILADELPHIA

Fall Goods,

Selected by himself, comprising Handsome assortment. He embraces this opportunity to express his grateful acknowledgments, for the generous encouragement afforded to his establishment, and informs that he is determined still to offer the same inducement to continue the same, by selling his Goods Remarkably low for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGEL, Esq.

MARY... VOL LXXV... PRINTED AND... JONAS GR... THREE DOLLAR... FOR ME... with little... BY HANNAH... Conclude... RITY SCHO... VANT... girls' school... fallen into single... would be subse... could look after... the case at West... she have come to... parishes are qu... to make it a... their grown-up... the instructio... is not in Mr. Si... girls were tau... best clergyman... This is l... Jones consulted... Mrs. Betty, and... day to the sch... ed mothers, a... to come, and l... the best advanta... not been bred... by means of Mr... cutting-out-m... mistress of wh... not only had th... and mend, bu... too. She also... er eldest daugh... to come once a... to dress one ch... which wa... should pass by... the gun and do... the school for... madam,' said... doing her? l... learning and e... our manufactu... spinning and... said she, 'th... and you know... facturing coun... girls are wom... such employed... is the kind... to do, consu... the place: I... answer to intr... instance, in a... ite new. How... a little of it... hitting, that t... up a small p... once a year... with stockin... ds and ends... ways. But... factory, whic... and I know of... reach which b... that can be... make good w... said she, 'I... staple co... ing these gir... le encourage... man to work... wages are w... at-home. M... probably beco... or servants... the common... value; now... reality for l... school house... that such ge... servants, al... girls to ce... families on... the house... ouse maid, o... be required... several d... ceptive to b... good ser... ship to vario... who co... ble, where t... d in knittin... are not suffi... and laborio... pt in genera... charity chil... reason, I... limits my... poor. A r... dition, an... ver arts of... nity may... the wh...

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 100 NORTH STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum.

FOR MELANCHOLY, the way to do much good with little money.

BY HANNAH MORE. (Concluded.)

RITY SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS.

The girls' school, in the parish, alien into neglect; for though would be subscribers, yet no would look after it. I wish this the case at Weston only; many have come to nothing, and parishes are quite destitute of it, because too many gentry act to make it a part of the daughter's grown-up daughters to the instruction of the poor. It is not in Mr. Simpson's way to girls were taught to work. The best clergyman cannot do evening. This is ladies business. Jones consulted her counsel—Mrs. Betty, and they went every day to the school, where they mothers, as well as daughters to come, and learn to cut out the best advantage. Mrs. Jones not been bred to these things; by means of Mrs. Cowper's excellent cutting-out-book, she soon mistress of the whole art. Not only had the girls taught to mend, but to wash and iron too. She also allowed the mother eldest daughter of every family to come once a week, & learn to dress one cheap dish. One day, which was cooking day, should pass by but the squire, his gun and dogs. He looked at the school for the first time. 'Madam,' said he, 'What good you doing here? What are your learning and earning? Where your manufactures? Where is spinning and your carding?'—'said she, 'this is a small piece and you know ours is not a facturing country; so that when girls are women, they will not be employed in spinning. We, in the kind of good we attempt to do, consult the local genius of the place: I do not think it answer to introduce spinning, instance, in a country where it is new. However, we teach a little of it, and still more hitting, that they may be able to up a small piece of household once a year, and provide the with stockings, by employing ends and ends of their time in ways. But there is another defect, which I am carrying and I know of none within my reach which is so valuable.—'Can that be?' said the squire. 'Make good wives for working,' said she. 'Is not mine an excellent staple commodity? I am ing these girls the arts of industry and good management. It is encouragement to an honest man to work hard all the week, wages are wasted by a slattern at home. Most of these girls probably become wives to the or servants to the rich; to the common arts of life are of value; now, as there is little industry for learning these at school houses, I intend to provide such gentry as have servants, shall allow one of their girls to come and work in families one day in a week, the house keeper, the cook, house maid, or the laundry maid, be required to instruct them in several departments. This will be the best way of ing good servants. They should be of this kind of regular apprenticeship to various sorts of labour, who come out of charity schools, where they have been employed in knitting, sewing and reading, are not sufficiently prepared for and laborious employments. I in general approve of teaching children to write for the reason. I confine within very limits my plan of educating poor. A thorough knowledge of religion, and of some of those arts of life by which the poor may be benefited, is the whole stock of instruction in very narrow-

inary cases, I would wish to be shown. 'What have you got on the fire, madam?' said the squire; 'for your pot really smells as savoury as if Sir John's French cook had filled it.' 'Sir,' replied Mrs. Jones, 'I have lately got acquainted with Mrs. White, who has given us an account of her cheap dishes, and nice cookery, in one of the Cheap Repository little books.' Mrs. Betty and I have made all her dishes, and very good they are; and we have got several others of our own. Every Friday we come here and dress one. These good women see how it is done, and learn to dress it at their own houses. I take home part for my own dinner, and what is left I give to each in turn. I hope I have opened their eyes on a sad mistake they had got into, that we think any thing is good enough for the poor. Now, I do not think any thing good enough for the poor, which is not clean, wholesome, and palatable, & what I myself would not cheerfully eat, if my circumstances required it.' 'Pray Mrs. Betty,' said the squire, 'oblige me with a basin of your soup.' The squire found it so good after his walk, that he was almost sorry he had promised to buy no more legs of beef, and declared, that not one sheep's head should ever go to his kennel again. He begged his cook might have the receipt, and Mrs. Jones wrote it out for her. She has also been so obliging as to favour me with a copy of all her receipts. And as I hate all monopoly, & see no reason why such cheap, nourishing, and savoury dishes should be confined to the parish of Weston, I print them, that all other parishes may have the same advantage. Not only the poor, but all persons with small incomes may be glad of them.

'Well, madam,' said Mr. Simpson, who came in soon after, 'which is best, to sit down and cry over our misfortunes, or to bestir ourselves to do our duty to the world?' 'Sir,' replied Mrs. Jones, 'I thank you for the useful lesson you have given me. You have taught me that an excessive indulgence of sorrow, is not piety, but selfishness; that the best remedy for our own afflictions is to lessen the afflictions of others, and thus evidence our submission to the will of God, who perhaps, sent these very trials to abate our own self love, and to stimulate our exertions for the good of others.— You have taught me that our time and talents are to be employed with zeal in God's service, if we wish for his favour here or hereafter; and that the great employment of those talents, which he requires, is the promotion of the present, and much more the future happiness of all around us. You have taught me that much good may be done with little money; and that the heart, the head, and the hands are of some use, as well as the purse. I have also learned another lesson, which I hope not to forget, that Providence, in sending these extraordinary seasons of scarcity and distress, which we have lately twice experienced, has been pleased to overrule these trying events to the general good; for it has not only excited the rich to an increased liberality, as to actual contribution, but it has led them to get more acquainted with the local wants of their poorer brethren, and to interest themselves in their comfort; it has led to improved modes of economy, and to a more feeling kind of beneficence. Above all, without abating any thing of a just subordination, it has brought the affluent to a nearer knowledge of the persons and characters of their indigent neighbours; it has literally brought the rich and poor to meet together; and this I look upon to be one of the essential advantages attending Sunday schools also, where they are carried on upon true principles, and are sanctioned by the visits as well as supported by the contributions of the wealthy.'

May all who read this account of Mrs. Jones, and who are under the same circumstances, go and do likewise.

\*See the Way to Plenty, for a number of cheap receipts.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Pursuant to notice given in the newspapers of this city, the Marine's place of Worship was open on the last Lord's day, where two surprising discourses were delivered by the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, and in the morning an additional short address by the Rev. Mr. Joyce. The room selected for this purpose is considered to have an area capable of containing at least six hundred persons, and perhaps more.— This was filled both in the morning and chiefly by those valuable hardy seamen, to whose best interests it is designed thus to promote. The marked attention of this audience to the important truths which were delivered, the crowded appearance of the room, the stillness and solemnity which prevailed, and the truly animating zeal of the preacher, rendered the services of the day peculiarly impressive, and as may reasonably be hoped, a blessing to those who attended. The auspicious commencement of establishing a Church for Mariners, in the City of Philadelphia, may be hailed as an omen for good to this long neglected, though useful part of the community. In addition to their religious instruction, it is in contemplation to establish a Sunday School, in the intervals of worship, for the benefit of those who are yet ignorant of the rudiments of learning—here it may please the Lord to carry on his own blessed work to the reformation of many, who, being out of the use of the means of grace, have grown up thoughtless and careless of the things which belong to their everlasting peace—here, it may be ordered, that they shall become acquainted not only with religious truths, but so much of science as shall render them more valuable and useful members of the community. It will be the pleasing duty of the citizens of Philadelphia, to aid in this as they have in so many other objects of benevolence, & having used the requisite exertions, which is ever the part of the creature, they may with a degree of confident hope, look unto the Father of Mercies to consummate the good work so happily commenced to the temporal and eternal happiness of destitute Mariners.

thing, which they themselves confess to be of primary importance, they appear to have little or no concern. And even pious parents in many instances, seem to consent to the prevailing evil. We shall not now attempt an inquiry into the cause of this indifference and neglect, but shall leave it to the conscience of every parent to make the inquiry of himself. And we are confident, that the inquiry, if made faithfully, and in view of that solemn responsibility, which rests on all who have the care of the education of children, will produce conviction, and correct the error. We are aware of some of the objections against religious instruction in schools. It is said that there is a proper time and place for every thing—and that the design of schools is to impart a knowledge of human science. We are willing to allow to this objection all the force that really belongs to it. We admit that the principal design of public schools is to inculcate science and literature. But, because such is the principal design, is it therefore the only one? Is it certain that religion is incompatible with this design, and must be wholly excluded? Cannot the mind, that is disposed to seriousness, attain to a knowledge of letters? nay, will it not thereby, be the more steadily and successfully directed to the attainment of this knowledge? It is granted that religious instruction in common schools, should not occupy a great proportion of the time, to the exclusion of other studies. And we believe that no danger is to be apprehended of such an error. Those who have taught, know full well, that all the liability to abuse, lies on the other side. Other instructions are so much more acceptable, that it is usually difficult indeed, to engage the youthful mind at all in the consideration of serious things. But, without regard to the quantity of religious instruction, is it of no importance that the teacher should exhibit in his own conduct and example, the spirit of the gospel? Is it enough that he be a learned man? Learning is as efficient to promote the purposes of the wicked, as it is to favour the designs of the just. It is a powerful weapon, which is entirely subservient to the will of its possessor, of whatever character he may be. But, as we before observed, we can hardly bring ourselves to offer arguments on this subject. It is of such a nature, that it would seem that honest and rational men could not entertain different sentiments upon it. That men do differ, however, on this point, is a fact that we are compelled to admit; but still we believe it is of such a nature, as to require no arguments. We believe that most men admit the necessity of personal holiness. They also admit the propriety, and even importance of religious instruction to children. But when, it may be asked, is this instruction to be given? Is it not to be inculcated when the ductile mind is acquiring its direction, its consistency, its character? It is then that religion makes the deepest impression: and indeed it is indispensably needful to aid in giving that direction, and consistency, and character. It may perhaps be said that the school is not the place to receive this instruction, that it should be acquired at home. But we ask—Do those who make this objection, teach their children and servants in the things of religion at home? Do they undertake the responsibility of this part of their education? Would they not rather feel better qualified to teach the other branches of learning? We have not time, now, to pursue this subject further. But we cannot forbear to express our earnest wish that parents, and guardians, and committees of our school districts, would give to this subject that serious consideration which it certainly demands. We do not ask that the particular tenets of any sect or party should be required.— This we should decidedly disclaim. But we do ask you to consider seriously, and with reference to that day when parents and children, and masters and servants must inevitably meet to receive their retribution, whether teachers of schools should not be qualified to train up their pupils in the way in which

they should go, and whether they can attempt this, with any good prospect of success, without the aid of religious precept and example.

From the Salem Gazette.

"WAR WITH SPAIN."

Under this head, a writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser notices the warlike preparations that have been announced—the ordering 20,000 stand of arms, with ordnance, &c. to Savannah; a detachment of troops with battering cannon, &c. to Amelia Island, and the suspension for the present of the sailing of Com. Morris's squadron to the Pacific on account of the British having ordered a squadron thither under Sir T. Hardy; also, the obscurity of our relations with Spain; the very able negotiation at Washington, which left the impression that the boundaries between the territories of Spain and the United States were thoroughly examined, as well as the right of the United States to demand of Ferdinand compensation for the robberies done to the Americans in obedience to French decrees, under the French government in Spain, while Ferdinand was a captive in France, the treaty which was the result thereof, the non-ratification of the treaty, and the various opinions arising out of this—some, that Spain has a right to ratify the act of her minister, or not—others, that she has no such right of choice, and that the refusal to ratify a treaty is in itself an act of war, and that the United States must succumb, or fight it out. In order to draw out more fully the public opinion, the writer propounds the following Important Questions.

- 1. Is the refusal to ratify a treaty a cause of war, if the differences which led to that treaty were not so in themselves?
2. If the United States should take possession of the Floridas, would not such act be as much an act of war (the treaty not being ratified,) as if they were to take Cuba, the province of Andalusia, or the palace of Ildefonso?
3. If the United States were to possess themselves of the Floridas, and Spain saw fit to consider it an act of war, and should declare the existence of war between her and the United States, which could do the other the most harm?
4. Suppose there are fifty millions of American property adroit, how much of it in case of war, would find its way into the pockets of French, English, & American buccaners, sailing under the Spanish flag?
5. In the event of war, would England be neutral, and take the benefits which her neutral flag would give her, or would she seize on the opportunity to satisfy the vindictive spirit which (judging from some publications of that country) reigns among her subjects?
6. If England should choose war, (for the reason that it becomes her to curb the spirit of aggrandizement among the New Romans) would France choose the benefits of neutrality, or attempt to gratify her vindictive spirit towards England, and so become a party on our side?
7. If war should occur, and we should have not only the robbers who would assume the Spanish flag, to contend with; but England also, (considering the state of the circulating medium in the Southern and Western States, and the failure of the United States Bank to supply a medium,) what would be the condition of national credit, in three or five years of conflict?
8. Suppose the war should be as successful as our most sanguine hopes could suggest, how would stand the profit and loss account?
9. Suppose success to war to any extent, is there any reason to think "the most enlightened nation on earth," and consequently the most wise, just, and Christian, would in no degree stain its fair fame, by making war against a people who are enfeebled and distressed by civil commotions, and who are much more objects of compassion than of vengeance?
10. If there be, among the powers of Europe, a league to prolong the tranquility of the Christian world, in what light shall we be considered by those powers, if we should

POPULARITY.

On this subject, the editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, has the following just remarks: "What is vulgarly called popularity, is a drug so cheap in the political world, that it is unworthy the acceptance of an honourable and high minded man; it may be obtained by sycophancy, double dealing, and by falsehood; it requires the exercise of no other talent than that of deception, the false patriot has nothing more to do than to make pompous promises, and to neglect to comply with these promises when made and he will obtain vulgar popularity in abundance. Real popularity is a bird of a prouder plume, and metaphorically speaking, may be said to belong to the aquiline genus—he wings his way to the centre of light & glory, while he bears plaudits from the glaring multitude below: he is still glaring on the beams, and finally if he does not reside in the blaze, it is not for want of effort, but because he has no atmosphere, where he can exert the energies of his wing.

From the Concord (NH.) Observer.

Piety in Teachers of Schools.

In our last number, we suggested the importance of piety in the teachers of youth. We repeat the suggestion, and were it necessary to offer arguments to convince any one of the importance of this qualification, we would offer them and urge the consideration of them upon our readers. But to argue this point, seems much like an attempt to prove what is self evident. Can it be doubted, in a Christian community, whether religion should be inculcated with the rudiments of education? It is admitted by all that religion is most important, and that the young mind is the best suited to receive the deepest and most permanent impressions. And we think it will not be denied that he who teaches, should himself possess a knowledge of his subject. How then does it happen that so many parents manifest such an indifference in regard to this qualification in the teachers of their children? They are careful to have their children well taught in other things; whilst in this one

thing, which they themselves confess to be of primary importance, they appear to have little or no concern. And even pious parents in many instances, seem to consent to the prevailing evil.

