

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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**NOTE FROM ENGLAND.**  
New-York, July 22.  
An important communication from England and the Continent.

The ship *Martha*, Capt. Sketcher, from Liverpool, England has been thrown into great ferment and confusion by the sudden arrival of the Queen. It will be seen by the following columns, that soon after Majesty reached London, she communicated an important message to the House of Commons, drawn in bold and confident terms, and expressing against the project in contemplation of appointing a select committee to investigate her conduct since she has been abroad.

It is said she wants the fullest inquiry into her conduct, and claims an open investigation—a privilege denied to the meanest individual in the state.

The Message of the King, it is perceived that he is desirous that an investigation shall take place.

Mr. Brougham presented the Message from the Queen to the House of Commons; and the papers are filled with the interesting discussions which followed. No decisive measures had been adopted, and the matter had been postponed for a few days, to give the Ministry time for deliberation. Some of the papers speak of hopes being entertained that the differences between the two parties will be amicably adjusted.

In reply to a note from Lord Liverpool, in which his Lordship stated that notwithstanding all that had been said, any suggestions which Her Majesty may have to offer upon the subject submitted in April last had been received; Her Majesty

demanded all the rights belonging to the Queen of England. That before she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not be restored to them, she would be ready to listen to any proposals from her Majesty's ministers.

Well dressed females, young and old, saluted her with exclamations of "God bless her she has a noble spirit; she must be innocent." She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety.

She is not so much enpoint as formerly, and her manner and figure seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station. She was dressed with great elegance. As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel.

Mr. Wright, of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty to reach his house on foot immediately despatched an elegant open carriage to the York Hotel. The populace removed the horses, and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty, and two large flags, bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honour was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance, the Queen observing to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy Alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. Her Majesty observed, that although she appreciated as it deserved the attentions of the commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers, her firm reliance was on the just principles and cordial attachment of her people. Her Majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired, and first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone.

The following is a detail of the events of her journey from Dover to London, and the attentions paid her by the civil and military officers and the people.

At Dover at 6 o'clock, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, and several ladies were afterwards permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past six, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her Majesty reached Canterbury it was nearly dark, and the horses were, however taken from the carriage, and the Queen was drawn through the main street.— Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the Mayor and Corporation awaited with a congratulatory address which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the commanding officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury with the customary honours, in consequence of direct orders from government. Her Majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning, preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and though the morning was very unfavourable, the streets were also crowded with well-dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her Majesty appeared greatly affected. Through every village on the route towards London, the same enthusiasm prevailed.

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, and she alighted. A momentary depression, arising from fatigue, rendered a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the Inn. The crowd, at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into a vehement and protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendor of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her. The exclamations were now renewed, and continued without interruption till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis when they swelled into a yet louder strain.

As her Majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause. About seven o'clock her Majesty's carriage stopped at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77 South Audley-street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The whole stood uncovered and rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!"—On alighting, her Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty. She leaned on the arms of Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a close silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn bonnet, tied close to the face, and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, when she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

English banker about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her Majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance; the lady answered in Italian, and wished her a pleasant voyage, and a speedy victory over her enemies.

In the mean time certain intelligence had been received at Dover of her Majesty's approach and some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her Majesty. At last Col. Monroe, who is the commandant of the garrison, determined to receive her Majesty with a royal salute; he observed, as we are informed, that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was, to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were flocking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fete, in order to view the disembarkation of the Queen. The packet, at about a quarter before one, came close into the roads, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbour. Her Majesty, with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be 5 o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go on shore in an open boat, though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her Majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore, amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading to the principal hotel.

At one o'clock her Majesty set her foot on British ground; the royal salute began to fire. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation; she was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home; but she soon recovered herself, & with a firm step, a composed manner, and with a smiling but steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants— Well dressed females, young and old, saluted her with exclamations of "God bless her she has a noble spirit; she must be innocent." She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety.

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Soon after her arrival the crowd in the street called loudly for her appearance, and her Majesty descended to shew herself at the window, and about half an hour afterwards, on another call, she came out on the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people and retired. Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the evening. Amongst them were the Hon. G. Bennett, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hume, M. P. &c. &c.; Mr. Denman, the Queen's Solicitor-General, called soon after her arrival, and had an interview with her Majesty. He remained about an hour. Her Majesty dined about nine o'clock; the members of Mr. Alderman Wood's

family only were present. The orders at the door were, that the Queen could see no person until tomorrow.

On Tuesday night, a number of houses, on the Surrey side of the Thames were illuminated in honour of the Queen's arrival. Fire-works and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening. There was no illumination in South Audley-st. and all the windows of Alderman Wood's house were darkened up. There were, however, some slight illuminations, in several houses in Clarges-street, Albermarle-st. Old Bond-st. and Piccadilly. These, it is understood, took place in consequence of threats uttered by the populace.

A great crowd remained in front of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, until a late hour, huzzing and applauding. All persons passing they obliged to take off their hats, out of respect to the Queen.

Her Majesty rose on Wednesday morning as early as 5 o'clock, and continued for some time afterwards engaged in writing. She appears to be quite recovered from the fatigue of her journey, and in excellent health and spirits.

As early as 10 o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, and before noon the whole street for a great distance on each side of the house was thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriage could pass through it.— This scene continued till nearly 4 o'clock, when Mr. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony and addressed the populace, requested them peaceably to retire; after which they began to disperse.

We regret however to learn, that after the populace left South Audley-street on Wednesday night, they were guilty of very riotous excesses. They broke the windows of a number of houses at the west end of the town, and among others those of Ld. Sidmouth, Ld. Castlereagh, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Maberly, M. P. A strong party of the guards remained stationed in front of Charlton House during the whole of that and Thursday night.

The following is the message communicated to the House of Commons, by Mr. Brougham, by order of her Majesty.

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to parliament requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest enquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament and the Country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches

of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English Government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

On the 6th, the following Message, was received in both houses of parliament.

"GEORGE R.  
"The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the house.

"The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosure and discussions which must be as painful to his people, as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative.

"The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown may require."

FRANCE.  
Paris is in a very unquiet state, and alarming tumults have taken place. They originated in consequence of the debates upon the Election Law. The debates continued to run high. The Liberales complain that troops have been called out to disperse the people. M. de Girarden said, such a spectacle he had not before witnessed for thirty years. Paris he said, resembled a captured city; troops stationed in various quarters, and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured that the exasperation had been excited by the appearance of the regular force. On the other hand, it was said that the conduct of the military had exhibited great moderation. The groups that had been dispersed, were shouting "long live the Emperor." One or two lives had been lost. Frequent skirmishes had taken place in the public places, between groups of Royalists and Liberales. The weapons used were generally canes, and sticks with ferrules, and the wounded were numerous. Many arrests have taken place.

PARIS, JUNE 8.  
Louvel was executed yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock. He had preserved to his very last moment, without the slightest intermission, that extraordinary and unshrinking apathy which he displayed through the course of his confinement and trial. His countenance, as he went along to the scaffold, even wore a smile of content. He assisted the executioners in the preparations for the last dreadful instant. The crowd on the occasion, presented the most magnificent spectacle I have ever seen. From the remotest point, where a glimpse could be caught of the scaffold, nought was seen but a moving mass of heads, here and there interspersed with the gleaming of the cuirasses, swords, and bayonets of the military; all the roofs of the houses were black with people; the spires of the churches covered with them; and the towers of Notre Dame seemed almost to tremble under the weight of the multitude on them.— After the execution of Louvel the multitude dispersed peaceably. The most perfect calm appeared to reign throughout the capital. This state of apparent security was of short duration. At half past eight o'clock an assemblage of several hundred individuals took place on the boulevard des Capuchines, armed with sticks. They paraded en masse, exclaiming, "the charter forever!"— "Long live the emperor!"— Still more criminal cries were heard, but they are of a nature so atrocious, that we will not venture to repeat them. This seditious confederacy marched along the Boulevards to the porte St. Denis, on their arrival at which their numbers were much increased; they were met at the entrance of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle by a picquet of Horse National Guard, who attempted in vain to arrest their progress. A detach-

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ment of the Dragoons of the Royal Guard and another of Gendarmerie fell in with them at the Chateau d'Eau, and dispersed them; several were arrested. Some of them repaired to the Faubourg St. Antoine, uttering seditious cries, which had no other effect than to occasion the shutting up of the shops. The presence of the troops of the line stationed at that Faubourg restrained them from further excesses; at 10 o'clock tranquility was restored.— This evening, at nine, all was quiet in the metropolis.

"M. Keratry, and several other members of the chamber of deputies have been summoned to join evidence this day before M. Jarry, Judge d'Instruction, relative to the events which have taken place in the metropolis.

#### GERMANY.

The execution of Sandt, the murderer of Kotzebue, took place on the 20th of May. A great multitude assembled to witness the execution. It took place, not at 10 o'clock as was announced, but at 6. He was desirous of addressing the populace, but the president of the court of justice, to whom he had given his word not to do so, reminded him, that doubtless he did not wish to perjure himself immediately previous to death. He therefore confined himself to merely declaring that he 'died for his country.' He evinced much calmness, and did not accept the assistance of a minister of religion.— A great number of students from Heidelberg, who travelled with all speed, to be present at his execution, only arrived at the moment when the executioner was exhibiting the severed head. Several steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Sandt wore the Germanic costume.

