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APPEAL

People of Maryland, on the part of the Delegates of the House of Delegates of the CONSTITUTION OF CALVERT COUNTY.

...a deep-felt regard to the duties of duty, could induce Members of the House of Delegates, to make to you a solemn appeal. Your presence placed them in that house.

The judges of the late election in Calvert made return, that Gustavus Weems, Thomas Blake and Joseph Reynolds, (three federalists) had a majority of legal votes; and that Daniel Kent and John Beckett, (two democrats,) had each of them an equal number of votes.

The federal members of the house contended, that this resolution violated the right of voting by ballot, which was intended by the constitution to maintain the independent exercise of the privilege of suffrage by protecting every voter against any inquisition with respect to the names of the persons for whom he voted.

They contended also, that if the persons, alleged to be illegal voters, really were so, they could not be compelled to tell for whom they voted, because their answers would be evidence against them afterwards in a prosecution for violating the law; and no man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Neither authorities nor arguments, however, were of any avail, and the majority decided in favour of the above resolution to compel the witnesses to tell for whom they voted.

The persons charged with having voted contrary to law, and in addition to them eighty-four other witnesses, were summoned to attend the house on a day appointed. On that day the examination of witnesses began, as is usual in such cases, in presence of the house.

The federal members protested against this procedure, as being unconstitutional, and against all the long established usages of the house in like cases; and as depriving the members, who sat there as triers of fact, of the best means of judging of the testimony upon which they

were sworn to determine. Their opposition however was unavailing, and the motion was carried. (Vide Votes and Proceedings Dec. 31.)

The committee of elections, composed of seven members, of whom five were democrats, and could control its proceedings, entered on the examination of the witnesses, and made a report of the testimony to the house, which was ordered to be printed, and which is well worthy the attention of the people.

The next step on the part of the majority, was the adoption of the following order, as submitted by Mr. Maulsby, a democratic member of the committee of elections.

"RESOLVED, That the Thomas Mitchell, James Marquess, John W. Simmons, John Hance, James Sly, James I Bowen, William Dossey, James Gray, John Gray, Henry Cochran, Joseph Wilson, John Robinson, William Beverly and John Turner, persons who voted at the last Calvert Election, from the evidence submitted to this house, were, at the time of said election, illegal and disqualified voters, and that they be called to the bar of the house and examined upon oath, or affirmation, touching their votes at said election." (Sae Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates Saturday, January 22 and Tuesday January 25.)

A federal member proposed to amend this order, by striking out the name of James Gray, and afterwards the name of John Gray. (Vide Votes and Proceedings Jan. 24.)

Even slaves are within the protection of this article of the constitution.

6. By the bill of rights every man, even a slave, when charged with an offence against the laws of the state, is entitled to counsel, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses and to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath.

Whether these rights, guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the land, have been violated, the undersigned delegates leave you to judge, from the evidence now offered to you, to which they earnestly solicit your serious and undivided attention.

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The facts with regard to James Gray, as presented in the report of the testimony by the committee of elections, were these: He is a carpenter, and went from Baltimore to Calvert county in July 1818, with a view of settling in the country. He staid there some time, and then leaving his chest of tools behind him in Calvert, went to Magruder's ferry in Prince George's county, just across the river, which separates the counties, and staid there till February 1819, when he returned to Calvert, & remained there six months after his return.

...the eastern shore, where so many of the freemen find occupation, and live almost entirely upon the waters of the Chesapeake.

A motion was then made by a federal member, which was intended to give to the persons charged as illegal voters, a right to produce testimony, if in their power, to show themselves entitled to vote, before they should be compelled to disclose for whom they voted.

This motion was supported by the undersigned, on the ground, that the house had no right to deprive these voters of their constitutional privilege of being represented in that house, without a hearing; that these persons had not been permitted to prove their right to vote before the committee of elections; that the house could not decide, that they had committed the offence of voting contrary to law, without their being confronted with the witnesses against them, without allowing them process for their own witnesses, and without permitting them to examine the witnesses for and against them on oath.

The democratic majority founded their right to compel these persons to disclose for whom they voted, upon the circumstance of their being illegal and disqualified voters, and asserted the right of determining upon the qualification or disqualification of a man to vote, without allowing him his constitutional privilege of being heard in his defence.

The consequence of this pretended right of the house would be this, that if, in a prosecution afterwards against a citizen for voting contrary to law, it should be decided, that he had a right to vote, he would have been deprived of this constitutional privilege of being represented in the house of delegates, and of concealing for whom he voted.

It was also contended, that these persons might be indicted in a court of law for the offence of voting contrary to law, and their declarations in giving evidence in this house, might be used to convict them, and thus, in despite of the bill of rights they would be compelled to criminate themselves.

It was contended also, that it was not important that the house should know for whom these persons voted, as no power existed in that body to make a return of members different from the one made by the judges of election. According to the decision in Pennsylvania before mentioned, and the best reasoning on the subject, the house could only reject the return of the judges, and order a new election, on being satisfied that illegal votes enough had been taken to give a different result to the election, on the supposition that they had all been received by the sitting members.

These arguments of the minority, however were again unavailing, the motion was lost, and the persons, thus determined, without a hearing, to be illegal voters, were called to the bar to be sworn.

Before, however, they were sworn, a part of them presented a petition or protest to be found in the Votes and Proceedings.

This paper contains in substance a protestation on the part of the witnesses, that the house of delegates did not possess the power under the constitution, to compel them to declare for whom they voted, and concluded with a prayer, that the house would allow them to be attended by counsel learned in the law, to protect them against giving answers, which might criminate them and subject them to punishment.

After this petition was read, a motion was made by a federal member, that the house would grant counsel to the persons at the bar as prayed. (Vide Votes and Proceedings Jan. 26.)

This motion was rejected by the majority. It was insisted by the federal members, that this unprecedented decision, at once, unconstitutional and illegal, should be placed on the journals of the house, but the majority, alarmed at the consequences, determined, that the prayer for assistance of counsel on the part of the voters should not be made a part of the journal. They saw that this decision would exhibit an utter disregard for all the rights and privileges of freemen. The only

thing that could possibly be considered a justification for rejecting the proposition, was the voters themselves did not petition for this privilege, and hence the anxiety of the democrats to keep the prayer from your view; but one of the federal members, all of whom were steady in their resolution to expose all attempts to violate the constitution and your rights, resolved that it should appear, and made a motion which rendered it necessary that the whole petition should be entered on the journal, but which was not at once foreseen by the majority to have that effect. (Vide Votes and Proceedings, Jan. 27.)

When this was seen to be the effect of the motion, one of the majority gave notice, that at a proper moment he should move to have every thing connected with the voters application for the benefits of counsel, expunged from the journal. The majority refused to permit even the object of the petition to be stated on the journals in the usual manner, and thereby endeavoured to conceal the fact from the people of Maryland, that a citizen about to be treated as a violator of the law, was denied the privilege of counsel.

The situation of these witnesses was this—They claimed to be legal voters. If they were legal voters, it was admitted, by the majority, that they were not bound to answer. The majority however decided, that they were not entitled to vote, and therefore might be forced to answer. Under these circumstances, as they were illiterate men, they asked for the aid of counsel, (to which they were entitled by the bill of rights) not to resist any view of the majority by argument, but to guard them against answering such questions as would criminate them, and subject them to punishment. This however, as before stated, was refused.

Instead of the usual oath "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," the house had previously adopted the following form of an oath to be administered to the persons declared to be illegal voters: "You will true answers make to such questions as shall be asked of you in the matter now pending before the house; so help you God." (Vide Votes and Proceedings, Jan. 26.)

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A Coachee & Harness, In Complete Order, for Sale. The subscriber has for sale, and will dispose of on accommodating terms, a Coachee and Harness. They may be seen at his shop in Corn Hill street, where he continues the Coachmaking Business in all its branches, and where he will thankfully receive and promptly attend to all orders for work. Jonathan Station. May 25. 2 3w.



Annapolis, Thursday, June 1.

French minister Hyde de Neuville arrived in this city on Monday evening from Washington, and Tuesday embarked on board the steamer...

the Northern Whig, a respectable federal paper published in New-York.

our list, we copied from a paper a political essay of Bucktail Federalists! The object of which was to examine the conduct of those who lately espoused the Tammany interest in this State, by supporting the lovely...

The National Intelligencer of Saturday states that agreeably to the act adopted by the Navy Department of determining the names of the vessels of war, under the resolution of Congress, the Navy Commissioners proceeded on Thursday, by lot, the name to be assigned to the ship of the line just ordered at New York. The name which she drew, which, of course, must be the name of the State, was OHIO.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. The special court for the trial of the Cato-street conspirators, was opened at the Old Bailey on Saturday, April 15th. The prisoners, 11 in number, were arraigned, and made their defence...

The first witness called was Robert Adams, an accomplice, who occupied the court about 6 hours. He related the manner of being arrested amongst the conspirators on the 10th January. From the 13th to the 30th, he was absent from their meetings, in consequence of being imprisoned for debt. On the 31st and on the second of February, he attended their meetings. The meetings were at the house of Brunt and the conspirators.

There were several staves in the room, apparently just cut, and Thistlewood expressed dissatisfaction that Brunt had not brought the staves to the place twice a day, up to the 3d of February. Witness recollected being at one meeting, about ten o'clock before the funeral of the late king—Harrison said he understood most of the soldiers would be out of town at the king's funeral, as well as the police officers, and that he thought this would be a good opportunity for kicking up a row. Thistlewood acquiesced, and suggested a plan for seizing two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn lane, and six in the artillery ground; if this were well managed they might be in possession of London before morning—even if an express should be sent to Windsor for the army, by the time they arrived in London they would be too lifted to do any thing, and that they might even prevent an order leaving London to communicate with Windsor. On Saturday 19th Feb. another meeting took place in Fox Court, and it was then agreed that Wednesday 23d should be the day of operations; and Thistlewood stated the determination of attacking ministers separately at their houses, and 40 men were considered sufficient for this 'West end job.' It was also agreed that the mansion house should be taken possession of, as the seat of the Provisional Government. This Thistlewood suggested the arms should be provided immediately, in order to prevent surprise, and Brunt added, that if an officer presumed to make his appearance, he would run him through the body. Telling one of those...

Mary Rogers, John H. Harrison, Edward Sampson, and John Adams stated a variety of circumstances in corroboration. Thomas Hyden testified that he knew Wilson, one of the prisoners, and was invited by him a few days before the 23d to be one of the party to destroy the ministers. Wilson told him they were only waiting for a Cabinet dinner. It was intended to throw hand grenades among the ministers and those who escaped the sword were to go some other way. Afterwards fires were to be made and kept up some days, until the confusion was general. The houses of Lord Harrowby, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Sidmouth, the Duke of Wellington, and the Bishop of London, were among those that were to have been set on fire. The witness promised to be one of the party; but on the 23d gave a note to Lord Harrowby, disclosing the whole affair.

engaged in this transaction was to be a Cabinet dinner on the 23d; but in consequence of the letter from Hyden, it did not take place. The preparations for it went on as if nothing had happened. He had some general information of the conspiracy two months before. John Monument, another accomplice, testified that he met Thistlewood some weeks before the 23d of February, who engaged him to join the party. He corroborated most of the statements before given. Thomas Dwyer, an Irishman, testified that he saw Thistlewood about the 9th of February, and engaged with him to muster about 20 of his countrymen to assist in the cause. Capt. Fitzgerald and several Bow Street officers, testified to what took place in Cato-street, when a part of the conspirators were arrested. These particulars have been before stated. The counsel for the prisoner, in defence, contended that the facts proved, did not support the charge of treason—that there was no proof of compassing and imagining the death of the King compassing the deposition of the King—conspiring to levy war against his Majesty's realm—or of actually levying war. They argued that the witnesses should be believed with caution, they being accomplices. Several witnesses were called for the defence—their testimony as far as it is reported, is not very material. Wednesday, April 19th, the trial proceeded. Mr. Adolphus, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the jury, and the Solicitor General replied. At half past three the Chief Justice began his charge to the jury and at five the jury retired. In 25 minutes they returned with a verdict of Guilty on the third & fourth counts of the indictment, viz. conspiracy to levy war, and actually levying war against the King. Thistlewood, who during trial remained firm and unaltered, as he heard the verdict delivered, his head, and his countenance fell. The number of spectators was great. Sir Walter Scott, with other distinguished gentlemen had a seat on the bench.

Paris, April 2.

It is now nearly a fortnight since an attempt was made to assassinate Monsieur, and not a whisper of it has been heard, except indeed, the illness of the King, which was brought on by the shock. It seems that his royal highness visited St. Denis with the sacred purpose of devoting an hour to the indulgence of parental sorrow and prayer at the tomb of the Duke de Berri. Thither he was watched by a murderer; and after entering the cathedral, a ruffian attempted to force his way to the victim by over-powering the female to whom the custody of the church was entrusted. Fortunately the resistance & screams brought the gens-d'armes to her rescue, and the assassin was wounded by a pistol shot and taken prisoner. On his prison was found a brace of pistols loaded to their muzzles. It is not clearly stated whether he had an accomplice, and among those who are privy to the transaction, the whole is ascribed to insanity in the individual. The effect upon his majesty's health, however, was almost fatal, as it threw the gout flying about him to his stomach, and the spasms, were not only severe, but of long duration. Happily he is now quite recovered.

Paris, after dusk, almost resembles a besieged city. At every 40 yards on the Boulevard the passenger encounters a patrol of soldiers, a corporal and 4 privates, two of the latter being French and two Swiss. The same arrangement is observed by all the guards wherever mounted, one half are natives and the other half foreigners. This betrays the distrust of the Government and excites much rancour amongst the disaffected, who boast that 12,000 Swiss would be of small avail, were the time to come for pressing their views. There is always a guard at the Palace Royale; but at night the quadrangle is literally surrounded with troops. All the public buildings and important stations are likewise strongly guarded. In short every thing bears the marks of an approaching convulsion, especially should the throne become vacant. The event in Spain has produced an electrical sensation, and our informant thinks that the want of a distinguished leader alone prevents matters from coming to a crisis in France.

London, April 12.

The following singular marriage took place at Milford Church, Hampshire on the 30th ult. A man named Richard Wren, being inclined to take unto himself a wife, selected as the object of his choice, a buxom widow named Moody, who unfortunately had been left, by her former husband in embarrassed circumstances, and as the lover declined discharging the debts, the lady, rather than forego the opportunity of being again united in wedlock, was married in no other garments whatever than her chemise; which, in that part of the country, is considered a receipt in full of all demands on the estate of a deceased husband. Eighteen persons were wounded in the riot at Greenock on the 6th April, four of them mortally.

FROM SPAIN.

A letter from Mr. Toppliff states, that captain Quincy, of the Florida, arrived at Boston from Cadiz, brought no papers, but he states that all was quiet at Cadiz when he sailed. The inhabitants had armed themselves. The troops who committed the massacre on the 10th of March, had been disarmed and sent to St. Mary's.

FROM LIMERICK.

From Limerick papers up to the 19th April, received at Philadelphia by the ship Free Ocean. Athole, April 14. Ribbonism, which we considered on the wane, it appears still prevails. Its votaries renouncing all claims to humanity, have given loose reins to all the sterner, inordinate passions of their nature, and seem reckless of any consequence, that may arise from imbruing their hands in the blood of their species. On the night of Monday a numerous band of them attacked the house of a man named Riddinton, at Crooncom, county Roscommon, about two and a half miles from this town; the door being strongly barricaded, these merciless ruffians were proceeding to strip the roof off his cabin, when the devoted inmate signified his assent to give them admittance. But as he was approaching for that purpose, they instantly fired, with too fatal an effect, for the discharge having passed through the door lodged in his neck, and laid him a lifeless corpse.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

The execution of Daly, Finley, and Langley, in this county, as leaders of the Ribbon Banditti, has had a most excellent and timely effect upon the minds of the deluded peasantry. Letters from different parts of the great county, speak of returning loyalty.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

By the several accounts received within the week from the North of England, and also from Scotland, it is evident that a general rising was expected, but that it failed from a want of concert on the part of the disaffected.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Late intelligence from the Spanish Maine.—By the arrival this morning of the schooner Cordelia, Captain Auger, in 22 days from Curacao, we have received from our Correspondents, Curacao Gazettes to the 30th of April. These papers contain the official accounts of the taking of Rio de la Hacha, by the squadron under the command of Admiral Brion, with a division of troops, commanded by Colonel Mantilla. The inhabitants of Rio de la Hacha, made no resistance.

THE ULTERIOR OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION IS SUPPOSED TO BE AGAINST ST. MARTHA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPENING A COMMUNICATION WITH ST. FE.

Private letters from Rio de la Hacha, of the 26th March, however, say, that a part of the troops had gone by way of Upar, to unite themselves to the army of St. Fe, which is in two divisions, one in Chiriquana and the other near the banks of the Tenerife. Col. Warlette, with a force of 500 men, which marched from Carthagena against Choco, had been defeated in the month of February in St. Luis de Gogoro, and escaped with about 50 men only. Mompox and Ocaña, are said to be occupied by the Patriots; and it is added in these letters, that the Republican fleet would soon be under the walls of Carthagena. The greater part of the inhabitants of Rio de la Hacha, who fled on the approach of the Patriots, had returned to their homes at the date of the last advices.

Late from Buenos Ayres.

The brig Hersilia, capt. Sheffield, has arrived at Stonington, from the Azores Islands, (South Seas,) via Buenos Ayres, 33 days from the latter place. The new government at Buenos Ayres, with Gen. Sarratea at the head, was completely established, and all was tranquil for the time being. Gen. Arriaga had again overrun and subdued all the country east of the river, and completely annihilated Gens. Ramirez and Paerydon and all their forces.

JAPAN.

The population of Japan, though a country with whom the other parts of the world have but little intercourse, is estimated at 53 to 60 millions. The city of Juddo alone contains 280,000 houses, and probably the short of ten millions of inhabitants. The number of their blind, is rated at 36,000.

Election Report.

Mr. Harvey, now M. P. for Colchester, canvassed a Quaker on a Sunday, who reprehended him for working on that sacred day, and referred him to a passage in holy writ, which says, 'thou shalt do no manner of work, &c.' Mr. Harvey replied, 'very true, friend, but there is another passage that seems to have escaped your recollection, which says, 'make your calling and election sure. London Paper.

Churning.

After churning some time, throw into the churn one spoonful of distilled vinegar for every gallon of cream. When churning proves tedious this will greatly hasten the separation of the butter.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 30th day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the late residence of David Wasm, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, corn, farming utensils, &c. Terms of sale, for all sums of and under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid, all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given. Bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. GUSTAVUS W. WEEMS, Admr. June 1. 5w

FOR SALE.

The House in which the subscriber at present resides. Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. The terms will be liberal. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. June 1. 1f

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel County Court, the subscriber, as trustee of GEORGE MEDKIFF, an insolvent debtor, will expose at public sale on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the City Tavern, in Annapolis, the following described property of the said George Medkiff, to wit:—Six Building Lots fronting twenty five feet on South East street, and running back seventy feet; one building lot, fronting twenty-five feet on the same street, running back eighty-one feet, on which there is now a small tenement; one other lot adjoining, of the same front and depth; one corner lot, fronting thirty-six feet on the same street and forty and a half feet on Market street; one other, fronting forty and a half feet on Market street, running back thirty-six, also a house and lot on Conduit street, opposite the City Tavern, held by a renewable lease; and the following Negroes:—Michael, Harry, Terry, Ben, Anna, William, Nancy, and Terry. The Building Lots are to be sold in fee simple, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, at the option of the purchaser; the Leasehold Property and Negroes, one third cash, and the other two-thirds on a credit of six months; the purchaser in each case giving bond with security for the payment of the purchase money. The creditors of the said George Medkiff, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or to file them in the county court office, on or before the first day of August next. NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. June 1. Trustees.

**NOTICE**

**City Bank of Baltimore,**

An election of Sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house in Gay street, on Monday the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The following extract from the act of incorporation, is published for the information of stockholders: All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the bank, and being transmitted before the time of election, shall be received and counted in the election.

**Mineral Waters,**

Prepared and sold by Benjamin Mead. With an assortment of Confectionery. He still continues the Clock and Watch Making Business, and solicits a share of public patronage, from the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally.

**Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to wit:**

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application, and having also taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, and being enjoined to appear before the judges of the said court, on the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term, for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820.

**The Agricultural SOCIETY OF MARYLAND**

Will meet according to the Rules of the Society, on the second Wednesday of June next at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis. The members are particularly requested to attend, as there is business of importance to come before the Society. Those who are disposed to promote agricultural improvements, are invited to attend this meeting; and all persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows and Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them on the day of meeting; also any Report, Experiment, Model, or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit. Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles and 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. Williamson's Hotel, on Saturday the 10th of June next.

**BROKE GAOL,**

On the 5th instant, a negro man committed as a runaway who called himself John Warfield, and said he belonged to Mr. Lloyd Warfield of Elk-Ridge, he is about five feet ten inches high; his left hand cut off; his clothing a roundabout and trousers, drabbed colour, osenaburg shirt, &c. Ten dollars will be given for apprehending said fellow and lodging him in Anne-Arundel county gaol.

BENJ. GAITHER, SMT. A. A. C. May 18.

**BOARDING-HOUSE**

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livery Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

**Tobacco Lands.**

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water. The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore.

**An Overseer Wanted.**

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the city of Annapolis.

**CITY HOTEL.**

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

**JAMES WILLIAMSON,**

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. Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

**Dancing Academy.**

Mr. Guigon respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will open his Dancing School on Monday next, the 13th of May, and will continue it every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the Ball Room, from 4 o'clock to 6, for young pupils, and from 6 to 8 for Gentlemen, in the afternoon. He intends if desired to teach several Fancy Dances, lately received from France. Mr. Guigon has the same confidence which was bestowed upon him last summer. Terms \$12 per quarter, \$5 paid in advance.

Mr. Guigon begs leave also to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that he will teach the French language in a very good method. Nothing will be neglected to give the true pronunciation of that useful and agreeable language. Terms \$10 per quarter.

**Planters Bank of Prince-George's County.**

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held, at the banking house, in the town of Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 19th June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the bank the ensuing twelve months.

**BLANKS**

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

**LAW OF MARYLAND.**

December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this Office, Price One Dollar.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 16, 1820.

On application by petition of Jacob Basford and Henry Basford, administrators with the will annexed, of John Basford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence, Annapolis. 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 John Basford, 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 25th day of July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1820.

Jacob Basford, Admr's Henry Basford, With the will annexed.



**The New and Elegant Steam Boat**

**Maryland,**

**CLEMENT VICKARS, COMMANDER.**

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, AM calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, PM. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, AM. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

This is to give notice, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

John Disney, William Hall.

**WILLIAM HALL,**

Informs his friends and patrons that he intends carrying on the business in his own name, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which he will exert himself to merit. He is authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

**200 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore \$100, if in the city of Washington or Annapolis \$50, and if in Prince George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant, and is very artful.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, Prince-George's co, Md. Feb. 22—4f.

**PROPOSALS**

For publishing a Periodical Magazine, to be entitled

**THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.**

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazine which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and mischief into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to connive at, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

**TERMS.**

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8 vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

The Subscribers to the Female Sunday School of Annapolis are respectfully informed that their annual payment is now become due. The subscription paper is left at Mr. Shaw's Store for collection.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 25th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the quarter farm of Matthias Hammond, deceased, near the head of Severn, part of the personal property of the deceased, consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household furniture, and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

REIN HAMMOND Exr.

**Modern Characters**

Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.

**At a Meeting**

Of the stockholders of the South River Bridge Company, held in the city of Annapolis on the 14th of May, 1820, at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, for the purpose of choosing nine directors to manage the affairs of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected—Lewis Duvall, Daniel Murray, Virgil Maxcy, Henry Maynard, Henry L. Davis, Richard Harwood, of Thos. Robert W. Kees, Francis M. Hall, and James Shaw.

The directors are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next, at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and officers as the law directs, and taking necessary measures to conduct the affairs of the company.

Annapolis, May 25, 1820.

**TRISH LANS**

He has now on hand 100 pieces of 3-4 white lineas, fine and coarse

ditto half bleached and brown

6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table

2-4 diaper

5-4 sheetings

7-8 lawns

Dowlas, Drogheda, Derrin,

Dingle Linen Checks

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturer will be found as cheap as any in the

W. R. ADAIR

He has also in Store

Madeira Wine of very superior

Brass Wire,

2 Lustres,

London made cloths and

blue cloths.

April 20.

**NOTICE**

**JONATHAN WATERS**

If early application be made to accommodate with BOARD AND LIVING, half a dozen young Gentlemen at the rate of FIVE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly, and if the persons were made punctually, and if the Mending would be included.

**NOTICE**

All persons having claims against Thomas Plummer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those who wish to make payment, to

Stephens

May 18

**State of Maryland,**

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 18, 1820.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin, executor of the last will and testament of William Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

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

**Notice is hereby given**

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary of the personal estate of William Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1820.