We shall not now attempt an inquiry into the cause of this indifference and neglect, but shall leave it to the conscience of every parent to make the inquiry of himself. And we are confident, that the inquiry, if made faithfully, and in view of that solemn responsibility, which rests on all who have the care of the education of children, will produce conviction, and correct the error. We are aware of some of the objections against religious instruction in schools. It is said that there is a proper time and place for every thing—and that the design of schools is to impart a knowledge of human science. We are willing to allow to this objection all the force that really belongs to it. We admit that the principal design of public schools is to inculcate science and literature. But, because such is the principal design, is it therefore the only one? Is it certain that religion is incompatible with this design, and must be wholly excluded? Cannot the mind, that is disposed to seriousness, attain to a knowledge of letters? nay, will it not thereby, be the more steadily and successfully directed to the attainment of this knowledge? It is granted that religious instruction in common schools, should not occupy a great proportion of the time, to the exclusion of other studies. And we believe that no danger is to be apprehended of such an error. Those who have taught, know full well, that all the liability to abuse, lies on the other side. Other instructions are so much more acceptable, that it is usually difficult indeed, to engage the youthful mind at all in the consideration of serious things. But, without regard to the quantity of religious instruction, is it of no importance that the teacher should exhibit in his own conduct and example, the spirit of the gospel? Is it enough that he be a learned man? Learning is as efficient to promote the purposes of the wicked, as it is to favour the designs of the just. It is a powerful weapon, which is entirely subservient to the will of its possessor, of whatever character he may be. But, as we before observed, we can hardly bring ourselves to offer arguments on this subject. It is of such a nature, that it would seem that honest and rational men could not entertain different sentiments upon it. That men do differ, however, on this point, is a fact that we are compelled to admit; but still we believe it is of such a nature, as to require no arguments. We believe that most men admit the necessity of personal holiness. They also admit the propriety, and even importance of religious instruction to children. But when, it may be asked, is this instruction to be given? Is it not to be inculcated when the ductile mind is acquiring its direction, its consistency, its character? It is then that religion makes the deepest impression: and indeed it is indispensably needful to aid in giving that direction, and consistency, and character. It may perhaps be said that the school is not the place to receive this instruction, that it should be acquired at home. But we ask—Do those who make this objection, teach their children and servants in the things of religion at home? Do they undertake the responsibility of this part of their education? Would they not rather feel better qualified to teach the other branches of learning? We have not time, now, to pursue this subject further. But we cannot forbear to express our earnest wish that parents, and guardians, and committees of our school districts, would give to this subject that serious consideration which it certainly demands. We do not ask that the particular tenets of any sect or party should be required.— This we should decidedly disclaim. But we do ask you to consider seriously, and with reference to that day when parents and children, and masters and servants must inevitably meet to receive their retribution, whether teachers of schools should not be qualified to train up their pupils in the way in which

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J. WILLIAMS, N.

Having rested that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house is situate in the immediate vicinity of the State House. Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season. Oct. 28

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court. October 12, 1819.

On application by petition of Harriet Dorsey and Saml Dorsey, administrators of Stephen B Dorsey, 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, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and Morning Chronicle published in Baltimore.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen B. Dorsey, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of October, 1819.

Harriet Dorsey and Saml. Dorsey, Adm'rs. Oct. 14

Lands for Sale.

I will sell on a credit of one year, approved bonds and security being given, at Vendue, at Boswell's Tavern, in the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent, at 11 o'clock, A.M. on the second Monday in November next. If fair, if not, the next fair day.

The following Tracts of Land:

- Londonderry, near the brick church, about six miles from Nottingham, containing 241 acres. Reed's Swamp, a mile or two further, 200 acres. Cool Spring, in the same neighbourhood, 21 acres. Pleasant Hills, about four miles from Nottingham, 81 acres. Scotsman's Hole, nearly opposite Mount Calvert, on the Patuxent, 100 acres.

Fifty Acres in St. Mary's, adjoining the farm of Captain John Jackson. And on the third Monday of said November, at 11 o'clock, A.M. at Samuel Cole's auction room, in the city of Baltimore, Plaster's Paradise, containing 400 acres, on the waters of Back and Middle rivers, about 10 miles from town.

The titles good, and any information which may be required, respecting those Lands, will be cheerfully given, by me W. G. D. Worthington, Baltimore city. Sept. 26

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court. September 28, 1819.

On application by petition of James Williams and Lewis Neth, Jun. executors of the last will and testament of James 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 and Political Intelligencer.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James 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 therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 13th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of September, 1819.

James Williams, Lewis Neth, Jun. Ex'rs. Sept. 28

G. & J. BARBER.

Respectfully acknowledge 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 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 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 & Craft, 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.

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.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY, TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the season affords. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, 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. The best Liquors, 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. July 29.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Monday the 15th day of November next, 120 Acres of Land, lying in Calvert county, about three miles and a half below the upper Church, adjoining Mr. John Lawrence and William Reynolds. This Land is susceptible of improvement by clover and plaster—and a great proportion of Wood Land—and an excellent Meadow with little expense. There are several houses on it, one a very good house, will suit a small family. It is unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as it is expected persons wishing to purchase, will take a view of it before the day of sale. Those wishing to view it will call on William Cox, who now lives on it, and will be sold at his home. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale can do so by applying to the subscriber, before that time, living in Anne Arundel county, near South River Church. This terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale commences at 11 o'clock. HELEN CARR, Sept. 23.

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

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



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKARS,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, AM for Annapolis and Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester county, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock, PM for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning, leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock, AM & starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, PM arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Sept. 9

Daniel T. Hyde, & Co.

Tanners & Curriers, Very respectfully inform their friends and the community in general, that they have commenced The Tanning & Currying Business, at the old tan yard stand, formerly kept by Mr. John Hyde, and adjoining the new store of Messrs Barber and Co. where they have on hand, and will continue to keep a Good assortment of Finished Leather, and hope, by their strict attention to their business, to receive a share of public patronage. Baltimore cash price given for hides and skins, or leather give in exchange for hides and skins. Country produce taken for leather. October 28.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a New Stock of Goods, among which are the following: Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth, Fancy and London Brown do, Fashionable Mixtures, Double Milled Drab, Second do, Black, Grey and Light Cassimores, Light and Dark Mixtures, Fashionable Light Cord, White and Coloured Marseilles, Olive Cords and Flannels, &c. And other articles too tedious to enumerate. Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable, and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Oct. 7.

20 Dollars Reward.

Broke gaol at Annapolis, on Tuesday afternoon the 26th instant, Negro OVID, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons of Anne Arundel county. David is about 27 or 28 years old, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he escaped, a coarse waistcoat, much patched, osanburg shirt, striped jeans trousers, and a pair of old shoes. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said fellow. Oct. 28.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Earle, senior late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment to

The Farmers Bank of Maryland, has elected a dividend of three per cent on the stock of said Bank for the month ending the 1st of October next, or after the 15th of October next, to stockholders on the western shore of the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore of the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board, JONA PINNEY, Cash.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, American, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscribers farm near Annapolis, known by the name of Horn Point. George Barber, John T. Barber.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing, on the land of the subscriber near Annapolis. Offenders will be prosecuted according to law. Erscilla Means.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, next door to Mr. G. I. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement; and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner. Sept 2.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

Will meet, according to the rules of the Society, on Wednesday the 15th day of December next, at 10 o'clock at Mr. Brewer's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis. The Members of the Society are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to be submitted to them. All persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, Roots and Seeds, are invited to exhibit them on the day of meeting, also any Report, Essays, Experiments, Models or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles or matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving. The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel on Monday the 13th day of December next.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer for Sale, at the late dwelling of William Shipley, in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, near Pascaull's Mill, on Thursday the 13th day of November next, All the personal property of said Shipley, except the legacies bequeathed under the will, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, rye, tobacco in the house, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a month credit, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

At the same time and place, will be sold, agreeably to the last will and testament of said Shipley, part of a Tract of Land, lying in Baltimore county, & adjoining Pascaull's mill, containing about 75 acres. As it is presumed persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises, it is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the same. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Hyde, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Daniel T. Hyde, Ex'or. Oct. 28.

The Travelling House, by the subscriber, is an establishment, containing accommodations, including carriage houses, stables, and a large garden, the most choice kinds of drinking houses has been paired within the last year, good order for the reception of

Persons may be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, Mr. Henry Magnader. Oct. 21.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange, against first, second, and third parties, assumed generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appraisals, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. Oct. 21.

State of Maryland,

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court. September 23, 1819.

On application by petition of Henry Magnader, administrator of the estate of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that notice be given by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Daley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 13th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of September, 1819.

TAVERN

BOARDING-HOUSE

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House at the stand lately occupied by Daley, next door to Mr. Williams Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and constantly keeps on hand, the best assortment of Liquors. Parties who can be served on the above establishment with ducks, oysters and large quantities of fresh fish, and at all times such delicacies as our climate affords. He has constantly on hand the best abundance of Porter, Ale, Beer, Wines, Cordons, &c. of the best quality, for his particular friends, whom he promises the utmost attention. Sept. 14.

CASH STORE

The subscriber has just received PHILADELPHIA

Fall Goods

Selected by himself, comprising Handsome assortments. He embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments, for the numerous encouragements which he has received from his friends, and informs them, that he is determined still to continue his range, by selling his Goods at remarkably low prices. Oct. 21.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly and in the most

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 100 N. ST. ANNAPOLIS, MD. Three Dollars per Annum.

THE WAY TO DO MUCH GOOD WITH LITTLE MONEY. BY HANNAH MORE. (Concluded.)

RITTY SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS.

The girls' school, in the parish, fallen into neglect; for though would be subscribers, yet no one would look after it. I wish this case at Weston only; many have come to nothing, and parishes are quite destitute of them, because too many gentry make it a part of the duty to their grown-up daughters to get the instruction of the poor, not in Mr. Simpson's way. The girls were taught to work. The best clergyman cannot do even this. This is ladies' business. Jones consulted her counsel, Mrs. Betty, and they went every day to the school, where they had mothers, as well as daughters to come, and learn to cut out to the best advantage. Mrs. Jones had not been bred to these things; by means of Mrs. Cowper's excellent cutting-out-book, she soon became mistress of the whole art. Not only had the girls taught to mend, but to wash and mend too. She also allowed the mother of the eldest daughter of every family to come once a week, & learn to dress one cheap dish. One day, which was cooking day, should pass by but the squire, his gun and dogs. He looked at the school for the first time. 'Madam,' said he, 'What good are you doing here? What are your earnings and your carding?' 'I said she, this is a small party and you know ours is not a factoring country; so that when girls are women, they will not be employed in spinning. We do in the kind of good we attempt to do, consult the local genius of the place: I do not think it better to introduce spinning, at least, in a country where it is quite new. However, we teach a little of it, and still more mending, that they may be able to up a small piece of household once a year, and provide the family with stockings, by employing the ends and ends of their time in ways. But there is another feature, which I am carrying out, and which I know of none within my reach which is so valuable. 'What can that be?' said the squire. 'The good wives for working said she. 'Is not mine an excellent staple commodity? I am teaching these girls the arts of industry and good management. It is an encouragement to an honest man to work hard all the week, wages are wanted by a servant at home. Most of these girls probably become wives to the poor or servants to the rich; to the common arts of life are of value; now, as there is little industry for learning these at school-house, I intend to provide such gentry as have good servants, shall allow one of their girls to come and work in families one day in a week, the house-keeper, the cook, the house-maid, or the laundry-maid, be required to instruct them in several departments. This I believe to be the best way of getting good servants. They should be of the kind of regular apprenticeship to various sorts of labour, who come out of charity schools, where they have been employed in knitting, sewing and reading, and are not sufficiently prepared for the laborious employments. I am in general approve of teaching charity children to write for the reason. I confine within very limits my plan of educating poor. A thorough knowledge of religion, and of some of those arts of life by which the poor may be best benefited, is the whole stock of instruction which I give in very exactor-

inary cases, I would wish to be shown. 'What have you got on the fire, madam?' said the squire, 'for your porridge smells as savoury as if it were John's French cook had filled it.' 'Sir,' replied Mrs. Jones, 'I have lately got acquainted with Mrs. White, who has given me an account of her cheap dishes, and nice cookery, in one of the Cheap Repository little books.' Mrs. Betty and I have made all her dishes, and very good they are; and we have got several others of our own. Every Friday we come here and dress one. These good women see how it is done, and learn to dress it at their own houses. I take home part for my own dinner, and what is left I give to each in turn. I hope I have opened their eyes on a sad mistake they had got into, that we think any thing is good enough for the poor. Now, I do not think any thing good enough for the poor which is not clean, wholesome, and palatable, & what I myself would not cheerfully eat, if my circumstances required it. 'Pray Mrs. Betty,' said the squire, 'oblige me with a basin of your soup.' The squire found it so good after his walk, that he was almost sorry he had promised to buy no more legs of beef, and declared, that not one sheep's head should ever go to his kennel again. He begged his cook might have the receipt, and Mrs. Jones wrote it out for her. She has also been so obliging as to favour me with a copy of all her receipts. And as I hate all monopoly, & see no reason why such cheap, nourishing, and savoury dishes should be confined to the parish of Weston, I print them, that all other parishes may have the same advantage. Not only the poor, but all persons with small incomes may be glad of them. 'Well, madam,' said Mr. Simpson, who came in soon after, 'which is best, to sit down and cry over our misfortunes, or to bestir ourselves to do our duty to the world?' 'Sir,' replied Mrs. Jones, 'I thank you for the useful lesson you have given me. You have taught me that an excessive indulgence of sorrow, is not piety, but selfishness; that the best remedy for our own afflictions is to lessen the afflictions of others, and thus evidence our submission to the will of God, who perhaps, sent these very trials to abate our own self love, and to stimulate our exertions for the good of others. You have taught me that our time and talents are to be employed with zeal in God's service, if we wish for his favour here or hereafter; and that one great employment of those talents, which he requires, is the promotion of the present, and much more the future happiness of all around us. You have taught me that much good may be done with little money; and that the heart, the head, and the hands are of some use, as well as the purse. I have also learned another lesson, which I hope not to forget, that Providence, in sending these extraordinary seasons of scarcity and distress, which we have lately twice experienced, has been pleased to overrule these trying events to the general good; for it has not only excited the rich to an increased liberality, as to actual contribution, but it has led them to get more acquainted with the local wants of their poorer brethren, and to interest themselves in their comfort; it has led to improved modes of economy, and to a more feeling kind of beneficence. Above all, without abating any thing of a just subordination, it has brought the affluent to a nearer knowledge of the persons and characters of their indigent neighbours; it has literally brought the rich and poor to meet together; and this I look upon to be one of the essential advantages attending Sunday schools also, where they are carried on upon true principles, and are sanctioned by the visits as well as supported by the contributions of the wealthy. May all who read this account of Mrs. Jones, and who are under the same circumstances, go and do likewise.

'See the Way to Plenty, for a number of cheap receipts. From the Philadelphia Gazette. Pursuant to notice given in the newspapers of this city, the Marine's place of Worship was open on

the last Lord's day, where two appropriate discourses were delivered by the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, and in the morning an additional short address by the Rev. Mr. Joyce. The room selected for the purpose is considered to have an area capable of containing at least six hundred persons, and perhaps more. This was filled both in the morning and chiefly by those valuable hardy seamen, to whose best interests it is designed thus to promote. The marked attention of this audience to the important truths which were delivered, the crowded appearance of the room, the stillness and solemnity which prevailed, and the truly animating zeal of the preacher, rendered the services of the day peculiarly impressive, and as may reasonably be hoped, a blessing to those who attended. The auspicious commencement of establishing a Church for Mariners, in the City of Philadelphia, may be hailed as an omen for good to this long neglected, though useful part of the community. In addition to their religious instruction, it is in contemplation to establish a Sunday School, in the intervals of worship, for the benefit of those who are yet ignorant of the rudiments of learning—here it may please the Lord to carry on his own blessed work to the reformation of many, who, being out of the use of the means of grace, have grown up thoughtless and careless of the things which belong to their everlasting peace—here, it may be ordered, that they shall become acquainted not only with religious truths, but so much of science as shall render them more valuable and useful members of the community. It will be the pleasing duty of the citizens of Philadelphia, to aid in this as they have in so many other objects of benevolence, & having used the requisite exertions, which is ever the part of the creature, they may with a degree of confident hope, look unto the Father of Mercies to consummate the good work so happily commenced to the temporal and eternal happiness of destitute Mariners.

POPULARITY. On this subject, the editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, has the following just remarks: 'What is vulgarly called popularity, is a drug so cheap in the political world, that it is unworthy the acceptance of an honourable and high minded man; it may be obtained by sycophancy, double dealing, and by falsehood: it requires the exercise of no other talent than that of deception, the false patriot has nothing more to do than to make pompous promises, and to neglect to comply with these promises when made and he will obtain vulgar popularity in abundance. Real popularity is a bird of a prouder plume, and metaphorically speaking, may be said to belong to the aqueline genus—he wings his way to the centre of light & glory, while he bears plaudits from the glaring multitude below: he is still glaring on the beams, and finally if he does not reside in the blaze, it is not for want of effort, but because he has no atmosphere, where he can exert the energies of his wing.