A letter from Mannheim to the editor of the Brussels Oracle, gives the following account:

"Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, was executed this morning at five o'clock. So early as half past three o'clock the infantry and cavalry and almost the whole population of Mannheim, were in motion. Sandt was brought from the prison in an open carriage. His countenance which was very pale, had in it something extraordinary. A smile was on his lips, and he went to meet death as we should go to a *fete*. He bowed with much grace to some ladies at a window, and who returned his salute with very evident marks of interest. When he reached the place of execution, which was in a very large plain, he mounted the scaffold immediately. His sentence was read to him, after which he made a speech. Not understanding German I cannot communicate to you what he said. I observed, however, that he spoke with great energy, and at the end raised one of his hands to Heaven. The executioner took hold of him and made him sit down on a chair fastened to a small post; he tied his hands, cut off some of his hair, and put a bandage over his eyes. In two minutes after he was no more. All the preparations for the execution were made very slowly: twenty minutes were employed; and ten would have been sufficient, as the reading of the sentence and his speech did not take five minutes.— Though I at first intended only to see him pass, I was carried forward involuntarily constantly looking at him. He was dressed in white, but wearing a black great coat, his shirt collar turned down, and his hair in curls on his shoulders. For 15 months past his life has been preserved by the most strengthening regimen. Every effort was made to prevent his sinking under the effects of the wounds which he had inflicted on himself, he was in fact very weak, so that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the shoulders of two persons, which makes the courage that he showed at his death the more extraordinary. He was beheaded with a sabre: and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose."

We are led to infer, from the foregoing accounts, that Sandt, like some convicts in this country, in the opinion of the populace, died more like a martyr, than a malefactor who had justly forfeited his life. Another account that we have seen, states, that those who dipped their handkerchiefs in his blood, as it flowed from the scaffold, were students of Heidelberg.

They write from Frankfort, that a person who has had an opportunity of seeing Sandt sometimes, asked him how he was? "Alas!" he replied, "the thread of my life seems to be formed of such a tenacious substance, that it cannot be broken unless by forcible means."

#### EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) July 12.

Bank United States, vs. Whipple & Washburne.

The above cause came to trial a few days ago, before the City Court, holden by the Mayor and two Aldermen. The case was regularly presented to the jury by the plaintiff's counsel, & though there were several points made, by the defendants' counsel, in the course of the proceeding; yet they were reserved, and the testimony considered as conclusive of the claim. It was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel, that the note was discounted at the office established at this place.— The defendant's counsel insisted to the jury, that the Bank of the United States had no power to discount promissory notes—that the Bank was the mere creature of the Act which created it, and possessed no other powers than such as were expressly granted. That it could take nothing by implication, however strong; and though the charter confers a right upon the corporation generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters, and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to do, &c. and although it prohibits them to receive more than six per cent. upon its loans or discounts, yet as there is no express authority either to loan or discount, such loans are illegal and the security void.

The Mayor charged the jury that the Bank of the U. States had no power under its charter to discount promissory notes, and the jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

#### From the National Recorder. FATTING POULTRY.

To Farmers.—In the winter of 1818-19, a gentleman in this city made the following experiment. He placed a turkey in an enclosure about four feet long, two feet wide, and three or four feet high. He excluded as much light as he could without preventing a circulation of air, and fed the turkey with soft brick, broken in pieces, with charcoal, also broken, and with 6 grains of corn per day. Fresh water was daily supplied. The box or coop in which the turkey was placed he always locked up with his own hands, and is perfectly confident that nobody interfered with the experiment.

At the end of one month he invited a number of his neighbours, among others, two physicians. The turkey, now very large and heavy, was killed, and opened by the physicians, and was found to be filled up with fat. The gizzard and entrails were dissected, and nothing was found but a residuum of charcoal and brick. To conclude the examination satisfactorily, the turkey was eaten, and found to be very good.

Last winter he again repeated the experiment, with the same success.

The circumstance which induced him to make the experiment is a very curious one. One of his neighbours informed him, that, being driven from the city by the fever of 1793, his family recollected that some fowls that had lived in a kind of loft over his workshop, had been forgotten in the hurry of their removal, and would certainly be starved. They were absent six or eight weeks, and, on the retiring of the pestilence, returned. To their great astonishment, the fowls were not only alive, but very fat, although there was nothing but charcoal and shavings that they could have eaten, and some water that had been left in the trough of a grindstone had supplied them with drink.

#### A CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

Extract from the Charge of Judge ROSS, to the Grand Jury of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time. But it is so general a topic of conversation, and has been so frequently handled in the newspapers, and in pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to introduce it in this place. The subject to which I allude is the *hard times*. You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of the county, and you have doubtless heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times. Our legislature have had the subject under consideration—they have talked of a loan office, of stop laws, of a law for great internal improvements; and a great

variety of projects have been agitated by them; all to obviate those hard times. But their projects have been all visionary; none of them calculated to do the smallest good to the community. Congress, too, have been engaged on this subject, they have thought that some great change in the tariff, or some important measures for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfectly idle. Those projects don't strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views, gentlemen, but, really, I have thought so much on the subject, that I can't avoid expressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements—I am, by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then, in order to cure the evil, we must all act individually. Let the work of reformation begin at home, and I confidently believe we shall soon get rid of the hard times, that are so much complained of. To be calling out for legislative aid, while we ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who, when his waggon wheel was fast in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel. We must help ourselves, gentlemen, and if that will answer, why then we may call for Hercules, to assist us.

We are too fond of showing out in our own families: and in this way our expenses far exceed our incomes. Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks and crapes, instead of their linsey woolsey.— Our young folks are too proud to be seen in a coarse dress, and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce young men to prefer young women for their real worth, rather than for their show; when you can get them to choose a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter, in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and her laces, then, gentlemen, you may expect to see a change for the better. We must get back to the good old simplicity of former times, if we expect to see more prosperous days. The time was even since my memory, when a simple note was good for any amount of money, but now bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the want of confidence.

And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living; by your families, going in debt beyond their ability to pay.— Examine this matter, gentlemen, and you will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride in a hackney which their father cannot pay for—Let them be above being seen sporting in a pig or a carriage which their father is in debt for. Let them have this sort of pride, and I venture to say, that you will soon perceive a reformation. But, until the change commences in this way in our families; until we begin the work ourselves, it is vain to expect better times.

Now, gentlemen, if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and but one way;—When you return to your homes, have independence enough to put these principles in practice; and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

DAVID LEWIS—no more.

BELLEFONTE, (Penn.) July 21.

Died on Wednesday evening last, in the jail of this county, the noted David Lewis (the American Abalino) in the 30th year of his age.

A jury of Inquest was held on his body, who found similar to the one held on the body of Connelly. For some time before his death he endeavoured by prayer and application to make peace with his God, and obtain forgiveness of his sins. He forgave those who were the instruments in the hands of the Almighty in arresting him in his wicked career. May his death be a warning to all those who are embarked in the same kind of business, and serve as a terror to evil doers.

Charleston, July 20.

#### PATRIOT RECRUITS.

Notwithstanding the arrest and confinement in jail for trial, of upwards of twenty seamen, with the persons who enlisted them, we understand that 20 or 30 others, who had been recruited in this city, left town on Tuesday night, to join the

Patriot brig *Wilson*, Captain ALMEIDA, who is still hovering on the coast. They went off in a two-masted boat, through Wappoo Cut. They are said to have been accompanied by a young man, son to Capt. ALMEIDA. The new suit of sails made in this city for the prize, (the *Santiago*) has been taken from the loft where they were made, and are no doubt by this time on board the vessel. It is supposed that she is also intended for a cruiser, being a very fast sailer. Thus are our laws evaded, and our public officers circumvented in the execution of their duty.

#### From Spanish America.—

Captain Brown of the schr. John, one of the American vessels which were detained by Admiral Brien, at Rio de la Hache, has arrived at Newburyport, and furnished the editor of the Herald with extracts from his log-book, relative to the detention of his vessel, and the situation of affairs at that place. The journal of capt. Brown confirms the facts published in Charleston via Jamaica.— The schr. John, and several other American vessels, were embargoed on the 27th May. As capt. B. came in sight of the harbour, a boat came off with orders from the Admiral to take his schr. and anchor her under the flag ship, being a vessel of 16 guns, which was done, when his decks were immediately filled with Patriots of all nations; who, no doubt, had "Left their country for their country's good." They informed that there was an embargo which had been on 14 days. "At 8 P. M. was ordered before the Admiral; who after questioning me about my cargo, &c. said the embargo would be raised the following morning, when I might proceed on my voyage."— For several days, the Americans endeavoured to obtain passes to some of the West India ports, but were refused. Two of them were laden with flour, which was plundered from them, and capt. Brown lost 50 or 60 barrels. On the 1st of June, the Irish troops began to murmur. On the 2d, 700 Creole troops, who were sent out on a scouting party, deserted the Patriot standard, which was a serious loss. June 3, the guard boat was missing. It was soon ascertained that ten American sailors, who had volunteered to row guard, had escaped as was supposed, to Santa Martha. June 4, the squadron getting in readiness for sea, destined for Santa Martha, the Irish soldiers refused to go on duty, but insisted on embarking on board the Jamaica vessels for Jamaica. The Admiral expostulated with them, promising them, if they would accompany him to Santa Martha, the spoils of the enterprise should be divided among them; but being tired of empty promises, they embarked on the 5th, to the number of 800, on board the Jamaica ships. The Admiral sent on board for each man to give up his arms, which was not complied with, alleging that they had carried their arms 18 months in his service, without receiving 18 pence for it—they should keep their arms. This day the Patriots shot a Spanish spy.— June 6, the Patriots set fire to Rio de la Hache in several places, which was reduced to ashes in a few hours; the women and children marched out to a small village about 7 leagues distant. A Spanish officer taken this day was shot.

Brien is represented as being a consummate coward. "The rascally smell of gunpowder, is a thing he mortally hates."

#### COURT OF PEERS.

PARIS, June 7.

#### TRIAL OF LOUVEL.—

FIRST SITTING, 5TH JUNE.