Robert Franklin, Exr. of the last Will and testament

April 20.

**WANTED**

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro who was captured in the State of Maryland, and who was sold to a white man. Enquire at this Office.

April 13.

**Prince-George's County Court**

April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, atty by petition in writing, to the judges of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition; and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the act of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and that his cause—It is thereupon ordered, that the petitioner be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, that they be and appear before the court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test.

AQUILLA BEALL, C.P.

MAY 11.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, BRIDGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum.

APPEAL The People of Maryland on the Appeal of the Proceedings of the House of Delegates on the Contested Election of CALVERT COUNTY.

Concluded. James Mitchell, one of the voters who had been adjudged by the court without a hearing, to be an illegal voter for want of age, was called to the bar, and upon the question being put, for whom did he vote at the late Calvert election, he was objected, that he was bound to answer. (Vide Votes & Proceedings Jan 26.) The house determined that he was bound. He answered that he voted for Messrs. Weems, Wilkinson, Beckwith & Kent, one federalist & three democrats. He was then asked if he was twenty one years of age; to which he replied in the affirmative, saying that his mother had sworn to his age previous to the election.

The majority, upon this took the ground, that the very testimony upon which they relied to oust the sitting members, would, on the contrary, establish the right of the persons declared illegal voters, to vote, at the same time confirm the right of the members returned to seats, objected to the testimony, and determined that no question should be asked the witnesses.

"For whom did you vote at the late Calvert election?" (Vide Votes and Proceedings January 26.) The effect of this decision was to compel the witnesses to give evidence to suit the purposes of the majority, & to criminate themselves, to exclude all testimony which calculated to defeat the views of the majority, or to exculpate themselves. It then became manifest, with what view the special and extraordinary oath had been got up, and the purpose of the majority to know for whom the witnesses voted, but it did not suit them to have testimony calculated to establish the truth or maintain the just views of the voters.

The majority had decided that upon one question should be asked the witnesses, the minority were deprived of the right of interrogating the witnesses, and the witnesses denied the privilege of testifying to anything that went to establish their innocence, and were compelled to testify to one point, and one point only, that is, for whom they voted. In other words, they were compelled to testify to an act, the truth of their voting, which had already decided to be illegal.

Another witness, James Sly, was called, who had been decided to be an illegal voter for want of age; who had, as appears from the testimony taken by the committee on elections, offered at the polls an affidavit from the family record of age, to prove that he was entitled to vote, which he had sworn to be true. This same witness had confessed that he had himself made a writing book, the entry, which related to his own age, and which was shown by him to the judges on the bench. Doctor Thomas C. Coates posed on oath, that the blank book in which this entry was made, was three or four sheets of paper, and bore in these words, "James Sly, born in the year 1797"—that writing appeared to have been recently done, and that the reason he did not bring the book with him, was that it was written by James Sly, as he himself had informed him.

The father of James Sly, swore, that a leaf of the bible on which his age was registered, was gone when he last saw the book, one or two years ago; and that part had been torn off between the witnesses. (Vide Votes and Proceedings January 26.)

After the committee of elections had they had got through their examination of Sly, one of the federal members proposed to Sly the following question: "Did you, or did you not, at the late election, procure to the judges, a declaration a memorandum of your age, and swear

that it was correct? (Vide Votes & Proceedings January 26.)

When the question was put, it was stated by the member who proposed the question, that his object was to arrive at the truth, and to do this he must be suffered to try the credibility of the witness by the usual mode of cross examination. But the majority determined, that the question should not be put. It need not be concealed that, if the witness had been made to answer the question, and other legal testimony which could have been produced, had been admitted, this witness would have been shown to be altogether unworthy of credit. Indeed it is manifest from the testimony of his father, and Doctor Gantt, already cited; that he had either been guilty of perjury, when he swore before the judges of election to the record of his age, or of such an equivocation as would very nearly amount to it.

Notwithstanding all this, when the following order, so necessary to the attainment of truth, was moved by one of the undersigned, "that after a witness has declared for whom he voted, any question may be put to him, to try his credibility, provided they be such questions as are allowed on cross examinations in the courts of law in this state," it was rejected by the majority. (Vide Votes and Proceedings January 26.)

The other persons, determined by the house to be illegal voters had also been called to the bar to be sworn. Three of them, to wit Joseph Wilson, John Robinson, and Henry Cochran, being sensible and intelligent men, who had attended diligently to the course taken by the majority, and observed, that it was calculated at once to degrade them, as men, & violate their rights, as citizens of this free state, refused to take the oath required of them. Three others, to wit, James I. Bowen, James Gray, and William Dossey, after being sworn, refused to tell the names of the persons for whom they voted. They seem to have understood their rights, and to have set upon them the price at which freemen always value their liberty—and although they were threatened by the resolutions of the house with all the horrors of a gaol, if they did not comply with their views, as freemen of Maryland they resolved to hazard every thing in defence of their liberty and constitutional privileges. (Vide Votes & Proceedings January 26.)

The majority stood mute and amazed when the witnesses refused to answer the question put to them, and for a long time there reigned in the house a "deathlike stillness, and a dread repose."

At length the chairman of the committee of elections moved for an adjournment, to which nobody objected.

The object now was to hold a caucus, where their deliberations would not be interrupted by any body who had manifested a regard for the constitution, or your rights, and to determine how far it would be safe to insist on their pretended right to compel the witnesses to disclose facts, which by the constitution they were authorized, as voters, to keep secret; and whether by the exercise of this new inquisitorial power, the people might not be roused to a sense of their danger, and on finding a number of their fellow citizens immured in a dungeon, contrary to the constitution, law and justice, hurl from power men who had been guilty of so daring an usurpation.

That such were their apprehensions, is manifest from the result of their caucus, which was, that on the next day the following order was submitted by William Hayward, esquire of the majority—James I. Bowen, William Dossey and James Gray, witnesses produced at the bar, and sworn according to the form prescribed by the house, having refused to answer the questions put to them, as to who they voted for at the late Calvert election; and it appearing that the said witnesses are misguided and ill-advised, and that the constitutional right vested in this house, upon consideration, ought not to be exercised, and that the next best evidence ought to be received; therefore,

"Ordered, that evidence will be received by this house of the acknowledgements of said witnesses, as to the persons for whom they voted, at the last Calvert election." (See Votes & Proceedings of House of Delegates on Thursday, Jan. 27.)

All the powers of the federal members were called into action in resisting this motion. They contended, that the hearsay testimony proposed to be received was illegal; that the house had no right to admit such testimony, or to act on it; that each inhabitant of Maryland was entitled to the benefit of the common law, as expressly recognized in our bill of rights; and that the most inestimable feature of the common law, is to be seen in the rules of evidence which have been matured by the wisdom of ages, as the best security to the citizen for the enjoyment of his life, his liberty and his property. One of the first and most important of these rules is, "that the best evidence, the nature of the case will admit of, shall always be produced," and another general rule is that "hearsay evidence shall not be admitted to prove a fact. These two rules cannot be denied to be a part of the law of the land, and as such binding on the house of delegates. If there be any one bold enough to refuse his assent to the truth of this proposition, the undersigned would inquire of him, where the house of delegates gets its authority to alter or abolish the law of the land? It is well known, that power is possessed only by the general assembly, composed of the senate and house of delegates. The existing law can only be changed by the joint act of both of those branches of the legislature. Until it be thus changed, it is binding not only upon individuals, but also upon all public bodies, and every department of the government.

It is admitted that there are two exceptions to the last rule as acted under in our courts: the one is in cases of pedigree; the other is the establishment of ancient boundaries; but even to prove either of these facts, hearsay evidence will not be received, unless the person, who made the declarations, be dead, and in these exceptions, it is received from the very nature and necessity of the case, and allowed from the circumstance, that the declarations are made at a time, when there is no case depending between the parties, and where it is presumable, that the person making them can feel no bias. Can the case of the contested election in Calvert be brought within either of the exceptions to this rule? It is neither a case of pedigree, nor of ancient boundaries. Then it cannot—and the consequence is irresistible, that Messrs. Beckett and Kent, Blake and Reynolds, the undersigned as triers of the fact, and the people of Calvert, were entitled to the full benefit of this rule of the common law, as it is settled and established.

If in this case hearsay was the best evidence that could be had, it was contended, that it could not legally be received; because, as it has been argued in a former part of this address, the fact, to which it was adduced, did not form a necessary part of the inquiry of the house of delegates, to wit, the names of the persons for whom the disqualified voters had balloted; but it was apparent, and admitted by the majority, nay expressly admitted in the terms of the particular order which is now under consideration, that the proof resorted to by them, was not the best evidence, of which the nature of the case admitted. They had asserted, and to the last insisted on their right to compel the illegal voters to disclose the names of the persons for whom they voted.—It was in their power to procure their attendance; indeed most of them were in the lobby of the house at the time of the adoption of the order under consideration. They may answer, that the witnesses stood mute, and would not give testimony. But this cannot avail them, because they did not attempt to compel them, after determining that they had power to do so. They possessed the power, or they did not possess it. If they did possess it, and a witness was contumacious, and

would not give testimony, it was a duty which they owed to their own dignity, to you, to the immediate parties in this case, and to us, who were to render a verdict in the matter on our oaths, to inflict on the refractory witnesses such legal punishment as might bring them to a sense of their duty. What would have been the course of a court of justice in the case of a witness refusing to answer a question, which might legally and properly be put to him? He would be guilty of a contempt, and the court would commit him to prison. But the democratic majority in the house was placed in an embarrassing situation.—They well knew, that they had not the legal and constitutional power to compel these witnesses to disclose for whom they voted; that, if they attempted to exercise such a power, it would be a daring outrage upon the principles of the constitution and the laws, and that there still remained in the state of Maryland, if every other department of the government were corrupt, an upright, firm, and independent judiciary, to which the oppressed citizen may safely appeal for deliverance and protection. They were fully aware too, that your jealous sense of liberty would be justly alarmed by such a high handed act of violence and oppression, open and palpable to your senses; they were frightened back from their position by the prospect of the storm of your indignation, which such tyranny could not fail to raise; and they therefore determined, by resorting to unlawful hearsay evidence, to assail your liberties in a more covert, though not less fatal manner, and to undermine what they dared not openly attack. To ward off the evil, as far as in their power, the undersigned made various propositions—and amongst others, it was moved, that the following be added to the order to receive hearsay testimony as an amendment: "And the memorialists and sitting members may produce any testimony they may be able to obtain touching the matter in dispute." (Vide Votes & Proceedings January 27.)

This proposition so reasonable and just, was rejected by the majority, without their attempting to assign one reason why it should not be adopted.

It was then proposed by one of the undersigned, that the following be added to the said order—"and any testimony may be produced touching the general character and credibility of witnesses to be examined." (Vide Votes and Proceedings January 27.)

We blush to tell the people of Maryland that a democratic majority in the house of delegates, rejected this proposition and then adopted, without qualification, the order to receive hearsay evidence with respect to the votes of James I. Bowen, William Dossey, and James Gray.

Mr. Maulsby, one of the democratic majority, then moved an order, to take hearsay evidence respecting the votes of the three witnesses, alleged to be illegal voters, who had refused to take the new-fangled oath, that had been adopted, to wit: Henry Cochran, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson; which order was also adopted by the majority. (Vide Votes and Proceedings January 27.)

One of the undersigned then proposed an order, that "none but legal testimony be received in the investigation about to be had respecting the Calvert election."

On motion of one of the democratic majority, Kinsey Harrison, Esquire, the word "legal" was stricken out of this order, and the word "proper" inserted in lieu of it.—After which it was proposed by one of the undersigned, that the following be added to said order: "And said testimony shall be such as is allowable in the courts of common law in this state." This was rejected by the majority.

The question was then taken on the original order, amended as above stated by inserting the word "proper" in the place of "legal," so as to read that "none but proper testimony be received in the investigation about to be had respecting the Calvert election," and decided in the negative by the majority, every democrat in the house voting against it.

After this outrageous decision was made, which not only violated all law and constitution, but manifested a disregard for all decent considerations of character, and an utter contempt for the opinion of mankind, and the common sense of the people of Maryland, a decision tantamount to this, "that testimony, which was neither "proper" nor "legal" might be received," it could excite no surprise, that another order, which was afterwards proposed by Mr. Maulsby, to receive hearsay testimony, with respect to the votes of John Hance, John Turner and William Beverly, persons who had never been brought to the bar of the house, and with respect to whom there was of course not even the pretended excuse for taking hearsay testimony, that they had refused to testify, was adopted—and adopted too after the federal members had been gagged by "the previous question," and all debate prohibited. (Vide Votes & Proceedings Jan. 27.)

The federal members might now well despair of being able to do anything to check or arrest the torrents of party passion, that had already hurried on the democratic members to the perpetration of such violent acts—and might, without blame, have abandoned all further opposition as useless. Desperate however as the attempt might appear, they felt it their duty, before they gave up the struggle, to make one more effort—and as the evidence reported by the committee of elections, furnished good grounds for supposing, that some of the witnesses had been guilty of perjury, they resolved to make one more appeal to the consciences of their opponents, supposing that it might be hoped that some of them might still be roused to a recollection, that when they took their seats in the house, they had taken an oath, in the presence of the Great Governor of the Universe, that they would support the constitution and the laws of Maryland, by the following order, proposed by a federal member from Frederick:

"Ordered, That the sitting members, and the memorialists, be permitted to offer in evidence any record of conviction of perjury, or legal certified copy thereof, or any other legal testimony, to disqualify the witnesses produced and sworn in the contested election of Calvert county." (Vide Votes and Proceedings January 27.)

To the amazement of all the undersigned, even this order was rejected. All the democrats in the house voting against it—and thereby virtually saying by their acts, to the federalists, "offer whatever legal testimony you please to show, that our witnesses are unworthy of credit, produce even a record of perjury against them, we will nevertheless hear them, and upon their testimony gain the object we have resolved on, that is, to turn out the federalists, which the people of Calvert have sent here, and put in our democratic friends, who have petitioned for their places."

All comment upon conduct like this is vain. Facts speak a language infinitely stronger than any words can supply, and the undersigned will conclude this part of the subject, in the words of one of the best and ablest judges that ever adorned the bench, Chief Justice Kenyon, in pronouncing an opinion, said "all questions upon the rules of evidence are of vast importance to all orders and degrees of men; our lives, our liberty, and our property, are all concerned in the support of these rules, which have been matured by the wisdom of ages, and are now revered from their antiquity, and the good sense in which they are founded; they are not rules depending on the technical refinements, but upon good sense, and the preservation of them is the first duty of judges."

Such are the opinions, which have been pronounced by the highest judicial authority in the country, from which we have derived our laws; opinions, which have been sanctioned and acted upon by the courts of every state in the union, and by the courts of the United States from the first day we became a free people, until the present hour. When the undersigned witnessed the above detailed violent outrage upon these sacred principles, so venerable for their antiquity, and so dear to liberty, it became manifest, that the determination of the majority was to arrive at their object, without regard to the means—that they had adopted the Machiavelian principle, that "the end is to be obtained, whatever the means" even if in its prosecution every principle inserted in the constitution for the preservation of your rights should be sacrificed.

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...The undersigned...  
...the examination of the...  
...the following preamble and resolution...  
...Whereas upon a full investigation of all the facts connected with the Calvert election, and examination of the testimony reported by the committee of elections, and hearing the evidence of witnesses produced at the bar of the house, it appears that Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, have a majority of legal votes, therefore, Resolved, That Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, Esquires, are declared to be duly elected; to which was afterwards added, on motion also of Mr. Boyle, and that the seat of Joseph Reynolds be a vacant one hereby vacated (Vote Votes and Proceedings, January 29)

The federal members now felt it their duty to make one more struggle, and one of them moved, that the name of Daniel Kent and John Beckett be stricken out of the above resolution, on the ground, that there was no evidence shewing that Messrs. Beckett and Kent had a majority of legal votes. It had been decided by the house, that thirteen persons, who had voted at the election, were not qualified to vote. Three of these had never appeared to the summons. Ten had appeared.

Of the ten who appeared, three, when questioned at the bar of the house, declared, that they had voted for Messrs. Kent and Beckett. One of them deposed, that he had voted for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the sitting members, and the remaining six refused to answer, when questioned. That this subject may be made perfectly clear to every one's comprehension, it may be placed in the two following points of view.

1st. Throwing out of the calculation the three, that never appeared, and the six that refused to testify, and how would the matter stand? It was stated in the beginning of this address, that Messrs. Blake and Reynolds had a majority of one only over Messrs. Beckett and Kent. Take then from Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the one illegal voter, James Sly, who testified that he voted for them, and then take away from Messrs. Beckett and Kent the three illegal voters, Thomas Mitchell, James Marquis and John W. Simmons, who testified that they voted for them; and Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would then have a majority of three over Messrs. Beckett and Kent, instead of one, as returned by the judges of the election: This testimony they, (and it was the only credible testimony taken, the other being hearsay) instead of weakening the title of Messrs. Blake and Reynolds to their seats, gave them a larger majority over Messrs. Beckett and Kent than the return of the judges of election.

But 2ndly. Let us take into the calculation also the six illegal voters who refused to testify, and the three, that never appeared, and what will then be the result? Illegal hearsay testimony was produced, to show that James I. Bowen and James Gray, who refused to testify, John Turner, who was summoned, but never appeared, and William Beverly who had never been even summoned, had voted for the whole federal ticket, including Messrs. Blake and Reynolds. And as to the fifth, Corkran, one witness deposed, that he had said, that he voted for the whole federal ticket, and another that he said he voted for Messrs. Weems and Reynolds, but that he was too drunk to recollect or know for what others he voted. Here it may be remarked, that Corkran is an illiterate man, being able neither to read or to write. How John Hance, William Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson, voted, not the slightest particle of even hearsay testimony was offered to shew. Take then the five illegal votes just mentioned from Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and a majority of two would be left for Messrs. Beckett and Kent. But for whom did John Hance, Wm. Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson vote? Nobody knows, or can tell. Suppose they voted for Messrs. Beckett and Kent, then Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would have a majority of two over them. Take the matter however in the least favourable point of view possible for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at, is, that it was a matter of doubt, from what appeared to the house, after admitting all the hearsay evidence that could be got, whether Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, or Messrs. Beckett and Kent, were entitled to seats.

Suppose instead of four, there had been fifty illegal voters, concerning whose votes no testimony had been adduced. The principle would be the same. Could any one be in such a case who had a majority of the legal votes? Neither could they in the present.

The return of the judges of the election then, which is always *prima facie* evidence, was unshaken and ought to have prevailed—or at all events, admitting for the sake of argument that it was proper to listen to hearsay evidence, and to put out of view altogether the return of the judges of the election, the only thing that could be done with any show of fairness was, to set aside the return and order a new election.

This course however, would not suit the purposes of the majority. They dared not to trust the people of Calvert with a new election. They felt assured that they had intelligence enough to know their rights, and to be attached to the constitution, and the law, and to be indignant at the violation of all.

...They knew they had, by admitting hearsay evidence, violated the constitution, which guarantees to every freeman of Maryland the benefit of the common law. According to which law, hearsay testimony is not allowed in any case whatever, where any living witness is to be had, and where no living witness is to be had, it is only allowed in two cases—to prove ancient boundaries and pedigrees.

They knew they had violated the constitution, by compelling persons to testify against themselves, to an act, which, if they were illegal voters as they were charged with being, was criminal in them.

They forgot or disregarded the solemn obligation they came under, on taking their seats as delegates of the people, to support the constitution, which they had thus trampled in the dust. In short, they might say in the words of Macbeth—  
"We are in blood—  
"Which stepped in so far, that, should we wash no more,  
"Returning were as tedious as go o'er."  
They therefore resolved to advance and to accomplish, at all hazards, and in despite of all consequences, the object predetermined on. They adopted the resolution last introduced by the chairman of the committee of elections—they turned out the lawful delegate of the people of Calvert. They took upon themselves, what the people of Calvert alone could rightfully and constitutionally do, they filled up the vacancies in the delegation, and thereby usurped the most sacred and valuable right of freemen, the right of choosing their own representatives.

The undersigned Members of the House of Delegates, have this, People of Maryland, placed before you a faithful statement of the proceedings of the house of delegates at the late session of the general assembly, in relation to the contested election of Calvert county, and now leave you to pronounce judgment upon them. The task of thus exposing to the public view, in their proper colours, these high handed measures of party violence and persecution, these palpable, gross, and undisguised violations of constitution, this utter contempt of the established law of the land, has been painful and arduous. It has been reluctantly undertaken; for well they know, that their motives will be impeached, their characters attacked, and their statements though supported by record evidence denied, (for what will not the infuriate passions of party men, convicted of flagrant misconduct, lead them to do?) Had they felt themselves therefore at liberty to consult their own private and individual feelings, they would never in this public manner, have appeared before you. But when they considered that the dearest rights that freemen possess, had been infringed, when they reflected that it is to the same ancient and venerable constitution, which has thus been set at naught, that both you and they must look for the protection and guaranty of life, liberty, freedom of conscience and property, when they reflected, that the unpunished violation of it in one respect, leads directly and inevitably to the violation of it in every other, whenever ambition prompts, or interest allures, when they reflected moreover, that your suffrages had made them the guardians of your rights, and set them up as sentinels to sound the alarm, whenever they should be threatened by open enemies, or enemies assuming the guise of friends, they left themselves called upon by a deep sense of duty, by every consideration, which an abhorrence of tyranny, or love of freedom, could suggest, to warn you of your danger, and make to your understanding and your hearts the present solemn appeal.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Henry G. S. Key     | Isaac Spencer,    |
| John L. Millard,    | Gustavus Weems,   |
| James F. Browne,    | Daniel Jenifer,   |
| Robert Garner,      | Thos. Somersell,  |
| Joseph F. Polk,     | Alexr. Warfield,  |
| Jatillon P. Dennis, | William Ross,     |
| Levin R. King,      | Ephraim Gadsden,  |
| Benj. W. LeCompte,  | C. C. Washington, |
| Michael Lucas,      | Benj. S. Forrest, |
| Edward Griffith,    | Thomas Blair,     |
| William Jackson,    |                   |

From late London papers, received at the office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The trials for high treason, were going on. After Thistlewood's trial had terminated, James Ings, was put to the bar; the evidence against the prisoner was nearly the same as that given in the first case. It appeared, from the testimony of Adams, that Ings was to head the party on their entrance into the room in which the ministers were at dinner, that he was to cut off the heads of Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth, and to bring them away. This trial lasted two days. When the prisoner was called on for his defence, he said he was a plain uneducated man, and hoped the jury would hear him with indulgence. He gave a very minute narrative of circumstances which had happened to him since leaving Portsea, in August last.—He declared that he had been brought to the stable by a man named Edwards; and that unless that man was brought forward, he was murdered. In several parts of his address he was violently agitated, and wept bitterly, especially when he mentioned his own poverty, and the distress of his family. He continued speaking for about twenty minutes. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, upon the 1st and 3d counts of levying war on the king to depose him.—The next in rotation was Thomas Brunt. The trial of this man continued two days. When called on for his defence, he spoke for nearly three quarters of an hour. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, on the 3d and 4th counts, viz. "conspiring to levy war, and actually levying war against the king."

The trial of Joseph Harrison, commonly called Parson Harrison, took place at Chester, on the 18th April. He was tried upon two in-

dictments, for aiding, found guilty on both, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the county goal, and to find securities for his good behaviour for two years.

**IRELAND.**  
The Ribbonmen are very active in Roscommon county. At Nestgrove, in the barony of Athlone a party of these men entered the out-house of a Mr. Wade, and plucked the wool from 18 of his Sheep.—This was only a commencement of further depredations in that vicinity; they unroofed the houses of many persons who were opposed to their proceedings. At Rockfield they demanded admittance into several dwellings, and those who did not instantly open their doors were fired at. One man was killed and several wounded.

At Inverness, almost every family, have the influenza, and in many instances every member of a family is confined with this complaint.

**FRANCE.**  
The Paris dates are to the 20th. A London editor observes, that since the establishment of the Censorship, the French papers are devoid of any sort of intelligence.—However, by a letter from Paris of the 19th, it appears, that means of eluding its operation have been found in the publication of small pamphlets, which are not subject to the restriction. To put a stop to this mode, the government purposes revising the penal code, which concerns the press. The judges, it is supposed, will be invested with the jurisdiction of the press.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, a very animated debate arose, whether this document should be received. The President, at length, amidst great uproar, declared that it was received, and referred to the Bureau. "He then called on the discussion of the financial accounts; that all efforts to maintain order in the chamber, or to go on with the discussion, were in vain; uproar became the order of the day, and the most disgraceful scene of confusion ensued. The printing of the election project was vociferously demanded by numerous voices on the one side, whilst on the other a continual roar was kept up for proceeding with the discussion of the accounts; the Tribune presented two or three Deputies speaking from it at the same time; others were arraigning the conduct of the President, whilst several were loudly vociferating at each other across the benches. The President at length finding it utterly impossible to restore order, suspended the sitting for an hour. At the expiration of the hour, the sitting was resumed, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs having declared that he would not oppose the printing of the project, though unusual, it was ordered, and this question was thus set at rest."