From the Concord (NH.) Observer. Piety in Teachers of Schools. In our last number, we suggested the importance of piety in the teachers of youth. We repeat the suggestion, and were it necessary to offer arguments to convince any one of the importance of this qualification, we would offer them and urge the consideration of them upon our readers. But to argue this point, seems much like an attempt to prove what is self evident. Can it be doubted, in a Christian community, whether religion should be inculcated with the rudiments of education? It is admitted by all that religion is most important, and that the young mind is the best suited to receive the deepest and most permanent impressions. And we think it will not be denied that he who teaches, should himself possess a knowledge of his subject. How then does it happen that so many parents manifest such an indifference in regard to this qualification in the teachers of their children? They are careful to have their children well taught in other things, whilst in this one

thing, which they themselves confess to be of primary importance, they appear to have little or no concern. And even pious parents in many instances, seem to consent to the prevailing evil. We shall not now attempt an inquiry into the cause of this indifference and neglect, but shall leave it to the conscience of every parent to make the inquiry of himself. And we are confident, that the inquiry, if made faithfully, and in view of that solemn responsibility, which rests on all who have the care of the education of children, will produce conviction, and correct the error. We are aware of some of the objections against religious instruction in schools. It is said that there is a proper time and place for every thing—and that the design of schools is to impart a knowledge of human science. We are willing to allow to this objection all the force that really belongs to it. We admit that the principal design of public schools is to inculcate science and literature. But, because such is the principal design, is it therefore the only one? Is it certain that religion is incompatible with this design, and must be wholly excluded? Cannot the mind, that is disposed to seriousness, attain to a knowledge of letters? may, will it not thereby, be the more steadily and successfully directed to the attainment of this knowledge? It is granted that religious instruction in common schools, should not occupy a great proportion of the time, to the exclusion of other studies. And we believe that no danger is to be apprehended of such an error. Those who have taught, know full well, that all the liability to abuse, lies on the other side. Other instructions are so much more acceptable, that it is usually difficult indeed, to engage the youthful mind at all in the consideration of serious things. But, without regard to the quantity of religious instruction, is it of no importance that the teacher should exhibit in his own conduct and example, the spirit of the gospel? Is it enough that he be a learned man? Learning is as efficient to promote the purposes of the wicked, as it is to favour the designs of the just. It is a powerful weapon, which is entirely subservient to the will of its possessor, of whatever character he may be.

But, as we before observed, we can hardly bring ourselves to offer arguments on this subject. It is of such a nature, that it would seem that honest and rational men could not entertain different sentiments upon it. That men do differ, however, on this point, is a fact that we are compelled to admit; but still we believe it is of such a nature, as to require no arguments. We believe that most men admit the necessity of personal holiness. They also admit the propriety, and even importance of religious instruction to children. But when, it may be asked, is this instruction to be given? Is it not to be inculcated when the ductile mind is acquiring its direction, its consistency, its character? It is then that religion makes the deepest impression; and indeed it is indispensably needful to aid in giving that direction, and consistency, and character. It may perhaps be said that the school is not the place to receive this instruction, that it should be acquired at home. But we ask—Do those who make this objection, teach their children and servants in the things of religion at home? Do they undertake the responsibility of this part of their education? Would they not rather feel better qualified to teach the other branches of learning? We have not time, now, to pursue this subject further. But we cannot forbear to express our earnest wish that parents, and guardians, and committees of our school districts, would give to this subject that serious consideration which it certainly demands. We do not ask that the particular tenets of any sect or party should be required. This we should decidedly disclaim. But we do ask you to consider seriously, and with reference to that day when parents and children, and masters and servants must inevitably meet to receive their retribution, whether teachers of schools should not be qualified to train up their pupils in the way in which

they should go, and whether they can attempt this, with any good prospect of success, without the aid of religious precept and example.

From the Salem Gazette. 'WAR WITH SPAIN.'

Under this head, a writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser notices the warlike preparations that have been announced—the ordering 20,000 stand of arms, with ordnance, &c. to Savannah; a detachment of troops with battering cannon, &c. to Amelia Island, and the suspension for the present of the sailing of Com. Morris's squadron to the Pacific on account of the British having ordered a squadron to meet under Sir T. Hardy; also, the obscurity of our relations with Spain, the very able negotiation at Washington, which left the impression that the boundaries between the territories of Spain and the United States were thoroughly examined, as well as the right of the United States to demand of Ferdinand compensation for the robberies done to the Americans in obedience to French decrees, under the French government in Spain, while Ferdinand was a captive in France, the treaty which was the result thereof, the non-ratification of the treaty, and the various opinions arising out of this—some, that Spain has a right to ratify the act of her minister, or not—others, that she has no such right of choice, and that the refusal to ratify a treaty is in itself an act of war, and that the United States must succumb, or fight it out. In order to draw out more fully the public opinion, the writer propounds the following

Important Questions.

- 1. Is the refusal to ratify a treaty a cause of war, if the differences which led to that treaty were not so in themselves?
2d. If the United States should take possession of the Floridas, would not such act be as much an act of war (the treaty not being ratified,) as if they were to take Cuba, the province of Andalusia, or the palace of Idefonso?
3d. If the United States were to possess themselves of the Floridas, and Spain saw fit to consider it an act of war, and should declare the existence of war between her and the United States, which could do the other the most harm?
4. Suppose there are fifty millions of American property afloat, how much of it in case of war, would find its way into the pockets of French, English, & American buccaniers, sailing under the Spanish flag?
5. In the event of war, would England be neutral, and take the benefits which her neutral flag would give her, or would she seize on the opportunity to satisfy the vindictive spirit which (judging from some publications of that country) reigns among her subjects?
6. If England should choose war, (for the reason that it becomes her to curb the spirit of aggrandizement among the New Romans) would France choose the benefits of neutrality, or attempt to gratify her vindictive spirit towards England, and so become a party on our side?
7. If war should occur, and we should have not only the robbers who would assume the Spanish flag, to contend with, but England also, (considering the state of the circulating medium in the Southern and Western States, and the failure of the United States Bank to supply a medium,) what would be the condition of national credit, in three or five years of conflict?
8. Suppose the war should be as successful as our most sanguine hopes could suggest, how would stand the profit and loss account?
9. Suppose success in war to any extent, is there any reason to think 'the most enlightened nation on earth,' and consequently the most wise, just, and Christian, would in no degree stain its fair fame, by making war against a people who are enfeebled and distressed by civil commotions, and who are much more objects of compassion than of vengeance?
10. If there be, among the powers of Europe, a league to prolong the tranquility of the Christian world, in what light shall we be considered by those powers, if we should

to war with Spain, because she does not choose to cede territory, or assist in our construction of boundaries, or compensate for the old affair of refusing a deposit on the Mississippi, or to pay for French spoliation, for which compensation was never demanded of France.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 11.

'MARCIA ALWELL,' shall appear in our next.

The latest Paris journals confirm the statement that Mr. Bagot, late the English minister in America, has been appointed ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. Our London papers say nothing themselves on this subject, but merely extract the French paragraph.

From the National Advocate, a democratic paper.

### THOMAS PAINE'S BONES.

It appears that a man, named Benbow, a shoemaker, to whom Cobbett dedicated his Grammar, carried away the bones; and it is said that the Executors gave permission to carry them away, which we hope is not true, as their power of so doing is very questionable. Well, and what is to be done with them? Simply to answer political purposes, and like the body of Cæsar, to enrage & inflame an ignorant mob. If the fustians in England cannot succeed without such extraordinary and censurable measures, we trust that they may always fail. Many of these mobs have flags with the name of Paine inscribed upon them, and the bones will, no doubt, be triumphantly carried about, and give rise to extraordinary excitement & commotion—to subdue which, probably the military may dash in among them, and scatter the bones of this great man to the winds. If the blood of one person is shed in parading these bones through England, we upon the miscreants who have been guilty of this sacrilege; they deserve, and will receive "curses fond and deep." We wait to hear from Cobbett—to hear his excuses, before we say any thing further on the subject.

### Interesting Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Angostura, to his friend in Baltimore—handed to the Editor of the Patriot, dated

"Angostura, 20th Sept. 1819.

"We were yesterday gratified with bulletins from our army, dated at Santa Fe, the capital of New Grenada; I enclose you the one issued immediately after the battle that led to this glorious result. You will see that our friend Johnson\* was wounded. The English corps is reduced to about 90 men. These intrepid fellows have effected a great deal, as is acknowledged in the 20th bulletin. Our troops found between \$ and \$600,000 in the mint; and general Bolivar writes to the vice president, Dr. Zea, that he had on the 15th of August, more than A Million of dollars in his possession. I sail for N. York next week."

### REMARK.

This intelligence is important, as it is direct and official. The rumour of a change in the political circle at Angostura, which lately reached us, whether true or false, is of little consequence. The Congress governs, and the revolution will be complete. One of the finest regions of all the earth, will be opened to political and commercial relations with us.

An Irish officer of great promise. The auxiliaries go under the term of English, though the majority are Irish and Scotch, &c. This body consisted of about 400 or 420 men; at the beginning of the campaign.

New York, Nov. 2.

We have been favoured, with a Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 18th of August, brought by the Planter, Capt. Steward. It contains

A decree forbidding every European Spaniard to leave the country without a special license, under the penalty of the confiscation of his property.

A regulation for the encouragement of privateers. All neutral vessels engaged in the service of the government of Spain are to be considered as Spanish property. Privateers are to be allowed one half the value of Spanish vessels of war and transports captured & sunk at sea, and 500 dollars for every cannon so taken. Prizes brought into port shall be free of duty, and

a bounty of fifty dollars allowed for every prisoner brought in.

Another decree prohibits the exportation of salted provisions and every species of grain.

A private letter from Buenos Ayres of the 14th Aug. states that the recent change of Supreme Director, has given much satisfaction; Don Jose Rondeau who now occupies that station being a patriot and a republican, is much respected by all classes. Nothing was known of the situation of Carrera, other than a report that he had some time since disappeared from his family and friends, who feared that he was assassinated.

From the Curacao Courant, of Oct. 2.

Received at the Office of N. York Com. Adv.

Accounts from Maracaybo state, that the town of Cucuta, which is about three days journey from the former place, has been occupied by the Independents under Bolivar, who is said to be on his return from Santa Fe, having left a strong force behind him to garrison that place. A great number of people had arrived at Maracaybo, with different articles of their effects, with which they fled on the approach of the Independents to Cucuta.

Sept. 25.

By an arrival from La Guayra we learn that the fleet which lately sailed from that port had put into Cumana, not having been fortunate enough to fall in with the Patriot squadron which it went in pursuit of.

Yesterday, the 11th, arrived the Josepha from La Guayra; she brings intelligence of Bolivar's defeat by Calzada, and adds that the former on crossing a river found a watery grave. What an absurdity!

Accounts from Hayti state, that the President Boyer had caused his senate to pass an act enabling foreign merchants to recover, by legal process, debts contracted by the natives. Heretofore strangers were compelled to receive produce in payment of their demands, at an exorbitant price, or wait the pleasure of their debtors. This wise regulation, it is justly expected, will greatly augment the trade of Hayti.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

This morning arrived below the fast sailing ship Wm. Penn, capt. James Hamilton, in 35 days from Liverpool. Capt. Hamilton has obligingly favoured us with a complete file of Liverpool papers to the 26th of Sept. being 12 days later than our previous accounts. On a rapid glance at their contents we find nothing of a very interesting nature. The public journals were teeming with animadversions on the government with regard to the proceedings at Manchester; and the Prince Regent in his answer to the Address of the Common Council had adopted a tone of rebuke very little calculated to soothe the public sensibility.

The Mayor of Liverpool had been requested to call a public meeting to petition the Prince Regent to institute an efficient, strict and solemn enquiry into the proceedings at Manchester, but had refused; in consequence of which a notice for a public meeting to be held in Clayton square, on the 29th Sept. was published, signed by twenty four of the most respectable men in Liverpool.

Several regiments had been ordered to be disbanded.

A large Balloon was exhibiting in Liverpool, and a Mr. Livingston intended to make an ascension on the 27th Sept.

Serious riots had occurred at Glasgow and Paisley; and indeed the whole British Empire appears to be in an unusual state of fermentation. Hunt was visiting the theatres and other places of public resort, and was every where received with shouts and cheerings.

In France the public attention appeared to be entirely occupied by the pending elections. The ultras boast of a triumph in the election of M. Casteljac, for Toulouse.

The new Queen of Spain arrived at Lyons on the 16th Sept. She travelled without state, and declined a guard of honour.

Accounts from Madrid represented that the yellow fever had extended from Cadix to Seville.

The Prince Regent, attended by Sir George Cockburn, had been on a visit to Portsmouth, from whence he was to make a cruise of 8 or 10 days in the Royal Yacht.

Reports were received on the Continent of serious differences between the courts of Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, respecting the projects of the Emperor of Russia with regard to Poland.

### SWEDEN.

A treaty for the final arrangement of the differences between Sweden and Denmark, was signed at Stockholm on the 1st inst. by the Danish Minister M. Von Holst.—The chief stipulation is, that Sweden is to pay three millions of dollars (Hamburg Banco) in 10 annual payments, and also to pay four per cent. per annum interest, but the interest to be paid quarterly; and the bonds for the principal and interest are to be deposited in the hands of Lord Strangford, as the Minister of the mediating power.

### GERMANY.

The storm rained in Germany by the pretended Prussian conspiracy, appears gradually to die away. The incendiary, M. Henning, who was said to be one of the principal chiefs in the plot, has been set at liberty, and the Inquisitorial Commission, which has been sitting on the business, has declared that he was perfectly innocent. He has suffered two months imprisonment. It is said that he intends bringing an action against M. Kamptz, and the other members of the Commission. It is again reported in Berlin, that the King of Prussia has at length consented to certain principles which are to form the ground work of the constitution.

### DENMARK.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Copenhagen, where the windows of many houses, more particularly of those inhabited by Jews, were broken, so that the troops in various parts of the town, were obliged to fire on the mob. Eighty persons were arrested, and some of them sentenced to rigorous punishment. Tranquility prevailed when the last accounts came away.

### FRANCE.

Mademoiselle Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, had announced at Orleans a magnificent feat, of which the least splendid ornament was to be the ascent of a balloon of 1400 feet. The old burying ground of the town was to be the scene of the most brilliant exhibitions. The choice of such a place was a bad omen, which the event but too well realized.

The inhabitants, furious at not finding the wonders which were announced in the advertisement, made their complaints to the magistrates, and Mademoiselle Garnerin, instead of mounting with glory into the ethereal regions, was conducted, amid the hisses of the people, to a vile prison, whence she will be bro't before the Tribunal of Correctional Police!

City of London address to the Prince Regent.

At 12 o'clock on Friday forenoon, the lord mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, alderman Waithman, the recorder, the common serjeant, a number of common councilmen, &c. waited on the prince regent, agreeably to the appointment made on Thursday, with the address voted by the common council, on the subject of the late transactions at Manchester.

Their reception from his royal highness was most gracious. On the right of the prince were lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh; on the left were the duke of Wellington and lord Liverpool.

"To his royal highness the prince of Wales, regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your royal highness, "We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal highness with feelings of the most serious alarm and regret, at the extraordinary and calamitous proceedings which have taken place at Manchester.

"We humbly represent to your royal highness, that under the free principles of the British constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating upon public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

That, for the purpose of exercising this right, a meeting was held at Manchester, on the 16th August last, without entering into the policy or prudence of convening such a meeting, it appears to us from the information which has transpired, that the said meeting was legally assembled, that its proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner, and that the people composing it, were therefore, acting under the sanction of the law, and entitled to the protection of the magistracy.

We have, nevertheless, learnt, with grief and astonishment, that while the meeting was assembled, and when no act of riot or tumult had taken place, the magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present; for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, or those against whom the warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military; the Manchester yeomanry cavalry suddenly rushing forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking by force of arms, peaceable and unoffending citizens; whereby great numbers of men, women and children, and even peace officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

We feel ourselves called upon to express to your royal highness our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot but view as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British constitution.

That, from your royal highness' known and declared attachment to the constitution and laws, we feel the most decided conviction, that your royal highness never could have been induced to express your approval of the conduct of the abettors and perpetrators of these atrocities, had not your royal confidence been abused by interested & misrepresented statements of these illegal and fatal transactions.

We humbly submit to your royal highness, that, at a time when the great body of his majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privations, however erroneous may be their ideas to the means of redress, a kind and conciliating attention to their complaints is equally called for by policy and justice; and, that depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances by cruelty and despotism, destroy public confidence in the pure and equal administration of justice, excite disaffection, and lead to acts of open violence or secret revenge.

We therefore humbly pray, that in order to avert these calamities, to maintain the authority of the law, and to protect the lives and liberties of the subject, your royal highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual enquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof, to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

Signed by order of the court, HENRY WOODTHORPE.