Early in the morning, the crowd filled all the avenues leading to the house of peers. Seats were reserved for the foreign ministers, who arrived at 9 o'clock, the Persian ambassador among the rest. The chancellor of France, president of the court took his seat, as also the first secretaries, and the other peers, amounting to about 250. The procurator general is introduced, his desk within the bar at the right of the president. The register of the court on the opposite side. On a table within the bar, between the accused and the president, were placed the poinard with which the crime was committed, and another poinard found upon Louvel, at the time of his arrest, and some other articles, designed to substantiate the assassination of the Duke de Berri, on the 13th February. Louvel appears, all eyes are fixed upon him without the least appear-

ance of emotion. He is defended by Messrs. Armand and Bonnet.

The indictment is read, and introductory formalities take place. The accused is addressed in words by the President and by the prosecutor upon the enormity of the crime for which he is arraigned. The President then taking the poinard, says, "Do you know this to be the instrument of the crime?" Louvel, yes, Mr. President.

The President.—And do you recognize this other dagger as the one that was found upon you at the time of your arrest?

Ans.—Yes, Mr. President.

President.—Where did you find those murderous weapons made?

Ans.—At a cutler's at Rochelle.

President.—What motive induced you to commit the enormity of which you acknowledge yourself guilty.

Ans.—I wished to kill the king in the intention to destroy a France which, in my opinion has caused misery of France.

President.—Why did you give the first blow against the Duke de Berri, whose beneficence and character ought to have been known to you?

Ans.—Because he was the perpetrator of the family.

President.—How long had you retained your fatal design?

Ans.—Since 1814.

President.—Why, at that epoch did you go to Calais, when the king had arrived at Paris?

Ans.—I wanted to know if they thought of him and his family upon the route which he had traced. Foreign armies occupied France, and this misfortune occupied my thoughts. I might meet with one of the princes by the way.

President.—What circumstances determined you soon after to go on a voyage to the island of Elba?

Ans.—I wept for the misfortune of France. The pressure of the foreign armies occupied my thoughts, I solved my project within my mind, and doubted whether I was right or wrong; and I travelled without withdrawing myself from these gloomy reflections.

President. Did you see Napoleon, or any of his followers, at the island of Elba.

Ans. I have never spoken to Napoleon nor to any person immediately attached to him. My project had no connection with him; I acted within myself, and have never spoken of it to any person.

President. Why, on leaving did you go to Chambery, and there some time in that city?

Ans. To work for money to support myself, and I worked at my trade. Before foreigners were in France, Frenchmen had but one coat of arms—it was necessary that I become a soldier, or remain a neyman saddler. I never liked the latter.

President. By what means did you get admittance into the royal palace?

Ans. Through the influence of my relations.

President. How could it be being in a situation to leave the palace, you did not renounce your eccrable design?

Ans. I have already told you, Mr. President, that my resolution was formed.

President. Did you not urge this crime; had you no confidence in it?

Ans. I have never spoken to any one. I conceived it alone, no person whatever had the knowledge of it.

President. But if political animosity hurried you on to a crime, religious sentiments suggesting to your reason or your conscience? Of what religion are you?

Ans. I am either Catholic or Protestant. It is according to the religion of the country.

President. Why after committing the crime, did you attempt to escape long.

Ans. I should not perhaps have escaped long.

President. Did any one see you at the time of your flight.

Ans. No one.

President. What should you have done had you been able to see yourself from justice?

Ans. I should have pursued my designs, I should have directed the blows against the men who made war upon my country.

President. Were you not ed at the death of the Duke de Berri, whom you have assassinated, whose last words were words of mercy towards you?

Ans. Pardon me, Mr. President. Has not religion inspired salutary, tho' late re-

Religion... with the crime... A great number... were asked... with the execution... recovering the... A... to his fellow... disturbing... and the... court opened... read his... his sentence... to immediately... MARYLAND... Annapolis, Th... Federal Republ... For Calve... Thoma... Gustav... Joseph... Samuel... For F... Alexan... Ignatiu... Robert... Lewis... For Prin... Col. Fr... Thoma... George... Captai... For A... Willia... Thoma... Willia... John S... For D... Benjamin... Edward... Michael... Dr. Will... For V... Ephra... Thoma... Willia... Charles... At a meeting... respectable portio... publicans of T... Court House in... the 25th inst... notice... John Edmon... to the chair, an... Edward N. F... appointed Secre... the object of... explained... gentlemen from... was app... candid... for County, i... Assembly, who... some time, re... selected John... William H. ... upon. I was a journeyman... and worked at my trade. B... foreigners were in France, ... Frenchman had but one coat... most cordially... and nominat... tives to use a... means to prom... Resolved... of this meet... Chairman an... secretary, and... of my relations... President. How could it be... being in a situation to leave... day, the goodness of the roy... ly, you did not renounce yo... eccrable design?... Ans. I have already told yo... President, that my resolutio... formed... President. Did you not urge... this crime; had you no confid... in it?... Ans. I have never spoken... any one. I conceived it al... no person whatever had the... knowledge of it... President. But if political... animosity hurried you on to a... crime, religious sentiments... suggesting to your reason or... your conscience? Of what re... are you?... Ans. I am either Catholic or... Protestant. It is according... to the religion of the country... President. Why after commi... the crime, did you attempt... to escape long... Ans. I should not perhaps... have escaped long... President. Did any one see... you at the time of your flight... Ans. No one... President. What should you... have done had you been able... to see yourself from justice?... Ans. I should have pursued... my designs, I should have... directed the blows against the... men who made war upon my... country... President. Were you not... ed at the death of the Duke... de Berri, whom you have assas... sinated, whose last words were... words of mercy towards you?... Ans. Pardon me, Mr. Presi... dent. Has not religion inspired... salutary, tho' late re-

Religion has no connection with the crime which I have committed.

A great number of other questions were asked of similar import, and with the evident intention of covering whether he had any accomplices. A strong appeal was made to his feelings, without in the least disturbing his perfect composure, and the court adjourned.

The court opened the next day, and read his own defence, which he read his own defence, and was given immediate execution.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 3

#### Federal Republican Nominations.

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

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

For Prince George's.  
Col. Francis M. Hall,  
Thomas T. Somerville,  
George Semmes,  
Captain Josiah Jones.

For Allegany.  
William Hiltrey;  
Thomas Blair,  
William Reid,  
John Scott.

For Dorchester.  
Benjamin W. Leecombe,  
Edward Griffith,  
Michael Lucas,  
Dr. William Jackson.

For Worcester.  
Ephraim K. Wilson  
Thomas N. Williams  
William F. Selby  
Charles Parker.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Federal Republicans of Talbot, held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 25th inst. agreeably to previous notice.

John Edmondson, Esq. was called to the chair, and Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee of five gentlemen from each election district was appointed to nominate suitable candidates to represent Talbot County, in the next General Assembly, who having retired for some time reported that they had selected John Goldsborough, Robert Manning, Nicholas Goldsborough, and William H. Withman, for that purpose; whereupon it was resolved unanimously, that this meeting most cordially approve of the foregoing nomination, and pledge themselves to use all fair and honourable means to promote their election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Eastern Gazette, the Federal Republican and Maryland Gazette.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Chairman.  
ATTEN, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Sec'y.

Agreeably to previous notice a large and respectable number of Federal Republicans of Caroline, convened at the Court House for the purpose of electing four of their fellow-citizens as candidates at the ensuing Election, to represent them in the State Legislature at their next session. The meeting being organized by calling Mr. Alumbly to the Chair and appointing John Young Secretary, Gen. Williams then explained the object of the Convention—they proceeded to make the selection, when General William Potter, Major Richard Hughlett, Mr. James Houston, and Captain Thomas Goldsborough, were declared to be the Candidates—upon which the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that General William Potter, Major Richard Hughlett, Mr. James Houston and Captain Thomas Goldsborough are suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all honourable means in support of the above named gentlemen.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and sent to the Eastern Gazette for publication.

ALUMBLY JUMP, Chairman.  
By order,  
JOHN YOUNG, Sec'y.  
Denton, July 25th 1820.

### CECIL COUNTY.

We hear good news from Cecil, and such as we expected. Cecil has been labouring under a little division among friends that lost her just weight in the councils of the state; but the good sense, the patriotism and magnanimity of our friends on all sides in Cecil, have dispelled all clouds and caused a re-union among those who in principle and views were always brethren. The ardent and noble exertion made last year, headed by young men of high merits almost succeeded—all the democratic votes were out, and not all the federal votes were out by one hundred and fifty, yet the election was lost, but by seven or ten votes—These circumstances assure us of success this year, and more particularly so, as our friends in Cecil are zealous and active.

Taking into view all that the federalists of Cecil have had to contend with and the exertions they have made, we consider them entitled to the highest encomiums that their friends in Maryland can pay them, and for ourselves we present them with our hearty thanks.

[Kaston Gazette.]

#### From the Federal Republican.

If in other respects, and on another occasion, it were perfectly indifferent, which of the political parties ruled Maryland, it is a sacred duty the federalists owe their country to change the majority of the existing house of delegates. Should they be re-elected, it will be regarded as a deliberate sanction, given to the numerous violations of law and the constitution of which they were guilty last winter. To omit to correct, where the abuse is of such striking magnitude, is to approve and to approve, in this case, would be to surrender every precious privilege. The honour and political salvation of the state require the foul blot to be wiped off. So foul and odious is it that it is difficult to conceive the degree of infatuation which counselled it. Undoubtedly it must have been placed upon the character of the state, not mistakingly, but in pursuance of some design, however nefarious. We proceed to say, that in our opinion, those disgraceful, illegal and unconstitutional votes of the house are not, at the next session, indignantly expunged from the Journal, and that by a large majority, the reputation of the state and the liberties of the people are gone. Thereafter it will be in vain to appeal either to law or constitution, because they will be deaf, sleeping in the embrace of death. There will be no rule by which to square our actions. The omnipotence of the house of delegates will stand confessed, and its limitations will be directed by one or two unworthy and intriguing individuals behind the scene, who have so long rioted upon the public honour and emoluments, that they have become wanton and daring. To condemn ourselves from such degrading tyranny, to curb the insolence of abused power, and to strike a salutary and necessary terror into those who, disgracing the dignity of their station, have steadily employed themselves in clandestinely vilifying good men, and instigating the worst measures—a steady and vigorous exertion must be made at the next polls. If the federalists do their duty, the former and appropriate splendor of Maryland will be returned.