New-York, June 2.  
**LATEST NEWS.**

The Albion Packet, Capt. Williams, arrived last evening.—She sailed from Liverpool on the 3d ult. The editors of the Gazette having received their usual supply of Papers, &c. to the 2d of last month.

The trials of the whole of the eleven conspirators had terminated, & they were all found guilty.

The London Traveller of the 28th of April, observes, that the trials for high treason have been brought to an abrupt termination. The prisoners Tidd & Davidson, who were tried on the 27th, having been found guilty, the other six prisoners, Wilson, Harrison, Strange, Cooper, Gilchrist, & Braburn, plead guilty, and sentence was passed on them accordingly.

Thistlewood & Blunt, since their conviction, have been put in irons, and were immediately to be removed to the condemned cells.

Mr. Clements, the printer of the Sunday Observer, has been sentenced by the Chief Justice of England, to pay a fine of £500 for a breach of the injunction of the Court for publishing Thistlewood's trial.

It is said in the ministerial papers, that an arrangement has taken place between two distinguished personages, and that the lady (the Queen) will continue to reside abroad.

Parliament was formally opened on the 27th of April, and the King delivered the following speech:—  
"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in

...for the welfare and happiness of the classes of my subjects.

"I have received from foreign powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me, the relations of peace and amity."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the present year will be laid before you. They have been framed upon principles of strict economy, but it is to me matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of Parliament.

"The first object to which your attention will be directed, is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

"I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the Hereditary Revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the Throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects, whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom, and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquility.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the meantime our common duty, effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

"I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

After the Commons had retired, Viscount Granville rose and said, it was highly satisfactory to him, to address their Lordships on such an occasion as this, when the speech from the throne was happily so framed as to preclude all opposition to it; and concluded by moving an address to the King, which, as usual, was an echo of the speech. After some debate, the address was unanimously agreed to.

[In the House of Commons, a similar address was agreed to, with the same unanimity.]

In the Commons, April 28, Sir H. Parnell announced that Mr. Grattan would bring forward, on the 11th of May, a motion for the removal of the disabilities which the law at present imposed on Roman Catholic subjects. Lord Hamilton gave notice of his intention to introduce a

...The undersigned...  
...the examination of the...  
...the following preamble and resolution...  
...Whereas upon a full investigation of all the facts connected with the Calvert election, and examination of the testimony reported by the committee of elections, and hearing the evidence of witnesses produced at the bar of the house, it appears that Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, have a majority of legal votes, therefore, Resolved, That Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, Esquires, are declared to be duly elected; to which was afterwards added, on motion also of Mr. Boyle, and that the seat of Joseph Reynolds be a vacant one hereby vacated (Vote Votes and Proceedings, January 29)

The federal members now felt it their duty to make one more struggle, and one of them moved, that the name of Daniel Kent and John Beckett be stricken out of the above resolution, on the ground, that there was no evidence shewing that Messrs. Beckett and Kent had a majority of legal votes. It had been decided by the house, that thirteen persons, who had voted at the election, were not qualified to vote. Three of these had never appeared to the summons. Ten had appeared.

Of the ten who appeared, three, when questioned at the bar of the house, declared, that they had voted for Messrs. Kent and Beckett. One of them deposed, that he had voted for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the sitting members, and the remaining six refused to answer, when questioned. That this subject may be made perfectly clear to every one's comprehension, it may be placed in the two following points of view.

1st. Throwing out of the calculation the three, that never appeared, and the six that refused to testify, and how would the matter stand? It was stated in the beginning of this address, that Messrs. Blake and Reynolds had a majority of one only over Messrs. Beckett and Kent. Take then from Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the one illegal voter, James Sly, who testified that he voted for them, and then take away from Messrs. Beckett and Kent the three illegal voters, Thomas Mitchell, James Marquis and John W. Simmons, who testified that they voted for them; and Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would then have a majority of three over Messrs. Beckett and Kent, instead of one, as returned by the judges of the election: This testimony they, (and it was the only credible testimony taken, the other being hearsay) instead of weakening the title of Messrs. Blake and Reynolds to their seats, gave them a larger majority over Messrs. Beckett and Kent than the return of the judges of election.

But 2ndly. Let us take into the calculation also the six illegal voters who refused to testify, and the three, that never appeared, and what will then be the result? Illegal hearsay testimony was produced, to show that James I. Bowen and James Gray, who refused to testify, John Turner, who was summoned, but never appeared, and William Beverly who had never been even summoned, had voted for the whole federal ticket, including Messrs. Blake and Reynolds. And as to the fifth, Corkran, one witness deposed, that he had said, that he voted for the whole federal ticket, and another that he said he voted for Messrs. Weems and Reynolds, but that he was too drunk to recollect or know for what others he voted. Here it may be remarked, that Corkran is an illiterate man, being able neither to read or to write. How John Hance, William Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson, voted, not the slightest particle of even hearsay testimony was offered to shew. Take then the five illegal votes just mentioned from Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and a majority of two would be left for Messrs. Beckett and Kent. But for whom did John Hance, Wm. Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson vote? Nobody knows, or can tell. Suppose they voted for Messrs. Beckett and Kent, then Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would have a majority of two over them. Take the matter however in the least favourable point of view possible for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at, is, that it was a matter of doubt, from what appeared to the house, after admitting all the hearsay evidence that could be got, whether Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, or Messrs. Beckett and Kent, were entitled to seats.

Suppose instead of four, there had been fifty illegal voters, concerning whose votes no testimony had been adduced. The principle would be the same. Could any one be in such a case who had a majority of the legal votes? Neither could they in the present.

The return of the judges of the election then, which is always *prima facie* evidence, was unshaken and ought to have prevailed—or at all events, admitting for the sake of argument that it was proper to listen to hearsay evidence, and to put out of view altogether the return of the judges of the election, the only thing that could be done with any show of fairness was, to set aside the return and order a new election.

This course however, would not suit the purposes of the majority. They dared not to trust the people of Calvert with a new election. They felt assured that they had intelligence enough to know their rights, and to be attached to the constitution, and the law, and to be indignant at the violation of all.

**Anne-Arundel County**  
I hereby certify, that Barney (Manager for Charles Carroll, of Colton), of said county, brought out Sorrel Hogs about 1 1/2 bushels all round, a small ear of forehead, and appears to be very old, about 14 1/2 hands high, round, a small star on her forehead, and a small scar on her eye, also one Bay Mare, supposed to be years old, about 15 hands high, all round, her left eye out, and her left foreleg, and some white under my hand, one of the purest the peace in and for county since this 22d day of May 1820.

The owners of the above Horses hereby requested to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.  
Barney Deane

**TRUSTEE'S SALE**  
By virtue of an order of the Anne-Arundel County Court, the undersigned as trustee of GEORGE MEDKIFF, insolvent debtor, will expose to public sale on SATURDAY, the 5th of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the City Tavern, in Annapolis, the following described property of the said GEORGE MEDKIFF, to wit:—Six Building Lots fronting twenty five feet on East street, and running back seventy feet; one building lot, fronting five feet on the same street, running back eighty-one feet, on which is now a small tenement one story and a half high, and a half of the adjoining, of the same front and side, one corner lot, fronting thirty feet on the same street and forty and a half feet on Market street; and other lots on the City Tavern, held by the said GEORGE MEDKIFF, and the following names: Michael, Harry, Terry, and William, Nancy, and Mary. Building Lots are to be sold in the simple, on a credit of twenty eight months, at the option of the purchaser; the Leasehold Property, Negroes, one third cash, and the two-thirds on a credit of six months; the purchaser in each case giving with security for the payment of purchase money.

The creditors of the said GEORGE MEDKIFF, are hereby notified to enter their claims to the subscriber, or to them in the county court office, on or before the first day of August next, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

**FOR SALE.**  
The House in which the subscriber present resides. Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. Terms will be liberal.  
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS  
June 1.

**20 Dollars Reward**  
Stolen from the subscribers on Sunday night the 26th of May 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 13 1/2 hands high, long legs, black tail, rucks, paces, and trot, and in his forehead, and is about 40 years of age. Whoever delivers the horse to the subscriber, with the name of the owner, shall receive 20 Dollars reward, with reasonable charges, applying to the subscriber, living at the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.  
March 30.





Thursday, June 10, 1820.  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Baltimore, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July next.  
The names are: John W. ...  
The names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Baltimore, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July next, are: John W. ...

**THE SILENT**  
An order of the Court, in the case of ...  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Baltimore, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July next.  
The names are: John W. ...

Great alarm has existed here for several days past, in consequence of its being known that an attempt is on foot to liberate the pirates from their confinement in our prison. They are eighteen in number—the time fixed for their execution is the 25th of this month. In order to ensure the safety of the city, there are 200 citizens on duty every night, besides the city guard—all well armed. If any person attempts to escape from the watch their orders are to shoot him. One prisoner was shot and another stabbed by the guard on Friday night. I am obliged to be on duty one night in five; this, however, is no more than is required of all, both young and old. Two or three companies of United States' troops have been ordered here from above, as an additional security from the numerous desperadoes with which this city abounds.

An attempt was made a day or two since to convey a loaf of bread to these prisoners, but the jailer suspecting that all was not right, broke it open, when it was found to contain a letter addressed to the pirates, telling them not to despond, as the city would be burned & they liberated before another week.  
[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

**Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, April 24, 1820.**  
"The pirates, 18 in number, are as you know, to be executed on the 25th of May. Their friends here are very numerous, and it is expected by many that an attempt will be made to rescue them either before, or on that day.—The citizens are very much alarmed, and not without reason, as the town has been set on fire regularly for several nights past. At the moment of the alarm on Thursday night last, two sky rockets were fired, which are supposed to have been a signal for an attempt to rescue the pirates. These villains have generally selected places for burning, distant from the prison, for the purpose of drawing the citizens away from the scene of their intended operations.—Yesterday morning, a woman presented herself at the jail with a loaf of bread for the prisoners. The jailer suspecting from her appearance and manner, that her affected humanity was only to cover some design, opened the loaf, and found in it a letter addressed to the pirates, telling them to keep up good spirits—that the city would be fired in twenty places, and that they should be rescued before Tuesday night. The Mayor has since issued an order, that in addition to the city guard, the citizens of each square should organize themselves for their protection. In consequence of this arrangement, the city is now guarded by several hundred soldiers and citizens all well armed and equipped."  
[Conn. Mirror.]

**Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his Brother in Boston, dated April 26, 1820.**  
"You will have heard before this reaches you that eighteen pirates captured by Captain Madison of the U. S. sloop Lynx, have been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of May for Piracy. They have a great part of the populace in their favour. At the head of them is Lafitte, one of Napoleon's ex-generals. They have for these two months past been attempting to rescue the eighteen prisoners, but have been hitherto unsuccessful. Last night two officers of the rifle corps and three officers of the U. States' regular troops, went in disguise, in search of the pirates; they discovered a house full of men, all of whom are well armed, the officers were observed and fired upon by these renegades.

"Every night there is a volunteer patrol, four men strong, on each square of the city. There is also an independent company to patrol the streets besides the patrol of U. States troops. Last night the city was set fire to in three different parts but the fire was discovered by the vigilance of the patrol, and extinguished by the exertions of the citizens. We are ordered by the governor to appear to night at ten o'clock in full uniform and equipped to go in company with the rifle corps, to assault these infernal rascals. Mr. W. G. Hewes is first Lieutenant of the company to which I belong, who, with Captain Fenno, of New-York, will lead us."  
[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Great alarm has existed here for several days past, in consequence of its being known that an attempt is on foot to liberate the pirates from their confinement in our prison. They are eighteen in number—the time fixed for their execution is the 25th of this month. In order to ensure the safety of the city, there are 200 citizens on duty every night, besides the city guard—all well armed. If any person attempts to escape from the watch their orders are to shoot him. One prisoner was shot and another stabbed by the guard on Friday night. I am obliged to be on duty one night in five; this, however, is no more than is required of all, both young and old. Two or three companies of United States' troops have been ordered here from above, as an additional security from the numerous desperadoes with which this city abounds.

An attempt was made a day or two since to convey a loaf of bread to these prisoners, but the jailer suspecting that all was not right, broke it open, when it was found to contain a letter addressed to the pirates, telling them not to despond, as the city would be burned & they liberated before another week.  
[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

**New-York, May 31.**  
The ship Elizabeth Capt. Sebor, which sailed from this port, in February last, for Africa, has arrived at Turka Island. The following letter from Captain Sebor to his owner, was received this morning. It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the passengers to learn that they arrived safe at Campeller, the place fixed on for their future residence. When Capt. Sebor left Africa, the agents and coloured people were much pleased with their new residence.

**Turks Island, May 12.**  
I am happy to inform you that the Elizabeth arrived here in the afternoon, after a passage of thirty days from the coast of Africa. Soon after the pilot left us, at Sandy Hook, seeing nothing of the Cyane, I made all sail for Sierra Leone, and anchored at that place on the 9th of March. The Elizabeth was detained until the 17th, and then sailed for Sherbro River, where we arrived on the 19th, and immediately commenced landing passengers and cargo, which, owing to the distance of the ship from Campeller, their present settlement, (25 miles,) was not completed until the 6th of April. The passengers conducted themselves as well as could be expected, and little or no sickness among them. I left them all well, and perfectly satisfied with their situation. Their present settlement is situated on the east end of Sherbro, and I see nothing in the climate or temper of the natives, to prevent free people of colour from finding a happy home in Africa.

**The following article is from a late Belfast paper:**  
**THEATRE.**  
The novelty of a debut in the character of Richard III. by Hezekiah Colburn, the American youth, who some years ago excited much surprise in this town by his extraordinary calculations, attracted rather a larger audience on Monday night, than usual this season. He seems to be about 13 or 14 years of age and from such a period of life much could not be expected in so arduous a character. Having probably seen some eminent actor perform, with a strong memory, and good imitative powers, he hustled through the scene with much facility. Where active passion was to be depicted, he evinced a considerable degree of spirit, but the genius which gives effect by a single glance, the intonation of a sentence, or the emphasis of a word, was altogether wanting. Nor could it be expected in such a youth; his voice, his figure, his understanding, are necessarily as yet unformed, and one who knows that it requires all the moral and physical powers in their full maturity, with unquestionable genius, to represent such a character in perfection. Other parts of the drama are, however, better suited to his years; and if he has put his mind to the stage, we would not discourage him from the pursuit, but recommend him, or those who judge for him, to be extremely cautious in the choice of his characters. Had this youth come forward at the time of Beattie and Mullin's triumphs, he might have met with

Keene, (N. Y.) May 27.—Thirty three persons, in Nelson, determined to hunt for one week. They divided into two parties and commenced the pursuit of game on Monday, the 15th instant, continuing till Saturday evening. The following is the number and description of animals killed: 48 Foxes, 10 Hedge Hogs, 2791 Squirrels, 18 Crows, 44 Woodchucks, 148 Woodpeckers, 6 Hawks, 20 Blue Jays, 14 Black Birds, 9 Thrasher and 4 Pole Cats. Total number 3107.

**New-York, May 30.**  
**Launch.**—At 15 minutes past 11 o'clock, this forenoon, the beautiful line of battle ship OHIO, built under the superintendance of Mr Eckford, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, left her cradle and gently and majestically glided into her destined element, amidst the firing of cannon & acclamations of thousands of spectators, which crowded the surrounding hills and house-tops in the neighborhood. The day was fine, and all the steam-boats, and indeed almost every other kind of water craft, were put in requisition to convey parties of ladies and gentlemen to the spot, to witness her descent into old Neptune's domain. Wallabout Bay and the East River were literally covered with boats, many having on board elegant bands of music. Just as the last key wedge was driven from the lock, which gave her freedom, salutes were fired from the navy-yard, from a detachment at Corler's Hook, from the Washington 74, and from the Hornet; the latter vessel being decorated, in a most tasteful manner, with the flags of all nations, and her yards manned with hardy American tars.—The Franklin 74, lying in the North River, also fired a salute. The Ohio is pronounced, by competent Judges, to be equal, if not superior, in strength and beauty, to any vessel of her class that ever floated. The concourse of people which lined the margin of the East River, from the country and from the city, it is calculated, amounted to upwards of twenty-five thousand. Notwithstanding the immense crowd, we have not heard of the occurrence of a single accident.—Evening Post.

**Suppression of the Slave Trade.**  
New-York, May 26.  
**Prize vessels.**—The armed schooner Plattsburg, and pilot boat schooner Science, arrived yesterday afternoon, having been captured on the Coast of Africa by the U. States sloop Cyane, Capt. Trenchard. Two other slave schooners, the Endymion and Esperanza, captured by the Cyane, and ordered for this port, sailed from the Coast in company; and may be hourly expected. From a friend on board the Cyane, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a letter dated the 12th of April, off Cape Monserado, from which we copy the following:—  
"We watered at Sierra Leone, and proceeded immediately to the southward. Since passing Sherbo Island we have detained ten sailing vessels, four of which we send in for adjudication, the others being so well covered with false papers, were given up. The number of vessels engaged in this inhuman traffic is incredible; not less than 200 at present on the coast, all of them fast sailers well manned and armed, and I am sorry to add, many of them owned by Americans, although under foreign flags.  
We have been constantly chasing night and day since our arrival on the coast, and sometimes have had several in sight at the same time.—We are at this moment in chase of a schooner, called the Colorado, which has escaped from us twice already, by very superior sailing, and I fear we shall not be able to come up with her to day.  
We have seen but one American vessel on the coast, (the brig ... who has gone to leeward."

Arrived schooner Esperanza, 42 days from Coast of Africa, prize to the United States' ship Cyane, G. ...

Arrived schooner Esperanza, 42 days from Coast of Africa, prize to the United States' ship Cyane, G. ...

Also, arrived, schooner Endymion, from Coast of Africa, prize to the Cyane.

**Increase of the Navy.**  
Building, & nearly ready to launch, three ships of the line, one at Portsmouth, one at Philadelphia, and one at Gosport.—A. York paper.

**Federal Republican Nominations.**  
For Calvert County.  
Benjamin Gray,  
Gustavus Weems,  
Joseph W. Reynolds,  
Samuel Turner.  
For Frederick.  
Alexander W. Field,  
Ignatius Davis,  
Robert G. M'Pherson,  
Lewis Motter.

**Literary.**  
We understand the gentleman who delivered a Lecture upon Education at our Assembly Room on the 23d ult. encouraged by the favourable opinion expressed of his preliminary address by a genteel and discriminating auditory, purposes to revisit our city, and continue a course of lectures upon the same subject; of which proper notice will be hereafter given to the public.

**Farmer's Bank of Maryland,**  
Annapolis, June 7, 1820.  
Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches, Therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders in this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary attendances at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.  
By order of the Board,  
Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r.  
June 8, 1820. 6w.

**NOTICE.**  
A meeting of the Trustees of St. John's College will be held on Saturday the 17th instant at four o'clock P. M.  
June 8, 1820. 2w.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to  
Brice J. Worthington,  
Administrator.  
June 8, 1820. 4w.

**NOTICE.**  
Persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or open account, which has been standing above 12 months, are earnestly requested to make payment between this and the 1st day of July next, otherwise satisfactory security, else suits will be instituted, as longer indulgence cannot be given.  
Charles H. ...  
June 8, 1820. 2w.

**NOTICE**

**City Bank of Baltimore,**

April 1, 1820.  
An election of Sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house in Gay street, on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.  
JAMES E. BRICE, Cash'r.

The following extract from the act of incorporation, is published for the information of stockholders:

All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the bank, and being transmitted before the time of election, shall be received and counted in the election.

By order,  
JAMES E. BRICE, Cash'r.

May 4.

**Mineral Waters,**

Prepared and sold by Benjamin Mead.

With an assortment of Confectionery. He still continues the Clock and Watch Making Business, and solicits a share of public patronage, from the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally.  
May 11

**Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to-wit:**

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and having also taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, and being enjoined to appear before the judges of the said court, on the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term, for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820.  
RICHD. RIDGELY, 3m.  
May 11.

**The Agricultural SOCIETY OF MARYLAND**

Will meet according to the Rules of the Society, on the second Wednesday of June next at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis.  
The members are particularly requested to attend, as there is business of importance to come before the Society. Those who are disposed to promote agricultural improvements, are invited to attend this meeting; and all persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows and Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them on the day of meeting; also any Report, Experiment, Model, or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit. Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles, and matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums where they think the articles or matters of merit, are deserving. The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, on Saturday the 10th of June next.  
T. H. Carroll, Secretary.  
May 3

**BROKE GAOL,**

On the 5th instant, a negro man committed as a runaway, who called himself John Warfield, and said he belonged to Mr. Lloyd Warfield of Elk Ridge, is about five feet ten inches high, his hair cut off; his clothing a round coat and trousers, drabbed colour, oarsburg shirt, &c. Ten dollars will be given for apprehending said fellow and lodging him in Anne-Arundel county gaol.  
BENJ. GAITHER, CH. A. C.  
May 18.

**BOARDING-HOUSE**

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livery Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.  
March 23.

**Tobacco Lands.**

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.  
The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to  
JAMES CARROLL.

March 9.

**CITY HOTEL.**

That Well Known Establishment; the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by  
JAMES WILLIAMSON,

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.  
Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.  
The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.  
March 23.

**Planters Bank of Prince-George's County.**

May 11th 1820.  
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held, at the banking house, in the town of Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 19th June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the bank the ensuing twelve months.  
By order,  
Trueman Tyler, Cash.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

The Subscribers to the Female Sunday School of Annapolis are respectfully informed that their annual payment is now become due. The subscription paper is left at Mr. Shaw's Store for collection.  
May 4.

**Modern Characters**

Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.  
Dec. 23.

**A Coachee & Harness,**

In Complete Order, for Sale.  
The subscriber has for sale, and will dispose of on accommodating terms, a Coachee and Harness. They may be seen at his shop in Corn-Hillstreet, where he continues the  
Coachmaking Business  
In all its branches, and where he will thankfully receive and promptly attend to all orders for work.  
Jonathan Hulton.  
May 25.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office.  
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.  
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal, do.  
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.  
May 18.

**LAW OF MARYLAND,**

December Session, 1819.  
Just published, and for Sale at this Office.  
Price One Dollar.  
March 23.

**State of Maryland, etc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 16, 1820.

On application by petition of Jacob Basford and Henry Basford, administrators with the will annexed, of John Basford, 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, Annapolis.

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 John Basford, 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 25th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1820.

Jacob Basford, } Admr's  
Henry Basford, }  
With the will annexed.



**The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,**

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER,  
Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.  
She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.  
All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.  
March 2.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

This is to give notice, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.  
John Disney,  
William Hall.

**WILLIAM HALL,**

Notifies his friends and patrons that he intends carrying on the business in his own name, and solicits a continuance of their favour which he will exert himself to merit.  
He is authorised to settle the business of the late firm.  
May 25, 1820.

**200 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, cornstockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore \$100, if in the city of Washington or Annapolis \$50, and if in Prince-George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant, and is very crafty.  
BENJAMIN YOUNG,  
Prince-George's co. Md. Feb. 22-1820.

**THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.**

To be edited by a society of Laymen, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazine which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their original vows; endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to "dwell together in unity," a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparring severity.  
Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or censure to come at, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

**TERMS.**  
The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.  
The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.  
Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

**Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.**

**NOTICE.**—In conformity to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1820, a book is now opened, and will continue open till the sixth day of August next, and no longer, at the company's Warehouse, No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock, for not less than FIVE YEARS—for which advance the subscribers thereto will receive half yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the repayment of said advance and dividend, at the period above mentioned.  
Certificates of such advance, transferable on the books of the company in like manner as the original stock, will be issued in due form.  
By order,  
R. MILLER, jr. President,  
Baltimore, May 24th, 1820.  
June 1

**NOTICE.**

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette and Eston Star, will insert the above till the 6th day of August, and forward their accounts to the president for payment.

**NOTICE.**

If early application be made, would accommodate with BOARD & LODGING, half a dozen young Gentlemen, at the rate of FIFTY-CENTS per day, payable quarterly, and if the payments were made punctually, Washing and Mending would be included.  
West Street, Annapolis,  
May 18.

**NOTICE.**

All persons having claims against Thomas Plummer, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Stephen Lee.  
May 18.

**WANTED.**

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro Man who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.  
April 14.

**Prince-George's County Court**

April Term, 1820.  
On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, by petition in writing, to the judges of Prince-George's county court, the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the petition; and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the act of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and no other cause—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the petitioner be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, that they be and appear before the court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.  
Test,  
AGILLA BEALL, CLK.

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THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Particulars of the piracies committed by the commanders and crew of the Buenos Ayres ship, and those of sloop Mary, and Lawrence, of Charleston, is accurately described in a pamphlet...

By the following sheets to be printed in every newspaper in the State for the benefit of that State for whose advantage, it is intended in the preface, to have written, and more particularly that of seafaring men.