The address having been read by the recorder, the prince regent made the following answer:

"I receive with feelings of deep regret, this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"At a time when ill designing & turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow subjects, and in endeavouring, by means the most daring and insidious, to abdicate them from their allegiance to his majesty and the established constitution of the realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the magistracy that the preservation of the public tranquillity must in a great degree depend; and a firm, faithful, and active discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their Sovereign and their country.

"With the circumstances which preceded the late meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted, and of those which attended it, you appear to be inaccurately informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of their country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra judicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice.

That the livery of London, which they exercised from time immemorial, expressing their opinions on the affairs in common hall, it is sufficient to remind your lordship should that right ever become subject to control from the political notions or private views of the livery, or, for the time being, it would exist in any thing but a state of nature.

That the subject, for the consideration of which the request of the livery was presented to your lordship, was suited to public consideration, is manifest from your lordship's having held a common council for its discussion.

That your lordship's refusal not have been dictated by an over-scrupulous regard to the preservation of the public peace, apparent, from the knowledge that magistrates have presumed to deprive their fellow citizens of meeting in that orderly and ancient way provided by their municipal constitutions, they have assembled together under the stanzas less favourable to the maintenance of the public peace.

Unwilling as we are, to put any unfavourable construction on the conduct or motives of the Chief Magistrate of the City, we confess ourselves unable to view your lordship's rejection of a petition for a Common Hall as an important occasion, in any which shall not imply an indignity, or contempt of the wishes and opinions of the Livery, by which you were appointed to your office.

Resolved, however, as we are not to surrender the right of Livery of London, we remain respectfully, yet firmly, to your lordship to reconsider the answer, and to appoint a day for the holding a Common Hall in compliance with the requisition sent to your lordship on the 16th inst.

September 16, 1819.

The Lord Mayor listened to the reading of the remonstrance with profound attention, and, on being concluded, said, he was times ready, and felt it his duty to attend to any remonstrance of the Livery; that he had well considered before he made up his determination with respect to the late proceedings, than he thought all public disapprobation of the subject mentioned, which he intended to prejudice the minds of the livery of which he considered very highly. He therefore, in polite but decided terms, repeated his determination not to call a Common Hall on the occasion.

The Livery, we learn, intend to persist in obtaining a position answer from his Lordship on the subject, whether he will be holding of a meeting in the hall, if a magistrate of the livery should consent to take the occasion.

Dublin, Sept. 10. Reports from Frankfurt, have appeared in the papers, received by this city, that Bernadotte, the King of Sweden, has been shot dead by a man of the name of Sandt, who carried a similar report, but which, we are not

BERNADOTTE.

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WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL

J. WILLIAMSON, Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Chapel Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court October 12, 1819. On application by petition of Harriet Dorsey and Saml. Dorsey, administrators of Stephen B. Dorsey, 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, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and Morning Chronicle published in Baltimore.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen B. Dorsey, late of A. A. 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 1st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of October, 1819.

Harriet Dorsey and Saml. Dorsey, Adm'rs. Oct. 14.

Lands for Sale.

Will sell on a credit of one year, approved bonds and security being given, at Vendue, at Boswell's Tavern in the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent, at 11 o'clock, AM, on the second Monday in November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

The following Tracts of Land: Londonderry, near the brick church, about six miles from Nottingham, containing 2 1/2 acres. Reed's Swamp, a mile or two farther, 200 acres. Cool Spring, in the same neighbourhood, 21 acres. Pheasant Hills, about four miles from Nottingham, 81 acres. Scotchman's Hole, nearly opposite Mount Calvert, on the Patuxent, 100 acres. Fifty Acres in St. Mary's, adjoining the farm of Captain John Jackson. And on the third Monday of said November, at 11 o'clock, AM, at Samuel Cole's auction room, in the city of Baltimore, Planter's Paradise, containing 400 acres, on the waters of Back and Middle rivers, about 10 miles from town.

The titles good, and any information which may be required, respecting those Lands, will be cheerfully given by me W. G. D. Worthington, Baltimore City. Sept. 20.

THE ART OF Penmanship,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined by diagonal ruling on the three-barred staff, and classed according to the Author's plan of instruction, being the most simple, systematic, and general system of PENMANSHIP, now extant. By F. M'CREADY,

Author of Drawing and Painting. A POEM, English Grammar in verse, &c. First Maryland Penmanship, Price 2 dollars; for sale at this Office.

Mr. M'Creedy having just arrived in this City, most respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of the young Ladies and Gentlemen, that he proposes giving Lessons in the Art of Penmanship, and Flower, Fruit and Landscape Drawing and Painting. The patronage he has hitherto obtained from a discerning and liberal public, will, he flatters himself, be a recommendation to the enlightened Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity. Oct. 25.

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.

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 & Craif, 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.

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.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by JOSEPH DALEY, 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 the Legislature, 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. The best Liquors, 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. If therefore solicits a share of public patronage. July 29.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Monday the 15th day of November next, 120 Acres of Land, lying in Calvert county, about three miles and a half below the upper Church, adjoining Mr. John Lawrence and William Reynolds. This Land is susceptible of improvement by clover and plaster—and a great proportion of Wood Land—and an excellent Meadow with little expense. There are several houses on it one a very good house, will suit a small family. It is unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as it is expected persons wishing to purchase, will take a view of it before the day of sale. Those wishing to view it will call on William Cox, who now lives on it; and will be sold at his house. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale can do so, by applying to the subscriber, before that time, living in Anne Arundel county, near South River Church. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale commences at 11 o'clock. HENRY BARR Sept. 23.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander G. Hanson, 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 John I. Donaldson, esq. St. Paul's lane, Baltimore, at or before the 18th day of November next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1819. PRISCILLA HANSON, Adm'x. Nov. 4.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKARS, Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, AM for Annapolis and Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester county, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock, PM for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning, leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock, AM, & starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, PM, arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Sept. 9.

Daniel T. Hyde, & Co.

Tanners & Curriers, Very respectfully inform their friends and the community in general, that they have commenced The Tanning & Currying Business, at the old tan yard-stand, formerly kept by Mr John Hyde, and adjoining the new store of Messrs Barber and Co. where they have on hand, and will continue to keep a Good assortment of Finished Leather, and hope, by their strict attention to their business, to receive a share of public patronage. Baltimore cash price given for hides and skins, or leather give in exchange for hides and skins Country produce taken for leather. October 28.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a New Stock of Goods, among which are the following: Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth Fancy and London Brown, Fashionable Mixtures Double Milled Drab Second do Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres Light and Dark Mixtures Fashionable Light Cord White and Coloured Marcellines Olive Cords and Flannels, &c. And other articles too tedious to enumerate. Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Oct. 7.

20 Dollars Reward.

Brake goat at Annapolis, on Tuesday afternoon the 26th instant, Negro DAVID, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons of Anne Arundel county. David is about 27 or 28 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he escaped, a coarse waistcoat, much patched, osnaburg shirt, striped jeans trousers, and a pair of old shoes. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending and securing said fellow. BENJ. GAITHER, SHG. A. A. C. Oct. 25.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Earle, esq. late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in arrears indebted to the estate to make payment to Oct. 25.

All persons are forewarned, that if any person, on the subscribers farm near Annapolis, known by the name of Horn Point, George Barber, John T. Barber. Oct. 21.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, next door to Mr. G. I. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement; and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner. WILLIAM YOUNG, Sept 2.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland,

Will meet, according to the rules of the Society, on Wednesday the 15th day of December next, at 10 o'clock at Mr. Brewer's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis. The Members of the Society are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to be submitted to them. All persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, Roots and Seeds, are invited to exhibit them on the day of meeting, also any Report, Essays, Experiments, Models or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit. Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles or matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving. The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel on Monday the 13th day of December next. T. M. Carroll, Sec'y. Oct. 28, 1819.

AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.

CITY AUCTION. The subscriber having taken the Store next to Messrs Evans and Ighehart, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a license as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant for the City of Annapolis. He is now ready to receive consignments from his friends, and all others who may be disposed to give him patronage. The best guarantee he can offer to the public for his faithful performance of all business that may be entrusted to him, is that he is determined to do exclusively a Commission business; he will attend to the sale of all goods to be sold by order of the honourable the orphans court, also, all sales of household goods, &c. His public sale days at his Auction Store, are Wednesdays and Saturdays, throughout the year. I. Lyon, Auctioneer.

CITY AUCTION.

Just received on consignment, and for private sale, a large assortment of India Chintz, Glass ware, Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, consisting in part of the following Articles: China Plates and Pelice Cloths, Dishes, Corduroy, Do Turcens, Bombazotts, Do Cups and Saucers, Flannels & Blankets, Do Tea Sets, Kersey, Cut Glass Decanters, Bath Coating, Tumblers & Wine Glasses, Linen Bed-tick, Mantle ornaments, Checks & Domestic Plated Castors, Shawls & Handkerchiefs, Japanned Waiters, Hosiery & Gloves, Do Bread & Snuff trays, Calicoes & Shirts, Plated Tea & Table Spoons, Cambrics & Book Muslins, Gold, Silver & composition watches, Thread Lace, Gold watch seals, Embroidered Robes, Merino Trimmings, Gole Jewelry, Fig Blue & Starch, Tortoiseshell Combs, at the manufacturers price, Mock do. Superior Cloths, Do Cassimeres. With a variety of other articles which will be sold wholesale or retail, Cheap for Cash. Nov. 4.

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By the subscribers, of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander G. Hanson, 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 John I. Donaldson, esq. St. Paul's lane, Baltimore, at or before the 18th day of November next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1819. PRISCILLA HANSON, Adm'x. Nov. 4.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and other legal documents, first, second, and third class, and all other legal documents, at a moderate price, and on the most favourable terms. Debt on Bond and Single Copy, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. Oct. 21.

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of at public sale, on Thursday the 25th day of present month, all the personal estate of Samuel Minsky, late of said county, deceased, (except the negro, the value of Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention) for sale—for all sums over and above six months credit, the subscriber giving bond or note, with two securities, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under six months, the cash to be paid. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. Ann M. Minsky, Adm'x. Nov. 4.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber intends to teach every Evening, for two hours, English Grammar, or German, gentlemen wishing to acquire any of the above Languages, may be informed the particulars at Wm. Brewer's Hotel, Annapolis. CHARLES T. WISSLA, Nov. 4, 1819.

NOTICE

THE Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second day in December next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the roads in said county. By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clerk. Nov. 4.

TAVERN

AND BOARDING-HOUSE. The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Daley, next door to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors. Parties and Companies can be served on the spot, or at their tables, oysters and terrines, with their season, and at all times such delicacies as our climate affords. He has constantly on hand the best abundance of Porter, Ale, Beer, Wines, Cordials, &c. of the best qualities, for his particular friends whom he promises the utmost attention. RICHARD GAFFNEY, Sept. 16.

CASH STORE

The subscriber has just received a large assortment of PHILADELPHIA Full Goods, Selected by himself comprising Handsome Assortment. He embraces this opportunity of offering his Friends and the Public, grateful acknowledgments, for the liberal patronage and the generous encouragement afforded to his establishment; and informs them, he is determined still to offer the same inducement to continue their patronage, by selling his Goods at a Remarkably Low Price. RICHARD RIDGELY, Oct. 21.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly and at the lowest price. Oct. 21.

IONAS GREEN, Three Dollars per Annum.

... makes the patriot's heart, to ... holding them of the minute gun ... holds the corpse of glory's sleeping ...

... for thee, Columbia's child ... monument was built on Eric's sea ...

... for thee, brave Perry, freedom's ... and droop'd its sorrowing ...

... the thunder of the minute gun ... claim'd to them, your gallant Perry's ...

... mourn not chiefs—the hour of sor- ... hark! Columbia calls thee from the ...

... do you hence, since PERRY can no ... most her glories on the billowy wave ...

... will, when hush'd the melancholy gun, ... all that gratitude to worth can do ...

... mourn not chiefs, the hour of sor- ... hark! Columbia calls you from the ...

... shed her glories on the billowy ...

AMICUS. ...

... his heart resign'd to fate, ...

... to hate his soul forgot, ...

... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

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... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

... has a heart on earth you've seen, ...

its height 88; it contained 31,880 cubic feet of gas, and its power of ascension was equal to 1100 lbs. The form of the car was oval, the ground an azure blue, painted in clouds, having on either side the Star of the Order of St. George & St. Patrick, & at each the Regent's Plume; a hand rail and trellis work of gilt, from which were suspended festoons of flowers; the whole surmounted with a canopy of blue and yellow satin. Its decorations were extremely elegant and beautiful, beyond any thing ever witnessed in Liverpool. On Monday evening, after the exhibition closed, when the balloon was removed to the area of the House of Industry.

Yesterday was appointed for the ascent. The weather, early in the morning seemed rather unfavourable for the purpose. The face of the heavens was overcast with masses of dense clouds. The wind blew a fresh breeze from the south west, and at once destroyed all hopes of Mr. Livingston attempting the passage to Ireland. During the morning, however, the clouds slowly dispersed, the atmosphere partially cleared up, and, at intervals, we were cheered with gleams of sunshine.

The company gradually collected in the spacious area of the House of Industry. The galleries on the west side, as well as the rooms in the front of the house, were principally occupied by elegantly-dressed females. A considerable part of the company promenade the area; among whom we noticed most of the rank and beauty of Liverpool and the surrounding country. The band of the 71st regiment, which had come from Chester for the occasion, was stationed in the area, and relieved the tedium till the ascent of the balloon by occasionally playing animating national airs.

The spectators on the outside of the houses were immense. The windows and tops of every house from which a glimpse of the balloon could be obtained were crowded. The Botanic walk, Mosslake and the other fields in the neighbourhood, Edge-hill, Low-hill, Everton, in short, every place and every eminence favourable for viewing the balloon teemed with spectators. Never before, we believe, was so immense a multitude congregated on any former occasion in Liverpool.

The process of inflation commenced at an early hour, under the able and scientific direction of Dr. Traill. At half past one, a pilot-balloon was launched into the air. It continued in sight a few minutes when it entered a cloud, which concealed it from view. The inflation of the balloon being completed, the car was attached to it. Every preparation was now finished. The signal guns were fired a little after two o'clock, and a breathless anxiety prevailed for the ascension. At this period, the atmosphere had considerably brightened. The clouds, in the direction of the wind, had ascended, and formed a fleecy and almost spotless field, through which, at intervals, the azure of the sky was discernible. Messrs. Livingston and Sadler having entered the car, the flags were delivered to the aerial voyagers by the Countess of Sefton and Mrs. Blackburne. The balloon was then loosened, and at sixteen minutes after two, sprung, as it were, into the air, amid the congratulations and benedictions of myriads of spectators.

The ascent was most magnificent. It filled the mind of every beholder with overwhelming ideas of the sovereignty of human art and the extent of human daring. The balloon, after hovering over the multitude, and affording them an opportunity of contemplating the sublimity and grandeur of its ascent, began to mount with rapidity; the aeronauts manifested the utmost impetuosity, and, unfurling their flags, waved them in the air, bowing, at the same time, to the innumerable spectators. The balloon took the direction of NE, by E. It soon attained a great altitude, assumed a globular shape, and gradually diminished in magnitude. When it appeared no larger than a cloud about the bigness of a man's hand. It was observed to be descending towards the earth, and after having been in the air about 12 minutes, it disappeared below the horizon a little to the east

of Everton. In a few minutes it was seen ascending again, but much diminished in magnitude. After continuing in view about thirty five minutes, it was lost to human ken in the pathless regions of boundless space.

The balloon was last seen, by some persons who arrived from the country, in the direction of Wigan; and we are not without hope of being enabled, before our paper goes to press, to announce the safe descent of Messrs. Livingston and Sadler.

It is difficult to form an opinion of the probable number of spectators at the period of ascension; but including the people from the country, it is probable that it could not be less than eighty thousand. We have not heard of the slightest accident having occurred among this immense multitude to mar the pleasures of the day.

Courier Office, Wednesday morning, half past 10 o'clock.

By the arrival of the Bolton mail, we learn that Mr. Livingston and his intrepid companion descended safely about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, having travelled about thirty five miles in little more than an hour and a half.

The above account is confirmed, as will appear by the following extract of a letter from a friend at Chorley:

"Chorley, 28th Sept. I have the pleasure to inform you, the balloon passed direct over Chorley soon after three o'clock, in the direction of Blackburn; from description, moving in a very majestic and steady manner, at times ascending to a very considerable height, at others descending, as if for the purpose of obtaining a more correct view of the terrestrial scenery."

From a London paper.

As the success and ultimate fate of general Mina were never correctly published, and the extreme caution with which the Spanish government has thrown a veil over every thing connected with the situation and popular movements of Mexico, the following authentic narrative, derived from an eye witness, of the highest credit and respectability, is published. The tribute it also due to a Spaniard, who, after distinguishing himself in the liberation of his own country from the French—no longer able to endure the horrid system of oppressive persecution that followed the restoration of Ferdinand—with a handful of men resolved on the daring enterprise of breaking the tyrant's sceptre in the most important section of the western world, under the double hope that his efforts would not only give freedom to Mexico, but also tend to inspire that spirit of resistance in the Peninsula, which was necessary to restore the constitution, and limit the powers of the king.