To ensure success, if their own numbers were not sufficient as they abundantly are, they have an auxiliary in the times, which, whilst they have disclosed the true character of this party, has enabled it to win upon the good opinion of the moderate and well intentioned men of the other. The latter are perceiving, and beginning to acknowledge, the untrue and unjust picture, with which they have long been presented of their political antagonists. They are witnesses, that the latter preferring the interest of the country to party animosity or private ambition, can approve of a correct administration in other hands as respects the general government. It is the natural tendency of this persuasion to lead to a solemn examination and review of the causes, which way the federalists in the present contest in Maryland, and which in their own view of the subject create an indispensable obligation. In this pursuit, they will be convinced, according to the measure of their candor and intelligence, that the cause in which we are contending is one in which their stake is equal, and that therefore they ought to make it a common one.

tion of the laws and the immunities of the constitution are equally dear. That both have been violated and subverted, is too certain for any man possessing a decent regard to truth, to deny. That their restoration may be accomplished, calls for exertion of the energies of every individual in the state, who does not wish to become the live-stock property of the intriguers behind the bush, who have contrived all the mischief, and who will attempt other considerable outrages, if not punished for the present.

### FOURTH CENSUS.

The Marshal of the United States, in and for the District of Maryland, deems it his duty to apprise the citizens of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, that the operation of the act of Congress passed at the last session, entitled, "An act to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the United States and for other purposes," will commence on next Monday week, the 7th of August—and with the view to facilitate the assistants to the Marshal—all house keepers or heads of families and the owners or conductors of Manufacturing Establishments, are respectfully requested to prepare their answers to the following interrogatories of enumeration, and questions concerning manufactures. They will thereby save time and trouble to themselves and the assistants.

It is also deemed proper to remind all persons concerned, that by the 6th section of the act, each and every free person, more than sixteen years of age, whether head of families or not, belonging to any family, is obliged to render the assistant to the marshal, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family respectively according to the several descriptions in the interrogatories, upon a penalty of twenty dollars—but as the act lays no positive injunction on the owners of Manufacturing Establishments, and as the views of Congress in directing the collection of this information, were undoubtedly views of kindness towards the manufacturing interest in general, it is hoped that the general sentiment among the persons included in that highly important class of our population, will incline them to give all the information relating to their condition, which may enable the Legislature to promote their interest by measures conciliating with them, those of the other great and leading classes of society.

### INTERROGATORIES.

To be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, in taking the fourth Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States.

1. Who was, on the first Monday in August, 1820, the head, [master, mistress, steward, overseer or other principal person, as the case may be] of this family?
2. Of Free White Males were there, on that day, in the family, under 10 years of age?
3. Of 10 and 16?
4. What number Between 16 and 18? (including the head)
5. of 16 & under 20? (including the head)
6. of 20 & under 45? (including the head)
7. of 45 & upwards?
8. Free White Females under 10 years of age?
9. of 10 and under 16? (including the head)
10. How many of 16 & under 20? (including the head)
11. of 20 & under 45? (including the head)
12. of 45 & upwards?
13. Foreigners not naturalized?
14. How many persons engaged in Agriculture?
15. in Commerce?
16. in Manufactures?
17. Among the persons engaged in manufactures, are to be included all persons of the mechanical professions or handicrafts?
18. Male Slaves under 14?
19. of 14 and under 20?
20. of 20 and under 45?
21. of 45 and upwards?
22. How many Female Slaves under 14?
23. of 14 and under 20?
24. of 20 and under 45?
25. of 45 and upwards?
26. How many Free Coloured Males under 14?
27. of 14 and under 20?
28. of 20 and under 45?
29. of 45 and upwards?
30. How many Free Coloured Females under 14?
31. of 14 and under 20?
32. of 20 and under 45?
33. of 45 and upwards?

34. How many other persons, except Indians not taxed?
35. Was there any person here without settled place of residence? (and if so) what was his or her name?
36. Was there any person belonging to the family, occasionally absent from it? (and if so) of which sex, and what age, colour, and condition?

N. B.—The assistants will give notice, if necessary, to the free persons over 16 years of age, of their obligation to answer these interrogatories, by reading to them the sixth section of the Act.

Questions to be addressed to the Persons concerned in Manufacturing Establishments, by the Marshals and their Assistants, in taking the Accounts of Manufactures.

Name of the county, parish, township, town, or city where the manufacture exists.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Raw materials employed     | 1. The kind?  |
|                            | 2. The quantity annually consumed?  |
|                            | 3. The cost of the annual consumption?  |
| Number of persons employed | 4. Men?   |
|                            | 5. Women?   |
|                            | 6. Boys and Girls?  |
| Machinery                  | 7. Whole quantity and kind of machinery?  |
|                            | 8. Quantity of Machinery in operation?  |
|                            | 9. Amount of capital invested?  |
| Expenditures               | 10. Amount paid annually for wages?   |
|                            | 11. Amount of contingent expenses?  |
|                            | 12. The nature and names of articles manufactured?  |
| Production                 | 13. Market value of the articles which are annually manufactured?   |
|                            | 14. General Remarks concerning the Establishments, as to its actual and past condition, the demand for, and sale of its Manufactures? |

N. B.—All the printers of newspapers in the city and counties, are requested to give as much publicity as may be in their power, to the foregoing, for the information of citizens throughout the State of Maryland.

Baltimore, 27th July, 1820.

New York, July 26.  
The U. S. frigate Constellation went to sea yesterday morning, with a fine breeze, bound to the Pacific Ocean, on a cruise of three years, having on board the following commissioned officers:

- Captain Charles G. Ridgely, of Maryland.
- Lieutenants.—John H. Clack, Va. Chas. S. McAuley, Penn. John H. Bell, N. C. Wm. Laughton, Va. Thomas Crabb, Md. Thomas A. Tappet, do. Robert B. Randolph, Va. John P. Cambreleng, N. C.
- Sailing Master.—Philip S. Meyer, N. Y.
- Surgeon.—Leonard Osborne, Md.
- Purser.—Benj. F. Bourne, R. I.
- Surgeon's Mates.—Wm. A. Babbit, Mass. David W. Mahon, Penn.

J. M. Forbes, Esq. has gone out in the Constellation, as Consular Agent Buenos Ayres.

[The names of the warrant officers are omitted for want of room.]

DEED  
In this city, on Wednesday the 26th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Eleanor Glover.

### A Manager Wanted

To take charge of a Farm near Annapolis. A respectable man who understands the cultivation of Tobacco, and can bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and capacity, will be allowed liberal wages. A married man, with a small family, would be preferred. Inquire at this office, or of Mr. William Warfield.

August 5. Barber

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty one, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Whittington, Henry Childs, Thomas Whittington, Ex'rs.  
With the will annexed  
July 27.

### LANDS FOR SALE, OF GOOD QUALITY, In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the RISING SUN FARM,

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining it a body of Woodlands, known by the name of Salmon Hills, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence, and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchaser, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains," containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Vekh now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard, on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

### I also offer for sale the land called BOONK NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres.—This land is held by tenants under certain covenants, yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement—The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of 'The Connexion and Howard's Fancy,' lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yealdhall, adjoining the Blackhorse Tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 400 acres, and constitute one of the best positions for a farm of any location in the section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Caton, James Nelson, July 20.

### EDUCATION.

#### S. BARSTOW

Presents his unfeigned thanks to his constant and liberal patrons, and would inform them and the public, that it is his intention to resume the arduous duties of his vocation, on the sixteenth of August next, at his late establishment, and not at St. John's College, as has been incorrectly imagined.

Annapolis, July 27, 1820.

This is to give Notice to the representatives of George Locke, late of Saint Mary's County, deceased,

That I have obtained a commission from Saint Mary's county court, to divide the real estate of said Locke agreeably to the act of Assembly to direct descents, and that I shall apply to the honourable court at August term next, to confirm the said commission,

St. Mary's County, July 27, 1820.  
William D. Locke, 3w\*

### This is to Give Notice,

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Osborn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of July 1820.

Addison Ridout, Adm'r.  
July 27 3w

### St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint an additional Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, & to carry students through the Latin grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages;" and having fixed the salary at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second day of September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications; but such as cannot conveniently attend in person, are requested to transmit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above 6 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

July 27. **2** if

### 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 25. **11**

### 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 shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JOHN CARROLL. **22** if

### 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, and causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers 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 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.

RICHARD RIDGE. **13** if

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

### 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, Appraisals, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.  
May 18. **2**

### Irish Linen Warehouse

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore. The subscriber imports and will be constantly supplied with every description of IRISH LINENS, which he will sell on the most reduced terms.

He has now on hand 150 cases 4-4 7-8 & 3-4 white linens, fine and coarse assortments ditto half bleached and brown do. 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table linen 3-4 diaper 5-4 sheetings 7-8 lawns Dowlax, Drogheda, Derries, Duck, Dingle Linen Checks.

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

W. R. ADAIR, Jr.  
He has also in Store,  
Madeira Wine of very superior quality, Brass Wire, 2 Lustres, London made cloths and superfine blue cloths.  
April 20. **16** if

### 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 has complied with all the requisites of the said acts of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and no other cause—I is thereupon ordered and 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 or 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. AQUILLA BEALL, Clk. **13** 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 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. **20** if

### Calvert County Chancery Court, May Term, 1820

John J. Brooke, Exr. of Basil Brooke, vs. Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John Winnall, and Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Winnall, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Winnall, whose personal estate, as by the said bill, is insufficient to pay his debts. It is also stated, that Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall, have removed from their last places of abode to parts unknown; It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be published six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said, Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall, have notice of this application, and of the nature and object of this suit, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test. William S. Maxwell, Clk. **6** if

### THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The first number of the AMERICAN FARMER was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the States, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and to develop the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and admitted of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty-two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the editor takes the risk and cost of the mail, should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer, will be found to contain as much as four vols. of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and the four volumes of that patriotic and exceedingly valuable work sell for \$12.