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were slaves. Approaching the captain of the brig, he arrogantly demanded to know where he was from and where he was bound. The captain, with a mildness & good breeding of a perfect gentleman, answered that he was from Matanzas bound to Falmouth, Eng. for orders, when he expected to be sent to Havre or Hamburgh. Miller then asked him of what his cargo consisted, he replied coffee and sugar. Have you any money on board? was another question, which our prize master thought was of too much importance to omit. Captain Sunley replied he had not any. But, retorted Miller, I know better than all that; it is not to be supposed that you would undertake a voyage so extensive, without having some money by you. You must, therefore, tell the truth, or suffer the consequences. The captain of the brig seemed now to feel all the horrors of his situation. Those dreadful forebodings which frequently agitate the mind and destroy its wonted energies, when under the influence of apprehension, appeared to press heavily upon him. And alas they were truly the pre-ages of his own lamentable and unhappy fate. He was now in the power of a set of men whose feelings were callous as adamant, and in whose bosoms pity had long since ceased to reside. It was in vain for him to endeavour to save the property of his owners, which seemed to have been the prominent wish of his heart. Nay, after he had informed them of what money he had on board, they still remained unsatisfied, and made their unbelief a plausible pretext for committing crimes of the most horrible nature.

While these things were transacting on board of the brig, the sloop came up. The prize master ordered captain Sunley and five of his crew to go on board. When the boat arrived within hearing, capt. Neill hailed them—and, when alongside, they were all ordered on board, which order was immediately obeyed. Neill very haughtily addressed captain Sunley, in the following words: "Pray, sir, are you the captain of that brig?" I am sir, replied the other. "Well, sir, you will then go on board, and bring your papers for my inspection." "I have them with me," answered Sunley. "O, you have; well, sir, suppose you then accompany me into the cabin, where I shall enter into a minute examination of them." They then went into the cabin, where they remained about a quarter of an hour. At the expiration of this time they both came upon deck, when capt. Neill ordered two of the brig's crew to be confined on board the sloop. He then told captain Sunley that he might go on board the brig; and gave him instructions to the prize master (Miller) to the following effect: to alter the course of the brig and to follow the sloop. After Sunley had departed and delivered these orders, the brig hauled her wind, and stood for the sloop. When she came up, captain Neill ordered them to send the boat on board, which they did. The brig's crew consisted of seven men. Two were now confined on board the sloop—there was also a gentleman passenger, who was very ill. The manoeuvres of Neill may be very easily divined: having two of the crew in confinement (whom he intended to seduce to follow his fortunes) and sending two others (Johnson and Read) among each with a pistol, with directions that "each man should take his man." When they got on board the brig, Johnson went up to the prize master (Miller) and informed him that it was the particular orders of capt. Neill, that the crew of the brig should be murdered—Miller, then in secret, gave orders for each of the pirates to be ready, and when he gave the word, they must "each take his man." A few minutes had elapsed before the cruel order was given, Miller himself setting the example by wounding capt. Sunley.

We shall endeavour to give as clear and perspicuous an account of this dreadful transaction, as our agonized feelings will permit. As soon as Miller made a commencement, the work of death went on without interruption. The signal being given, these murderous villains rushed like the hungry lion upon their defenceless prey. There was no arm of mercy to intervene. The inno-

cent victims of their avaricious cruelty were compelled to submit without even the appearance of opposition. As Miller, a second time, presented his pistol, captain Sunley, who as we have stated, was already wounded, crawled on his knees, and supplicated in the name of God, to spare his life. "I will spare (said the unfortunate and suffering man) my vessel and cargo, if you will but spare my life, and also the injuries you have done me." But even this appeal, that would, under any circumstance, have been powerful, was lost upon the brutal Miller. Wrapt up in the mantle of hellish cruelty, nothing could divert him from the finishing of what he had begun. "I spare your life," replied he, (in answer to the supplication of the wounded Sunley,) "yes, I will spare your life," and ended the sentence by plunging a dagger through his body; as this did not completely effect its purpose, he deliberately aimed his pistol at the dying man, and totally dispatched him! The sick man who was standing at the helm, now invited their attention. There were three pistols discharged at him, at one and the same time, which but slightly wounded him. He exclaimed, O! for God's sake, shoot at me no more, and grant me the privilege of jumping overboard. "I shall not grant you even that privilege," replied Miller. The poor wounded invalid dragged his body as far as the lumber irons; they fired at him again; when Miller perceived he was not yet dead, after firing at him six times, he ordered his associates to get some spunk; and bnd him hand and foot, which being done, they put a musket to his head and discharged it, but it did not quite kill him. They then took him up and threw him overboard. Miller then walked forward to where the captain laid, and took his watch out of his pocket, and Furlong also took from his pocket two doubloons, and some dollars. John Read took the hat off his head, and put it on his own. Johnson then observed to Miller, "it is a pity you should let him go to hell with that fine coat on," to which Miller gave him no satisfactory answer, but ordered him to be thrown overboard immediately. They then proceeded to the cook, and cast him overboard, and with him the carpenter.

By this time the mate of the brig had crawled forward to the hawser holes, and was endeavoring to get overboard; but being badly wounded, was not able to accomplish it. When he perceived them approaching him, he, with the tone of distress, and the most supplicating voice, implored them to save his life, for the sake of his wife and family. But this was not only denied, but treated with derision—for Furlong had scarcely suffered him to articulate his pathetic appeal, ere, with the anxiety of a demon, he lodged the contents of a pistol in his heart.

The work was now done: after throwing him overboard, there was no victim left. They had all been murdered for being men, and following the lot of life which Providence had assigned to them. Murdered for conducting their business and watching with anxious solicitude over the property of their employers, murdered for ploughing the ocean, the common highway of nations.

After the bloody work was finished, Miller hailed the sloop, and informed capt. Neill that his orders were executed. Neill asked who addressed him; the other replied, "it is I, Peter Miller," and then discharged a pistol—this being the sign that he was to give, when the business was concluded. Neill then ordered Miller to have the brig's decks washed down; which he made his associates do immediately. After they had finished this, he sent Read and Johnson on board the sloop.

The captain then ordered a Dutchman named John, and Jonathan, a young man to go on board the brig, and obey Miller's orders. They took the boat and obeyed these directions. Miller in the mean time hailed the sloop, and requested capt. Neill to send some candles on board—to which he replied, "send a boat and you shall have candles."

The captain and Wm. Ealy, (one of the brig's men who had been confined on board the sloop) now went on board the brig. The captain or-

dered him to take the helm, which he did.

Neill then went into the cabin, and searched for capt. Sunley's desk, which he found and instantly broke open. He took from it every thing that was valuable, including money to the amount of \$15. He then ordered a quantity of liquors to be taken from the brig, and carried on board the sloop, after which he had some private conversation with Miller, and retired, after having charged Miller to answer his signals, should he make any during the night. Miller now ordered us to get our supper, after which, he set the watch for the night.

We omitted to state that Neill demanded of Newton, (the captain's nephew) where capt. Sunley's money was, and that unless he told him he would immediately shoot him. Newton answered that he knew of but five doubloons, which were in the iron locker in the rudder case, and which were enveloped in a white stocking.

Nothing of importance transpired during the night. On the morning of the 29th June, we discovered a little boy, who had secreted himself in the cabin, Weyman, (for this was his name,) seemed very much alarmed, and could not for a long time, be prevailed upon to come on deck. We finally quieted his fears, and told him to light a fire and get us coffee. The captain seemed glad the boy was saved, and treated him with considerable apparent kindness. Neill ordered the brig to be brought close to the shore; after which he went on board and ordered her to be dismantled. We made a raft of the spars, and carried all the sails of the brig on shore. We then discharged the sloop's ballast, and hauled her alongside, for the purpose of taking in coffee. Next morning the captain ordered the boat to be manned, and proceed to Key Barchus, with orders to capt. Atwick of the sloop Lawrence to come up and take a cargo.

The liquors & all other valuable articles were then taken from the brig and put on board the Mary. Neill then left the brig in charge of Furlong and Smith, telling them to be careful and diligent during his absence, as he intended going to Mobile with his cargo, and that he would be back as soon as possible.

Five or six days after a vessel hove in sight of the brig—she was brought to by a couple of shot; when within hail, they informed us they were from Havana, bound to St. Augustines, and she proved to be the schooner Francisco, alias Dove. Furlong requested the captain, Ives, to come on board the brig, which he did. After some conversation, Furlong asked Ives if he did not want to purchase a cargo of coffee and sugar on very reasonable terms. Ives said he had not much money about him, but he would ask his partner, McDonald, whether he would be willing. "I believe," says he, McDonald has a small matter of five hundred dollars with him, and I think it likely a bargain may be made." Ives was detained by Furlong on board the brig, while he dispatched a boat to the schooner to consult McDonald's disposition on the subject. He said he had no objection, if it met with the approbation of his friend Ives. The temperate manner in which McDonald excused himself, did not suit at that time, for which reason he was told very plainly, that he had better do so, rather than compel us to use means, and if he delayed to meet our views, he would find himself unpleasantly situated. Whether his reluctance was feigned or real, we do not pretend to know—but if it was real, he quickly forgot if when he considered his interest was concerned. The terms were soon settled, and he brought his schooner alongside, and received a cargo of sugar and coffee, for which he gave us five hundred dollars in cash, a case of pistols and some hats and shoes, and then set sail for St. Augustines.

The men who were in charge of the brig, having thus gained, as they thought, some part of their booty, took the long boat of the brig and proceeded to St. Mary's. Their names were as follows: John Furlong, W. Smith, Thomas Newton, James Carlan, and John the Dutchman.

On the 9th July, the sloop Lawrence arrived aboard the brig. The morning after, they commenced taking in coffee in bulk. When this was finished they provided themselves with every necessary from on board the brig, and taking all the men out, took their departure for Charleston, where she arrived on 20th July, and landed in Daniel's wharf. The following men were on board when she arrived: Captain Atwick, J. Chase, W. Johnson, S. Shelton, J. Read, and W. Ealy.

Thus ends this unpleasant and heart rending narration. Who can read it without emotions too big for utterance. No heart however stoic, no mind however callous, can trace these characters, without shrinking abashed at the deformity of human nature.

The latter part of the narrative, implicates two of our citizens; we shall not enter into an investigation how far this implication extends; but we think that as far as presumptive evidence can go, they were either actors or abettors in the dreadful tragedy. But, as there has not been any judicial enquiry made into the subject, we shall forbear making any further remarks, all we have now to observe is that we feel assured that there are some parts that are rather ambiguous, and others whose application and connexion cannot probably be distinctly placed; but we have done as well as we could, and trust that our disposition will, in some measure atone for our inability.

The following persons were apprehended in Charleston, for the piracy committed on the brig Ann, of Scarborough, on the 28th of July, 1819.

Thomas Shelton, of the Lawrence, in jail; James Chase, do. do. John Read, do. do. (state's evidence) William Johnson, of the Mary, alias Black Joke, do. since become an evidence.—William Ealy, of the brig Ann, discharged; James Carlan, do. do. Thomas Newton, do. do. Jeffrey Scott, of the Spanish schooner, do. do. Wm. Crocker, arrested on suspicion, do.

The persons implicated, but not here named, have been arrested for misprison of piracy, and are to be tried at the next Circuit court for this district.

Furlong was executed at Savannah, the 29th April.

I was riding in the country last Saturday, and heard an angry mother bawl out to her son—"Sam! Sam! what are you doing there?" To which the boy, in the whining tone of one who was afraid of a flogging, answered—"Nothing."

I was soon out of hearing, but asked myself what are half the sons of men doing towards bettering their own condition or that of others? In the language of Sam, I answered—"Nothing."

What is that fellow with ruffles, lounging in the shade, doing?—"Nothing."

What is that man leaning against the corner of the square, shaking hands with people and smoking his segar, doing?—"Nothing."

See that dandy, with his hands in his pockets, Wellington boots on, and watch keys and seals enough suspended at the waist of his pantaloons to justify one in believing he had a watch—what is he after?—"Nothing."

What is that fellow standing at the tavern door, with his elbows through his coat, doing?—"Nothing." One more and I am done. What does the printer get by dunning his delinquent subscribers?—"Nothing." What! nothing? Nothing!—Ohio paper.

Hydrophobia.—To prevent the recurrence in our cities of this most horrible and terrific of all diseases, a writer in a Philadelphia paper proposes, instead of the cruel treatment which has heretofore been inflicted on the canine race, that during the summer months, all dogs running at large in our cities should be muzzled with a leather muzzle, at the expense, and without inconvenience to the animals. With this precaution they might roam at large with perfect safety. Humanity, and a respect for the lives of our fellow citizens, call loudly for some general and permanent regulation on this subject in all our cities.

SAVANNAH, May 30.

ANOTHER PRISONER.

Extract from the Log-book of the ship Jane, Captain Drummond, arrived at this port yesterday.

Remarks on board, Saturday, April 22, 1820—commences with moderate breezes and fine weather; 2 P. M. discovered a ship on the weather bow, standing towards us— at 3 P. M. she fired a gun, and hoisted Spanish colours. Hauled our courses up, laid the main top-sail to the mast, and was boarded by them. The boarding officer ordered the captain on board in our boat, with the ship's papers, which request was immediately complied with; & while there was treated with feigned politeness and civility. At 3 30 P. M. Captain Drummond returned to the ship with the idea of being permitted to proceed without further hindrance of molestation. Sent a cask of porter on board the ship as a present to the captain. At 3 45 P. M. the boarding officer returning to his ship (the men plundering several articles, and taking them away with them in the boats.) ordered us to lay by until his return. At 4 P. M. he returned with a boat filled with men armed with knives, cutlasses and pistols. At the moment of their boarding us, the ship hauled down the Spanish ensign, and hoisted the national flag of Buenos Ayres—the officers ordering our colours hauled down, and immediately drove every man from the deck, endeavouring to extract, by threats of instantaneous death, what the ship's lading consisted of, with the exception of salt, but finding their attempts to gain information unsuccessful, they commenced with more than savage barbarity, an indiscriminate plunder of every thing valuable, on board the ship, scarcely leaving a vestige of the necessaries of life which was only obtained from them by earnest entreaty and supplication not to leave us in the middle of the ocean to starve, they having at the time all the meat and bread on deck, with an intention of taking it away.— About 6 P. M. after making a constant and strict search from the moment of their coming on board, they found all the specie, which was secured previous to their boarding us, under the salt in the after hold—some of the boxes they broke open and made a partial division of their contents among themselves, each taking as much as they could carry about them—the residue of the boxes were taken on board unopened. They also took from us every garment of clothing, all our bedding, hats, shoes, and boots, leaving us literally naked; and every thing, of the most trivial value, and plundered from the captain, passengers, officers and crew; all the packages on freight were taken on board by them, and one box broken open in the cabin, and its contents rifled and divided among them—cut away from the yards an entire new main-top-sail, and foresail cut away from the stay, a new jib, cutting all the rigging attached to them and taking it away—they also cut all the canvass from the fore-top-sail, which they considered good, and left it in so mutilated a state, as to render it almost impossible to repair it.— They plundered all our new cordage worm line, spun-yarn, steering sail gear, tackle falls, blocks &c. nearly a bolt of new canvass, part of a bolt of raven duck all the carpenters tools of every description, deep sea-lead and line, four barrels of beef, one barrel of pork, all our bread except three bags, two cheeses, three hams, keg of butter, all the crockery ware, silver spoons, table cloths, and every article of cabin furniture; all our paints, oil, brushes and varnish; rifled the captain and mate's state room of every thing they could lay hands upon; threatened the captain with personal injury; cocked & presented a pistol at him several times and struck him with a cutlass; broke open and destroyed two casks porter, and a considerable quantity of wine. About 11 P. M. after keeping us seven hours in suspense; confined below with sentinels over us armed with long knives, they went off and left us, taking with them our small boat and relieved us from horrid suspense, occasioned by the fear every moment during their stay, of being massacred by them.—Our situation was most distressing and deplorable indeed, thankful however we have escaped with our lives.— At 11 1-2 P. M. they hailed us in a language unintelligible to us, then bore up and stood to the Eastward. When we went on our deck we found our forebraces, foretop bowlines.

Seven boxes, containing twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

Abundant and white, fore-top-sail and reef-tackles and wheel ropes cut and the principal part of them taken away; our ensign tore to pieces above overboard and left towing by the halyards. She was a ship apparently about 300 tons, pierced for and mounted 14 guns besides stern chasers, coppered to light water mark & appeared to have formerly been a sharp schooner raised upon; she had a yellow waist, woman head painted entirely black and carried two quarter boats, was full of men, officered entirely by Spaniards and a motley crew of all colours, composed chiefly of Spaniards & Frenchmen, whose very appearance indicated their fitness to execute their diabolical deeds. From all the information we collect from different sources, she was from Cuba, and had been at sea cruising between two and three months, and we have every reason to suppose her a Spanish vessel. At midnight wore ship to the westward, bent our old fore-sail and made all sail that the distressed and disabled situation of the ship would admit of. At daylight commenced clearing the wreck and repairing the fore-top-sail, as well as our scanty means would allow. Lat. observed, 34 10 N. Lon. per. acc. 41 21 W.

New-Orleans, May 12.

On Tuesday last, the marshal of this district, accompanied by a detachment of troops, captured 53 men belonging to an expedition which has for some time past been secretly organizing in order to make an eruption into the province of Texas. About six miles above the town, on this side of the river, they were discovered in a boat, and immediately began to make off towards the woods. Fifty three were taken and brought to town the same day. They were without arms. After hearing testimony, the District Judge of the United States ordered the proceedings on the general government to be discontinued against all of them except four, against whom it is alleged there is evidence sufficient to commit them for trial. The remainder are detained under the vagrant law of the state.—Gaz. May 16.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday night a most alarming fire broke out in Conde-st., in the kitchen of Mr. Guinand's house. From the very first there was little hope of arresting its progress. The night was clear and the wind unfortunately freshening the flames spread with devouring rapidity among the dry wooden buildings. At one time we had hopes that the fire might have stopped at the corner of Dumaine and Conde-streets, but having crossed Conde-street, the Salle de Conde was soon in flames; the fire having thence communicated to the workshops and storerooms of the Navy Yard, it extended with such irresistible fury, that it was apprehended that it would sweep down the whole pile of buildings forming one side of the public square. Fortunately however, its ravages were checked at this point, and the wind having by this time lulled again, it subsided astonishingly soon for a conflagration so fierce and extensive. The sufferers by the fire are Mr. Guillard, Mr. Guinand, Dr. Daw, the Corporation, the U. States, and several individuals whose names we did not ascertain. Five or 6 dwelling houses, the Salle de Conde ball room, and the stores and mechanics' workshops attached to the Navy Yard, have been consumed. The loss sustained we fear has been great, though the amount is not yet ascertained. The fire raged for about four hours.

Philadelphia, June 7.

Captain Price of the ship Eclipse, from Campeachy, informs, that on the arrival of the news of the adoption of the constitution by the Cortes at Madrid, the inhabitants of Campeachy took the Archbishop from his bed at midnight, and compelled him to ring the Church bell until break of day when a general rejoicing took place, and the Constitution was proclaimed.

Norfolk, June 5.

Naval.—We take peculiar pleasure in stating, which we do upon unquestionable authority, as an evidence of the mutual attachment and confidence existing between the officers and seamen as well as of the happy state of discipline of our navy, that a few days since, the entire crew of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, (one of our squadron lately under the orders of Com. Morris,) and commanded by Captain John B.

Nicholson, were paid off; the pay received by them amounting to upwards of \$12,000; in ten days from the time of their discharge the whole crew re-entered the service for a three years cruise on board that ship now commanded by Capt. Ridgely, a circumstance we believe without example, in the naval service of this or any other country.

THE NAVY.

A friend on perusing the Naval Register, has furnished us with the following estimate of the number of officers belonging to the navy; we believe that hitherto the number has been greatly overrated: this exhibit may therefore serve to correct erroneous impressions, founded only on supposition.

Table listing naval ranks and numbers: Captains 33, Master Commandants 31, Lieutenants 213, Surgeons 47, Surgeons Mates 50, Purasers 46, Chaplains 13, Midshipmen, on the list 350, Sailing Masters 70, Boatswains 20, Gunners 23, Carpenters 17, Sailmakers 12.

MARINE CORPS.

Table listing Marine Corps ranks: Lieut. Colonel 1, 1st Lieuts. 24, Captains 9, 2nd Lieuts. 46.

Congratulation of the Consul of the United States of America to the Constitutional Council of the City of Cadz, on the change in the government of Spain.

As a citizen of the United States of America, and as their regular representative in this city, I embrace, with the highest satisfaction, the earliest opportunity of tendering to your excellencies my cordial and sincere felicitations upon the great and glorious event which I have witnessed. On the restoration of liberty to a nation so worthy to possess it, I have contemplated, with admiration, the happy means by which it was obtained, and the good order, observed thro'out, but particularly in this capital, during successes so interesting; and now that this nation, like my own, enjoys the right to be free, I feel it my duty, among the first, to manifest to your excellencies these sentiments of my countrymen and myself on so auspicious an occasion. God preserve you many years. April 5, 1820. O. RICH.

Answer of the Constitutional Council.

The cordial congratulation contained in your letter of the 5th of April inst. has been in the highest degree flattering, and gratifying, both as coming from you as a citizen of the U. S. and in your capacity as a consul of so great a people; nor has less pleasure been received from the indication given by all your countrymen, of their being actuated by the same liberal feelings. We share in your felicitations upon our having broken the chains rivetted by superstitious and despotism, and we honor with equal veneration the names of Washington and Quiroga.

Liberty and justice are now the fundamental bases upon which all the operations of the Spaniards are to be grounded, consequently you may assure your countrymen, that henceforth they need apprehend none of those fiscal regulations which were mysteriously conducted, and which appeared calculated to excite distrust and to impede the pursuits of commerce, which should be always open, to enable us to preserve the intercourse of nations as members of the same family. These are the liberal principles prescribed by our sacred constitution, and which shall be inviolably observed. God preserve you many years. SALVADOR DE ALAGON. April 6, 1820. Secretary.

[The following interesting article is from that valuable work, translated by Dr. Williamson of this city. "Tourtell's Principles of Health." The Doctor has the work now for sale, and deserves remuneration for the seal and ability manifested in his part of the work.]

ANIMAL SOCIETY.

Professor Tourtelle, in his treatise on the Influence of Physical and Moral Causes on man, cites the following curious example of Animal Society, in illustration of the fact that the animals comprehend perfectly the language of the deaf and dumb. The learned Professor quotes this wonderful instance from a memoir upon those born deaf and dumb, by citizen Bouvier des Mortiers.—R. J. Amer. "In the autumn of 1770," says he, "I travelled through the can-

ton of Marillac and Saint-Bonnet-le-Vieux, situated upon the left bank of the Loire, in which prevailed an epidemic, occasioned by the bad quality of the new wheat. In entering the yard of a large farm I saw a sheep remarkable for the variety of his fleece, and by the manner in which he bounded and endeavoured to climb along the walls. This animal was deaf from its birth. The farmers who came to sell their flock of sheep at the market of Marillac, had reserved this one to amuse a child about eight years old, who was also born dumb, these two beings, whose equal privations seemed to assimilate in the order of nature, were united by habit, so strong, that they could not be separated from each other, their society was so intimate their tastes so similar and so concordant, that human society never, perhaps accorded more perfectly.

"After having diverted the child all the day the sheep slept at night at the side of its bed, and it would not have been an easy matter to have removed it from this situation; just so, the child would not sleep without the company of its comrades; the latter, being very fond of the new grain, the pungent taste of which rendered it gay, and made it skip about more than ordinary. The child was not sparing of this provision, still less to satisfy it than to amuse itself with its follies, but the portion having been this day, larger than customary, and its actions so violent, that the animal became frantic, overturned and broke all in the house, so that they were obliged to confine it in the yard; it was at this moment that I entered.—The farmers, to whom I testified my surprise, made me acquainted with all the particulars, which I had just related. If the child said they to me, only appears in the yard, the sheep will be quiet immediately.—I entreated them to satisfy my curiosity on that score. The child appeared, he approached his dear sheep with gestures, he spoke to it in his way, in making very curious sounds; the animal saw him ran bleating, gently inclined its head, and its phrenny expired under the caressing hand of its friend."

BALTIMORE, June 12.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The brig Virginia, captain Reynolds, arrived here on Saturday morning, in 46 days from Maldonado.

The following is a brief summary (copied from the Gazette) of the events which took place at Buenos Ayres down to the 29th April, being the latest intelligence received at Montevideo previous to the departure of the Virginia.

Buenos Ayres continued to be agitated by the jarring elements of faction. An attempt was made by Gen. Alvear, in the latter end of March, to usurp the command of the troops, displace the government, and substitute another more favourable to his views, but his designs proving ineffectual, he fled to the quarters of Gen. Carrera, who commanded a corps of the Federal army, and on being demanded from the latter, sought refuge with Gen. Ramirez, governor of the province of Entre Rios.