Though the attempt failed, the circumstances which accompanied it should be recorded in the page of history, where the name of young Mina will be ranked among those patriots and heroes who labour and shed their blood in promoting the freedom and happiness of mankind.

This gallant officer landed early in 1817 on the Mexican coast, at a place called Soto la Marina. His entire force did not exceed 500 men; 130 of these he left at Soto la Marina, to wait for some arms and munitions of war which he daily expected. He ordered this force to remain 20 days, and, if at that period the arms did not arrive, the party were to break up their encampment, and follow him, by the route he directed. With the residue of his force, say about 370 men, he penetrated to the interior of the country, and on the tenth day was joined by near 1500 Creoles, who in general had no other arms but muskets, cutlasses and lances. He then rapidly marched to the city of St. Luis de Potosi, and gave battle to the Royalists, who were at least 2000 strong; he gained a decisive victory; took about 600 muskets; & 500 of the royal troops joined him. He then continued his route, and after various battles, in all of which he was successful, he reached the city of Guaxaco, containing a population of near 70,000. He enter-

ed the city after a feeble resistance, and was received by the inhabitants in the most enthusiastic and affectionate manner.

The victory of Mexico became so alarmed at the progress of Mina, that he sent orders to every part of the empire to concentrate the royal forces; but as this could not be effected in less than from two to three months, it is now well ascertained that, if Mina had pursued his route direct to the city of Mexico, instead of remaining at Guaxaco, he could have easily entered the Mexican capital. This error arose from Mina's not having correct information of the real state of the royal forces. He considered it proper to remain some time at Guaxaco, for the purpose of disciplining his army, and to prepare for a general action, which he presumed it would be necessary for him to encounter in the vicinity of the city of Mexico.

During the time he was making these arrangements, he was in the habit of going a few leagues from his camp, with one or two hundred cavalry, to survey the country, and to visit his outposts. The royalists speedily obtained information of this circumstance, and by a celerity of movement, entirely new on their part, and entirely unexpected by Mina, he found himself attacked in one of those excursions, about ten leagues distance from his camp. He had with him about 70 cavalry; they were surrounded by near 600 royalists, well mounted. Of Mina's party only 5 were taken alive; the rest fought with desperation and were cut to pieces. Mina received several wounds, and while lying on the ground, defended himself with his sabre as long as his strength enabled him to use it. He was, however, taken alive, and conducted to the head quarters of the commander of the royal troops. In a few hours this disaster was known in Mina's camp. The confusion and regret that ensued it would be difficult to describe.

The second in command in Mina's army, immediately sent a flag of truce to the commander of the royal troops, offering 40 Spanish officers in exchange for Mina—declaring, at the same time, that in case Mina was shot, he would sacrifice the said forty Spanish officers. In order to give greater solemnity to this proposal, one of the 40 Spanish officers was allowed to be the bearer, as well as a memorial from the remaining thirty nine, praying most earnestly that the conditions would not be rejected.

The commandant of the royal troops, notwithstanding he had orders immediately to execute every prisoner that fell into his hands, & more especially Mina, found it necessary to hesitate until he could hear from the viceroy on the subject of the proposal in question. In a few days the answer of the viceroy was received, which was, 'That no propositions from the rebels would be attended to, and that the traitor Mina must be immediately shot,' which sentence was executed and thus perished Gen. Mina.

As soon as this was known in Mina's camp, the thirty nine Spanish officers were shot. These circumstances have never been published in the Mexican Gazette; on the contrary, the government have endeavoured carefully to conceal them; but, nevertheless, they are known as well among the revolutionists, and are spoken of with horror and disgust by all those who dare give their opinions on the matter. The death of Mina was followed by disastrous consequences to the revolutionists. The viceroy sent expresses to every part of the empire, announcing the event—prayers in the churches, the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon, in all the royal cities, were pretty plain proofs of the importance the government attached to the death of this individual.

The portion of Mina's little army, which had been left at Soto la Marina, were soon afterwards attacked by near 1500 royal troops. After defending themselves gallantly in a small fort until their ammunition and provisions were expended, they finally made a formal capitulation, and marched out of the fort with all the honours of war. In a few days after they were in the hands of the royalists, orders were received from the viceroy of Mexico to make the capitulation null.

They were then conducted in chains to Vera Cruz, where part of them perished by starvation and suffocation. The few who survived have been sent to Genoa and other fortifications on the coast of Africa, where they are condemned to labour in chains during life.

The preceding facts are known to the writer, not merely from what he has heard, but from what he has seen—he has been a prisoner among the royalists for two years and a half—he was in Mexico during the time the transactions he has related occurred—and he has been an eye witness to scenes of barbarity by both parties, the details of which he forbears to relate, because they would appear incredible to the civilized world. He is, however, perfectly convinced that if the present system of cruelty and extermination is not very soon checked, it will terminate in the sacrifice of every European Spaniard in America. The Creoles of Spanish America a few years ago, were a pacific, ignorant, and superstitious people—they are daily becoming more enlightened—intense warfare has taught them the use of arms—their rancour against Spain is hourly augmenting—1500 insurgents (as they are called) are now more formidable to the Spanish troops than 10,000 were six years ago; they are rapidly becoming acquainted with their physical and moral strength; and if Spain perseveres much longer in the unequal and impolitic conflict she is now pursuing, she will not only lose her political sway in every part of America, but will excite universal feelings of horror and detestation against the name of a Spaniard. In the Mexican empire particularly, the public spirit is decidedly hostile to Spain; and altho' four fifths of the present royal army in that country are composed of Creole troops, yet at heart they are insurgents, and as such will display themselves on the very first favourable occasion that may occur. The Mexican females, whether united to royalists or insurgents, are universally bitter enemies to the Spanish government, and in their domestic songs to their children inculcate a spirit of liberty.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court November 6, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Linticum and Thomas Davis administrators with the will annexed, of Joshua Linticum, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased; it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published, once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Will. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

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

Elizabeth Linticum and Thomas Davis, Adm's. With the will annexed.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendio, exparte me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 22 day of December, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock for Cash, All that tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called "Addition to Sampson," containing one hundred acres more or less; also one other tract of Land, (name unknown) containing one hundred and twelve acres of Land more or less, being seized and taken as the property of Patrick M. Cristol, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, Jr. trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Corwin, for the use of John T. Stoddard.

R. WELCH, of Dan. sh. sh. A. A. County. Nov. 18, 2.

MR. GAZETTE

As you published my dear husband's piece concerning me last week, I presume you will have the politeness to publish my reply this week.

When the Jesuit passed through our happy country, a few years ago, he made the following sarcastic observation: "Every line of separation is so entirely obliterated, that wherever there are men, you may be sure to meet women in this country, and for my own part I have no doubt that the women in the end will ride uppermost." The matrons of your own country, Mr. Jesuit, have got the start of us. If I am rightly informed, they have already abandoned the needle, the wheel, and all domestic concerns, to vie with men in all the horrors of revolution and blood. Now, I do not hesitate to say, that I highly disapprove of all this. Every thing is beautiful in its appropriate place. Nothing is more apparent than the observation that man and woman ought to circulate in different and distinct spheres. No matter how near their orbs approximate, if they do not clash, much aberration or eccentricity from their true places should be reprobated.

"For contemplation he, and valour, formed; For softness she, and sweet attractive grace."

But my dear Simon was so hard upon me last week, that I am induced, in justice to myself and my sex, to make a reply. First, he accuses me of purchasing a quantity of useless and fantastic trumpery. To this charge I must say, in candour, that the articles were not exactly what I took them to be, but I must insist upon it that they look very pretty. Second, my dear Simon accuses me of expending money which he had accumulated for the payment of his fair and honest debts. Etc.—Why, I have heard of several men, "the lords of creation," who have purchased pieces on pieces, right in the face and eyes of their old creditors, who were in straits and quandaries for want of their money. And third, my dear Simon accuses me, if "ken the rogue," of getting a little out of my place. Come, my dear, did you never in your life deviate a little from yourself? Did you never so much as peep into my affairs? Don't blame me too much, then, for one aberration from "pursuits more consonant to the dignity of my sex, and more worthy my vocation."

MARIA AIMWELL.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The immense space of science, that has been cultivated since the first dawn of human knowledge; the continual accessions made to it every day by the fruitful geniuses of the ancient and new world; have long, since shewn to the eye of unprejudiced experience, that the heretofore practised method of education, is insufficient to the present demands of knowledge, and to the ever improving talents of the age.

True, some enlightened men have sprung up, and with a degree of boldness, which is always the associate of extraordinary merit, dared to oppose the servile prejudices of our fathers; dared to unveil the ignorance of those pretenders to the character of teachers, who for ages past have fettered the juvenile mind to the servile acquiescence of the drudgery of rules, through the detestable medium of grave attention, and painful research; by presenting to the glaring light of day their own unrivalled powers, which, despising those tardy pursuits, destroy the impertinent imposition hitherto practised upon the human family, and raise upon it a structure, noble, great, gigantic, created in a moment by an effort of their will.

The immortal teacher, who inculcates any language in the time of 45 lessons, stands as a conspicuous instance at the head of those gentlemen, who may be justly considered as the brightest luminaries of the present enlightened age. But this is not all; our happy country, ever the darling seat of science, is crowded with the ablest men, who pre-emptious and meek, despising the pomp & vanities of the world, wander from village to village, from town to town, from the student's steep and ice-bound banks, down to where the majestic Mississippi mingles its boisterous torrents, under a

verdant sun, with the ocean's azure waves, from the proud Athens of Yale to Louisiana, teaching every thing in—no time.

Let it not be urged by you, blind followers of inherited prejudice, who stick to the weakness of venerating the wisdom of former ages, that it is your opinion, that the retentive power of pupils is different; and that different capacities of students would probably require a different duration of time for the acquisition of the same sciences.

Triumph in your objection. You are wrong, glaringly wrong! Go to the wise man, who has first established this unrivalled system of education; go to him, the Socrates amongst the wise of the day, he will prove your mistakes—his glorious academy has shewn to experience that no distraction of talent exists; that it is only the imaginary production of the ignorance of former ages; and we hope that no one will doubt it, when we adduce the example of an infinite number of scholars, educated at his excellent academy, every one of whom has made precisely the same progress.

Do we not already see the blessed consequences of the introduction of this inimitable system of tuition? Who is he, the beardless sage, that sets that old grey head to right in a doubtful passage of Homer? He is Guido—he acquired Greek in 36 lessons. Who is that man who wrote this comment on Cicero, in French? He is Julius—he became a classical and French scholar in 3 months.—Who is he that delights us with the mellifluous harmony of his language, whose letters seem to us a continual rose-chain of blooming delight? It is Richard—who, but three weeks ago, could not spell the word "tuition," and has now been taught the English language perfectly. In short the effects are so manifest, that after what has been said, there can no longer exist any doubt on the subject; and I shall beg leave to draw my own person most humbly, into the presence of the munificent public.

Impelled by no views but those of promoting the welfare of my fellow citizens; actuated by no motives, but those of never-resting philanthropy; for I can assure gentlemen that it is only since I have commenced teaching, that I have felt the depressing hand of need, in the rueful shape of a tattered garment, or of an empty stomach; sacrificing every regard for personal welfare by a noble resignation of the healthy food of my employers table, whilst I officiated in the dignified station of Toll-keepers clerk, on the Boston road; throwing from me, in imitation of Marius and Washington, the brightest prospects of public honour and emolument; for my name was famous amongst the neighbours, and I grew popular by political harangues, delivered over the comfortable mug of cyder, whilst the social cigar pured forth its thickest fumes, so that my destiny, as a future member to Congress or the Assembly, seemed certain; I now offer my services to you gentlemen! worthy talent-encouraging citizens of Annapolis, at the moderate terms of \$8 for a course of six lessons; not to be paid except complete progress be made, which I myself will impartially estimate, being as teacher of the sciences, certainly most qualified to ascertain them in others.

In a course of six lessons Ladies or Gentlemen shall receive complete knowledge

I. Of the English Grammar, which I teach by a new invented system of my own, like navigation, by the compass and stars. A system so indubitable and accurate, as to enable the scholar to determine any part of speech, even in the night, provided it be not a cloudy one. I have composed this system with great pains and attention, during my night-walks from the tavern, when in the silence of nature I had leisure to contemplate the celestial bodies, to apply those heavenly luminaries to more noble purposes, and a great deal nearer home. As an instance of my power of observation, which does not even forsake me during the most illboding moments, and which I hope will gain me the favour of judges; I take the liberty to declare, that one night as I was going home, after a very animated debate upon the whiskey-rebellion, the stars and moon appeared double, yes, multiplied to my vision, which immediately led me to the idea of applying it to the plural number; an experiment for which the industrious scholar will have to pay an extra fee of sixpence as it is attended with some necessary expence.

II. Practical Arithmetic. It is taught by applying the abstract ideas of numbers to the tangible uses of sugar-plums, cheese-cakes, &c. A method which never fails of success; and by which, as I can prove by the most satisfactory certificates, a child has been taught the whole multiplication table in 2 minutes.

N.B. Young Ladies have generally proved the most successful.

III. Any foreign language, ancient or modern. As the literature of every language seems to be one of the principal objects, in the pursuit of it, I have, in order to raise a laudable desire towards the acquisition of it, brought the grammars of those languages into verse; the harmony and beauty of which, will certainly prove an enticement to success to all my scholars.

IV. The complete art of Leger-demain and Hocus-Focus, or to make money without talent, application or labour. A science, which tho' it be the climax of all others, shall be found both easy, and learnt in a short time, but is reserved only to those who have passed through a whole course of the foregoing branches, and qualified themselves for teachers thereof.

I again recommend myself to the generous public, and remain, with great obedience, their's, *Murcellus Pancake.*

Painful Intelligence.

We stop the press (says the Milledgeville, Georgia, Journal, of Oct. 25.) to announce the death of His Excellency Governor RABUN. He died at his residence, in Hancock county, on Saturday night last, with the fever.

DIED.

At his residence in Selin's Grove, Union county, at three o'clock in the morning of Tuesday the 9th inst. of Typhus Fever, SYMON SNYDER, Esq. late Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, aged sixty years and four days.

Northampton, (Mass.) Nov. 9.

"That sun has set. "On't rise some other such."

DIED, at his house, in Northampton, suddenly, on the evening of the 7th inst. the Honourable GALEB STRONG, late Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aged 75 years.

During the Sabbath preceding the evening of his death, he attended public worship, apparently in his usual health; but, returning home at the close of the afternoon service, felt a slight spasmodic pain in his shoulder and breast. He thought little of that however, and took tea with his family as usual. About 6 o'clock, feeling a recurrence of the pain, he retired to his bed, and desired that a physician might be called. Presently, however, the pain again abated, and he conversed with his children, who were present, with his accustomed cheerfulness, remarking, among other things, upon the infirmities of body to which men of his advanced age were subject. About seven o'clock, he again became somewhat distressed, and the physician, who was then present, having given him a few drops of laudanum, he arose from his bed with the intention of preparing to retire for the night, walked without assistance, which he declined, to the fire side, spoke of a feeling of coldness, and almost instantly, without the perceptible motion of a muscle, expired.

Thus the public have to lament the death of another Patriot of the Revolution, another truly great and good man, who had few superiors in the age of great men, in which he lived, and who has left few, if any, behind him.

Frederick-town, Oct. 30.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 26th ult. at Rose Hill, the seat of John Grahame, Esq. near the close of his 87th year, the venerable sage and illustrious revolutionary patriot, THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq. a native of Calvert county, in this state, and for the last forty years of his life a resident of this county. Mr. Johnson was among the first in the Union to assert the just claims of his country against the tyranny and oppression of Great Britain, and was early in life honoured with the most important and arduous trusts which his countryman could confer. He was the first governor of this state after the declaration of Independence, and successfully employed, without solicitation, every honour which his native state could bestow,

until the executive council of the Union selected him to that office. The supreme predicative of the nation, a station which he held, obliged him to relinquish every other office. Since that period he retired himself entirely into the bosom of his family, and the society of his nearest connections. His deeds are inscribed in the imperishable records of his country; his wisdom, impartiality and integrity in the records of justice; his worth & virtues are preserved in the hearts of his countrymen; his kindness, affection and friendship in the memory of his family, relatives and friends; his title for immortality created in his Saviour and God.

Washington was his Friend—Eulogium can do no more.

His body attended by his family, his numerous relatives, the court bar of the county, the orphan court, the mayor, aldermen and common council of the city, the clergy, physicians, and a very numerous assemblage of citizens from all parts of the county, was interred on the day following in the family vault, in the Episcopal burial ground of this city. [Herald.]

On Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. at Needwood, in Frederick county, THOMAS SIMLEE, Esq. in the 73th year of his age. Mr. Lee bore a conspicuous part in the arduous struggle for independence—was second governor of Maryland, and immediate successor to the late governor Johnson.

ELEGANT EXTRACT

From a Sermon by the Rev. Archibald Allison, LL.D. of Edinburg —Preached from the text of Isaac meditating at even-tide.

"There is an even-tide in the day and hour when the sun retires, and the shadows fall, and when nature assumes the appearance of soberness and silence. It is an hour when which every where the thoughtless fly, has peopled only in their imagination, with images of gloom; it is the hour on the other hand, which in every age, the wise have loved, as bringing with it sentiments and affections more valuable than all the splendours of the day.

"Its first impression is to still the turbulence of thought; or passion, which the day may have brot forth. We follow, with our eye the descending sun—we listen to the decaying sounds of labour and toil, and when all the fields are silent around us, we feel a kindred stillness to breathe upon our souls, and to calm them from the agitations of society.—From this first impression, there is a second, which naturally follows it—in the day we are living with men—in the even-tide we begin to live with nature; we see the world withdrawn from us—the shades of night darken on the habitations of men; and we feel ourselves alone. It is an hour, fitted as it would seem by HIM who made us, to still, but with gentle hand, the throeb of every unuly passion, and the ardour of every impure desire; and while it veils for a time the world that misleads us, to awaken in our hearts those legitimate inspections which the heat of the day may have dissolved, there is yet a farther scene it presents to us; while the world withdraws from us, and while the shades of evening darken upon our dwellings, the splendour of the firmament comes forward to our view. In the moments when earth is over shadowed, Heaven opens to our eyes the radiance of a sublimer being, our hearts follow the successive splendours of the scene; and while we forget, for a time, the obscurity of earthly concerns, we feel that there are "yet greater things than these."

"There is, in the second place, an "even-tide" in the year—a season, as we now witness, when the sun withdraws his propitious light—when the winds arise, and the leaves fall, and nature around us seems to sink into decay. It is said in general, to be the season of melancholy, and it is by this word we mean, that it is the time of solemn and serious thought, it is undoubtedly the season of melancholy; yet it is a melancholy so soothing, so gentle in its approach, and so prophetic in its influence, that they who have known it, feel, as instinctively that it is the doing of God, and that the heart of man is not thus finisly touched, but to his issue.

"When we go out into the fields in the evening of the year, a different voice approaches us. We regard, even in spite of ourselves, the still but steady advances of time. A few days ago, and the summer of

the year, with the ocean's azure waves, from the proud Athens of Yale to Louisiana, teaching every thing in—no time. Let it not be urged by you, blind followers of inherited prejudice, who stick to the weakness of venerating the wisdom of former ages, that it is your opinion, that the retentive power of pupils is different; and that different capacities of students would probably require a different duration of time for the acquisition of the same sciences. Triumph in your objection. You are wrong, glaringly wrong! Go to the wise man, who has first established this unrivalled system of education; go to him, the Socrates amongst the wise of the day, he will prove your mistakes—his glorious academy has shewn to experience that no distraction of talent exists; that it is only the imaginary production of the ignorance of former ages; and we hope that no one will doubt it, when we adduce the example of an infinite number of scholars, educated at his excellent academy, every one of whom has made precisely the same progress. Do we not already see the blessed consequences of the introduction of this inimitable system of tuition? Who is he, the beardless sage, that sets that old grey head to right in a doubtful passage of Homer? He is Guido—he acquired Greek in 36 lessons. Who is that man who wrote this comment on Cicero, in French? He is Julius—he became a classical and French scholar in 3 months.—Who is he that delights us with the mellifluous harmony of his language, whose letters seem to us a continual rose-chain of blooming delight? It is Richard—who, but three weeks ago, could not spell the word "tuition," and has now been taught the English language perfectly. In short the effects are so manifest, that after what has been said, there can no longer exist any doubt on the subject; and I shall beg leave to draw my own person most humbly, into the presence of the munificent public. Impelled by no views but those of promoting the welfare of my fellow citizens; actuated by no motives, but those of never-resting philanthropy; for I can assure gentlemen that it is only since I have commenced teaching, that I have felt the depressing hand of need, in the rueful shape of a tattered garment, or of an empty stomach; sacrificing every regard for personal welfare by a noble resignation of the healthy food of my employers table, whilst I officiated in the dignified station of Toll-keepers clerk, on the Boston road; throwing from me, in imitation of Marius and Washington, the brightest prospects of public honour and emolument; for my name was famous amongst the neighbours, and I grew popular by political harangues, delivered over the comfortable mug of cyder, whilst the social cigar pured forth its thickest fumes, so that my destiny, as a future member to Congress or the Assembly, seemed certain; I now offer my services to you gentlemen! worthy talent-encouraging citizens of Annapolis, at the moderate terms of \$8 for a course of six lessons; not to be paid except complete progress be made, which I myself will impartially estimate, being as teacher of the sciences, certainly most qualified to ascertain them in others. In a course of six lessons Ladies or Gentlemen shall receive complete knowledge I. Of the English Grammar, which I teach by a new invented system of my own, like navigation, by the compass and stars. A system so indubitable and accurate, as to enable the scholar to determine any part of speech, even in the night, provided it be not a cloudy one. I have composed this system with great pains and attention, during my night-walks from the tavern, when in the silence of nature I had leisure to contemplate the celestial bodies, to apply those heavenly luminaries to more noble purposes, and a great deal nearer home. As an instance of my power of observation, which does not even forsake me during the most illboding moments, and which I hope will gain me the favour of judges; I take the liberty to declare, that one night as I was going home, after a very animated debate upon the whiskey-rebellion, the stars and moon appeared double, yes, multiplied to my vision, which immediately led me to the idea of applying it to the plural number; an experiment for which the industrious scholar will have to pay an extra fee of sixpence as it is attended with some necessary expence.

the pride of our substance fade into decay; and the now beats high with various desires, will gradually then most atop forewarned and subdued, we live as a shadowy being, we have "disquieted our souls." "Yet a few years, we shall all that now blees, or all that convulse humanity, will be perished. The mightiest of life will pass—the leaders of triumph or of conquest, wherever active, will cease troubling; and the weary, suffering, will be at rest. Such an impression, so we feel our own hearts better, cares, the animosities, the which society may have sunk unperceived from our view. In the general desolation of we feel the littleness of our ons; we look forward to the dred evening when time must to all; we anticipate the go those we hate as of those we Every unkind passion falls, leaves that fall around us, return slowly to our homes, the society which surrounds with the wish only to enoble bless them.

"If there were no other my brethren, of such a nature upon our minds, they still be valuable—they would us humility, and with it they teach us charity. "The final application of the moral of nature is as follows: "There is an even-tide in life; a season when the dim, and the strength decays, when the winter of age is shed, upon the human head, phetic snow. It is the season life to which the present is analogous; and much it becomes, and much it would prophet elder brethren, to mark the tions which the seasons bring, spring and summer of your gone, and with them, not only joys you once knew, but many friends who gave them. You entered upon the autumn of being; and whatever may have the profusion of your spring, warm intemperance, of your mer, there is yet a season of near and solitude, which the of Heaven affords you, which you may meditate upon past and the future, and p yourself for the mighty which you are soon to undergo.

"In the long retrospect of journey, you have seen every the shades of the evening till every year the clouds of winter ther. But you have seen every succeeding day, the morning rise in its brightness, and in succeeding year, spring renews, renovate the winter of nature, is now you may understand magnificent language of Heav it mingles its voice with that velation—it summons you in the hours, when the leaves fall, and winter is gathering to that study which the martyr of Heaven has provided in the book of om, and where the shadowy opens which leads to the death, it speaks of that hand can comfort and console, and can conduct to those "great rures, and those still waters," there is an eternal spring for children of God."

In consequence of the first where, (it is said in the Swamp) our atmosphere is clouded, and has been so for days, so object as any distance can be discerned. James River steam boats have either arrived yet, and no doubt the day will from a difficulty to find a day from the north, and the summer of



WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL

J. WILLIAMSON, Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court. October 12, 1819. On application by petition of Harriet Dorsey and Saml Dorsey, administrators of Stephen B. Dorsey, 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, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and Morning Chronicle published in Baltimore.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen B. Dorsey, late of A. A. 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 last day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of October, 1819.

Harriet Dorsey and Saml. Dorsey, Adm'rs. Oct. 14.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of John Bassford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all the personal property of said Bassford, consisting of Negroes, Men, Women and Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hens, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Terms of sale—For all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid, all over twenty dollars, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Jacob Bassford, Henry Bassford, Adm'rs.

At the same time and place, they will offer at public sale, seventy or ninety acres of heavily timbered land, lying on Patuxent river. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the land, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the same. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Nov. 4.

THE ART OF Penmanship,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined by diagonal ruling on the three barred stave, and classed according to the Author's plan of instruction.—being the most simple, systematic, and general system of PENMANSHIP, now extant. By F. M'CREADY,

Author of Drawing and Painting, A POEM, English Grammar in verse, &c. First Maryland Penmanship, Price 2 dollars; for sale at this Office.

Ma. M'CREADY having just arrived in this City, most respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians, that he proposes giving Lessons in the Art of Penmanship, and Flower, Fruit and Landscapes Drawing and Painting. The patronage he has hitherto obtained from a numerous and liberal public, will, he flatters himself, be a recommendation to the enlightened Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity. Oct. 30.

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.

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 & Craft, Cheapside, 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.

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.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY, Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unreserved attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, 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. The best Liquors, 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. July 29.

BENJAMIN MEAD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Holland, and nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's store. He has on hand a handsome assortment of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Time Pieces set in marble, and handsomely covered with glass globes, Watch Chains, Boas and Keys, Ladies Reticule Clasps, and Finger Rings of a superior quality, Sleeve Buttons of the latest fashion. Also a handsome assortment of Carriage & Riding Whips, with an assortment of the best Bamboo Canes handsomely mounted. Likewise an assortment of Confectionary, quite fresh. He therefore solicits a share of patronage from a generous public. He has also Spanish Cigars of a superior quality. Nov. 11.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander C. Hanson, 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 John J. Donaldson, esq. St. Paul's lane, Baltimore, at or before the 16th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1819.

PRISCILLA HANSON, Adm'x. Nov. 4.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKARS,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, AM for Annapolis and Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester county, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock, PM for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning, leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock, AM, & starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, PM, arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Sept. 9.

Daniel T. Hyde, & Co.

Tanners & Carriers, Very respectfully inform their friends and the community in general, that they have commenced

The Tanning & Currying Business, at the old tan yard stand, formerly kept by Mr. John Hyde, and adjoining the new store of Messrs Barber and Co. where they have on hand, and will continue to keep a Good assortment of Finished Leather, and hope, by their strict attention to their business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Baltimore cash price given for hides and skins, or leather given in exchange for hides and skins. Country produce taken for leather. October 28.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a New Stock of Goods, among which are the following

- Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures
Double Milled Drab
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cords and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Oct. 7.

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON,

Having purchased that commodious Building in Queen Anne, formerly occupied by Mrs. Nicholson, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to Travellers and all others who may favour him with their patronage. He will board Ladies and Gentlemen by the day, week, month or year, and accommodate Private Parties at a short notice, with all the delicacies of the season. November 11, 1819.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Eagle, near late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and there in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment to. Susannah Eagle, Ex'x.

NOTICE

All persons are forewarned, that any person who shall be guilty of any offence, in the City of Annapolis, known by the name of Horn Point.

George Barber, John T. Barber, Oct. 21.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, next door to Mr. G. I. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement, and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner. WILLIAM YOUNG, Sept. 12.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland,

Will meet, according to the rules of the Society, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Brewer's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis. The Members of the Society are requested to attend; as there is business of importance to be submitted to them. All persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, Roots and Seeds, are invited to exhibit them on the day of meeting, also any Report, Essays, Experiments, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles or matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel, on Monday the 13th day of December next.

T. H. Carroll, Sec'y. Oct. 25, 1819.

AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.

CITY AUCTION.

The subscriber having taken the Store next to Messrs Evans and Iglehart, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a license as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant for the City of Annapolis. He is now ready to receive consignments from his friends, and all others who may be disposed to give him patronage. The best guarantee he can offer to the public for his faithful performance of all business that may be entrusted to him, is that he is determined to do exclusively a Commission business; he will attend to the sale of all goods to be sold by order of the honourable the orphans court, also, all sales of household goods, &c. His public sale days at his Auction Store are Wednesdays and Saturdays, throughout the year. Lyon, Auctioneer.

CITY AUCTION.

Just received a consignment, and for private sale, a large assortment of India China, Glass ware, Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, consisting in part of the following Articles: China Plates and Pelice Cloths, Dishes, Corduroy, Bombazetts, Fannels & Blankets, Do Tursons, Do Caps and Saucers, Do Tea Sets, Cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers & Wine Glasses, Mantle ornaments, Plated Castors, Japanned Walters, Do Bread & Snuff trays, Plated Tea & Table Spoons, Gold, Silver & Composition watches, Gold watch seals, Gold Jewelry, Reticule clasps, Tortoiseshell combs, Mock do, Superfine Cloths, Do Cassimeres, With a variety of other articles which will be sold wholesale or retail, Cheap for Cash. Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Orin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment to. GASSAWAY BINDELL, Nov. 11.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 12th of the present month, all the personal property of James Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, (except the wearing apparel, Cattle, Plantation Utensils, and Kitchen Furniture, and articles too tedious to mention) for sale for all sums under ten dollars, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Ann M. Minskey, Adm'x. Oct. 31.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory bills of exchange, Assumpsit generally, Debt on Bond and Single Common Bonds, Appeal for Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. Oct. 31.

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 12th of the present month, all the personal property of James Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, (except the wearing apparel, Cattle, Plantation Utensils, and Kitchen Furniture, and articles too tedious to mention) for sale for all sums under ten dollars, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Ann M. Minskey, Adm'x. Nov. 3.

EDUCATION

The subscriber intends to give an Evening, for two hours, of English Grammar, or German, as desired, to all who are desirous of learning the above Language, may be informed the particulars at Mr. Brewer's, Annapolis. GUSSEUS T. HUNTER, Nov. 4, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second day in December next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the roads in said county. By order, Wm. S. GREEN, Nov. 4.

TAVERN

AND BOARDING-HOUSE

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House at the stand lately occupied by Daley, next door to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors, Parties and Families can be served on the shortest notice, with ducks, oysters and terrapin, their seasons, and all the delicacies of the season, such as our climate affords. He has constantly on hand the best abundance of Porter, Ale, Beer, Wines, Cordials, &c. of the best qualities, for his particular friends, whom he promises the utmost attention. Sept. 16.

CASH STORE

PHILADELPHIA

Full Goods

Selected by himself, comprising a Handsome Assortment. He embraces this opportunity of tendering his friends and the public, his grateful acknowledgments for the generous encouragement afforded to his establishment, and informs that he is determined still to continue the same, by selling his Goods. Remarkably low for Cash. RICHARD RIDGEL, Oct. 21.

PRINTING

Of every description, and at the lowest prices. Oct. 31.

JONAS GREEN,
Three Dollars per Annum.

from London papers.
London, Sept. 22.

Curious Love Letter.
A young woman had lived servant

respectable farm house, at the
of L., in Northampton

whose sweetheart was an ho-
stic of the same place, but

a cruel fate had at length des-
tined to move to a distant part of

country, which, instead of dis-
tancing, only served to increase

mutual regard. They were,
of course, obliged to have re-

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of L., in Northampton

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a cruel fate had at length des-
tined to move to a distant part of

country, which, instead of dis-
tancing, only served to increase

mutual regard. They were,
of course, obliged to have re-

MODESTY.
A lady who advertised for a hus-
band, in a provincial newspaper, has

Leicester, Sept. 17.
The magistrates have issued a

London, Sept. 21.
OLD BAILEY,
Sept. 18.

Trial of Henry Stent.
At half past eleven o'clock, Hen-

After some objection as to the
admissibility of his wife's evidence,

Liverpool, Oct. 2.
On Thursday week, a sow, be-

Whit's Booth was acting Brutus,
Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the

Longevity of the Oak.
Near Malwood Castle, in the cen-

murder. The palliation which had
been set up in this case, arose from

During the address of the learned
judge to the jury, the unhappy

The prisoner did not appear to
be at all affected when the verdict

New Orleans, Oct. 18.
The multitude repaired on Satur-

Mr. Justice Best summed up. He
observed, that he and the jury had

Whatever weight the goodness of
the prisoner's character might have

Finally on Saturday morning a re-
port was spread in town that the

At the recent session of the Ge-
neral Assembly, the following reso-

Resolved, That the Members
of this General Assembly lament-

Resolved, further, That Ben-
jamin Hazard be requested to com-

Resolved, further, That Ben-
jamin Hazard be requested to com-

Resolved, further, That Ben-
jamin Hazard be requested to com-

Resolved, further, That Ben-
jamin Hazard be requested to com-

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part he took in informing the king of the conspirators of the port of Santa Maria. One may be an excellent informer, and honour himself in being one, to save his king, but other talents are necessary for a minister, and we doubt whether M. Alois possesses them.