To shew that the American Farmer is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that it is not undeserving the encouragement of the agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted; others equally conclusive might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States. "The Farmer so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland. "I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart, to all who will take the pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully, thy friend, ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by THOMAS LAW, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county. "Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a Library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North-Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences. "For the Raleigh Register. MR. GALES—I request of you the favour to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmer's Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I now can render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner, of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non appearance of mine."

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society. "To the Planters of South-Carolina. The "American Farmer," which is as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot do more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers, J. C. CHAPPELL, Vice President presiding."

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820. "In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq."

"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a journal devoted to these objects and conducted on this plan, here described, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

### An Overseer Wanted

The subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer, well acquainted with the cultivation of Tobacco, to be stationed at the ensuing year, to be stationed at the six miles from the city of Annapolis. She will give liberal wages, but will expect the person she employs to be a donee satisfactory recommendation as to his character and qualifications.

Sarah Clements, Annapolis, 4th 3, 1820.

### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber in the recess 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 shew 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. **6** CHASE, (Seal)

### Farmers Bank of Maryland, 22d June, 1820.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town.

By order, JON PINKNEY, Cash'r.

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

### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Horatio C. Munroe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Jonathan Pinney, Adm'r. June 22. **3w.**

### To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined after a proper consideration of estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South-River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.

Henry Maynard, President. June 29

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

### An Overseer Wanted

To take charge of a Tobacco plantation—A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and capacity, will meet with an eligible situation and good wages. Apply at this office. **5** July 6.

### The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland, CLEMENT VICKERS, CO. MDLDER.



Has commenced her regular route between Eastern, 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 Eastern 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 Eastern at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line Steam Boat from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof. **29** March 2.

### LAW OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office. Price, One Dollar. ALSO, THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS OF the same Session. Price—\$1 50. March 23.

### Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to the 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.

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

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

James Mardoch intends presenting a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of clemency. **8** June 15.

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.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the Anne-Arundel county court and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 19th day of August next, at the house of Samuel Ward, one negro woman named Beitz, one negro woman named Hannah Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Zachariah M. Coney, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash. B. GAITHER, A. C. C. July 20. **3**

PRINTING Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1820.

No. 38.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CORNER-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.  
(FOR MAY.)

Printed at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

## THE PENITENT SON.

Death brings to those who have been long dreading its approach, by the bedside of one tenderly beloved, a calm in which nature feels most gracious relief from the load of sorrow. While we yet hear the faint murmurs of the unexpired breath, and see the dim light of the faded eyes—we watch in agony all the slightest movements of the sufferer, and to save the life of friend or parent, we ourselves would most gladly die. All the love of which our hearts are capable, become then but to one dearest object, and things which perhaps a few days before were prized as the most delightful of earth's enjoyments, seem at that awful crisis, unworthy even of the affections of a child. The blow is struck, and the sick-bed is a desert. But God suffers not the souls of them who believe, to fall into an abyss of despair. The being, whom for so many long years we have loved and revered,

“Has past through nature to eternity.”

and the survivors are left behind in mournful resignation to the mysterious decree.

Life and death walk through this world hand in hand. Young, old, and cruel, wise, foolish, good and wicked—all at last patiently submit to one inexorable law. At all times, and in all places, there are the watch-towers, and weepings, and wailings, of hearts severed or about to sever. Let look over land or city—

and though sorrow, and sickness, and death, be in the groves and woods, and solitary places among the hills—among the streets and squares, and the magnificent dwellings of princes; yet the great glad spirit of life is triumphant, & there seems no abiding place for the dreams of decay.

Street lonesome cottage of the Hazel Glen!—Even now is the merry month of May passing brightly over thy broomy braes; and while the lark sings on earth, the lark replies to him from heaven. The lambs are playing in the sun-shine over all thy verdant knolls, and in that shepherd and shepherdess are playing in their glee.—Scarce is there a cloud in the soft cerulean sky—save where a gentle mist ascends above the dark green Sycamore, in whose shade that solitary wailing sleeps! This little world is linked to the brink with happiness—

of grief would be ashamed to sigh within the still enclosure of these pastoral hills.

Three little months ago, and in that cottage we stood together—my daughter, grandchild, pastor, and friend—by the death-bed of the father. In thought, are we still standing there; & that night of death returns upon me, not dark and gloomy, but soft, calm, and mournful, as the face of heaven just tinged with moonlight, and here and there solitary star.

The head of the old man lay on a pillow stiller than in any breathing sleep, and there was a paleness on his face that told the heart would be no more. We stood motionless as in a picture, and looked mechanically on each other.

loving smile. The father of the boy gazing piteously upon him, and said unto himself, “Alas! he hath no love to spare for me, who have so long forgotten him, Jamie—my little Jamie!” cried he now aloud, “thou wouldst not weep so were I to die, thou wouldst not kiss so thy own father’s lips if they were, as these are, colder and whiter than the clay!” The child heard well, even where he lay on the bosom of that corpse, the tremulous voice of his father; and nature stirring strongly within his heart towards him of whose blood he was framed, he lifted up his pallid face from the unbeating bosom, and, gently stealing himself away from the bed, rushed into his parent’s arms, and lay there delivered up to all the perfect love of childhood’s forgiving heart. All his father’s frowns were forgotten—his sullen looks—his stern words—his menaces, that had so often struck terror to his wandering soul—his indifference—his scorn, and his cruelty.—He remembered only his smiles, and the gentlest sounds of his voice; and happy now, as in heaven, to feel himself no more neglected or spurned, but folded, as in former sweetest days, unto the yearning bosom of his own kind father, the child could bear to turn his eyes from that blessed embrace, towards the dead old man whom, an hour ago, he had looked on as his only guardian on earth besides God, and whose grey hairs he had, even as an orphan, twined round his very heart. “I do not ask thee, Jamie, to forget thy grandfather—no, we too will often speak of him, sitting together by the ingle, or on the hillside,—but I beseech thee not to let all thy love be buried with him in the grave—but to keep all that thou canst for thy wretched father.” Sighs, sobs, tears, kisses, and embraces, were all the loving child’s reply. A deep and divine joy had been restored to him, over whose loss often had his pining childhood wept. The beauty of his father’s face revived—It smiled graciously upon him, as it did of old, when he was wont to totter after him to the sheepfold,—and to pull primroses beneath his loving eye, from the mossy banks of the little sparkling burn! Scarcely could the child believe in such blessed change. But the kisses fell fast on his brow,—and when he thought that the accompanying tears were shed by his own father, for the unkindness sometimes shown to his child, he could not contain those silent self-upbraidings, but with thicker sobs blessed him by that awful name, and promised to love him beyond even him who was now lying dead before their eyes. “I will walk along with the funeral—and see my grandfather buried, in our own burial-place, near where the Tent stands at the Sacrament—Yes, I will walk, my father, by your side—and hold one of the strings of the coffin—and if you will only promise to love me for ever as you now do, and used always to do long ago, I will strive to think of my grandfather without weeping—aye—with-out shedding one single tear.”—

and here the child, unaware of the full tenderness of his own sinless heart, burst out into an uncontrollable flood of grief. The mother, happy in her sore affliction, to see her darling boy again taken so lovingly to her husband’s heart, looked towards them with a faint smile,—and then, with a beaming countenance, towards the expired saint; for she felt that his dying words had restored the sanctities of nature to her earthly dwelling. With gentle hand, she beckoned the Pastor and

and conducted us away from the death-bed, into a little parlour, in which burned a cheerful fire, and a small table was spread with a cloth whiter than the snow.—“You will stay in our cottage all night—and we shall all meet together again before the hour of rest,” and so saying, she calmly withdrew.

There was no disorder, or disarray in the room in which we now sat. Though sickness had been in the house, no domestic duties had been neglected. In this room the Patriarch had, every evening for 40 years, said family prayers—and the dust had not been allowed to gather there, though sickness had kept him from the quiet nook in which he had so long delighted. The servant, with sorrowful but composed fea-

tures, brought us our simple meal, which the Pastor blessed, not without a pathetic allusion to him who had been removed—and another more touching still, to them who survived him. That simple but most fervent aspiration seemed to breathe an air of comfort through the house that was desolate—but a deep melancholy yet reigned over the hush, and the inside of the cottage, now that its ancient honour was gone, felt forlorn as its outside would have done, had the sycamore, that gave it shade and shelter, been felled to the earth.

We had sat by ourselves for about two hours, when the matron again appeared, not as when we had first seen her, wearing, worn out, and careless of herself, but calm in her demeanor, and with her raiment changed, serene and beautiful in the composure of her faith. With a soft voice she asked us to come with her again to the room where her father lay—and thither we followed her in silence.

The body of the old man had been laid out by the same loving hands that had so tenderly ministered to all his wants and wishes, when alive. The shroud in which he was now wrapped had been in the cottage for many a long year, and white as it was, even as the undriven snow, scarcely was it whiter than the cheeks and the locks now bound in its peaceful folds. To the eyes of my childhood the Elder’s face had sometimes seemed, even in its benignity, too austere for my careless thoughts, impressed as it ever was with an habitual holiness. But all such austerity, if indeed it had been ever there, death had now removed from that silent countenance. His last moments had been blessed by his son’s contrition—his daughter’s love—his grandchild’s pity; his pastor’s prayers. And the profound peace which his parting spirit had enjoyed, left an expression on his placid features, consolatory and sublime.

The Penitent Son was sitting at the bed-side. We all took our places near him, and for a while remained silent, with eyes fixed on that countenance from which beamed the best memories of earth, and the loftiest hopes of Heaven.