It was officially announced, that an election would be held on the 20th of April, for members to represent the country in the Federal Congress.

An investigation of the conduct of the preceding administrations, developed an interesting correspondence with the French government, on the subject of a proposal, made by the latter, to form a monarchical government in the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to be directed by the Prince of Lucc, a descendant of the Bourbons.

Lord Cochrane captured and took possession of Valdivia on the fourth February, with the loss of two killed and 11 wounded. He had previously been off Guayaquil in quest of the Spanish frigate Prueba, but she eluded his pursuit, by landing her guns, and ascending the River. His Lordship communicated with Bolivar, who was in Quito, at the head of 8000 men, the principal part of whom had joined him on his march from New Grenado. Gen. Santander, with the advanced guard of the Patriot army, occupied Guayaquil, distant about 50 miles from Guayaquil.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

ST JAGO DE CHILI, Jan. 26. "I cannot give you at I dare not write any political news—every thing looks gloomy, and you are no doubt aware of what is going on in the provinces of La Plata."

By the arrival of the ship... important news... the 20th inst... there in the short days from Rio de la Plata... interesting intelligence... place. The Patriots... very strongly and... garrison there to defend... why force that the Spaniards... send against it, for it was... that they intended to... ed a thousand men from... bello against said post, but... plans were frustrated from... subsequently occurred there... be explained hereafter. The... pendent Fleet was to sail on... ult. for St. Martha, to... the taking of this place, an... army of the interior, which... ready before it. A decis... would place that all impor... port in the hands of the Pat... they (the Spaniards) will... to make any serious resist... ing destitute of forces to m... opposition—they have no o... ternative, but to surrende... selves to the discretion of th... torious and generous antag... abandon it with precipitati... approach of the independen... take refuge within the stron... tification of Carthagena. Th... habitants generally in and ab... de Hacha, had joined the s... of their Liberators, and w... land forces, disembarked th... der the command of Gen. M... from Margarita, had want... join the army that had de... the river Magdalle to join... Martha, from whence ere th... Royalists must have been... From the same source we... ed of the arrival there from... of the distinguished Patriot... nerable Canon of Chili, wh... lents and general practical... ledge of diplomatic transa... will occasion him to be hail... welcome demonstrations of... joy and feativity, not only... section of Grenada, but thro... every other quarter of the... Republic of Columbia, whic... acquire new lustre from a p... such splendid acquisitions, a... South American attainme... Guat, and several other Sou... rican gentlemen likewise ac... nized the Canon.—In short, a... sacred cause of liberty will p... shortly, not only in that p... lumbia, but throughout the... Continent of America Mer... and Septentrional.

Accounts as late as the 15th have been received at Caracas Puerto Cabello, &c. which in... os of a Revolution at Palencia had been contemplated to be... execution at the commencement... this month, which had for its... nothing less than to poison M... and thereby effect their preme... ed emancipation, but it was... pectedly discovered by the mi... of that sanguinary royalist... principal alcalde or magistra... the place was shot, and the... ed confidential female friend of... rillo, by the name of Zabelta... was to have administered the... potion, it was supposed, would... likewise a similar fate. Up... of a hundred individuals of the... est respectability were appre... ed, among them twenty fema... You may readily conjecture the... mineat danger that encompe... Monillo now on every side... seemingly most warm friends... now been discovered to have... plotting against his life, & alth... he may have now evaded the... design, yet I conceive he may... receive the agonizing plunge of... secret uplifted poignard, and... nomious death at the hands o... Spaniards themselves, at lit... imitate the blood thirsty carn... this Royal servant, of the dege... Ferdinand. Calaboa is state... be the head quarters of the Pat... and that by news from Rio Ca... as late as the 6th inst. they... advancing upon Valencia.

Col. Infante, in the Savan... Cumana, Terug, &c. with a s... division and has been at Gu... very near Caracas. The inha... ants having universally rallie... der his banner and resolved to... every Spaniard from the fertile... of Columbia, and even upon... fragments of the inquisition, de... tion and cruelty, the fair Ter... of Freedom, consecrated to Pa... tism and Humanity. I think... more than probable that Car... Laguya &c. will speedily affe... revolution ere the independen... troops vict enter these im... portant places. You may then ab...

I parted with... mates a few day... four months, to... his schooner, ... mounting... ven from the... blacks from a... choose to make... assist in prote... libated Afri... and interesti... in their traf... purchased for... Mr. Bacon... our arrival, a... English squa... were in... of this... to the arriv... was used for... from the Eli... ment, & h... ferred to h... down the ri... the less... name app... the settlem... dance of o... oranges, b... thout it...

BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP... important news... the 20th inst... there in the short days from Rio de la Plata... interesting intelligence... place. The Patriots... very strongly and... garrison there to defend... why force that the Spaniards... send against it, for it was... that they intended to... ed a thousand men from... bello against said post, but... plans were frustrated from... subsequently occurred there... be explained hereafter. The... pendent Fleet was to sail on... ult. for St. Martha, to... the taking of this place, an... army of the interior, which... ready before it. A decis... would place that all impor... port in the hands of the Pat... they (the Spaniards) will... to make any serious resist... ing destitute of forces to m... opposition—they have no o... ternative, but to surrende... selves to the discretion of th... torious and generous antag... abandon it with precipitati... approach of the independen... take refuge within the stron... tification of Carthagena. Th... habitants generally in and ab... de Hacha, had joined the s... of their Liberators, and w... land forces, disembarked th... der the command of Gen. M... from Margarita, had want... join the army that had de... the river Magdalle to join... Martha, from whence ere th... Royalists must have been... From the same source we... ed of the arrival there from... of the distinguished Patriot... nerable Canon of Chili, wh... lents and general practical... ledge of diplomatic transa... will occasion him to be hail... welcome demonstrations of... joy and feativity, not only... section of Grenada, but thro... every other quarter of the... Republic of Columbia, whic... acquire new lustre from a p... such splendid acquisitions, a... South American attainme... Guat, and several other Sou... rican gentlemen likewise ac... nized the Canon.—In short, a... sacred cause of liberty will p... shortly, not only in that p... lumbia, but throughout the... Continent of America Mer... and Septentrional.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Thursday, June 15.

Republican Nominations.

For Calvert County. Benjamin Gray, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Reynolds, Samuel Turner.

For Frederick. Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis, Robert G. McPherson, Lewis Motter.

New York paper of June 9. US. sloop of war Hornet, Resd, went down yesterday at the Watering Place, and will this morning for the coast Africa.

Letter dated New Orleans, May 17th, 1820, to a gentleman in this city.

The Casket sails this morning. I have no time to write you all in the constant alarm which renders the public mind, from an apprehension that the pirates under the influence of death in this place are released previous to the 25th of the month. Numerous attempts to burn the city have been detected. incendiaries, however, as yet, have escaped. On Sunday evening a fire alarm took place near the arsenal, and ere it was got under the Conde room, and a considerable number of buildings in their vicinity, the citizens are called out to patrol the streets every night.

In addition to the above we learn from a gentleman who was on the spot at the time the fire occurred, that a great part of the city and shipping in port narrowly escaped destruction. In the arsenal, which is nearly in the centre of the city, there were 100 barrels of powder, and 600 stand of arms loaded with cartridges. The latter became heated that they went off one after another, very much like the firing of a feu de joye. They were stacked with the muzzles upwards, and therefore no injury was sustained by their discharges. The powder was in the magazine, which being fire proof, escaped conflagration. About twenty buildings were consumed before the fire could be subdued.

It cannot but be gratifying to the friends of the Colonization Society, to learn that the people of Liberia in Africa, have, in part, accomplished that object. The following letter left them all well on the 6th of April, and in peaceable possession of a tract of fine country, up a river about twenty miles from the sea coast.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Cyane, cruising off the Coast of Africa, to his friend in this city.

US. schr. Augusta, Sherbro, April 6.

I parted with my ship and shipmates a few days since, for at least four months, to take command of this schooner, (clipper built, 104 tons, mounting 4 guns, with six men from the ship, and as many blacks from the settlement as I choose to make requisition for,) to assist in protecting our asylum of liberated Africans against traders, and intercepting all vessels engaged in that traffic. This schooner was purchased for a tender to the Cyane by Mr. Bacon, the agent, before our arrival, as he learnt from the English squadron that all their captures were made by boats or vessels of this description. Previous to the arrival of the Cyane, she was used for transporting the stores of the Elizabeth, up to the settlement. Since I have been transferred to her, I have been up and down the river three times, without the least difficulty. The Cyane cannot approach within 90 miles of the settlement. We find here abundance of oysters, fish, pine apples, mangoes, bananas, plantains of the choicest kind.

MACEETH'S CASTLE.—Curious discovery.—A letter from Dundee, in Scotland, states as follows:

On the 14th November, as the servants belonging to the remains of Dunsinane had been employed in carrying away stones from the excavation made among the ruins that point out the site of Macbeth's castle, part of the ground they stood on suddenly gave way, and sank down six feet, discovering a regular built vault about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. None of the men being injured, curiosity induced them to clear out the subterranean recess, when they discovered among the ruins a large stone, weighing about 1500 pounds, which is pronounced to be of the meteoric, or semi-metallic kind. This stone must have laid her during the long series of ages since Macbeth's reign. Beside it were also found two round tablets, of a composition resembling bronze. On one of these two lines are engraved, which a gentleman has thus deciphered.—The stone (or shadow) of kingdom came, until syllips in air carry me again to Bethel. These plates exhibit the figures of targets for the arms. From time immemorial it has been believed among us here, that unseen hands brought Jacob's pillow from Bethel, and dropped it on the sill, where the palace of Scoon now stands. A strong belief is also entertained by many in this part of the country, that it was only a representation of this Jacob's pillow, that Edward sent to Westminster, the sacred stone not having been found by him. The curious here, aware of such traditions, and having viewed these venerable remains of antiquity, agree that Macbeth may, or rather must, have deposited the stone in question, at the bottom of his castle, on the hill of Dunsinane, (from the trouble of the time,) where it has been found by the workmen. The curious stone has been shipped to London for the inspection of the scientific amateur, in order to discover its real quality.

Boston, June 7.

LATE FROM AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at the Cape de Verde Islands, to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated

Villa da Praya, St. Jago, } Cape de Verde, April 21, 1820. }

The Venesuelian privateer captured with her two prizes by H. B. M. ship Myrmidon, Capt. H. Lecke, and carried to Sierra Leone, I am informed by Capt. Lecke, who arrived here on the 11th inst, was the A—, formerly the Baltimore, of Baltimore, commanded by Captain Simeon Metcalf, of Saybrook, Connecticut.

The prizes to the privateer were Spanish slaves, captured near Cape Mount; Capt. Metcalf engaged eight slave vessels, and after a severe engagement of two hours and forty minutes, succeeded in capturing the two, six having made their escape, when the next day he fell in with, and was captured by the Myrmidon.

Came into this harbor in company with the Myrmidon on the 11th inst. a large beautiful schooner, copper fastened and coppered, upwards of 200 tons burthen, mounting ten guns, her schder, captured near Cape Mount under Portuguese colors, having one slave on board.— She was commanded by Capt. Green, and owned, as some of the crew testified in court, and from papers found on board, in Bristol, R. I. After condemnation, Capt. Lecke purchased her for his tender, but yesterday disposed of her here at a very large advance.

The United States ship Cyane, Capt. Trenchard, has gone down to Sheabar, and the Rev. Mr. Bacon purchased of Capt. Lecke a pilot boat schooner in which he will proceed with some officers of the Cyane, along the coast to Cape Mount, before a spot is determined on to settle. Capt. Lecke thinks the idea of settling at Sheabar will be abandoned, in consequence of the shallowness of the water, not being of sufficient depth in the harbour for ships of war. Why have they abandoned the thought of settling at Bulam?— The island is fertile, having a good harbour, and situated to command the trade of the natives up Rio Grande, and considerable from the Gambia. It is far the best place in Africa to found a colony.

Since the arrival of the Commissioners for the trial of slave vessels at Sierra Leone, 32 of that description have been captured and condemned. That inhuman traffic is now carried on to an alarming extent. Twenty vessels were reported the other day to be in Bissao and Cascaes Rio Grande, all for slaves. Doctor Dorssett, with twenty men, part of the expedition into the inter-

ior of Africa, have arrived at Tombuctoo, where they were seized and confined, and stripped of all their clothing, & all communication with Maj. Gray at the entrance of the Niger, cut off. Major Gray has been robbed of all his amber and coral, but camels have lately been dispatched with a supply to enable him to proceed.

Vessels left at St. Jago, April 22, 1820.—Ship Maria, Clark, of Hudson, for Lisbon, in 10 days, schr. Jenkins, for New-York, in 15 days.

SAMUEL RODGES, Jr.

Expedition against the Pirates in the Persian Gulph.

The following is an extract of a letter, which has been received by a gentleman in Edinburgh, from his son, who is an officer in the Bombay Army, and attached to the above expedition. It is of a very recent date.

Persian Gulph, Russel Khymr, Camp, Dec. 15, 1819.

We arrived here on the 21st, and the troops began to land next morning at half past three o'clock, about two miles from the town—where we encamped before seven o'clock. The night, during our landing, was very fine, a heavy fire commenced between two of our cruisers and their batteries, which continued above three hours in the midst of torrents of rain, awful peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. In the space of six days after our landing this place surrendered.—During the first three days, in consequence of our wanting batteries, we suffered much from skirmishing parties. After these were completed at the distance of a quarter of mile from the town, our loss and labour diminished.

After getting up 24, 18, 12 and 6 pounders, with some mortars, we soon destroyed their towers: On the 8th of Dec. it was reported that a breach might be effected in their largest tower, and an order was issued for a storming party to proceed from the camp before day break, consisting of a party of the 47th, 65th, and two companies of our corps, commanded by Major Hogg, Lieut. Ord, and myself. The tower was taken in the space of an hour, the enemy having fled to an adjacent wood of date trees, whilst a party remained on a small island (Menuz), where there is a tower with a gun or two. After leaving this they joined their comrades.

The sheik has given himself up, and is now prisoner in his palace, which resembles an old barn yard. Our shot seems to have been poured into the town very profusely, since there is scarcely a stone building that has not two or three shots through it, whilst the rest, that are made of kajan, are very much beaten down. We know not how many inhabitants resided in this town, but conceive it is capable of holding 6 or 8000 people. They only made a gallies upon us that night, but in the forenoon, about 9 o'clock between 7 and 800 of them assailed our right battery, where we experienced a very brisk charge. Poor Major Molesworth, of the 47th, was killed in the forenoon. Before we could get to the enemy from the trenches one of our artillerymen was cut to pieces, and some others much wounded. If they had not made a dreadful yell before they closed upon us, in consequence of the darkness of the night, they must have cut us up dreadfully.— We were only just in time to beat them off. I was then on duty myself with a party of men from the 47th and 65th regiments in the trenches, and I assure you we did not expect to get off easily, but when we did, we paid them for it, by giving them a good volley, which made them glad to retreat. We must have killed and wounded a great number, some of whom were found under our battery the next morning, and one of the prisoners states the whole number killed amounts to 100 men, but we cannot credit such rascals.

Nothing valuable has been found here, and every thing is supposed to have been taken off. It is nothing but a complete desert of sand: excepting the date tree wood, where the Arabs fled to, not a leaf is visible. There are some immense jacks among the cliffs of sandy rocks. The ancient Isle of Ormea is about 8 miles from this place, and we were within two miles of it during our voyage.—I saw some very old ruins, which are said to be quite entire. I am sorry to understand this corps is to be left here, which is a complete banishment, since not a single article is to be found for our

subsistence—not even good water. We are already beginning to be sickly.

From the Montreal Herald.

Something new.

A discovery recently made has furnished for several days the good people of this city with material for conversation. About a month ago, a young gentleman arrived here and put up at the Hotel. He appeared about 18 years of age, of rather a fair complexion, and seemed from the weakness of his legs, to be affected with a slight pulmonary complaint. This, however, did not prevent him from entering into the gaiety usual with youths of his age; he took his wine freely though not intemperately; played an excellent game at billiards, frequently took the air on horseback, and by a fondness for juvenile frolics, in which he often engaged & not unfrequently proposed, gained the reputation of a lad of spirit & gallantry. A frankness of manner and liberality of conduct made him the favourite of his associates, whom he was ready to oblige, giving them, (among other instances of accommodations) part of his bed.—Some time ago, he fell so ill as to be obliged to send for a medical gentleman; the physician came, examined his pulse, and enquired his symptoms, and perceiving the young man in tears, assured him his complaint was trifling, and there was no reason for dejection.

A few days after, the patient met the doctor in the street, declared his health perfectly re-established, and returned him thanks for his attention. The catastrophe, however, proved him to have been too precipitate in his self-congratulation; for, on Wednesday last, while passing the door of —'s Boarding House, near the Mansion House, he was taken suddenly ill, carried in, and an event occurred incontestably demonstrative that (as an Irishman would say) the young gentleman was a woman!! So successfully had the secret been kept (who will henceforth say that a woman cannot keep even her own secrets?) that none, even of those accommodated as above, had the least suspicion of it. The circumstance soon spreading abroad, she laid aside her male attire, resumed the female garb, and renouncing the assumed name of —, declared her name to be Miss —. The discovery might be expected threw her into great confusion, for when one of her former associates, ascended to pay her the compliments usual on such occasions, met her at the top of the staircase, and said, "How do you do, Mr. —?" she took to flight exclaiming, "For God's sake leave me," and bolted herself in her room. Last Sunday evening, she disappeared, having previously discharged her bill. She seemed always to have money at command, had many respectable acquaintances, was strictly honest, and generally esteemed.

Paris, Ken. May 7, 1820. FOR THE PUBLIC.

Editors of the Argus, Gentlemen,

Enclosed I send you a statement signed by four as respectable gentlemen as any in the Michigan territory or adjoining province, two from each, shewing the manner of my separation from the companion of my late shameful and disgraceful conduct, of which the world has been sufficiently advised. The delivery to those gentlemen was in compliance with the request of the father of the person concerned. I have now returned and tendered myself to my family and have been received by an affectionate and forgiving wife. From her alone could such a reception be expected: but knowing the benevolence of heart, her long attachment unvaried for thirty years, amidst very many of my imprudencies, I determined, notwithstanding this glaring outrage, and the very unjust imputation contained in a letter left in my pocket book before my departure, and afterwards published, to make the attempt, and was not deceived.

I do exonerate her from ever having acted towards me in any other way than an affectionate, faithful, and dutiful wife, and do sincerely regret my rashness, and hope in future so to conduct myself as really to be entitled to her confidence and affection. How to account for the influence of the dreadful passion which has thus led me into disgrace and misery, I am entirely at

loss. What can I say, I am an old man and have never for a moment to have thought of an act of infidelity. I was a professor of religion, (not as I have been charged hypocritically so,) sincere in a belief of my conversion for a long time, until this besetting sin began to operate upon me and led me on gradually to the commission of crime.

I now shudder at my conduct, & sincerely repent, and hope by future life to convince the world that it is genuine sincerity. For many weeks my mind has been almost in a state of distraction. I saw my error, determined to abandon it and return home; the prospect before me was dreary; I had to meet an agonising wife, an insulted society and degraded church. Many times on my road was I almost tempted to wish myself again in the possession of the object of my ruin, and never until I received a letter from my wife in answer to my request to return, did I feel fully confirmed in my resolve to persist in the path of virtue and duty; but from the moment, and still more so after the reception she gave me, I became completely and entirely disgusted with my conduct. I do now publicly vow and promise a reformation, and hope a generous public and former friends will permit me to a trial, and if I again transgress, let me go.

In relation to another part of my history respecting some blank Post Notes, I shall be fully prepared in a few days to satisfy the world, that I am innocent of any improper motive. They are still blanks and safely deposited in a Bank which has been certified satisfactorily to the Paris Branch Bank.

WILL. TRIGG

A BY-LAW

To provide for paving certain footways on the Public Circle and Church Circle.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, That the City Commissioners and Port Wardens be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to cause to be laid, the footway leading from the upper end, or north corner of Church-street, to intersect the footway on School-street, and from the upper or north corner of Francis-street to intersect the footway on Cornhill-street.

2 And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That the proprietors of lots binding on the said footways, shall cause the same to be paved with good red paving brick, in such manner as the city commissioners, or a majority of them, shall direct.

3. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person holding any such lot shall not cause the footway binding thereon to be paved in the manner above directed, within thirty days after notice from the commissioners, each and every such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain unpaved, to be recovered in the same manner as other fines now are, for the use of the corporation.

4. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person holding any such lot, or part of a lot, shall be a non resident, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause the footway binding on any such lot to be paved at the cost of the corporation, and to return to the treasurer a correct account thereof.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

Test, JNO: BREWER, Clk.

Public Sale.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphan Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday the first day of July next, at twelve o'clock, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, SYRAAZ NGAONIA, belonging to the estate of William Watson, deceased, consisting of two men, a woman, and five children. Terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security, for paying the purchase money, with interest from the time of sale.

Charles Watson, Admr. June 15 Swr. James Murdoch intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency. June 15.

POETRY.

[From the Boston Intelligencer.]

SACRED MELODY.

"GOD IS THERE."

In life's gay spring, enchanting hours, When every path seems deck'd with flowers; When folly, in her giddy round, Presents the cup with pleasure crown'd...

When manhood treads with step secure, Then mid ambition throws her lure; Behold up glory's dangerous steep, Where widows mourn, and orphans weep...

When age, approaching, warps the heart, And avarice plays its niggard part; When self-love every passion stills, And every finer impulse chills...

And thou, who through life's thorny road, Perplex'd by care and sin, has trod; Whose heart hath bled, whose eyes have wept...

Mineral Waters,

Prepared and sold by Benjamin Mead.

With an assortment of Confectionery. He still continues the Clock and Watch Making Business, and solicits a share of public patronage...

Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors...

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Anne Arundel County Court, the subscriber, as trustee of GEORGE MEDKIFF, an insolvent debtor, will expose at public sale on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the City Tavern, in Annapolis, the following described property...

The creditors of the said George Medkiff, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or to file them in the county court office, on or before the first day of August next.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious building near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year...

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince-George's county.

These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels.

JAMES GARROLL, if

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel,

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitting attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. J. W. if

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Subscribers to the Female Sunday School of Annapolis are respectfully informed that their annual payment is now become due. The subscription paper is left at Mr. Shaw's Store for collection.

May 4. J. W. if

Modern Characters Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Annapolis, June 7, 1820.

Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches...

order of the Board, Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r. June 8, 6w.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the Editors of the Eastern Gazette and Star, Eastern, the Editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Fredericktown, and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

BLANK'S

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. May 18.

LAWYERS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this Office. Price One Dollar. March 23.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 16, 1820.

On application by petition of Jacob Basford and Henry Basford, administrators with the will annexed, of John Basford, 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, Annapolis.

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 John Basford, 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 25th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1820.

Jacob Basford, } adm'r's Henry Basford, } With the will annexed.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening.

Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof. March 2.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Trustees of St. John's College

Will be held on Saturday the 17th instant at four o'clock P. M. June 8, 1820.

FOR SALE,

The House in which the subscriber at present resides.

Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. The terms will be liberal. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. June 1. J. W. if

200 Dollars Reward,

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner.

Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore \$100, if in the city of Washington or Annapolis \$50, and if in Prince-George's county he is secured in jail so that I get him again, Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant, and is very artful.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, Prince-George's co. Md. Feb. 20. 21

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a Society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazine which has been heretofore published by members of the church, and some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them, is that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained.

In this country, the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution, and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them.

The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them.

From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy.

While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparring severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or censure any new inventions, whether in tenet, or discipline or worship.

TERMS. The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8 vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1820, a book is now opened, and will continue open till the sixth day of August next, and no longer, at the company's Warehouse, No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock, for not less than FIVE YEARS—for which advance the subscribers thereto will receive half yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the repayment of said advance and dividend, at the period above mentioned.

Certificates of such advance, transferable on the books of the company in like manner as the original stock, will be issued in due form.

By order, R. MILLER, jr. President, Baltimore, May 24th, 1820. June 1

The Editors of the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette and Eastern Star, will insert the above till the 6th day of August, and forward their accounts to the president for payment.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to

Eric J. Worthington, Administrator. June 2

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Thomas Pinner, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to

Steph...

THIS...

which it will...

He has...

Madeira Wine...

London made...

He has also...

Madeira Wine...

London made...

He has also...

Madeira Wine...

London made...

He has also...

Madeira Wine...

London made...

NOTICE.

Persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or open account, which has been due above 12 months, are earnestly requested to make payment...

June 6. Charles Waters, Jr.

Prince-George's County Court

April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, by petition in writing, to the judge of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to the said petition, and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the acts of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and no other cause—It is thereupon ordered, as adjudged by the said court, that the said petitioner, be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner, to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer on Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors that they be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test. AVILLA BRALL, CLK. May 11

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 30th day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the residence of David Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, household and kitchen furniture, houses, cows, sheep, hogs, corn, farming utensils, &c. Terms of sale, the all sums of and under twenty dollars to be paid in cash, all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, with interest from the day of sale.