There is much to be said upon our interior police. We are placed among bands of thieves, and exposed to the plague and yellow fever, which the want of money has forced us to brave, from the ship Asia, lately arrived at Cadix. General Elio reigns at Valencia. The environs of this city are infested with robbers. At Murviedro, the ancient Saguntum, hundreds of individuals are crowded into the prison; & every where the cries of the accused, who are put to the torture, affright the population of this city.—O'Donnel is charged with having excited the plots at Cadix, that he might have the honour of repressing them.

#### FRANKFORT.

It is now considered certain, that the vacancy made by the abolition of the Court of W-rstair, is to be filled up by the establishment of another court.—There will be formed, it is said, at Frankfort, a supreme tribunal, invested with the executive power, & charged with pronouncing without appeal in certain cases, and with causing the decisions of the federative assembly to be executed. We are assured that the great powers of Germany are perfectly agreed upon the necessity of creating such a court, and that they will enter into it with activity, the moment the principles relative to the powers of the Diet shall be irrevocably fixed.

We understand from a good source, that the French Admiral Julien is to join Admiral Freemantle, at Port Mahon, in order to proceed together to the Barbary powers, and declare to them, that they must renounce their system of piracy, or be exposed to all the consequences of an armed European league. This measure, in consequence of the arrangements made last year at Aix la Chapelle, cannot fail of producing a good effect.

#### Lancaster Assizes.

Robert Howarth was tried for having three forged Bank of England notes unlawfully in his possession; upon the trial four other notes were produced in evidence, which had been found upon him at the same time. The jury thought proper to acquit the prisoner. Late, however, on Saturday night, he received information, after he had been shut up in his cell, that the Bank intended to prefer another bill upon some of the other seven notes found upon him on the same occasion. This day, about half past eleven o'clock, the prisoner was again put to the bar, a true bill having been found against him for the offence. When the jury had been sworn, the judge, Mr. Baron Wood, took occasion to reprobate, in very strong terms, the conduct of the Bank, in thus putting the prisoner on his trial a second time for the same offence; and at the same time, expressed his doubt of the legality of the judgment, in the event of a conviction. The learned judge said, emphatically, "this is an instance of extraordinary severity, and the bank will do themselves no good by it." Mr. Raine, however, counsel for that body, said he was not to be intimidated; and after a long eulogy on the virtues, the generosity, humanity, liberality of the bank, witnesses were examined for the prosecution, which were of the usual description. Mr. Nadin and his tribe of coadjutors. The prisoner, by his counsel demurred to the course pursued, and refused to have any thing to do with a defence. The judge then charged the jury, that this indictment was the most extraordinary course of proceeding, which he had ever heard of, and savoured of a degree of severity and vindictiveness that ought to receive no encouragement from either Judge or Jury; that in the last trial a prosecution was laid against the prisoner, for having in his possession three notes, and the other four were given in evidence, as being found upon him at the same time; an acquittal having been then had, the Bank now returns to the charge, with an indictment for the other four notes, that he (the Judge) thought the whole seven as forming but one act, of which the prisoner had been acquitted—and that, if this practice were tolerated, in the event of persons being accused of stealing

three coats, four waistcoats, and six pairs of small clothes, a prosecution might be had for one waistcoat; and that if the prosecutor did not like the verdict of the Jury, he would then proceed upon another waistcoat, and so ring the charges upon the different articles until either the prisoner should be convicted, or the Assizes detained a month hearing the same charges; besides which he (the Judge) did not see any evidence to convict the prisoner; he was found with seven notes; he ran away from the constable; well, said his lordship, what does that prove, only that he does not like a Manchester Runner; and then he would not tell where he got them; he was not obliged to do so; and the Judge then remarked, that if the Jury convicted the prisoner, it would be the first time an individual had ever been found guilty upon the mere proof of having forged notes in his possession, without some evidence of a guilty knowledge, either from facts or from confessions, as any person however innocent, might have one or seven notes in his possession, without committing any crime.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty—and the Judge, rather seriously, inquired of the Bank Solicitor and Counsel, whether there were any more bills for the same offence?

#### MERMAID.

Naturalists have hitherto doubted of the existence of Mermaids and Mermen; we have it now in our power to set at rest the doubts of sceptics upon this duplex order of animals, one having been lately discovered basking upon the rocks of Derrygimla, in Erresberg (Lunnenmara,) after the ebbing of the tide.

It was discovered by a female of the lower order, who was then about four months pregnant; she was suddenly startled by a kind of scream, which was followed by the plunging of an animal half female and half fish, her lower extremities having the conformation of a dolphin. This woman was so terrified, as to miscarry, and has never been able to leave her bed since; the tide being out, the animal had some difficulty in reaching the water. Thomas Evans, Esq. of Cleggan, a gentleman well known to many of our readers, just arrived upon the coast in time to witness her last plunges; having gained the water she disappeared for a few moments, but again appeared perfectly composed; Mr. Evans now had a favourable opportunity of examining this so long doubted genus—it was about the size of a well grown child of ten years of age; a bos prominent as a girl of sixteen, a profusion of long dark brown hair; full dark eyes, hands and arms formed like the human species, with a slight web connecting the upper part of the fingers, which were employed in throwing back her flowing locks, and running them through her hair; her movements in the water seemed principally directed by the finny extremity; for near an hour she remained in apparent tranquility, in view of upwards of three hundred persons, until a musket was levelled at her, which having flashed in the pan, she immediately dived. & was not afterwards seen. Mr. Evans declares she did not appear to him to possess the power of speech, for her looks appeared vacant, & there was an evident want of intelligence. As this is the season of the fishery, we are in hopes some of our fishermen may draw her in their nets; as it is extremely probable at the time she was first discovered, she was in search of some place to deposit her young. We understand several depositions upon oath as to this animal's appearance are to be made.—We are promised a more minute description, which we shall be happy to lay before our readers.

Galway Adv.

[What think you of the above, Dr. Mitchell?]

#### A Cure for Corns without pain.

Split a prickly pear (garden vegetable) flat, and about as large as a small tea saucer, cut out a piece large enough to cover the corn, and pick from its outside the thorns and lay the in. or mucous side next the corn, bind it on with a cloth, change every night until the excrescence is entirely extinct, which will take place in a week or less. The same process will cure warts. Experience has placed this remedy beyond doubt.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 25.

**Permanent Colonization Society.**  
An institution under this title, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was organized in Vermont on the 25th ult. Governor Galusha was chosen President, and the hon. Elisha Paine and C. P. Van Ness, esq. Vice Presidents. The following remarks on the subject are copied from "The Watchman."

"We could not but rejoice at the deep interest manifested by gentlemen of the legislature, and others, at the formation of this institution; an institution which embraces in its benevolent designs, not only the colonization, but eventually, the emancipation from bondage of that abused and degraded portion of the human race, who have hitherto been bought and sold by traffickers in human flesh. We trust every citizen of Vermont will feel a conscious pride in having his name enrolled on the constitution of this society. While we offer up to the God of Heaven the incense of grateful hearts, for the civil and religious liberty which he has vouchsafed to bestow upon our happy republic, let it no longer be a reproach to our name, or a stain upon our national character that slavery is tolerated or encouraged. The government of the United States is sensibly awake on this subject, and we fondly cherish the hope that every state in the Union will lend their aid in this laudable enterprise. "No matter what the colour of his skin"—no matter what climate he first breathed the vital air—the moment a rational and mortal being, sets foot upon the soil of Columbia, he should be free and independent.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

The celebrated Bærhæve thus described the symptoms of approaching madness in dogs—he says, "They become dull and endeavour to hide themselves; they are mute as to their bark; but they make a kind of murmuring noise, resembling, at the same time, meat and drink; they fly at strangers; but in this stage, which is the first, they remember and respect their masters; their ears and heads hang, and they walk nodding, as if overpowered with sleep. A bite received at this time is very dangerous, but not of the worst kind. Then they begin to pant and hang out their tongue, to emit a great deal of froth from their mouth, which they keep perpetually open, sometimes they walk slowly as if half as deaf; and then suddenly run, but not always directly forward; at last they forget their masters; meantime, their eyes look dull, full of tears and red; their tongue is of a lead colour; they are suddenly exhausted, and now rage excessively, they seldom survive this stage thirty hours, and a bite received at this time is incurable."

#### The eternal progression of Heavenly Happiness.

Doctor Dwight closes his sermon on the happiness of Heaven, with the following apt and beautiful comparison: "To the eye of man, the sun appears a pure light—a mass of unmingled glory. Were we to ascend with a continual flight towards this luminary, and could we, like the eagle, gaze directly on its lustre, we should in our progress behold its greatness continually to enlarge, & its splendour become every moment more intense. As we rose through the Heavens we should see a little orb changing gradually into a great world, and as we advanced nearer and nearer, should behold it expanding every way, until all that was before us became an universe of excessive and immeasurable glory.—Thus the Heavenly inhabitant will, at the commencement of his happy existence, see the divine system filled with magnificence and splendour, and arrayed in glory and beauty; & as he advances onward through the successive periods of duration, will behold all things more and more luminous, transporting and sunlike, forever."

#### From the Albany Argus.

Having resolved to become a sober man, I hereby warn tavern keepers and grocers not to permit me to break my resolution, by selling me rum, brandy, gin or whiskey, after this date.  
Francis Wilkinson.  
June 29th, 1819.

depend upon any person's forbearance but his own, he will fall in this resolution to become a sober man; he throws himself upon the mercy of tavern keepers and grocers, when they depend on his custom in part for their support. Industry & resolution will effect all he desires—let him remember, that every inordinate cup is unblest, and the ingredient is a devil." [Advocate.]

#### New York, Nov. 18. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Governor Geiswold, Captain Cook, arrived last evening in 35 days from Liverpool. Our London dates are to the 7th of Oct. and Liverpool to the 9th. Our Lloyd's Lists are only to the 2d.

The warmly contested election of Lord Mayor terminated on the 6th of October. The following is the final state of the poll:

For Alderman Bridges,	3007
Alderman Thorp,	2043
Alderman Wood,	2006

From the highest two on the list, a choice is to be made by the Board of Aldermen. The abuse bestowed upon the late Lord Mayor, by the Radicals, the friends of Alderman Thorp and Wood, during the whole of the 7 or 8 days of the election, was disgraceful to the city of London. One of the papers mentions, that, on the 6th day, the Lord Mayor came on the hustings about 12 o'clock, and was loudly hoisted, with the usual cries of "Fire! Fire! Murder! Murder!" He remained about ten minutes and the uproar exceeded anything we have ever witnessed.

The contest for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the city of London has terminated, as every well constituted mind must have hoped and wished it would terminate, in placing Mr. Alderman Bridges not merely at the head of the poll, but at the head of the poll with a majority of a thousand. The contest was a struggle of order against confusion; and the conduct of the rabble on the occasion was down to the last moment a scandalous insult to the civility of London, and a flagrant violation of the freedom of election. On Tuesday, J. Thompson, Esq. of Froggnal Priory, Hampstead, after voting for Mr. Alderman Bridges, had his right hand cut by a sharp instrument, and was insulted with the grossest abuse in Guildhall. Yesterday, Mr. Samuel Dixon, an old and most highly respectable member of the common council, was pursued in his way from the Hall by a ferocious mob, from whose fury he was obliged to seek shelter in a house in Queen's street, until the arrival of the City Marshal and Constables, at whose sight the villains hastily dispersed. The general principles of the Constitution of Wirtemberg, have received the sanction of the king & states of that country.

#### London, Oct. 5.

From every quarter of the kingdom the accounts of meetings and requisitions for meetings on the subject of the Manchester atrocities crowd upon us more and more every day. The whole country seems now engaged in one grand movement. In Cumberland, a requisition for a county meeting has been most respectfully signed, and the signatures are daily increasing. Already it has the names of Sir F. Vane, Messrs. Broughman, Dykes, Graham, (of Netherby) Curwen, Browne, Lawson, Crakenthorpe, & of many other gentlemen, including clergymen and magistrates. A meeting for the county of Westmoreland is about to be held, at which the hereditary high sheriff will preside. In Berkshire, a requisition for a county meeting has been signed by Mr. Hallet, Mr. Folwar Craven, Rev. W. Fowler, &c. A requisition for a county meeting in Hampshire has also been signed by a number of gentlemen. In Carlisle a meeting is called for the 11th. In Leicester, steps are taken to obtain a meeting. We have heard of a variety of other places; but, till the information comes before us in an authentic shape, we shall not particularize them.

#### Paris, Sept. 29.

Whatever may be the result of the rumors widely circulated and generally accredited, in the political circles of the capital, they have lately acquired so much consistence, that I lose no time in transmitting them to you. The late ukase of the Emperor of Russia, levying on thirty millions of inhabitants one

of 250,000,000, is a measure which will be able to open the eyes of the king of Bavaria, has not been a public declaration, but has been entertained that the secretions of this court are without family alliances, of Wurtemberg quitted yesterday, to concert with the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, views he entirely acquiesces in the impulsion of England, believed to be closely united the cabinet of Versailles measures which it may be right to adopt. The German propaganda reports that the Emperor of Russia, on his arrival at Warsaw proposes to unite the kingdom of Poland the partition which were separated from the first and second division, the Russian garrisons, to corporal punishments, especially the use of the stick in the army, to reduce the taxes, and to remove of the principal functionaries, (according to the liberals) have incurred the hatred of the nation, acting with a vigour beyond law, and beyond their instructions.

#### London, Oct. 5.

Yesterday, Mr. Carlisle, of the street, received notice of the crown office, to take place Tuesday next, at half past one o'clock, at Guildhall, for the trial of Paine's Age of Reason, Deist or Moral Philosopher, &c. number, in all, five different judgments and ex-officio. It is expected that the first trial for the Age of Reason, will occupy the whole day, if not longer. Mr. Carlisle has taken out no less than thirty subpoenas for some of the most eminent characters in this country. Both archbishops are subpoenaed to attend. Notices have also been served on him to attend at the crown office, and reduce the juries, on Thursday.

#### Madrid Gazettes and Cadix.

Madrid Gazettes and Cadix. The 24th of last month, arrived yesterday. They confirm previous intelligence of the fever having made its appearance at Cadix, where 30 new cases had occurred, which had so much alarmed the inhabitants that the board of health had issued a proclamation putting in force the former regulations to prevent as much as possible the spreading of the disease. A number of ladies had also formed themselves into a society, who were actively engaged both in ministering to the sick, and also carrying into effect the regulations of the Board of Health.

#### Irun, (Spain) Sept. 18.

With regard to the Florida treaty, some new facts come out daily. Among other extraordinary circumstances, the Spanish minister acquired of Mr. Forsyth a categorical answer whether or not he was authorized, in case his catholic majesty agreed to ratify the treaty, to annex thereto a new article, in which the U. States would pledge themselves not to acknowledge the independence of Buenos Ayres. It is understood that the American negotiatory readily answered, that although his instructions gave him no powers to enter into new articles, but merely to urge the ratification of an instrument that already wore a perfect and official form; yet, nevertheless, he felt himself perfectly authorized to say, in the name of his government, that such a proposition was totally inadmissible. He further added, that his impressions were, that the United States would recognize the independence of Buenos Ayres, or any other of the free sections of South America, which had sufficient strength and ability to warrant such recognition; and the line of policy with regard to the new states of South America, was totally independent of existing relations with Spain. He further informed that Ferdinand's ministers, that nothing was desired to evince to the world the amicable disposition of the United States, had prevented him from withdrawing from Madrid the very case it was notified to him that the section would not bear place.

that in this spirit of forbearance should await the final instructions of his government which are to be received before the end of the month. At the close of this meeting and spirited comments Mr. Forsyth assured the Spanish cabinet that they were not forward to consider any one of the conditions of the treaty, as long as the United States...

Paris, Oct. 2.

have communicated to you in our letter, the warlike rumors which have acquired a certain consistency at Paris. A note transmitted Friday, by the baron de... ambassador of Austria, to... president of... is said to be relative to political views of Austria, Russia and Prussia. It contributed to the funds yesterday.

Courier.

Hamburg, Sept. 26.

The ratifications of the convention for the arrangement of the differences between Sweden & Denmark, concluded by the negotiation at Strangford, were formally signed on the 20th inst.

Antwerp, Sept. 21.