“Hear,” said the humbled man, “how the thaw is bringing down the loosened torrents from the hills! even so is my soul flowing with me!” “Aye, and it will flow, ‘till its waters are once more pure and bright as a summer stream,” said the Pastor with a benign voice. “But art thou sure that my father’s forgiveness was perfect?” “Yes, William, it was perfect. Not on his death bed only, when love re- lents towards all objects glimmering away from our mortal eyes, did the old man take thee into his heart; but, William, not a day, no not an hour has passed over these his silver hairs, in which thy father did not forgive thee, love thee, pray for thee unto God and thy Saviour. It was but last Sabbath that we stood together by thy mother’s grave in the kirk-yard after divine worship, when all the congregation had dispersed. He held his eyes on that tomb-stone, and said, ‘O Heavenly Father, when, through the merits of the Redeemer, we all meet again, a family in Heaven, remember thou, O Lord, my poor lost William; let these drops plead for him, wrung out from his old father’s broken heart!’—The big tears, William, plashed like the drops of a thunder-shower on the tomb-stone—and, at the time, thy father’s face was whiter than ashes—but a divine assurance came upon his tribulation—and as we walked together from the burial place, there was a happy smile about his faded eye, and he whispered unto me, ‘my boy has been led astray, but God will not forget that he was once the prop and pillar of his father’s house. One hour’s sincere repentance will yet wipe away all his transgressions.’ When we parted, he was, I know it, perfectly happy—and happy, no doubt, he continued until he died. William! many a pang hast thou sent to thy father’s heart; but believe thou this, that thou madest amends for them all at the hour of his dissolution. Look, the smile of joy, at thy deliverance, is yet upon his face.”

The son took his hands from before his eyes—gazed on the celestial expression of his father’s countenance—and his soul was satisfied.

“Alas! alas!” he said in a humble voice, “what is reason, such poor imperfect miserable reason as mine to deal with the dreadful mysteries of God! Never since I forsook my Bible, has the very earth ceased to shake and tremble beneath my feet. Never, since I spurned its aid, have I understood one single thought of my own bewildered heart! Hope, truth, faith, peace and virtue, all at once deserted me together. I began to think of myself as of the beasts that perish; my better feelings were a reproach or a riddle to me, and I believed in my perplexity, that my soul was of the dust. Yeal Alice, I believed that thou too wert to perish utterly, thou and all thy sweet babies, like flowers that the cattle-hoofs tread into the mire, and that neither thou nor they were ever, in your beauty and your innocence, to see the face of the Being who created you!”

Wild words seemed these to that high-souled woman, who for years had borne with undiminished, nay, augmented affection, the heaviest of all afflictions, that of a husband’s alienated heart, and had taught her children the precepts and doctrines of that religion which in his delusion had abandoned. A sense of the fearful danger he had now escaped, and of the fearful wickedness, brought up from the bottom of her heart all the unextinguishable love that had lain there through years of sorrow—and she went up to him and wept upon his bosom. “Oh! say it not, that one so kind as thou could ever believe that I and my little ones would never see their maker—they who were baptised in thine own arms, William, by that pious man, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost!” “Yes! my Alice! I feared so once—but the dismal dream is gone.—I felt as if the ground on which this our own sweet cottage stands, had been undermined by some fiend of darkness—and as if it were to sink down out of sight with all its patched roof so beautiful—its cooing pigeons—its murmuring beehives—and its blooming garden. I thought of the generations of my fore-fathers that had died in the Hazel Glen—and they seemed to me like so many shadows vainly following each other along the hills. My heart was disquieted within me; for the faith of my childhood was intertwined with all my affections—with all my love for the dead and the living—for thee, Alice, and our children, who do all resemble thee both in beauty and in innocence, whether at thy bosom, or tottering along the greensward, and playing with the daisies in the sun. Such thoughts were indeed woven through my heart, and they could not be torn thence but by a heavy hand. Alice! the sight of thee and them drove me mad; for what sight so insupportable in our life who has no hope in futurity as the smiles and tears of them he loves in his distraction!”

He who spake was no common man—no common man had been his father. And he gave vent to his thoughts & feelings in a strain of impassioned eloquence, which, though above the level of ordinary speech, may not infrequently be heard in the cottage of the Scottish peasant, when the discourse is of death and of judgment. All the while that he was speaking, the wife kept her streaming eyes close to his face—the gray-haired Pastor beheld him with solemn looks—the mortal remains of his father lay before him—and, as he paused, there rose the sound of the snow-swollen flood.

“I call the Almighty to witness,” said the agitated man, rising from his seat, and pacing along the floor, “that these hands are yet unstained by crime. But oh! how much longer might they have so continued! Why need the unbeliever care for human life? What signifies the spilling of a few drops of worthless blood? Be the grave once thought to be the final doom of all—and what then is the meaning of the word crime? Desperate and murderous thoughts assailed me by myself in solitude. I had reasoned myself, as I thought, out of my belief in revelation—and all those feelings, by which alone faith is possible, at the same time faded away in my heart—leaving it a prey to the wretchedness and cruelty of infidelity. Shapes came and tempted me in the moors—with eyes and voices like, but unlike the eyes

and voices of men. One had a dagger in its hand—and though it said nothing, its dreadful face incited me to do some murder. I saw it in the sunlight—for it was the very middle of the day—and I was sitting by myself on the wall of the old sheepfold, looking down in an agony, on the Hazel Glen where I was born, and where I had once been so happy. It gave me the dagger—and laughed as it disappeared. I saw—and felt the dagger distinctly for some minutes in my hand—but it seemed to fall down among the heather—and large blots of blood were on my fingers. An icy shivering came over me, though it was a sunny day and without a cloud—and I strove to think that a brain-fever had been upon me. I lay for two days and nights on the hill—and more than once I saw my children playing on the green beside the water-fall, and rose to go down and put them to death—but a figure in white—it might be thou, Alice, or an angel, seemed to rise out of the stream, and quietly to drive the children towards the cottage, as thou wouldst a few tottering lambs.”

During all this terrible confession, the speaker moved up and down the room—as we are told of the footsteps of men in the condemned cell, heard pacing to and fro during the night preceding the execution.—“Lay not such dreadful thoughts to the charge of thy soul,” said his wife, now greatly alarmed.—“Hunger and thirst, and the rays of the sun, and the dews of the night, had indeed driven thee into a rucful fever—and God knows, that the best of men are often like demons in a disease!” The Pastor, who had not dared to interrupt him during the height of his passion, now besought him to dismiss from his mind all such grievous recollections—and was just about to address himself to prayer, when an interruption took place most pitiable and all-tinging.

The door, at which no footstep had been heard, slowly and softly opened, and in glided a little ghost, with ashy face and open eyes, folded in a sheet, and sobbing as it came along. It was no other than the loving child walking in its sleep, and dreaming of its grandfather. Not one of us had the power to move.—On feet than seemed, in the cautiousness of affection, scarcely to touch the floor, he went up to the bed side, and kneeling down, held up his little hands, palm to palm, and said a little prayer of his own, for the life of him who was lying dead within the touch of his balmy breath. He then climbed up into the bed, and laid himself down, as he had been wont to do, by the old man’s side.

“Never,” said the Pastor, “saw I love like this”—and he joined his sobs to those that were fast rising from us all at this insupportable sight. “Oh! if my blessed child should awake,” said his mother, “and see me so cold, he will lose his senses—I must indeed separate him from his dead grandfather.” Gently did she disengage his little hands from the shrouded breast, and bore him into the midst of us in her arms. His face became less deadly white—his eyes less gladdly fixed—and, drawing a long, deep, complaining sigh, he at last slowly awoke, and looked bewilderedly, first on his mother’s face, and then on the other figures sitting in silence by the uncertain lamp-light. “Come, my sweet Jamie, to thine own bed,” said his weeping mother. The husband followed in his love—and at midnight the Pastor and myself retired to rest—at which hour, every room in the cottage seemed as still as that wherein lay all that remained on earth of the Patriarch and the Elder.

It was on May-day that, along with my venerable friend, I again visited the cottage of the Hazel Glen. A week of gentle and sunny rain had just passed over the scenery, and brought all its loveliness into life. I could scarcely believe that so short a time ago the whiteness of winter had shrouded the verdant solitude. Here and there, indeed, a patch of snow lay still unmelting, where so lately the deep wreaths had been drifted by the storm. The hum of insects even was not unheard, and through the glitter of the stream, the trout was seen leaping at its gaudy prey, as they went sailing down the pools with their expanded wings. The whole glen was filled

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with a mingled spirit of pleasure and of penitence.

As we approached the old Sycamore, we heard behind us the sound of footsteps, and that beautiful boy, whom we had so loved in his affliction, came up to us, with a smiling face, and with his satchel over his shoulder. He was returning from school, for the afternoon was a half-holiday, and his face was the picture of joy and innocence. A sudden recollection assailed his heart, as soon as he heard our voices, and it would have been easy to have changed his smiles into tears. But we rejoiced to see how benignly nature had assuaged his grief, and that there was now nothing in memory, which he could not bear to think of, even among the pauses of his pastimes. He led the way and proudly, and we entered once more the cottage of the Hazel Glen.

The simple meal was on the table, and the husband was in the act of asking a blessing, with a fervent voice. When he ceased, he and his wife rose bid us welcome, and there was in their calm and quiet manner an assurance that they were happy. The children flew with laughter to meet their brother, in spite of the presence of strangers, and we soon sat all down together at the cheerful board. In the calm of the evening, husband and wife walked with us down the glen, as we returned to the Manse—nor did we fear to speak of that solemn night, during which, so happy a change had been wrought in a sinner's heart. We parted in the twilight, and on looking back at the Hazel Glen, we beheld a large beautiful star shining right over the cottage. EREMUS.