By order of the Court, GUSTAVUS WEEMS, Clerk. June 3

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed, at this Office.

**WONAS GREEN,**  
 ANNAPOULIS.  
 One Dollar per Annum.

**Edinburgh Magazine.**  
**THE SNOW STORM.**  
 from the belief of the  
 wisdom of a Supreme  
 power which becomes a man."  
**HENRY MACKENZIE.**  
 There is a beauty in  
 the moors of Scotland, and  
 a man who sits down  
 to rest, beside some fit-  
 ting that flows unheard thro'  
 the moss and water-cree-  
 ks, his weary heart revived  
 and serene, and solitary  
 On every side sweet sun-  
 beams of verdure smile towards  
 him among the melancholy  
 hills. Unexpectedly in the soli-  
 tary sheep, it may be with  
 starts half alarmed at his  
 figure; insects large,  
 and beautiful; come career-  
 ing thro' the desert air; nor  
 the mid-winter's own songs  
 the grey linnets, fond of the  
 fern, and now and then  
 mounting up to heaven  
 the summits of the green pas-  
 tures. During such a sunshi-  
 ny hill, the lonely cottage on the  
 slopes to stand in a paradise;  
 the rises to pursue his jour-  
 nal traveller looks back and  
 with a mingled emotion  
 of light and envy. There, think  
 the children of innocence  
 contentment, the two first be-  
 lievers that watch over human

other thoughts arise in the  
 of him who may chance to  
 they through the same scene in  
 resolution of winter. The cold  
 sky girdles the moor as with  
 of ice; life is frozen in air and  
 earth. The silence is not of re-  
 but extinction; and should a  
 human dwelling catch his  
 half buried in the snow, he is  
 for the sake of them whose de-  
 is to abide far from the cheer-  
 of men, shrouded up in  
 lacholy, by poverty held in  
 or pining away in unvisited  
 attended disease.

that in truth the heart of human  
 is but imperfectly discovered  
 in its countenance; and before  
 we know what the summer or  
 the winter yields her enjoy-  
 or trial to our country's pea-  
 sants, we must have conversed  
 with them in their fields and  
 their firesides; and made ourselves  
 acquainted with the powerful minis-  
 try of the seasons, not over those  
 who alone that feed the eye and  
 imagination, but over all the  
 incidents, occupations, and events  
 that modify or consecrate the exis-  
 tence of the poor.

There is a short and simple story  
 of the winter life of the  
 moorland cottagers; a story but of  
 a few years; with few events and no  
 catastrophe; but which may  
 please those hearts whose  
 it is to think on the humble  
 plots that are carrying on in  
 the great drama of life.

Two cottagers, husband and wife,  
 were sitting by their cheerful peat-  
 fire one winter evening, in a small  
 hut on the edge of a wide  
 moor, at some miles distance from  
 any other habitation. There had  
 been at one time, several huts of  
 the same kind erected close to-  
 gether, and inhabited by families of  
 the poorest class of day-labourers  
 who found work among the distant  
 farms, and at night returned to dwell  
 in huts which were rent free, with  
 their little gardens, was from the  
 moor. But one family after ano-  
 ther had dwindled away, and the  
 last huts had all fallen into  
 ruin, except one that had always  
 stood in the centre of this little so-  
 litary village, with its summer walls  
 covered with the richest honeysuc-  
 cle, and in the midst of the bright-  
 ness of all the gardens. It alone  
 now sent up its smoke into clear  
 air, and its little end win-  
 dows were lighted up, was the only  
 ground here that shows towards the  
 distant traveller, if any such ven-  
 tured to cross on a winter night, a  
 scene so dreary and desolate. The  
 walls of the small household were

all arranged for the night. The  
 little rough pony that had drawn in  
 a sledge, from the hearth of the black  
 moss, the feet by whose blaze the  
 cotters were now sitting cheerily,  
 and the little Highland cow, whose  
 milk enabled them to live, were  
 standing amicably together, under  
 cover of a rude shed, on which one  
 side was formed by the peat-stack,  
 and which was at once byre, and  
 stable, and hen-roost. Within the  
 clock ticked cheerfully as the first  
 light reached its old oak wood base  
 across the yellow sanded floor; and  
 a small round table, stood between,  
 covered with snow white cloth, on  
 which were milk and oat cakes, the  
 morning, mid-day and evening meal  
 of these frugal and contented cot-  
 ters. The spades and the mattocks  
 of the labourer were collected into  
 one corner, and showed that the  
 succeeding day was the blessed Sab-  
 bath; while on the wooden chimney  
 piece was seen lying an open bible  
 ready for family worship.

The father and mother were sit-  
 ting together without opening their  
 lips, but with their hearts overflow-  
 ing with happiness, for on this Sat-  
 urday night they were every minute  
 expecting to hear at the latch, the  
 hand of their only daughter, a maid-  
 en of about 15 years, who was at  
 service with a farmer over the hills.  
 This dutiful child was as they knew,  
 to bring home to them "her sar-  
 worn penny tea," a pittance which  
 in the beauty of her girl hood, she  
 earned singing at her work; and  
 in the benignity of that aimless time,  
 she would pour with tears into the  
 bosoms she so dearly loved. Forty  
 shillings a year were all the wages  
 of sweet Hannah Lee; but though  
 she wore at her labour a tortoise  
 shell comb in her auburn hair; and  
 though in the kirk nose more be-  
 comingly arrayed than she; one half  
 at least, of her earnings were to be  
 reserved for the holiest of all pur-  
 poses, and her kind innocent heart  
 was gladdened when she looked on  
 the little purse that was on the long  
 expected Saturday night, to be tak-  
 en from her bosom, and put with  
 a blessing, into the hand of her fa-  
 ther, now growing old at his daily  
 toils.

Of such a child the happy cotters  
 were thinking in their silence.—  
 And well might they be called happy:  
 it is at that sweet season that filial  
 piety is most beautiful. Their own  
 Hannah had just outgrown the mere  
 unthinking gladness of childhood,  
 but had not yet reached that time  
 when inevitable selfishness mixes  
 with the pure current of love. She  
 had begun to think on what her af-  
 fectionate heart had felt so long;  
 and when she looked on the pale  
 face and bending frame of her mo-  
 ther, on the deepening wrinkles and  
 whitening hairs of her father, often  
 would she lie weeping for the sakes  
 on her midnight bed; and wished  
 that she was beside them as they  
 slept, that she might kneel down  
 and kiss them, and mention their  
 names over and over again in her  
 prayers. The parents whom before  
 she only loved, her expanding heart  
 now also venerated. With gushing  
 tenderness was now mingled a holy  
 fear, and an awful reverence. She  
 had discerned the relation in which  
 she, an only child, stood to her poor  
 parents, now they were getting old,  
 and that there was not a passage in  
 scripture that spoke of parents or  
 of children, from Joseph sold into  
 slavery, to Mary weeping below the  
 cross that was not written, never  
 to be obliterated, on her uncorrupt-  
 ed heart.

The father rose from his seat,  
 and went to the door to look out in-  
 to the night. The stars were in  
 thousands, and the full moon was  
 risen. It was almost light as day,  
 and the snow, that seemed encrust-  
 ed with diamonds, was so hardened  
 by the frost, that his daughter's  
 homeward feet would leave no mark  
 on its surface. He was toiling  
 all day among the distant cas-  
 tle woods, and stiff and wearied as  
 he now was, he was almost tempted  
 to go and meet his child; but his  
 wife's kind voice dissuaded him;  
 and returning to the fireside, began  
 to talk of her whose image had been  
 so long before them in their silence.

"She is growing up to be a bonny  
 lassie," said the mother, "her long  
 and weary attendance on me dur-  
 ing my fever last spring kept her  
 down awhile; but now she is sprout-  
 ing fast and fat as ailly, and may,

the blessing of God be as dew and  
 as sunshine to our sweet flower all  
 the day, she bloometh upon this  
 earth." "Aye, Agnos," replied the  
 father, "we are not very old yet,  
 though we are getting older, and a  
 few years will bring her to woman's  
 estate; and what thing on this earth,  
 think ye, human or brute, would  
 ever think of injuring her? Why I  
 was speaking about her yesterday to  
 the minister as he was riding by,  
 and he told me that none answered  
 at the examination in the kirk so  
 well as Hannah. Poor thing! I well  
 think she has all the bible by heart;  
 indeed, she has read but little else;  
 only some stories, too true ones, of  
 the blessed martyrs, and some o' the  
 auld sangs o' Scotland, in which  
 there is nothing but what is good,  
 and which, to be sure, she sings,  
 God bless her, sweeter than any  
 lave-rock." "Aye, were we both  
 to die this very night, she would be  
 happy. Not that she would forget  
 us all the days of her life. But have  
 you not seen, husband, that God al-  
 ways makes the orphan happy? None  
 so little lonesome as they! They  
 come to make friends o' all the bon-  
 ny and sweet things in the world a-  
 round them, and all the kind hearts  
 in the world make friends o' them.  
 They come to know that God is  
 more especially the father o' them  
 on earth, whose parents he has tak-  
 en up to heaven; and that therefore  
 it is they, for whom so many have  
 fears, fear not at all for themselves,  
 but go dancing and singing like chil-  
 dren whose parents are both alive!  
 Would it not be so with our dear  
 Hannah? So douce and thoughtful  
 a child; but never sad nor misera-  
 ble; ready it is true, to shed tears  
 for little, but as ready as to dry them  
 up and break out into smiles! I  
 know not why it is, husband, but  
 to-night my heart warms towards  
 her beyond usual. The moon and  
 stars are at this moment looking  
 down upon her, and she looking up  
 to them, as she is glinting home-  
 wards over the snow. I wish she  
 were but here, and taking out the  
 comb out o' her bonny hair, and let-  
 ting it all fall down in clusters, be-  
 fore the fire, to melt away the cran-  
 reuch."

While the parents were thus  
 speaking of their daughter, a loud  
 sigh of the wind came on suddenly  
 over the cottage, and the leafless  
 ash-tree, under whose shelter it  
 stood, creaked and groaned dimly,  
 as it passed by. The father start-  
 ed up, and going again to the door,  
 saw that a sudden change had come  
 over the face of the night. The  
 moon had nearly disappeared, and  
 was just visible in a dim, yellow,  
 glimmering den in the sky. All the  
 remote stars were obscured, and on-  
 ly one or two faintly seemed in a  
 sky that half an hour before was per-  
 fectly cloudless, but that was now  
 driven with rack, and mist and sleet,  
 the whole atmosphere being in com-  
 motion. He stood for a single mo-  
 ment to observe the direction of  
 this unforeseen storm, and then ha-  
 zily asked for his staff. "I thought  
 I had been more weather-wise; a  
 storm is coming down from the Cairn-  
 brachawac, and we shall have no-  
 thing but a wild night." He then  
 whistled on his dog, an old sheep-  
 dog, too old for its former labours;  
 and set off to meet his daughter, who  
 might then, for aught he knew, be  
 crossing the Black-moss. The mo-  
 ther accompanied her husband to  
 the door, and took a frightened look  
 at the angry sky. As she kept gaz-  
 ing, it became still more terrible.—  
 The last shred of blue was extin-  
 guished; the wind went whirling in  
 roaring eddies, and great flakes of  
 snow circled about in the middle air,  
 whether drifted up from the ground,  
 or driven down from the clouds, the  
 fear-stricken mother knew not; but  
 she at least knew, that it seemed a  
 night of danger, despair and death.  
 "Lord have mercy on us, James,  
 what will become of our poor bairn!"  
 But her husband heard not her words,  
 for he was already out of sight in the  
 snow storm, and she was left to the  
 terror of her own soul in that lone-  
 some cottage.

Little Hannah Lee had left her  
 master's house, soon as the rim of  
 the great moon was seen by her  
 eyes, that had been long anxiously  
 watching it from the window, ris-  
 ing like a joyful dream, over the  
 gloomy mountain-tops; and all by  
 herself she tripped along beneath  
 the beauty of the silent heaven.—

Still as she kept ascending and de-  
 scending the knolls that lay in the  
 bosom of the glen, she sang to her-  
 self a song, a hymn, or a psalm, with-  
 out the accompaniment of the  
 stream, now all silent in the frost,  
 and ever and anon she stopped to cry  
 to count the stars that lay in some  
 more beautiful part of the sky, or  
 gazed on the constellations that she  
 knew, and called them, in her joy,  
 by the names they bore among the  
 shepherds. There were none to  
 hear her voice, or see her smiles,  
 but the ear and eye of Providence.  
 As she glided and took her looks  
 from heaven, she saw her own lit-  
 tle fireside; her parents waiting for  
 her arrival, the bible opened for  
 worship; her own little room kept  
 so neatly for her, with its mirror  
 hanging by the window, in which  
 to braid her hair by the morning  
 light; her bed prepared for her by  
 her mother's hand; the primroses in  
 her garden peeping through the  
 snow; old Tray, who ever welcom-  
 ed her home with dim white eyes;  
 the pony and the cow; friends all,  
 and inmates of that happy house-  
 hold. So stepped she along, while  
 the snow diamonds glittered around  
 her feet, and the frost wove a wreath  
 of lucid pearls around her forehead.

She had now reached the edge of  
 the Black-moss; which lay half way  
 between her master's & her father's  
 dwelling when she heard a loud  
 noise coming down Glen Srae,  
 and in a few seconds she felt on her  
 face some flakes of snow. She look-  
 ed up the glen, and saw the snow  
 storm coming down, fast as a flood.  
 She felt no fears; but she ceased her  
 song; and had there been a human  
 eye to look upon her there, it might  
 have seen a shadow on her face.—  
 She continued her course, and felt  
 bolder and bolder every step that  
 brought her nearer to her parent's  
 house. But the snow-storm had  
 now reached the Black-moss, and  
 the broad line of light that had lain  
 in the direction of her home, was  
 soon swallowed up, and the child was  
 left in utter darkness. She saw no-  
 thing but the flakes of snow, inter-  
 minably intermingled, and furiously  
 wafted in the air, close to her head;  
 she heard nothing but one wild fierce  
 fitful howl. The cold became in-  
 tense, and her little feet and hands  
 were fast being benumbed into insen-  
 sibility.

"It is a fearful change," mutter-  
 ed the child to herself; but still she  
 did not fear, for she had been born  
 in a moorland cottage, and lived all  
 her days among the hardships of the  
 hills. "What will become of the  
 poor sheep," thought she, but still  
 she scarcely thought of her own  
 danger, for innocence, and youth,  
 and joy, are slow to think of aught  
 evil befalling themselves; and think-  
 ing benignly of all living things, for-  
 get their own fear in their pity  
 of others' sorrow. At last, she  
 could no longer discern a single  
 mark on the snow, either human  
 steps or of sheep track, or the foot  
 print of a wild fowl. Suddenly, too  
 she felt out of breath and exhaust-  
 ed; and, shedding tears, for herself,  
 at last sunk down in the snow.

It was now that her heart began to  
 quake for fear. She remembered  
 stories of shepherds lost in the snow,  
 of a mother and child frozen to death  
 on that very moor, and in a mo-  
 ment, she knew that she was to die.  
 Bitterly did the poor child weep,  
 for death was terrible to her, who  
 though poor, enjoyed the bright lit-  
 tle world of youth and innocence.  
 The skies of heaven were dearer  
 than she knew to her, so were the  
 flowers of earth. She had been  
 happy at her work, happy in her  
 sleep, happy in the kirk on Sabbath.  
 A thousand thoughts had the soli-  
 tary chief, and in her own heart  
 was a spring of happiness, pure and  
 undisturbed as any fount that spark-  
 les unseen all the year though in  
 some quiet nook among the pasto-  
 ral hills. "But now there was to be  
 an end of all this; she was to be  
 frozen to death, and be there till the  
 thaw might come; and then her fa-  
 ther would find her body, and carry  
 it away to be buried in the kirk yard.

The tears were frozen on her  
 cheeks as soon as shed; and scarce-  
 ly had her little hands strength to  
 clasp themselves together, as the  
 thought of an overruling Lord came  
 across her heart. Then, indeed, the  
 fears of this religious child were  
 calmed, and she heard, without ter-  
 ror, the plover's wailing cry, and

the deep boom of the bittern sound-  
 ing in the moss. "I will repeat the  
 Lord's prayer," And drawing her  
 plaid more closely around her, she  
 whispered beneath its ineffable  
 cover: "Our Father which art in  
 Heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy  
 kingdom come; thy will be done on  
 earth as it is in heaven." Had hu-  
 man aid been within fifty yards it  
 could have been of no avail; eye  
 could not see her, ear could not hear  
 her in that howling darkness. But  
 that low prayer was heard in the  
 centre of eternity; and that little  
 sinless child was lying in the snow,  
 beneath the all-seeing eye of God.

The maiden having prayed to her  
 father in Heaven, then thought of  
 her father on earth. Alas! they  
 were not far separated.—The father  
 was lying but a short distance from  
 his child, he too had sunk down in  
 the drifting snow, after having, in  
 less than an hour, exhausted all the  
 strength of fear, pity, hope, despair,  
 and resignation, that could rise in  
 a father's heart, blindly seeking to  
 rescue his only child from death,  
 thinking that one desperate exertion  
 might enable them to perish in each  
 other's arms. There they lay, with-  
 in a stone's throw of each other,  
 while a huge snow drift was every  
 moment piling itself up into a more  
 insurmountable barrier between the  
 dying parent and his dying child.

There was all this while a blaz-  
 ing fire in the cottage; a white spread  
 table; and beds prepared for the fa-  
 mily to lie down in peace. Yet  
 was she who sat therein more to be  
 pitied than the old man and the  
 child stretched upon the snow. "I  
 will not go seek them; that would  
 be tempting Providence, and wilful-  
 ly putting out the lamp of life. No!  
 I will abide here, and pray for their  
 souls!" Then, as she knelt down,  
 looked she at the useless fire burn-  
 ing away so cheerfully, when all she  
 loved might be dying of cold; and  
 unable to bear the thought, she  
 shrieked out a prayer, as if she might  
 pierce the sky up to the very throne  
 of God, and send with it her own  
 miserable soul to plead before him  
 for the deliverance of her child and  
 husband. She then fell down in  
 blessed forgetfulness of all trouble,  
 in the midst of the solitary cheer-  
 fulness of that bright burning hearth;  
 and the bible, which she had been  
 trying to read in the pauses of her  
 agony, remained, clasped in her  
 hands.

Hannah Lee had been a servant  
 for more than six months; and it  
 was not to be thought that she was  
 not beloved in her master's family.  
 Soon after she had left the house,  
 her master's son, a youth of about  
 eighteen years, who had been among  
 the hills, looking after the sheep,  
 came home and was disappointed to  
 find that he had lost an opportunity  
 of accompanying Hannah part of  
 the way to her father's cottage.—  
 But the hour of eight had gone by,  
 and not even the company of young  
 William Grieve, could induce the  
 kind hearted daughter to delay set-  
 ting out on her journey, a few mi-  
 nutes beyond the time promised to  
 her parents. "I do not like the  
 night," said William "there will be  
 a fresh fall of snow soon, or the  
 witch of Glen Srae is a liar, for  
 a snow cloud is hanging over the  
 birch tree linn, and it may be down  
 to the Black moss as soon as Han-  
 nah Lee." So he called his two  
 sheep dogs that had taken their  
 places under the long table before  
 the window, and set out, half in joy,  
 half in fear, to overtake Hannah, and  
 see her safely across the black-moss.

(To be continued.)

**Public Sale.**

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans  
 Court of Anne Arundel county, will be  
 exposed to sale, on Saturday the first  
 day of July next, at twelve o'clock, at  
 James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of  
 Annapolis, SYDNEY L. NEWSON, belong-  
 ing to the estate of William Watson,  
 deceased, consisting of two men, a wo-  
 man, and five children. Terms of sale  
 are, that the purchaser or purchasers  
 shall give bond, with security, for pay-  
 ing the purchase money, with interest  
 from the time of sale.  
 Charles Watson, Adm'r.  
 June 15. Sw.  
 James Murdoch intends presenting a  
 petition to the next General Assembly  
 of Maryland, for a special act of insol-  
 vency.  
 June 16.

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**  
By the last sailing ship Criticism, Capt. Avery, from London, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 4th of May.

**EXECUTION.**  
*Of Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson.*

It being determined to make an early example of the conspirators who on Friday last received judgment of death, for the atrocious crimes of which they were found guilty, an intimation was given to the Common Serjeant, to make a special report to his Majesty's Council without delay, of the proceedings under the Commission. On Saturday a Privy Council was held at the King's Palace, Pall-mall, to receive the report in question, at which his Majesty and all the Cabinet Ministers were present; the Judges who tried the prisoners also attended.—The Common Serjeant having read over his notes; the Council, after two hours deliberation, resolved that the execution of Arthur Thistlewood, John Thomas Brunt, James Ings, Wm. Davidson, and Richard Tidd should take place this day, and that the remaining six prisoners should be respited during his Majesty's pleasure. Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, received the warrant at 7 o'clock in the evening; and accompanied by Mr. Pullen, the under sheriff to sheriff Parkins, immediately went to the condemned room, in which were sitting those who were ordered for execution, attended by eight officers. When he entered they rose in the most respectful manner. He held in his hand the Recorder's warrant, of the contents of which they appeared conscious. A dead silence prevailed, but there was not the slightest agitation observable in the countenances on manner of any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Brown addressed them in the following words—"It is my painful duty to communicate to you that I hold the Recorder's warrant for the execution of you, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson and Tidd, on Monday morning. I hope and trust, that the short time you have to remain in this world will be employed by you in making preparation for that to which you are going."

Thistlewood immediately replied [and in the calmest manner]—"The sooner we go, sir, the better, our wish is to die as soon as possible." The others expressed the same sentiments.

Mr. Brown—"If any of you wish to have the assistance of a Clergyman of any persuasion, let me know it, and I shall apply to the authority by which I am convinced you will not be refused."

Not a word was uttered by any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Brown then said—"Let me entreat you with effect to give up your thoughts to the contemplation of the change which you are about to undergo. Your time in this life is very short; devote it to repentance, and prayer to that Being who will not desert you at the moment of fatal separation."

The prisoners did not speak nor make any sign.

Mr. Brown then left the room, and the miserable men turned to the conversation in which they had been engaged before he entered, without any reference to the tidings they had just heard.

Upon going to the condemned room, where the six conspirators who pleaded guilty were confined, Mr. Brown observed a very striking contrast to the scene which he had just quitted as far as regarded Strange, Bradburn, Cooper, and Gilchrist. He entered with the Recorder's warrant in his hand, which contained cheering intelligence to them. Strange, Bradburn, Cooper, and Gilchrist, seemed struck with consternation; Harrison and Wilson showed no symptoms of agitation, but appeared rather to despise than to pity the deplorable condition of their companions, and uttered not a word expressive of hope or fear.

Mr. Brown then informed them, that mercy had been extended to them, and that their lives were spared.

Strange, Cooper, Bradburn, and Gilchrist immediately fell on their knees, and after a pause, gave utterance to incoherent and unintelligible expressions of gratitude.—Harrison and Wilson were still silent, and apparently unmoved.

Mr. Brown said, "I have now to show you the last side of the picture. Your unfortunate miserable companions in crime, who were tried, are ordered for execution on Monday morning; & you, Harrison, Wilson, Cooper, Strange and Bradburn, are to be transported for life."

Wilson, who before had appeared perfectly callous, now exclaimed "Ahl our poor friends; I am indeed sorry for them." Harrison said nothing; and others were too much occupied with the joy of their own escape to bestow a thought upon those who are to forfeit their lives.

In the course of the afternoon, one hundred men were ordered to proceed to the goal of Newgate, and a detachment of fifty was quartered in Giltspur-st. Compter. Other detachments were on duty at a short distance from the prison. In fact, every possible precaution was adopted to prevent disturbance or disorder.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the executioner made his appearance on the drop.

The Ordinary ascended the platform; and at a quarter before eight Thistlewood made his appearance on the scaffold. His step faltered a little as he mounted the platform, and his countenance was somewhat flushed and disordered on being conducted to the extremity of the drop. His deportment was firm, and he looked round at the multitude with calmness. He had an orange in his hand. On the cap being placed on his head, he desired that it might not be put over his eyes. While the executioner was putting the rope round his neck, a person from the top of the house, exclaimed, "God Almighty bless you." Thistlewood nodded. The Rev. Mr. Cotton, by whom he was preceded, endeavoured to obtain his attention; but he shook his head, and said "No, No." He looked round repeatedly as expecting to recognise some one in the crowd, and appeared rather disconcerted at observing the distance to which the populace were removed.

Tidd was brought up second.—He ran hastily up the ladder. An unusual flush overspread his face.—He bowed to the populace, after looking round, and familiarly nodded to some one whom he recognized at a window, with an air of cheerfulness. He desired that the cap might not be put over his eyes, but said nothing. He nodded at different people in the windows. He likewise had an orange in his hand, which he continued to suck till the cap was drawn over his eyes.