It has been said that Madame Matholon, on the 16th, was still attended with her family, and that she had been arrested by three in her journey. We are anxious to contradict this assertion; in the moment Madame Moncho placed her foot on the free soil of the kingdom of the Low Countries, she not only enjoyed all the rights ensured by the laws to those who conform to their regulation, but met with a most distinguished reception and numerous testimonies of the great interest which a country so uncommon, when united with so much courage and devotion, ever fails to inspire in the minds of the virtuous. Far from having been detained by any measures of police, Madame M. continued her route to Brussels, as soon as the state of her health, which had been injured by a liver complaint contracted on the unhealthy rock of Helena (where that malady is endemic) and for which she had been permitted her.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

Germany.—The army of Austria has been increased 80,000 men by last levy, and a second levy equally numerous, is already talked of.

It is said, will be tried by a central tribunal, to be established at Mayence. The Prussian contrary will be brought before the court.

It is affirmed, that the king of Prussia, compassionating the prosecution to which the Jews are subjected in many parts of Germany, has granted to all persons of the Jewish religion, residing in his dominions, rights of citizenship.

Accounts from Frankfurt say, that several Jewish houses are preparing to quit that city, in order to avoid prosecution to which their nationality is the object. The rich bankers, and the rich, are going to settle at Mainz. Our readers will remember that the emperor of Austria has granted them patents of nobility, as a recompense for the services which they performed during the last war.

Disturbances have broken out at the province of the grand duchy of Hesse, which seem to have a very serious character. They are said to arise from the raising of taxes. A detachment of cavalry, ordered to a lawyer of Michelstadt, suspected of having excited these troubles, has been put to flight by the country people. A detachment of infantry with four pieces of cannon, been sent from Darmstadt, to suppress the rioters to order. It is the insurgents have made themselves masters of six pieces of cannon belonging to the castle of the count of Erbach.

The remains of Colonel Sir F. BARRINGTON HARTLEY, lately deceased at Englefield-green, were interred in the family vault at Egham. The funeral was attended by the duke of Wellington, Lord Somerset, colonel Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Andrew Bland, colonel Sir F. Vincent, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. F. Vincent. A body of the tradesmen of Egham, to testify their gratitude and respect for the deceased, met at the church door, in mourning habiliments, and were present at the funeral solemnities.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 10th inst., mention, that the English Government has revised its proposal to the Court of Spain, to obtain upon certain conditions, the possession of the Island of Cuba, which appears to place the Spanish Ministry in a situation which is the more embarrassing, as the inhabitants of that rich colony seem resolved to defend their liberty by force of arms, rather than submit to the power of Great Britain. The correspondence between London and Madrid is extremely active at this moment, which seems to indicate that highly important negotiations are on foot; but they are involved in mystery, and we must wait with patience till time shall discover the secret.

known to be the primary cause—the great obstacle to its ratification. The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, having arrived at Gibraltar, Capt. Reid, her commander, immediately proceeded to Madrid without meeting with any interruption which was much apprehended from the rigor of the health regulations. From the subsequent order of the Spanish court, it will be perceived that the duke of San Fernando is not destined to be the envoy extraordinary from Spain to the United States, as we intimated a short time since. The duke, we understand, declined the office. Who is to be appointed to that station was not publicly known at the last dates from Madrid; it is stated, however, on the authority of a letter from that capital, that the man who has so long guided and controlled the councils of the king, is to be disgraced, or will succeed to the office intended for the duke of San Fernando in the United States.

Madrid Gazette—Sept. 14, 1819. OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE. The King has been pleased to issue the following—Decree: "In consideration of the merit which has distinguished my counselor of state, the duke of San Fernando, I have appointed him my first secretary of state and despatch; and in consideration of the satisfactory manner in which you have discharged the duties of the same department, ad interim, I have thought proper to appoint you minister plenipotentiary to the court of Saxony. You will understand it so, and make the requisite dispositions for the due execution thereof."

"Signed by the KING. Palace, Sept. 20, 1819. "To don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon." As yet no opinion can be formed of the sentiments of the new minister of state towards this country, or of the influence he may possess. We further learn from the above source, that Gen. Salcedo, who formerly commanded in the interior provinces of Mexico, has been called from one of the provinces of the north of Spain (where he has been living since 1815 in retirement) to be sent as minister to the U. States, but refused to go. The general is said to be now 80 years of age, a plain military man, and never by habit or education possessed the qualifications for a diplomatic mission. Here we may perceive a strong evidence of the sincerity of Spain in making the appointment of envoy extraordinary to adjust all points of difference with the United States.

We are positively assured that the grand expedition at Cadix is abandoned, and so great is the mortification at the necessity of it, that it is deemed infamous in the capital to speak of it. The only object now is to find a decent excuse for it.—They, however, will have a very good one by this time, for we are informed that the fever having got amongst the troops and in the fleet, was sweeping off all with an unsparing hand. The admiral's ship at Cadix was most fatally afflicted. The money too, which was required, could not be spared for so frivolous a purpose as a military expedition to quell a revolution; being more pressingly wanted for—the King's marriage, in which more than a million would be necessary. The royal bride was expected to enter Madrid on the 10th October.

It is said that Mr. Forsyth has made a peremptory demand on behalf of his Government, for a considerable number of American prisoners in Spanish prisons, who did not enter into the Patriot service, but were trepanned by designing officers under false pretences, and that he has required a statement of charges against others.

From the Argus of Western America, Oct. 29. Letter from Col. James Johnson, to one of the Editors, dated, Mouth of Missouri, Sept. 25th, 1819.

Dear Sir, One of my keel boats, nearly 40 tons burthen, has just arrived from the mouth of the St. Peters, where she arrived about the 1st of Aug. with her cargo.

Col. Leavenworth with his troops were in good health and spirits, and immediately commenced building their garrison. They saw many Indians; they were friendly. Two nations were at war with one another, the Sioux and Koxes.

The provisions with them, and that on the way to that place, will give them an abundant supply until it can be forwarded next year.

The campaign on the Mississippi is accomplished. The steam boat Expedition has arrived at Cow Island, she could not proceed for want of water.

Capt. Craig, however, employed keel boats, and furnished hands from his steam boat, and has forwarded on the supplies which were in that boat the balance of the way. They will certainly arrive at head quarters in due time. The steam boat Johnson is 30 miles below Cow Island, and unfortunately has broken her piston head. She cannot proceed. It has not been common for that part of the machinery to give way; of course no extra materials were provided. It being cast iron it can't be repaired. Capt. Craig, however, descended in his long boat, and was making the same arrangement with her cargo as was made with the cargo of the Expedition. The military stores will go on, and I have no doubt of the complete success of the expedition ultimately under so fine an officer as Col. Atkinson. I understand he has gone on to head quarters, (Council Bluffs.)

I expected to have been with the steam boats myself, but from the immense shipments to be made up each river for the troops, and from the difficulties which have been thrown in the way of my efforts in this country, and some front quarters not to be expected, I have been compelled to stand fast at this point, to insure the accomplishment of the part allotted to my charge; all is now off except two small boats.—Major Scoree is on the Missouri hurrying on the train of keel boats on that river with military stores.

This country is very sickly, I have had two very hard attacks; but, thank God, I am again on my feet mending.

Your Friend, &c.

No farther doubt exists of Steam Boats being able to navigate the Missouri, notwithstanding we have our difficulties.

A New-Orleans paper, which we received this morning, says, so great was the late run upon the Planter's Bank in that city, for specie, that the counter was assailed on all sides, by grogshop-keepers, negroes, oystermen and boat men, so that all the activity of the tellers could not supply them, and the mob were about to throw themselves upon the boxes of dollars which had been prepared to satisfy their thirst for money.—At this instant, the arrival of a detachment of the city guard put an end to the scene of confusion, restored order, and probably prevented the bank from being plundered.—Ev. Post.

Military Trial.—A paper printed at St. Louis, mentions that General BISSSEL left that place early in Oct. for N. Orleans, to preside at a Court Martial for the trial of Col. KING.

Joshua Doge, Esq. an American merchant settled in Marseilles, has been appointed, by H. E. Albert Gallatin, Consul of the U. States, per interim at that place, in the room of Stephen Cathalan, Esq. deceased.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. William I. Hall, to Miss Margaret Harwood, all of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Franklin, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, to him, in the city of Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

THOMAS FRANKLIN, Ex'r. Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

I forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, passing through the fields, or in any other manner trespassing upon my farm on South river.

HENRY S. HOLLAND. Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forwards all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any way trespassing on her farm on Severn river, as she is determined to prosecute offenders to the utmost extent of the law.

ACHSAH MARRIOTT. Nov. 25.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of December next, part of the personal estate of Thomas Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, consisting of sheep, hogs, herring cattle, a quantity of fodder, Indian corn, negroes, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums above twenty dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with legal interest from the day of sale, for all sums of twenty dollars, or under that sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of said Adamson.

EDJAH REDMAN, Ex'r. Nov. 23.

LOST.

This morning, in the street between my House and the Farmer's Bank, my Bank Book, containing about one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The person returning the same shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN RANDALL. Wednesday, 17th Nov.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 27th inst. on the premises, One Negro Girl named Eliza, sixty barrels of Corn, 1000 weight blades, and fowling pieces, two bay Horses, one brown ditto, three head Cattle. Seized and taken at the property of Thomas Worthington, Jr. and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Nancy Sewell. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C. Nov. 18.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, all persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them to the subscriber, or to Nicholas Brewer of the city of Annapolis; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Nicholas Brewer, or to the subscriber, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

Rezin Hammond, Ex'r. Nov. 18.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 30th day of November inst. at the late dwelling of William S. Tillard, deceased.

The Personal Estate Of said Tillard, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums above twenty dollars 6 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN H. TILLARD, Adm'r. Nov. 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi. expte. to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 24 day of December, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, All that tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called "Addition to Sampson," containing one hundred acres more or less; also one other tract of Land, (name unknown), containing one hundred and twelve acres of Land more or less; being seized and taken as the property of Patrick M'Crystal, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, jr. trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Gwiun, for the use of John T. Stoddert.

H. WELCH, Shff. late shff. A. A. County. Nov. 11.

Wanted

A middle aged Woman of respectability and character; to take the management of a small family. To such a one as can produce suitable recommendations, an eligible situation will be given. Enquire at this office.

Nov. 4. Tw.

NOTICE.

I forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, passing through my fields, or in any other manner trespassing upon my farm on South River.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Nov. 11.

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL

J. WILLIAMSON

Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Office, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

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

November 6, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Linthicum and Thomas Davis administrators with the will annexed, of Joshua Linthicum, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased; it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Linthicum, 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 first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Elizabeth Linthicum and Thomas Davis, Adm's. With the will annexed.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of John Bassford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all the personal property of said Bassford, consisting of Negroes, Men, Women, and Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Terms of sale—For all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid, all over twenty dollars, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Jacob Bassford, Henry Bassford, Adm'rs.

At the same time and place, they will offer at public sale, seventy or ninety acres of heavily timbered land, lying on Patuxent river. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the land, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the same. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THE ART OF Penmanship,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined by diagonal ruling on the three-barred staff, and classed according to the Author's plan of instruction, being the most simple, systematic, and general system of PENMANSHIP, now extant. By F. M'CREADY,

Author of Drawing and Painting, POEM, &c.

English Grammar in verse, &c. First Maryland Penmanship, Price 2 dollars; for sale at this Office.

Ms. M'CREADY having just arrived in this City, most respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of the young Ladies and Gentlemen, that he proposes giving Lessons in the Art of Penmanship, and Flower, Fruit and Landscape Drawing and Painting. The patronage he has hitherto obtained from a discerning and liberal public, will be his father himself be a recommendation to the enlightened Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity.

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.

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 & Craft, 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 peck 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.

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.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY,

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 the Legislature, 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. The best Liquors, 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.

BENJAMIN MEAD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Holland, and nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's store. He has on hand a handsome assortment of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Time Pieces set in marble, and handsomely covered with glass globes, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Ladies Reticle Clasps, and Finger Rings of a superior quality, Sleeve Buttons of the latest fashion. Also a handsome assortment of Carriage & Riding Whips, with an assortment of the best Bamboo Canes handsomely mounted. Likewise an assortment of Confectionery, quite fresh. He therefore solicits a share of patronage from a generous public. He has also Spanish Cigars of a superior quality.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander C. Hanson, 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 John I. Donaldson, esq. St. Paul's Inn, Baltimore, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1819.

PRISCILLA HANSON, Adm'x. Nov. 4.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKARS,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, AM for Annapolis and Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester county, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock, PM for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning, leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock, AM, & starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, PM, arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Sept. 9.

Daniel T. Hyde, & Co.

Tanners & Curriers, Very respectfully inform their friends and the community in general, that they have commenced The Tanning & Currying Business, at the old tan yard stand, formerly kept by Mr. John Hyde, and adjoining the new store of Messrs Barber and Co. where they have on hand, and will continue to keep a Good assortment of Finished Leather, and hope, by their strict attention to their business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Baltimore cash price given for hides and skins, or leather give in exchange for hides and skins. Country produce taken for leather.

October 28.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a New Stock of Goods, among which are the following:

- Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures
Double Milled Drab
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cord and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON,

Having purchased that commodious Building in Queen Anne, formerly occupied by Mrs. Nicholson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to Travellers and all others who may favour him with their patronage. He will board Ladies and Gentlemen by the day, week, month or year, and accommodate Private Parties at a short notice, with all the delicacies of the season.

November 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

All persons who have not yet paid their tax for 1819, are now informed that if payment is not made on or before the 21st inst. Escheat, without respect to persons, proceed to recover the same as directed by law. No longer indulgence can be given, the funds of the Corporation being exhausted.

NOTICE.

All persons are informed that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander C. Hanson, 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 John I. Donaldson, esq. St. Paul's Inn, Baltimore, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1819.

PRISCILLA HANSON, Adm'x. Nov. 4.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

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

WILLIAM YOUNG, Jr. Sept 2.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

Will meet, according to the rules of the Society, on Wednesday the 15th day of December next, at 10 o'clock at Mr. Brewer's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis. The Members of the Society are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to be submitted to them. All persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, Roots and Seeds, are invited to exhibit them on the day of meeting, also any Report, Essays, Experiments, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles or matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel on Monday the 13th day of December next.

T. H. Carroll, Sec'y. Oct. 28, 1819.

AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.

CITY AUCTION.

The subscriber having taken the Store next to Messrs Evans and Iglehart, informs his friends and the public generally; that he has taken a license as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant for the City of Annapolis. He is now ready to receive consignments from his friends, and all others who may be disposed to give him patronage. The best guarantee he can offer to the public for his faithful performance of all business that may be entrusted to him, is that he is determined to do exclusively a Commission business, he will attend to the sale of all goods to be sold by order of the honorable the orphans court, also, all sales of household goods, &c. His public sale days at his Auction Store, are Wednesdays and Saturdays, throughout the year.

CITY AUCTION.

Just received on consignment, and for private sale, a large assortment of India China, Glass ware, Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, consisting in part of the following Articles: China Plates and Dishes, Do Turquoise, Do Cups and Saucers, Do Tea Sets, Cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers & Wine Glasses, Mantle ornaments Plated Castors, Japanese Waiters, Do Bread & Saucers trays, Plated Tea & Table Spoons, Gold, Silver & composition watches, Gold watch seals, Gold Jewellery, Reticle clasps, Tortoise shell combs, More do. Superfine Cloths, Do Cassimeres, With a variety of other articles which will be sold wholesale or retail, Cheap for Cash.

I. LYON, Aucr. Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment to GASSAWAY FINDELL, Esq. Nov. 11.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has just received a large quantity of Blank Books, including covers, paper, and all the necessary materials, and is prepared to execute orders for the same, at the most reasonable rates.

Possession may be had of November next, by applying to the subscriber, Mr. Henry M. ...

Oct. 31.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange, and all other legal documents, first, second, and third class, as usual generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of the estate of Samuel Minkley, late of said county, deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cattle, Plantation Utensils, and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of Sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note, with security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Ann M. Minkley, Adm'x. Nov. 4.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the City of Anne Arundel County, will on Wednesday the 13th day of December next, in the Session the two succeeding days, By Order, Wm. S. GREEN, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second day in December next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the roads in said county. By order, Wm. S. GREEN, Clk. Nov. 4.

TAVERN AND BOARDING-HOUSE.

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Daley, next door to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors, Parties and Companies can be served on the shortest notice, with ducks, oysters and terrapin, at their seasons, and at all times such delicacies as our climate affords. He has constantly on hand the best abundance of Porter, Ale, Beer, Wines, Cordials, &c. of the best qualities, for his particular friends, whom he promises the utmost attention.

Sept. 16.

CASH STORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fall Goods.

Selected by himself, comprising Handsome Assortment. He embraces this opportunity of tendering his Friends and the Public grateful acknowledgments, for the numerous encouragements afforded him by the establishment; and informs them, that he is determined still to offer them the same inducement to continue their patronage, by selling his Goods Remarkably Low for Cash. RICHARD RIDGEMAN, Oct. 31.

PRINTING.

If every description, neatly executed at the Office.