#### From the New England Galaxy.

Perhaps no place, this side of our majestic Niagara is better calculated to evince the utter feebleness of man than Nahant, during the conflict of the elements in a storm.—The waves dashing with infuriated rage against the immovable and indignant rocks—with the terrific howling of the wind, and the long sullen roar of the sea, checked in its high career by a simple bar of sand, which in the sublime language of Omnipotence, seems to say to mighty ocean, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further," produces a scene awfully grand and sublime. The description of a storm from the Italian, by Mrs. Radcliffe, may here be seen exemplified more clearly than the strongest imagination could paint. "Call up the spirit of the ocean! Bid him raise the storm! The waves begin to heave—to curl—to foam. The white surges run far upon the darkening waters, and mighty sounds of strife are heard! Wrapped in the midnight of the clouds, sits terror, meditating woe. Her doubtful form appears and fades, like the shadow of death when it mingles with the gloom of the sepulchre, and broods in lonely silence. Her spirits are abroad—they do her bidding. Hark to the shrieks, she chokes up the shores have heard!" "From cliff to cliff the rattling flags among. Leaps the live thunder—not from one loud flood. But every echo now hath found a tongue."

#### EXHILIRATING GAS.

Philadelphia, July 24. The exhibition of gas by Doctor Preston, on Saturday evening, was highly interesting, from the number and variety of its effects. A youth sang a verse, and a few words of another verse of a song—a young gentleman exhibited a most excellent imitation of Mr. Wallack, in Rolla, his action, voice, and emphasis, most remarkably like the original. Two gentlemen went through the action of fencing with the small sword with most extraordinary energy—two gentlemen danced, one in the hip-se-saw style, the other waltzed; another, a plain dressed gentleman, denounced the wrath of the gods in very excellent Latin, worthy of the Sybil, on the vices of the age; another exhibited a most complete somersault, who had never before attempted a jump greater than over a kennel; an old grey haired gentleman, between sixty and seventy, declaimed on war and peace with great energy; and determined that if we must have war, then Jackson must lead; but peace he preferred; a young lawyer insisted that he possessed a logic so irresistible that he could cozen the devil himself; and concluded by assuring the auditors that if his satanic majesty were to send a message to him at that moment, he would send his ambassador packing.

These are faithful sketches of what actually took place; the most interesting exhibition we ever saw.

#### Plattsburg, N. F. July 13.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred in Pero, a few days since. Mr. —, and his family, were alarmed in the night by an unusual noise; his wife was dispatched to a neighbouring house for assistance. On the arrival of his neighbour, the poor man was found standing with his back, not like James Fitz James, against a rock, to fight with desperation, but against the wall, ready to die with terror. Upon examining into the cause of the disturbance, it was found to proceed from an old cat, who had, rather unadvisedly, thrust her head into a mug or pitcher, and, unable to extricate it, had thus gone about creating a disturbance, and terrifying the poor family with the fears of ghosts and hobgoblins. It may be proper to mention that the cat's head was safely delivered, but the operation proved fatal to the unfortunate pitcher, which it appears, received the greatest injury in the fright.

#### MONTREAL, July 12.

The Elephant.—However obedient this animal may ordinarily be, he can be very much the reverse when he imagines his safety or comfort concerned. Last Sunday morning, at about one o'clock, A. M. he was led to the Lady Sherbrooke steam boat, for the purpose of being embarked for Quebec, but, apprehending some disaster from the narrowness of the pontoon thrown from the shore to the vessel, which had been constructed of double the ordinary thickness, in order to bear his great weight, he obstinately stood still, and neither force nor persuasion could induce him to advance. Once or twice, indeed, he put one of his fore feet on the pontoon, apparently to ascertain whether he could trust himself to it; but, seeming to be convinced of the contrary, as often receded. Another attempt was made, about two hours after, but with no better success. Irritated by the strokes employed to compel him, he took up with his proboscis stones and dust and flung them at his conductors.—As a last resource, a cable was reaved round his body and attached to the capstern; but his strength was soon found to be superior to that of the machine. On Monday morning, however, he was less scrupulous, and was embarked on board the Telegraph, which, being lower than the Lady Sherbrooke, presented to the careful animal an ascent less steep.

#### WEST INDIA NEWS.

[From Jamaica Papers.]

#### KINGSTON, June 26.

The ship Jane, arrived yesterday, sailed from the Downs on the 22d ult. Off the east end, on Saturday last, she was boarded by a lieutenant from the Independent brig Admiral Brion, commanded by one Jolif, who informed captain Christie that the Independent troops, under the command of Bolivar, Audient and De la Hache, had taken possession of the greatest part of the Spanish Main.

The U. S. brig Enterprize capt. Kearney, anchored at Port Royal yesterday, from a cruise.

By the Perthshire, in 3 days from Santa Martha, we learn that on the 10th inst. the Independent squadron, under the command of Brion, having on board, gen. Montillo and his troops, made their appearance before Santa Martha, and after firing several broad-sides at the battery, without meeting any resistance, stood away for Savanilla, which port they attacked on the 12th, and took possession without any opposition, there having been only three guns mounted on the battery. At the time of the Perthshire's sailing, they were still in possession, waiting to be joined by a large force expected down the Magdalena.

The Perthshire has on board, twenty-one passengers, consisting of men, women, and children.

A private of the 58th Regt. was tried by a court martial some days since, for firing a loaded musket at his officer with intention to kill him. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. Early yesterday morning he was accordingly marched out to be executed on a gallows erected for the purpose at Up Park Camp.—He had not been suspended many seconds, before the rope broke, and the unfortunate culprit remained full twenty to thirty minutes before a fresh rope could be procured, when he was then launched into eternity. During the whole time, he appeared completely undaunted, and met his fate with considerable hardihood.

Wednesday evening 47 of the troops from Rio-de-la-Hache, who

were not disposed to embark for England were discharged; 150 who are willing to return to Europe, remained yesterday in the Barracks, and 150 more on the same day were in the public Hospital, the wishes of whom have not yet been ascertained.

The following transaction took place yesterday in the produce market.

On the wharf of Messrs. Adams, Robertson & Co. by public outcry;—8 Tierces ordinary Coffee, sold at 15s. 4d; 23 do. fine ordinary do. withdrawn at 15s. 4d; 27 do. do. not bid for.

#### July 3.

His Majesty's brig Raleigh, of 18 guns, capt. Blackman (late, Beaumgardt.) anchored at Port-Royal yesterday, from Barbadoes, which Island she left on the 13th ultimo, and touched on her passage down at St. Vincent's, St. Kitt's, St. Thomas', and Laguna.

The brig Aerial, having on board general D'Evereux and Suite, consisting of two aids, one Col. one major, a surgeon, and a chaplain, with twenty-six privates and two women, arrived at Port Royal late on Friday evening, from off Rio-de-la-Hache. The Aerial is originally from Liverpool, and the general, we learn, chartered her in the character of a foreign merchant, as having been shipwrecked, to convey himself and followers to their homes. After having been at sea about ten days, he then assumed the rank of "independent general D'Evereux," and the Aerial was ordered for Margaritta. On their arrival at that Island, they found none of the Independent chiefs there to receive them, nor had any provision been made for the reception and support of the general and his men. On learning, however, that Brion had proceeded against Rio-de-la-Hache, with those of the Legion that had preceded general D'Evereux, to South America, he determined to proceed thither. On his arrival off that place, they observed the Spanish flag flying at the fort, and their signals not being answered, they wisely declined going in.—Not being able to hear any thing of Brion, they then decided on coming to this Island for information. Immediately after coming to anchor at Port-Royal, a guard of marines was placed on board of her till his Grace the governor should signify his pleasure what should be done with them. On Saturday morning, general D'Evereux made application to commodore Huskisson for permission for himself and an aid de camp to land, but the general alone was allowed to go on shore. We learn that during the passage, the privates rose three times on the master of the Aerial, and took possession of her, and otherwise behaved very ill.

#### July 4.

In the common council yesterday, a letter from his Grace the governor's secretary was read on the subject of a communication from general D'Evereux, of the Columbian Legion, that the Island should be "inconvenience from the late arrival of men from Rio de la Hache, and proposing to the governor—that a fund, equal to the bounty now allowed to masters of vessels for their passage to Europe, would be placed in security at his the general's command, and he would take them all away. The letter to the common council stated, that the governor did not know any such person as general D'Evereux; but his Grace deemed it necessary to mention, that such a proceeding would not only be illegal, but would subject the Island to be burthened with those men a second time.

#### Savannah, July 25.

#### PATRIOT RECRUITS.

The United States schooner Tartar, Lieut. Payne, from a cruise to the South, came to anchor in our river yesterday morning. On Saturday last, about 8 o'clock, A. M. the Tartar got sight of the Columbian brig Wilson, Captain Almeida, and her prize, a little to the northward of Tybee, and immediately stood for them. They seemed to pay no attention to the Tartar, at first; but on nearing them, they commenced making sail. The Tartar then hoisted American colors, when the Wilson and her prize crowded all sail, and stood to the northward and eastward. The chase was continued until 6 o'clock, P. M. but finding it impossible to come up with them, owing to their superior sailing, the Tartar relinquished the chase, and steered for Tybee. On Sunday evening last, coming up the river, Lieut. Payne discovered

a quantity of baggage and several persons on Cockspur Island—believing them to be recruits for the Wilson; he despatched an officer and arrested the whole [15 in number] that were on the Island. About 12 o'clock, P. M. stopped a boat having on board 5 men, who could not give any satisfactory account of themselves, which induced Lieut. P. to arrest them also. They were brought up to town yesterday forenoon—have been examined before the Mayor and committed to prison for trial. There is every reason to believe that they were intended for the Wilson; but no positive evidence has yet been obtained against these men; they refuse to answer interrogatories that were put to them. It is said that the Lieut. of the W. and 11 men were ashore on Tybee Island, yesterday morning.