Ings then came up; he was dressed in his butcher's jacket. On reaching the scaffold he gave three cheers, and conducted himself with great hardihood. He turned round several times to the multitude, and smiled at them, and then sung in a discordant voice—"Oh, give me Death or Liberty!" The executioner having tied the cap over his eyes, he exclaimed, "Let me see as long as I can." He followed this, by saying to the crowd, "Here we goes, my lads—here's the last remains of Jas. Ings."

Thistlewood now said to Tidd, "We shall soon know the last grand secret."

Davidson ascended the scaffold with a firm step, calm deportment, and undismayed countenance. He bowed to the crowd, but his conduct altogether was equally free from the appearance of terror, and the affectation of indifference. When he first came up, he seemed engaged in prayer—and was immediately joined by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, whose attentions were altogether rejected by the others.

While the executioner was tying up Thistlewood, he again spoke, and said, (addressing a person near him,) "I have but a few moments to live; I hope you will tell the world I died a sincere friend to liberty."

Ings now addressed himself to a person in front of the scaffold, who was taking notes, and said, "I die an enemy to all tyrants. Recollect, put that down."

Brunt was the last that came out. He passed hastily up the steps, assisted by one of the officers; and advanced with a laugh on his countenance. While the rope was being adjusted, he looked towards St. Sepulchre's church, and perceiving some one with whom he had been acquainted—he nodded several times and then made an inclination of the head towards the coffins, as if in derision of the awful display. His conduct was marked by the same irrational levity to the last.—When his neckerchief was taken off, the stiffener fell out, and he kicked it away, saying, "I shan't want that any more."

Ings, who still kept looking about with firmness, again spoke and said, "I am not afraid to go before God or man. I know there is a God, and I hope he'll be merciful." He had a blue cap on his head when he came up, which was immediately removed by the executioner, and its place supplied by a white one.

The executioner now proceeded to pull their caps over their eyes and adjust the ropes. When he came to Ings, the unhappy man said, "Now, old Gentleman, finish me tidily. Tie the handkerchief tight over my eyes. Pull the rope tighter—it may slip."

Davidson, who continued to pray with Mr. Cotton, firmly pressed his hand.

The executioner then left the scaffold, and in a few seconds, at six minutes after eight, the fatal signal was given, and the drop instantly fell.—Their sufferings were brief—Thistlewood never moved a limb, nor did he turn, but hung exactly as he had previously stood.—Ings was much convulsed for some seconds, but at the expiration of three minutes, all earthly suffering seemed to be at an end.

**Decapitation of the Traitors.**

Half an hour after they had been turned off the order was given to cut the bodies down. The executioner immediately ascended the scaffold, and drew the legs of the sufferers up and placed the dead men who were still suspended, in a sitting position, with their feet towards Ludgate-hill. This being done, the platform was again put up as before, and the culprits were brought out. He proceeded to cut Thistlewood down, and with the aid of an assistant, lifted the body into the first coffin, laying it on the back, and placing the head over the end of the coffin so as to bring the neck on the edge of the block. The rope was then drawn from the neck and the cap was removed from the face. The last convulsions of the traitor had thrown a purple hue over his countenance, which gave it a most ghastly and appalling appearance, but no violent distortion of feature had taken place. When the rope had been removed and the coat and waistcoat forced down, so as to leave the neck exposed, a person wearing a black mask, which extended to his mouth, over which a coloured handkerchief was tied, and his hat was slouched down so as to conceal part of the mask, mounted the scaffold with a small knife in his hand, similar to what is used by surgeons in amputations, and advancing to the coffin, proceeded to sever the head from the body. When the crowd perceived the knife applied to the throat of Thistlewood, they raised a shout, in which exclamations of horror and of reproach were mingled. The tumult seemed to disconcert the person in the mask for a moment, but upon the whole, he performed the operation with dexterity, and having handed the head to the assistant executioner, who waited to receive it, he immediately retired, pursued by the hooting of the mob. The assistant executioner immediately exhibited the head, and exclaimed with a loud voice—"This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood—a traitor!" A thrilling sensation was produced on the spectators, by the display of this ghastly object, and the hisses and hootings of a part of the mob were vehemently renewed.

The head was then placed at the foot of the coffin, while the body, before lifted up to bring the neck on the block, was forced lower down, and, this done, the head was again taken out and put in its proper place, at the upper end of the coffin, which was left open.

The block was then moved by the hangman and placed at the head of the second coffin. The cap and rope were removed from the face and neck of Tidd. The same livid hue which overspread the countenance of Thistlewood, was perceptible.—The coat and waistcoat being pulled down, the masked executioner again came forward. He was received with groans and cries "Shoot the murderer!"—"Bring out Edwards," &c. He seemed less disconcerted than at first, and performed the operation with great expedition, and having handed the head to the person who had before received that of Thistlewood, he retired. The assistant executioner then advanced to the side of the scaffold from which the former head was first exhibited, exclaiming, "This is the head of Richard Tidd, the traitor."

The block was now removed to the third coffin, and the body of Ings being cut down, was placed in it with the face upwards. The per-

son who wore the mask, and who performed the decollations, is the same person who beheaded Despard and his associates. In performing this dreadful duty, the edge was turned by the vertebrae of Thistlewood, and two others became necessary to enable him to finish his heart appalling task.

The coffins containing the remains of the sufferers were left on the scaffold but for a few minutes after the sentence of the law had been carried into effect. While there, they continued open. At 9 o'clock they were conveyed into the prison by the debtor's door, and the crowd began peaceably to separate.

In consequence of the pressure of the persons congregated about the railings of St. Sepulchre's Church-yard, some of the railings were thrown down, and sixteen persons were seriously injured. Two had their arms broken, and one person his leg.

**Anne-Arundel County, to wit.**

On application to the subscriber in the recesses of Anne-Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Wm. Young, of the said county, stating that he is in actual custody for debt, and praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his person may be released from confinement on the terms prescribed by law, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Young, having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application;—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel on the third Monday in September next, and at such other days, and times, as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Young should not have the benefit of the said acts of insolvency.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th April, 1820.

For Calvert, Thomas B. For Frederick, Alexander W. For Charles, Robert G. For Prince Georges, Lewis M. For St. Marys, Samuel T. For Talbot, John S. For Wicomico, George S. For Worcester, John S.

Those of our country who are in the habit of reading the *By-Laws*, (see *publick*) to regulate the Butter offered for sale in...

At a meeting of Federal delegates from the northern districts of Prince Georges county, held in Upper Marlboro on the tenth day of June, (to notice before given,) the next general assembly, Doctor Colmore being called to the chair, and J. Morsell appointed secretary, the following resolutions were...

Resolved unanimously, that the following gentlemen be recommended to the voters of Prince Georges county, as delegates to the General Assembly.

Col. Francis M. H. Thomas T. Somers George Semmes, Captain Josiah J. Resolved, that the proceedings signed by the chairman, secretary, and published in a Federal Republican, and Marine Gazette.

Colmore Beans, Chair Richard J. Morsell, Sec.

**AFRICAN COLONY.**

Extract of a letter from on board the United States Cyane, off Sierra Leone, April 10 1820.

"On our passage from New it was our intention to have at Porto Praya, but in consequence of the trade winds, inclining much to the eastward, we were unable to fetch St. Jago. We ever, passed near the islands Brava and Fogo. On one of the islands (Fogo) is a volcano, said to burn continually. The inhabitants of this island, who chiefly blacks, are frequently to their boats, by its eruptions at those times, villages are ruined, and whole plantations destroyed. The productions of Brava and Fogo, are corn, salt, goats and asses, all of which are reported in considerable quantities.

Leaving the Cape de Verde Islands, we hauled to the east and soon struck soundings, off shoals of Grude. On the 19th discovered the Isles D'Loss, a beautiful cluster of islands, situated near the continent, and formed by a Mr. Lee, who dwelt there a few years since. During the residence of this gentleman, the Americans tried on a considerable trade in these islands; and for provisions, India goods, powder, rum, tobacco, &c. they received, camwood, ivory, palm oil, and squilla, but the death of Mr. Lee, the government of Sierra Leone took possession of the islands, and of course put a stop to the trade of our country.

On the 20th, Cape Sierra Leone was in sight, and as we approached the river, we could plainly discern vessels at anchor near the town, several of which got under way and worked out. Three of them having the appearance of ships of war, gave chase to our ship; made every arrangement to receive them. They proved to be Majesty's ship Myrmidon, the brig Thistle, and several others. Capt. Leake, of the Myrmidon, came on board, and conducted us into the river; directing other vessels to anchor for the night. Capt. Leake's politeness was extremely gratifying to us, especially as we had promised ourselves much pleasure with the British officers at that station.

We anchored at sun-set opposite the town, and in the morning, Lt. Cooper waited on Governor Leake, who received him with the most politeness. At 12 o'clock, fired a salute, which was returned (gun for gun). The next day all the officers were invited to dine with the governor.

...the most hospitable... the town of Sierra Leone... the right bank of the... the same name, about... the entrance, and is... on account of its fr... the negroes. It... the foot of a ridge of... which protects it fr... common in this c... population of the town... that of the whole col... captured negroes, ca... 20,000. This an... purchased by an assoc... called, "The Si... Company" from King... many years after, it w... the British gov... became one of her co... Tom soon became... matters, made war agai... the Mandingoes, ... inhabiting the oppo... the river. The got p... the fort and massacred... strangers. The Govern... collecting the remain... retaliated on th... into the inte... conquest as f... bank of the river Cap... few years after, th... another attempt to... of the colony, but v... In September... squadron destroyed... and captured sev... ships. During our stay at Sierr... the European gentlemen... of the place, ... with the utmost respect... should be most forw... and hospitality. ... formed by those ge... our officers the tota... and from their... I learned th... the colony, and th... philanthropy of the Br... alleviating the miser... and ignorant Af... than six thousand ca... have been landed a... by the British ship... On their arrival, those... are named, and seve... cent villages. A hen... pointed to each famil... supported one year... at the expiration... they are obliged to look... The captured... sent to the village... kept at school u... which is always at an... At the head of each v... bury, who receive... support from the gov... who acts in the doub... master and school m... Lt. Cooper and... through the villages a... toward of Sierra... of Kingtown, ... village of King Ton... in which the king resi... and almost hidden i... berry. From th... tried to Krow tow... inhabited by a... The British a... station, have s... 70 of these men on v... The trade of this... considerable. Several... sailed, during... of them were... which is so... west. The Ca... trade artery, ca... gold.



Charleston, S. C., June 2.  
FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A few days before the Steam Ship Robert Falcon sailed from New-Orleans, a fire took place in the vicinity of the U. S. Naval Arsenal at that place; the flames communicated to that building, and it was consumed, with all its contents. Besides the property belonging to that department, there was 5000 stand of arms, & a large quantity of clothing belonging to the Army, destroyed. The whole loss to the government being upwards of 100,000 dollars.

The Captain and First Lieutenant of the Bravo, were executed (as mentioned in yesterday's paper) on board of one of the U. S. Barges lying in the Mississippi. Just as they reached the Barge, the Captain (DeSarges) suddenly threw himself into the stream; his arms being pinnioned he sunk to the bottom; but rising soon after to the surface he was again secured. He had previously expressed a wish to be shot, which was not granted; and it is supposed he adopted this expedient in the expectation that the marines would shoot him as he rose; but in this he was disappointed; and he died in the way pointed out in his sentence.

New-York, June 13:  
INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

Sailed this day, the sloop Orbit, Hart, on a surveying voyage to Bahama Banks. Edward C. Ward, teacher of navigation to the U. S. navy on this station, is the first surveyor. Edmund Blunt, assistant, Francis Mallaby & Matthew Stout, of the U. S. navy, have volunteered their services to assist in this praiseworthy undertaking. The passage of the Bahama Banks is the most dangerous part of the navigation to New Orleans and the West-Indies, and a correct survey of those banks has long been desired. The surveys of the shoals off Capes Roman, Hatteras and Florida, Egg-Harbour, Sanday-Hook, Montague Point, and the most dangerous parts of the southern coast, will also be made.

This expedition is fitted out by Edmund M. Blunt of this city. It is with pleasure we notice the liberality of Com. Chauncey, who offered to supply the sloop with a crew and provisions from the navy yard, though from some circumstances this offer could not be accepted.

June 15.  
The Steam Ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Inott, arrived at this port on Wednesday night; in about 80 hours from Charleston, with about 100 passengers. She left New-Orleans on the 28th ult. stopped two days at Havana, and 4 at Charleston, so that she has made the passage in 10 days of running.

Mineral Waters,

Prepared and sold by Benjamin Mead. With an assortment of Confectionery. He still continues the Clock and Watch Making Business, and solicits a share of public patronage, from the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally. May 11.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel County Court, the subscriber, as trustee of GEORGE MEDKIFF, an insolvent debtor, will expose to public sale on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the City Tavern, in Annapolis, the following described property of the said George Medkiff, to wit:—Six Building Lots fronting twenty five feet on South East street, and running back seventy feet; one building lot, fronting twenty five feet on the same street, running back eighty-one feet, of which there is now a small tenement; one other lot adjoining, of the same front and depth; one corner lot, fronting thirty-six feet on the same street and forty and a half feet on Market street; one other, fronting forty and a half feet on Market street, running back thirty six, also a house and lot on Capitol street, opposite the City Tavern, held by a renewable lease; and the following NEGROES:—Michael, Harry, Terry, Ben, Anna, William, Nancy, and Terry. The Building Lots are to be sold in fee simple, on credit of twelve and eighteen months, at the option of the purchaser; the Leasehold Property and NEGROES, one third cash, and the other two-thirds on a credit of six months; the purchaser in each case giving bond with security for the payment of the purchase money. The creditors of the said George Medkiff are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or to file them in the county court office, on or before the first day of August next. NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. Trustee. June 1—4.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livery Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to. March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esq. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to JAMES CARROLL. March 9.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application, and having also taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, and being enjoined to appear before the judges of the said court, on the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore here by order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820. RICH'D. RIDGELY. May 11.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Annapolis, June 7, 1820.

Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches, therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders in this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.

By order of the Board, Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r. June 8. The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the editors of the Eastern Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Fredericktown, and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. May 15.

State of Maryland, &c.

On application by petition of Jacob Basford and Henry Basford, administrators with the will annexed, of John Basford, 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, Annapolis. 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 John-Basford, 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 25th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1820. Jacob Basford, } Adm's Henry Basford, } With the will annexed.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland, CLEMENT VICKARS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof. March 2.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by JAMES WILLIAMSON.

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.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage. March 23.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tawny stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been 1 will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore or Annapolis \$100, and if in Prince-George's \$50, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant, and is very artful. BENJAMIN YOUNG, Prince-George's co., Md. Feb. 28—1820.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, a Periodical Work to be entitled

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication. The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. All church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am indeed to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they set up their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church; to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with an sparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or erect to come at, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS. The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants Coffee House, on Monday, the 9th day of May, 1820, a book is now opened, and will continue open till the sixth day of August next, and no longer, at the company's Warehouse, No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock, for not less than five years—for which advance the subscribers thereto will receive half yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the repayment of said advance and dividend, at the period above mentioned.

Certificates of such advance, transferable on the books of the company in like manner as the original stock, will be issued in due form.

By order, R. MILLER, jr. President, Baltimore, May 24th, 1820. June 1.

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette and Eastern Star, will insert the above till the 6th day of August, and forward their accounts to the president for payment.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Brice J. Worthington, Administrator. June 3.

FOR SALE.

The House in which the subscriber at present resides, Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. The terms will be liberal. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. June 1.

IRISH LINEN.

He has now on hand 150 cases, 3-4 white linsens, fine and coarse, ditto half bleached, ditto 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask, ditto 3-4 diaper, 5-4 sheetings, 7-8 lawns, Downass, Drogheda, Derris, & Dingle Linen Cheeks.

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are assigned from the manufacturer will be found as cheap as any in the market.

W. R. ADAMS. He has also in Store, Madeira Wine of very superior quality, Brass Wire, Lustras, London made cloth, and blue cloths. April 20.

Anne-Arundel County to wit:

I hereby certify, that Barney (Manager for Charles Carroll rolton.) of said county, brought me, as trespassing and straying, a Nut Sorrel Horse about 15 hands high, shod all round, a small star on forehead, and appears to be very also one Sorrel Mare about 14 1/2 old, about 14 1/2 hands high, shod all round, a small star on forehead, and a small spot on her right eye, also one Bay Mare, supposed to be years old, about 15 hands high, all round, her left eye on a star, her left fore leg, and some white on her hoof on her right hind leg. On under my hand, one of the judges of the peace in and for county of Anne-Arundel, his 23d day of May 1820. Henry C.

The owners of the above Horses hereby requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them home. Barney Dem.

NOTICE.

Persons who are indebted to subscriber either by bond, note, open account, which has been due above 12 months, are earnestly requested to make payment between the middle of July next, or otherwise satisfactorily secure the same, suits will be instituted, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Charles Walters. June 8.

Prince-George's County Court.

April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, by petition in writing, to the judges of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition; and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt had complied with all the requisites of the act of assembly, and that he was in actual confinement for debt, and in his cause—it is thereupon ordered, adjudged by the said court, that the petitioner be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for the months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors that they be and appear before the court on the said day, to recommend trustees for their benefit. Teste: MAILLA BRALL, Clerk. May 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 30th day of June next, if fair, at the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday) at the late residence of David W. Conner, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cows, sheep, and farming utensils, &c. Terms of sale, all sums of and under twenty dollars, cash to be paid, all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, with interest from the day of sale. GUSTAVOS WEEMS, Adm'r. June 1.

PRINTING.

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

THOMAS GREEN, ... Three Dollars per Annum.

THE SNOW STORM. ... Henry Carey

NOTICE. ... Charles Walters

LA BEALL, Clerk

IC SALE. ... W. W. W.

TING

God thought both of him and Hannah, and thro' his infinite mercy forgave the sinner in his wild turbulence of passion.

As the boy gloomed these words passionately through his quivering lips, there was a sudden lowering in the air, and he heard the barking of his absent dog, while the one at his feet hurried off in the direction of the sound, and soon loudly joined the cry.

But he soon recovered from that fit, and lifting the cold corpse in his arms, he kissed her lips, and her cheeks, and her forehead, and her closed eyes, till as he kept gazing on her face in utter despair, her head fell back on his shoulder, and a long deep sigh came from her inmost bosom.

The short lived rage of the storm was soon over; and William could attend to the beloved being on his bosom. The warmth of his heart seemed to infuse life into her's, and as he gently placed her feet on the snow, till he muffled her up in his plaid, as well as in her own, she made an effort to stand, and with extreme perplexity and bewilderment faintly enquired where she was, and what fearful catastrophe had befallen them.

It was the first time that the youth had ever been sorely tried, all this hidden and unconscious love for the fair lost girl had flowed from the bottom of his heart; and as once the sole object which had blessed his life, and made his the happiest of the happy, was taken away and cruelly destroyed, so that silent, wretched, beffled, and despairing there he lay, cursing his existence, and in too great agony to think of prayer.

William Grieve was not slow to pardon the love which one human being bears to another, in his frailty; even though that love forget or arraign his own unsteering providence.

Henry Carey

man. "Father, father," cried Hannah, and his grey hairs were already on her cheek. The barking of the dog and the shouting of the young shepherd had struck his ear, as the sleep of death was stealing over him, and with the last effort of benumbed nature, he had roused himself from that fatal torpor, and prest through the snow-wreath that had separated him from his child.

But a few minutes ago, and three human beings who loved each other so well, and now feared not to cross the Moor in safety, were, as they thought, on their death beds. Deliverance now shone upon them all like a gentle fire, dispelling that pleasant but deadly drowsiness, and the old man was soon able to assist William Grieve in leading Hannah along through the snow.

No voice answered from within; no footstep came to the door, which stood open as when the father had left it in his fears, and now he thought with affright that his wife, feeble as she was, had been unable to support the loneliness, and had followed him out into the night, never to be brought home alive.

The young shepherd rose to bid them farewell; my father will think I am lost, said he, with a grave smile, and my Hannah's mother knows what it is to fear for a child. So nothing was said to detain him, and the family went with him to the door.

It was the mercy of God that had struck her down to the earth, insensible to the shrieking winds, and the tears that would otherwise have glistened on her face.

Specimen of the Journal of Daniel Oker.

MARCH 20, Monday. Last night our schooner got aground and prevented our getting to Mr. Kezzel's as we expected; I stood on deck all night, in the dew,

leaving my birth in the cabin for the little children. I don't feel so well this morning. Mr. Kezzel's where we expect to stay during the rainy season. We can see Mr. Kezzel walking on the beach, waiting to receive us. O God! thy name be praised, that it is not a lion, a tiger, a company of slave traders, that we first see, which might have been the case.

I find John Kezzel to be a short, dark man; African born; reads and speaks English well; a man of information; I believe that he has more than any we have brought with us. I think he is able to give us all counsel. I conversed with him to day on christian experience, and found that he professed that he had been converted. I was much edified by our conversation.

March 21, Tuesday. I find John Kezzel to be a short, dark man; African born; reads and speaks English well; a man of information; I believe that he has more than any we have brought with us.

March 22, Wednesday. We see thousands of fish playing in the water of this river to-day. We laid out our seine and made a fine haul. We learn there is a plenty of oysters; we see plenty of the shells. We had a tornado last night, and a little rain; to-day it is cool and pleasant.

Sunday, March 26. We had our Sunday school begun this morning. About twenty of the native children entered. It was a pretty sight. We had preaching twice to-day.

March 27, Wednesday. This morning about thirty of our people, Mr. Kezzel, and myself, started in a canoe to King Shesboro. About nine o'clock, we arrived at

March 21, Tuesday. I find John Kezzel to be a short, dark man; African born; reads and speaks English well; a man of information; I believe that he has more than any we have brought with us. I think he is able to give us all counsel. I conversed with him to day on christian experience, and found that he professed that he had been converted. I was much edified by our conversation. Few coloured men that I have met with can excel him in quoting scripture. He is considered by the natives a head-man, and his influence is great. He has built a small meeting house in his town, and preaches in it himself, to his little society. He is no friend to division among us. He wishes Mr. Bacon, himself and me, to be closely united, and keep out respective societies, as much like one as possible. We are making arrangements to that amount. We have not, or should not, come here to establish sects and parties; but build up Christ's kingdom. Darkness has covered this land, and gross darkness the minds of these people. There has been a message sent to the kings and chiefs, informing them that we were come; and for the palavers to meet at Mr. Kezzel's. But these men must have their own time; they can't be hurried. I expect that we shall realize many difficulties before our palavers are over. The water at this place is not good, or plenty, and is too near the river, which is salt, to admit of a well. But we shall look out for new springs. Mr. Kezzel's land, where we stay, is good; but it is low. The land we hope to get on the main, is much higher. We can see from here, high ridges of mountains, covered with tall trees, it is said that the water there, is very good and plenty. As to the navigation, I can say but little; I believe it is but little known, for the natives all use canoes, and have never sounded the water. This, however, we expect to do, should our lives be spared. Our schooner, of 100 tons, came up to Mr. Kezzel's.

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March 28, Thursday. We arrived at King Shesboro about noon. The people were very kind to us. We had a very good dinner. The night was very quiet. We had a very good night's sleep. We had a very good morning. We had a very good day. We had a very good evening. We had a very good night.

March 29, Friday. We had a very good day. We had a very good evening. We had a very good night.

the king's town. We intended to pass on to prince Condebar, but we were halted, and put in, found the people friendly but had soon to start to the prince, as it is he who must introduce me to the king.—On our arrival we found that the king's power is merely a nominal thing; for he has no power. All the power is in the prince Condebar. On our arrival at this town, all the people were introduced to him after which, Mr. Kessel took me by the arm and led me into his house, and introduced me to the old man. He received me cordially, and said he was glad to see me, &c. Had supper got for all our people. After supper I felt it my duty to go to prayers in his house. So, after singing a hymn, we knelt down, and I offered up a prayer to God for the conversion of Africa, &c. He, and a number of his people were present, and attentive. I felt strange feelings in prayer. Great God! what darkness reigns here.

March 30, Thursday.

This morning, I walked about two miles out of town; was pleased with the view of the country.—When I returned to the town, found the prince and people up. I convened our people in the yard, and had prayers. The prince had a goat killed and dressed for our breakfast. The prince having a small cannon in his yard, we gave him two salutes with the same. I had much conversation with the prince after breakfast—and as he speaks the Balam language, Mr. Kezuel was my interpreter. I endeavoured to learn his mind on some points; but could not get a direct answer. He observed that he would answer me in a few days.

#### LATE FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Hillard, of the fast sailing brig American, has favoured the editors of the N. York Mercantile Advertiser with Barcelona papers to the 6th of May, containing Madrid dates to the 26th April.

The King remained at Madrid, and all was quiet in Spain. The elections of members of the Cortes, were going on.

The report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, authorising the President to take possession of Florida, had been received at Madrid, from the Spanish Charge des Affairs, at Washington, upon which a Council of State was held on the 23d of April, who recommended a solemn protest to be entered but no hostilities to take place, as they confessed themselves not in a situation to do any thing. The President's Message, which must have reached Madrid previous to the assembling of the Cortes will change their tone, and no doubt conciliate the angry feelings, which the report, as might have been expected, has given rise to.

Mr. Forsyth was not in Madrid, when the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations arrived, having left there four days before, (April 15th) for Paris, on a visit to Mr. Gallatin. Of course no official communication on the subject, has been made by him to the Government of Spain. Indeed, until instructions could be received from Washington, he could have held no further intercourse with that government.

Madrid, April 23.

By my decree of the 15th instant, I thought proper to establish in full force, all the decrees which the General Cortes, as well extraordinary as ordinary, during their sessions, directed to the regency of the kingdom, in favour of the inhabitants of the provinces beyond sea; but being desirous to avoid every doubt, and to express more fully my will relative to a matter that deserves my greatest care, and justly called the attention of the Cortes, which is to dispense a decided favour and protection to the Indians throughout Ultramarine Spain, I have considered it highly expedient to order the most scrupulous fulfilment and execution of the decree made by the said general and extraordinary Cortes on the 9th of November, 1812, abolishing the divisions, partitions or distributions (repartimientos) of Indians, or any other personal service, which under those or other names, may have been introduced, together with every thing also expressed in the same decree. This you are to understand, and communicate to whom it may concern, for its most punctual fulfilment. Palace, 22d April 1820.

To Don Antonio Porcel, Barcelona, May 26.

The King has issued the following decrees. The expressions of sorrow of the Spaniards, who had taken refuge in France, for having adhered

to the intrusive government, and the intrigues with which they were threatened, by a change of circumstances, moved by compassion to permit them by my royal decree of the 23d of this month, to enter the Spanish territory. But it being proper to reconcile as much as possible, these sentiments of my generosity and beneficence, with the decrees of Cortes on this subject, I have just ordered; That the Spaniards who are or may have been refugees in France, for having adhered to the intrusive government, whom I have permitted by my said decree to enter the Spanish territory, may establish themselves for the present, in one of the provinces of Alava, Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Castille, as far as Buggos, from whence they are not to move until the Cortes shall be assembled, and shall determine what they may deem just; and in the mean time the extraordinary decree of the 21st September, 1812 shall remain in full force and vigour.—Spaniards of this description, who have already passed or may intend to pass the limits prescribed to them in this decree, shall be obliged to depart immediately, inasmuch as it is not competent for them to remain at present in any other province of the Spanish monarchy than those designated. This you are to understand, and to communicate to whom it may concern, for its most punctual fulfilment. Palace, 26th April, 1820. To Don Antonio Porcel.

New-York, June 22.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 15th May, and a Lloyd's List of the 12th The Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary and extracts. This ship brought but 15 letters, only 7 or 8 of which were for this city.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a Secret Committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation by prosecuting Edwards for High Treason at his own expense; and from the observations made by Ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the inquiry will be stifled by a noli prosequi.

#### FRANCE.

The spirit of disaffection seems greatly to increase in France; Paris is very gloomy; and the royal family are evidently alarmed. The duke d'Angouleme has been openly insulted in his tour to the south; and an officer bearing the written pass-word from the palace of Monsieur to the barrack of the gardes du corps, was attacked on Wednesday night by three ruffians, desperately wounded and deprived of the paper. His loss however was instantly made known by him, the pass-word was changed. It is supposed that an attack was meditated against the palace. At Lyons serious symptoms of disloyalty have appeared, and the troops refused to act against the people.

PARIS, May 8.

Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been defeated. The following are the authentic details of this important event.

Count Angles, Prefect of the Police, having received secret information that a scheme was arranged to be put in execution on the night of 7th inst. for producing a second explosion under the windows of the Duchess de Berri's apartment, his excellency at half past 10 repaired to the Thuilleries and concerted precautionary measures with Marshal Macdonald, major-general on service, for surprising the perpetrator in the act. The sentinels were removed and disguised gendarmes and police officers were stationed in ambush to insure his detection.—At midnight a man was perceived to approach with cautious step, the private door which opens into the Rue de l'Echelle, and deposited a petard. At the moment that he was about to set fire to the fusee by means of a lighted cigar, the police agents and military rushed upon him. He was escorted to the guard house where he fainted. On recovering he gave his name Graviere and he was soon recognised, having been a captain in the 5th regiment of lancers of the ex-imperial guard; on his person was found a copy of some odious invectives against the royal family in verse. On examining the petard, it was discovered that it contained about 2 lbs of powder. The attorney general quickly arrived, before whom Graviere underwent an examination, which lasted from one o'clock until six. In the course of yesterday two of his accomplices were taken, one of whom named Denton, was formerly a courier. It is supposed they are two individuals who were observed to post themselves, at the time of Graviere's approach to the palace, one near the Rue de Ravoli, the other in the Place Carrousel both of whom fled precipitately on his arrest.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Marquis of Lansdowne moved that a humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the house, of all salaries, pensions and allowances, which have been made to foreign ministers within the last ten years. The motion was carried in the affirmative without any observations.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Oldham, in Lancashire, praying that the house would institute an enquiry into the particulars of a military outrage committed upon them on the 24th April last; which was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

The Paris papers of Wednesday last, arrived this morning. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Gravier in the attempt of Saturday night. In the house of one of them were found 15 artificial fire works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of the duchess of Berri's apartment. A paragraph in the Gazette de France states, that the equipages of the Queen of England passed through Ghent on 6th of this month, on the way to Brussels.

Pursuant to arrangements, the ceremonies of proclaiming the Coronation took place this morning, which were the same as those observed when his Majesty was proclaimed King.

In the Court of King's Bench, this morning, the solicitor-general prayed the judgment of the Court on Henry Hunt and others. It will be recollected that when this case was last before their lordships they had granted to this day, to give time for the arrival of certain affidavits from Manchester. Mr. Hunt now stated to the Court that a person was sent for his letters by this morning's post, which he expected to receive in a very short time. The Court intimated that they would wait till their arrival, and call the business again in the course of the day.

#### BURGLARY AND ARSON.

Destruction of the Rectory House at Caddington by fire.

[From the Chester Chronicle.]

We have to record this week another of those occurrences which place the moral turpitude of human nature in so disgraceful and abhorrent a point of view. On Friday last, about half past 2 o'clock, (the Rev. Archdeacon Clarke being then in Chester) one of the two female servants then in the house, was alarmed by a noise similar to the discharge of a pistol—she immediately got out of her bed and proceeded to the room door, but on opening it her further progress was stopped by immense volumes of smoke which proceeded from the staircase. She immediately alarmed her fellow servant, and fortunately they both succeeded in effecting their escape through the room window. The lower part of the house was at this period enveloped in flames, which were advancing rapidly to the roof; and it is conjectured that the noise heard by the woman, which she thought like the report of fire arms, proceeded from a loaded blunderbuss, hung up in one of the lower apartments, to which the fire had gained access, and had discharged it. An alarm was immediately given to the neighbouring villagers, who with a commendable promptitude, hastened to the spot and exerted their utmost endeavours to prevent the further progress of the devouring element—some individuals in particular, run great personal risk in thus attempting to save the property of their highly respected pastor. Unfortunately their endeavours were all but unavailing—a few articles of furniture were rescued—but the remainder of the goods—a valuable library of divinity and literature, the writings of the family, and all the other important documents deposited in the Rectory, including the Parish Register, are totally destroyed; in the midst of this scene of destruction and desolation, the most melancholy reflection is, that it has been the work of a vile incendiary.

#### MUTINY AND MURDER.

On Saturday evening last, five seamen, who had come up from the beach near Carristock Inlet, stopped at a tavern a short distance beyond the Drawbridge, where they deposited their baggage, and came into town.—They reported that they belonged to an English brig bound from New Providence to Liverpool, which had foundered off the coast of North Carolina; but among other circumstances, that of their having each a considerable number of Spanish dollars which they carried about them quitted in belts, led to a belief that they had been engaged in some piratical enterprise; and yesterday our vigilant Chief Magistrate issued his warrant to have them taken up for examination, and accordingly Thomas Jones, John Rudloff, Charles Rogers, alias Nicholas Wilcom, Philip Pierce, and Nathan Smith, were conducted in court.

Nathan Smith, a native of Belfast, state of Maine, was summoned as a witness in the case, and being sworn, stated, that he shipped at New York in the ship Curiazo, bound to Buenos Ayres, where she remained two months.—He was then compelled (having no money) to enter on board the ship Union, a Patriot privateer—remaining on board the Union 6 months—was sent in a Spanish prize to Buenos Ayres.—He then shipped in the Patriot brig General Rondeau, captain David Miles, and sailed on a cruise—Captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona, bound to Havana, after which the captain called all the hands aft and told them he was going to quit the B. A. service, and send all his prizes to Margaritta, to which place he ordered the Spanish brig. About a month after captured a Spanish schooner from the Straits, bound to the coast of Africa, and kept her in co.—then proceeded for Teneriffe—Saw a sail which proved to be a brig having French, and Spanish papers, from Havana—took from her some sugar and coffee, put the prisoners from the General Rondeau on board and let her go. About a month afterwards arrived off Teneriffe, and got intelligence of the same brig being in the harbour—manned the cutter at 10 o'clock at night and cut her out—took the best part of her cargo out, consisting of honey, snuff, rum, sugar, and coffee, put it on board the prize schooner, and suffered the brig to depart.

The Gen. Rondeau, then cruised amongst the Islands about a fortnight—took a number of market boats loaded with cheese and butter—then shifted her course for Cadix and went up the Straits—took a small polacre (Spanish) ship—took two or three small feluccas, took out their cargoes (Havana sugar) and put them on board the polacre ship—manned the polacre and ordered her for Margaritta. Shifted her course to come out of the Straits, captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona bound to —, and kept her in co.—next morning a Spanish 20 gun ship came up and passed under our stern.—Next day got to the mouth of the Straits, at 12 o'clock, saw a ship which proved to be the ship we had captured and loaded—the prize brig, subsequently captured, took her in tow, and both were ordered to Margaritta—at night a polacre brig hove in sight—chased her until midnight and lost sight of her. Shifted our course for Cadix, and next day spoke a French brig and a Neapolitan brig—let them pass.—The next day about 4 o'clock, P. M. saw a sail and overhauled her by sweeping—she proved to be a Greek—the first Lieutenant of the Gen. Rondeau boarded her, and she was suffered to pass. The G. R. then made sail for Teneriffe.

Four days afterwards saw a brig—gave chase and came up with her—the G. R. hoisted Spanish colours, and the chase American.—On coming within gun shot, the latter, lowered the American and hoisted the Spanish flag, and the General Rondeau hoisted the Patriot flag, upon which the chase fired a gun to leeward and struck her colours—she proved to be a Spanish brig, from the Straits bound to Havana, loaded with brandy, dry goods, &c.—took out the prisoners, put the first lieutenant and a prize crew on board, and ordered her to keep in co.—Two days after the General Rondeau was chased by a ship under English colours, and outalled her with ease, kept on for Teneriffe, and spoke an English cutter, which capt. Miles compelled to take on board the prisoners captured in the Spanish brig a few days before, and land them at Teneriffe—then proceeded

to the coast of the island of Cuba, nearly in the following manner:—The captain (Robinson) and his crew, men very ill, and the crew mutinied and rose against the officers. I was below at the time the mutiny took place, but interested—I heard a great noise upon deck, as if a number of men in a scuffle, and saw the flashing of swords.

"It immediately occurred that the crew were engaged in attacking the officers, and as on deck the next morning I saw too good grounds for my suspicions, the deck was sprinkled with blood and six officers, viz. Captain Miles, Second Lieut. M. S. the Captain of Marines, Sergeant, Master's Mate, and four Privates of Marines, missing, and several of the crew board severely wounded—I ascertained that the officers and crew who were missing, were seen in a boat. This happened 12 miles from an island, the name of which I was ignorant of.

"The crew then took the privateer and appointed Robinson, the gunner, captain—half prize brig which was still in company, and told the prize master where he pleased. Shifted our course for the United States, and in 4 days made land—we then steered for Charleston, and three days put three men on board as prize crew, and paid the captain for passage to England, 20 bags of sugar. Three days after spoke a schooner bound to New York—waited some of our men on board of paying 20 bags of sugar for passage. Next day made the coast of N. Carolina, when 15 of the stoutest men remaining on board turned to and plundered the privateer of every thing valuable, they carried ashore with them, and abandoned the schooner, and 13 more on board.

"Robinson (the captain) proposed to run into Wilmington and give the privateer up to the States, which was determined off the bar, we were boarded by a pilot who remained on board three days, when he left us on shore with Robinson and 50 crew. We were then chased three days by a U. S. Revenue cutter, escaped in a heavy blow—the cutter leaked very badly for two or three days after the blow, and as soon as we got her within 20 or 30 miles land, we scuttled her and took the boat, bringing with us only lodgings, and the next morning proceeded on to Blackwater in a boat, and there hired 3 carts to fetch us to Norfolk."

The money which these men they say was taken out of on the feluccas captured by the States One states the sum taken to have been \$6000, and another \$1400 but the whole was divided among the crew after the mutiny. A bales of Cochineal were also on board of the felucca, which were done her. The amount found on the prisoners is \$927 25, which has been deposited in the U. S. Bank. There are two more of the privateer who came ashore at Currituck, they were left on the road to Blackwater, being too unwell to travel.

After a patient examination, nearly five hours, the prisoners are all committed to gaol for trial. Smith, whose deposition is given above is the only American of the party—the rest are all English—it is also stated that the crew of the brig was composed chiefly of English and Spaniards; or natives of South America.

We have neither time nor room at present, for any remarks on this atrocious transaction, we shall therefore dismiss the subject by briefly informing our readers that Robinson and his 5 companions who left the privateer off Wilmington bar, have been apprehended at Smithville, N. C. and that 4 of the 15 or 16 who had previously left her, are also in custody at Wilmington, (N. C.) This intelligence we have from the Wilmington Recorder, of the 10th inst. received by yesterday's mail.

#### For Sale.

A Valuable Negro Man, accustomed to plantation work. Enquired at this office.

ARLINGTON GAZETTE, Thursday, June 22, 1820.

For Frederick, Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis, Robert G. M'Pherson, Lewis Mosier.

For Prince George, Col. Francis M. Thomas T. Somers, George Semmes, Captain Josiah J. ...

Agricultural Society ...

The Federalists of A ...

From the East ...

Thursday, June 28

Republican Conventions. For Calvert County. Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Reynolds, Samuel Turner.

Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society of Maryland. Their semi-annual meeting in this city...

Federalists of Allegany have resolved to sacrifice all private feelings...

Federal Republicans Meeting. Meetings of the Federal Republicans of Allegany county...

From the Boston Gazette. We beg our Federal Republican friends to be on the alert...

Other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed...

Campelar, (Sherbro Island, March 30, 1820.) DEAR SIR. I have once more set my feet on the green hills of my country...

An awful and destructive fire!! An awful calamity has fallen upon our city. The fairest though not the largest portion of it is in ruins.

From the Troy Budget, Extra, June 21.

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS. A letter has been received in town, from an officer on board the U. S. Ship Congress...

PIRACY AND CRUELTY. Fate of the Pilot Boat Patriot. It will be recollected by many of our readers...

Other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed...

A gentleman recently from New Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the late Mr. Greene...

From the London Monthly Magazine. Weak Eyes. By mere chance I have found out...

Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John Winnall, and Elizabeth Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall.

NOTICE. Was committed to my custody on the 18th inst. negro Jack...

From a London paper of May 4. Iron Boat. A passage boat, of malleable iron...

Sanbury, (Penn.) June 15. Mr. Editor. The other day as I was rolling logs...

A hard Drinker. A large Bass weighing between 50 and 60 pounds was caught...

To Bridge Builders. The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River...

Notice is hereby Given. That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court...

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For Sale. The subscriber will sell his lot of ground situated near the hay scales...

Public Sale. By Virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county...

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POETRY.

ROBERT BURNS. Written on occasion of the Anniversary of his Birth-day being celebrated at Aberdeen, March 3, 1820. By Mr. Montgomerie. What bird in beauty, flight, or song, Can with the Bard compare, Who sang so sweet, and soar'd so strong, As ever child of air? His plume, his note, his form, could Burns, For whom or pleasure, change; He was not one, but all by turns, With transmigration strange. The Black-bird, oracle of Spring, When flow'd his moral lay; The Swallow, wheeling on the wing; Capriciously at play. The Humming-bird, from bloom to bloom, Inhaling heavenly balms; The Flaxen, in the tempest's gloom; The Halcyon in the calm: In "Auld Kirk Alloway," the Owl, At witching time of night; By "bonnie Doon," the earliest lowl, That carol'd to the light. He was the Wren amidst the grove, When in his homely vein; At Bannock burn the Bird of Jove, With thunder in his train: The Woodlark, in his mournful hours; The Goldfinch in his mirth; The Thrush, a spendthrift of his powers, Enrapturing heaven and earth: The Swan, in majesty and grace, Contemplative and still; But roused, no Falcon in the chase Could, like his satire, kill: The Linnet, in simplicity; In tenderness, the Dove; But more than all beside, was He The Nightingale, in love. Oh! had he never stoop'd to shame, Nor lent a charm to vice, How had devotion lov'd to name That Bird of Paradise! Peace to the dead!—In Scotia's choir Of minstrels, great and small, He sprang from his spontaneous fire, The Phoenix of them all! Sheffield, March, 1820.

From the New York Gazette.

A FORTUNE.

The following advice from a Parent to a Son, if accepted, will prove more valuable than a fortune in gold.

Letter from a Father to a Son.

MY DEAR SON—As the last good I can do for you in this world, I now join to the trifles I leave you, these few lines, and which I beg of you often to read for my sake, who ever loved you so tenderly. Above all things fear God, as the Supreme Author of all good; love him in your soul, and be religious; but detest every tincture of hypocrisy. Regard your neighbour, that is, all mankind, and of whatever nation, profession or faith, while they are honest; and be ever so thyself; it is the best policy in the end, depend upon it. Guard against idleness; it is the root of every misery, to which bad company gives the finishing blow. Love economy without avarice, and be ever thyself thy best friend. Fly from the excesses of debauchery; they will enervate thy body, while they are a canker in thy mind. To keep a good sound, be never behind-hand in thy correspondence, with thy creditor, with thy daily occupations, or with thy conscience, and thy soul shall enjoy peace. By using air, exercise, diet, and reasonable recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigor. Should fortune frown, (which depend upon it sometimes she will,) then look around on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, did less deserve to be so, and be content. Contentment is better than five gold. Wish not for death, it is a sin; but accorn to fear it, and be prepared to meet it every hour, and come it must; while the good mind smiles at its ating and defies its point. Beware of passion and cruelty; but rejoice in being good natured, not only to man, but to the meanest insect, that is, the whole creation without exception; detest to hurt them but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward, while bravery and humanity go hand in hand, and please thy God. Obey with temper and even pleasure, those set over thee; since without knowing how to be obedient, none ever knew how to command. Now, my dear boy, love thy mother and her children from your heart, if ever you had real love for your father, who requests it of you. She has most tenderly proved a help in thy infant state; and while thou art a stranger to her helpless ones, prove yourself also a parent and a guardian, by constant kindness and a proper conduct. Let that good sense with which Heaven has been pleased to befriend thee, ever promote peace and harmony in my dear family; then will the blessings of Almighty God overspread you and them, and we together with your beloved mother.

have a chance once more to meet, where in the presence of our heavenly Benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be eternal and complete; which is the ardent wish, the sincere prayer, and only hope of your loving father, thy tender parent, who, my dear child, when you read this, will be no more, and rests with an affectionate heart. Yours, &c.

NOTES TO OLD GRANNY GRAY.

Table with columns for bill names, days, and costs. Includes 'Cost of the Missouri Bill', 'Cost of the Bankrupt Bill', 'Cost of the Tariff Bill', and 'Cost of the Auction Bill'.

Internal Improvements, (Lost.) Whole expenses of discussion, both houses, say E. E. \$151,632



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland, CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office, Price One Dollar.

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS, Of the same Session. Price—\$1.50.

Modern Characters Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store. Dec. 23.

James Murchison intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency. June 15.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to. March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince-George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water. The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to JAMES CARROLL. March 9.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application, and having also taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, and being enjoined to appear before the judges of the said court, on the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore here by order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term, for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820. RICHD. RIDGELY, 3m. May 11.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Annapolis, June 7, 1820.

Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches. Therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders in this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation. By order of the Board, Jona. Phillips, Cash'r.

June 8. The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the editors of the Eastern Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Fredericktown, and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. May 18.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the City of Baltimore, a Periodical Work, to be entitled, THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY. To be edited by a society of Laymen, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication. The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do is our to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation. I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparring severity. Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to connive at, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS. The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number. The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense. Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Monday the 8th day of May, 1820, a book is now opened, and will continue open till the sixth day of August next, and no longer, at the company's Warehouse, No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock; for not less than five years—for which advance the subscribers thereto will receive half yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the repayment of said advance and dividend, at the period above mentioned. Certificates of such advance, transferable on the books of the company in like manner as the original stock, will be issued, in due form. By order, R. MILLER, Jr. President, Baltimore, May 24th, 1820. June 1.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Rice J. Worthington, Administrator. June 4.

NOTICE.

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette and Eastern Star, will insert the above till the 6th day of August, and forward their accounts to the president for payment. June 1.

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FOR SALE.

The House in which the subscriber at present resides. Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. The terms will be liberal. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. June 1.

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PRINTING.

Every description of printing executed at this Office.

Union... formerly... the City of Annapolis... been purchased... occupied... JAMES WILLIAMS... who has opened a large... TAVERN, where... Travellers will receive... admitted attention, and the... thing which the association... Those who formerly... with their custom, they... every exertion will be... personal aid given, to render... fully satisfied, and be invited... who have never witnessed his... please to give him a call, should... if they do so once, they will... visit whenever opportunity... The Best Liquors, and... kind that can be procured... offered to his customers, and... eat attention paid to, and care... their horses. He therefore... his patronage. March 23.

Irish Linen Warehouse.

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore. The subscriber imports and constantly supplied with... description of... IRISH LINENS, which he will sell on the most... terms. He has now on hand 150 cases... 3-4 white Linens, fine and coarse... ditto half bleached and brown... 6-4 & 10-4 Draper & damask table... 3-4 diapers... 5-4 sheetings... 7-8 lawns... Dowllas, Drogheda, Derris, &... Dingle Linen Checks. The above goods have all been... reported this spring, and as they... consigned from the Manufacturer... will be found as cheap as any in... gica. W. R. ADAIR, From Paris, L... for Marseilles... for Egypt; and... two gales of wind... in six weeks... Alexandria, where I... Cleopatra's... which poor A... own his life, and... trest in that celeb... crossed the De... at Aboukir Bay,... night his great batt... every journey across... safe to Ros... Memphis, I was in... of King of E... nable talent. Rosetta I embark... barge, and sa... and, after two da... at grand Cairo,... the throng in th... to me greater t... creets of London... dited the Pyramid... through them;... signed by Signo... ago, are stupen... remaining here, a... down the west... arrived at Da... detained a fortn... member. Chartered here, a... dit Jaffa; and as... pieces of accom... out of the que... future stages... events; the o... built on the sp... of Simon the... next proceeded... neighbourhood of... of St. George,... and the mee... along the most... mcoistered,... tropics. remained a fo... interesting p... of a sacred... was on the M... Calvary, the... vent to Beth... of the Nativit... of Solomon... Mah, I arriv... St. John the... tette. The governor of... given me a t... military coun... the governo... strong mili... whole army, of Jordan, and... and Sea, a y... and... and Sodoni... ones. Ev... the terrifi... it was the pl... it was called... The w... was, and... No bo... It is indee... you shall h... the Jerusa... lately dis... some days... some judic... afterwards... the well... which wa... to me, be...

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NOTICE.

Persons who are indebted to subscriber either by bond, note, open account, which has been above 12 months, are earnestly requested to make payment between the middle of July next, or otherwise satisfactorily secure the same, suits will be instituted, as long as indulgence cannot be given. Charles Walters. June 8.

Princc-George's County Court.

April Term, 1820. On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, by petition in writing, to the judges of Princc-George's county court, the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of supdny insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition; and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the act of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and in that cause—I is thereupon ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt be discharged from custody, and that he be appointed trustee to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors, that they be and appear before the court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Teste: GUILLA BRALL, Clerk. May 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the County Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 30th day of June next, at 10 o'clock the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday) the real estate of David Wood, deceased, the personal estate of the said David Wood, consisting of negroes, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils, &c. Terms of sale, all sums of and under twenty dollars, cash to be paid, all sums above that amount, a credit of six months will be given, with interest for maturity of sale. GUSTAVUS WEEMS, Sheriff. June 1.

PRINTING.

Every description of printing executed at this Office.