#### From the London Morning Post.

#### ALARMING STATE OF FRANCE.

The French Revolution, after an uneasy and feverish slumber, seems about to awaken again; and what may be the consequences of that awakening we tremble to think. What stupendous events arise from contemptible causes! M. De Caze has already cost the interior of France more disturbance and bloodshed than even Bonaparte himself. Napoleon was a master spirit, who could rule as well as excite, and he repressed by the force of his tyranny, the indignation which it created; but De Caze had just so much strength and talents as enabled him to make a disturbance, like a cowardly boy, he set fire to a train of gunpowder with averted eyes, and ran away from the explosion.—In spite of the objects which at this moment interest us at home, in spite of the disgust which De Caze's administration has given us for all French politics, the state of France has of late grown so tremendously volcanic, that the attention of England will soon be painfully forced to the danger, our own little family quarrels will be forgotten when we see our neighbour's house in flames, and threatening to involve ours in the conflagration. We know from the French papers, and still more fully from private sources, that Paris exhibits now the features of August 1792, and that her streets resound with the cries of March, 1815. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau; they carry the pikes of Santerre, but their cry is *Vive l'Empereur!* and the spirit of the Bonapartist leaders of this sans-culotte mob have risen to such a pitch, that they talk openly of chasing, hunting away the imbecile Bourbons, and recalling the Jacobin Emperor. They *can call spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come, being called?* Can their cries charm Prometheus from his rock? Can they bring Bonaparte from St. Helena? Yes! they think, they say, they can! They talk of arresting all the English in France, as hostages for the restoration of the Emperor. This may be only the talk of madmen; but, in the present state of France, it may well be feared that these madmen are not unlikely to get the power into their hands, and we therefore earnestly advise our countrymen to return home without delay. Perhaps the danger may not be so near, nor so great, as it appears, but after the lessons which our countrymen received in 1793 from Robespierre, and in 1802 from Bonaparte, those will deserve but little pity, who shall be a third time caught in the same trap.

The immediate spring of all this commotion is the Election Law; the remote cause is M. de Caze. That unworthy favourite found France at peace, contented with its king, and happy under his government. The Chamber of Deputies, at once the friend of the throne and the charter, united the king and the people; but unhappily this same chamber would not truckle to the favourite, and de Caze had power enough over the mind of the weak monarch to induce him to dissolve a representation, whose fault was, that it was at once too independent of the minister, and too much attached to the monarch. But the mere dissolution of the chamber would have been insufficient to have secured the favourite, the real sense of France was against the upstart and his measures; he therefore took the bold resolution of poisoning the very springs and sources of representation, by a new law of election, which threw the power into the hands of the old Jacobin party. All the friends of good order and the charter opposed this horrible violence, and foretold its revolutionary effects.

In vain—the favourite carried all before him. The royalists were every where persecuted, proscribed, and punished; the republicans were every where employed, encouraged, and inflamed. Madame the orphan of the Temple, Monsieur, the king's brother, were proscribed and almost driven from the court; while Davour was created a Peer and a Duke, and General Vandamme, of butchering memory, and Regnault, Napoleons' tool, were recalled from exile. La Fayette, as vain and silly as he was thirty years ago, was re-elected to the new National Convention; the demagogue Manuel was forced upon the electors of La Vendee, & Gougeon, the regicide, was brought forward again to try whether the king had the nerves to stand the sight of this brother's blood; he stood it all, and the favourite stood also; but the blood of Louis's nephew, assassinated so near his person that his own turn might come next, did not seem, touch at last the generous soul of the monarch; and the favorite, after having turned out two sets of colleagues—the one because they would alter the law of elections, and the other because they would not—was himself tenderly removed, with the title of a Duke, and the rank of Ambassador to England—we say the rank, because we cannot believe that the French government will dare to insult the English nation by the actual presence of M. de Caze.

The law of elections, thus made by De Caze for his own purpose favourable to the revolutionary doctrine, and thus fertile in Jacobin Regicides and Bonapartist Deputies was of course to be repealed, and the attempt to undo this Gordian knot of De Caze's has bro't the monarchy to the brink of a precipice—over which, even while we write, it may have already fallen.

To hear all the cries which are uttered about the Charter, one could scarcely believe that the law, which is attempted to be repealed, was made about four years ago by De Caze, late a clerk of old madame Bonaparte, and substituted, instead of the law, which was instituted at the restoration of the monarchy with the charter itself. De Caze and his clique were the innovators, and the object of the present government is only to undo the mischief done by the others; but they will fail: the mischief is too strong, and they are too weak; and the Duke of Richelieu, and the second hand Cabinet which he has formed, neither royalists or liberals, we speedily, we fear, be overthrown, and the royal family seems to us (we say it with a heavy heart) unlikely to be forced to a new emigration, in which, we venture to predict, that the grateful De Caze will not follow them. We sincerely hope that our apprehensions may be groundless: the mob of Paris is not the people of France; but the people of France have been so often enslaved by the mob of Paris, that we tremble for the issue of the present contest. Our best hope is Marshal Macdonald, if he is made of honour as we believe him to be, the throne may be saved.

Paris papers to the 11th inst. which arrived yesterday, afford additional melancholy proofs that riotous disposition of the popular mind of the civil and military power. It appears that on Friday evening about 9 o'clock, a crowd consisting of from 2 to 300 persons assembled near La Porte St. Martin. A numerous body of troops immediately proceeded to the place and continued there for about an hour. At the past ten some detachments of rascals, provoked by the sedition of the people, galloped along the Boulevard, and dispersed the crowd. All the trades people closed their shops. Similar assemblies took place in different parts of the city at the same time. In the state of Paris was such, that even the journalists acknowledged that a great many foreigners were preparing to leave it, "to the regret of the trades people and the government-keepers;" though they give us to understand that the foreigners, seeing what force remained in the law, had suspended their preparations for departure.

Price of a Bible in 1274.—In year 1274, the price of a small Bible, neatly written, was 130; now, no doubt, is equal to our money. It is said that the building of two arches of London Bridge cost only 125; which is a copy of the Bible many years afterwards.

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Republican Nominations.

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

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

For Prince George's. Col. Francis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somerville, George Semmes, Captain Josiah Jones.

For Allegany. William Hillcary, Thomas Blair, William Reid, John Scott.

For Dorchester. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Giffith, Michael Deane, Dr. William Jackson.

For Worcester. Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams, William F. Selby, Charles Parker.

For Talbot. John Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Nicholas Goldsborough, William H. Tilghman.

For Caroline. Gen. William Potter, Major Richard Hughlett, James Housh, Capt. Thos. Goldsborough.

Following gentlemen were on Monday last elected Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year—

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood of Thomas, Virgil Maxcy, Lewis Neth, jun.

W. Barber, St. Mary's county; Charles Chapman, Charles, Richard Grahame, Calvert, C. Herbert, Prince-George's, Thomas Davis, Montgomery, James Hawkins, Frederick, T. Mason, Washington, William M'Mahon, Allegany, Samuel Moale, Baltimore county, Samuel Dorsey, Harford.

At the same time the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Branch Bank at Frederick-town—

John Tyler, Richard Potts, John M'Pherson, John Brien, M. Williams, Henry Kemp, Joseph Mantz, and William Ross, Joseph Smith.

The following paragraph shows the opinion entertained by the people in an adjacent state of the conduct of the late house of delegates touching the contested Calvert election. If our neighbours speak of the conduct of that body as a gross violation of one of the dearest rights of the citizen," in what character ought the freemen of Maryland, who are the persons whose rights were violated, to view the authors of the iniquitous act of treachery which has called forth the condemnation of strangers who have in no wise suffered from it? Let the reader furnish his own answer.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE. One of the most contested elections in the republican house of delegates of Maryland, at their session, one man was declared to have voted illegally, and his vote deducted from the amount of those for the candidate for whom he was supposed to have voted, although he had gained a residence in the county which he voted, after having moved from another, merely because necessary to give him a residence in that county, gone into another to do a job in the line of business. Truly this is about as high-handed a measure as we have heard of. It would appear, from this circumstance, that a man whose business called him into different parts of the State during the session, would lose the right to vote in any part of it. Such a measure, we should suppose, would be a gross violation of the rights of the citizen.

Persons friendly to the institution of a Sunday School for teaching male children in this city, are requested to meet at Mr. Willson's school room on THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock.

The very excellent effects already resulting from the attention of a benevolent association of Females, to the instruction of female children in this place, must be an inducement to the other sex, which it is a crime to overlook. A small exertion, and the happy reflection may be enjoyed by all of us, that not one child in our community will be reared without the means, and possibly not one without the advantages of Education.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. States' Frigate Congress, to his friend in Washington, dated at

Manilla, March 1, 1820. "This being the first American vessel of war that has ever been in this part of the world, it is considered as a great curiosity. Of course we have had a great number of visitors of almost every description; we have had some trouble, and have been alternately pleased or angry; according to the sex, rank, or character of those who, from inclination, we treated with attention, to whom we were compelled by necessity, to be polite.

"This Island, blessed with a delightful climate and luxuriant soil, produces with the most abundant fertility, every species of vegetable. The chief articles of trade are sugar, indigo, and wax; but, owing to the narrow and illiberal policy of the Spanish government, this colony, which ought to produce a considerable revenue to the mother country, is a burden and an expense to it. Two ships are annually sent to Acapulco with merchandize, and return with money, not being allowed to bring a larger amount than 100 per cent. on the original price of the cargo; consequently, much specie is smuggled in, which is a considerable loss to the revenue. The inhabitants, like most other eastern people, are indolent, and averse to all kind of hard work. They are, at the same time, addicted to every species of gambling, and are slaves to the most abject superstition. The Inquisition is in full force, and the Archbishop is scarcely inferior to the Governor.

"We found here four American ships waiting for their cargoes; also two French sloops of war, under the command of Monsieur Philibert. These latter are on a cruise of observation, and touched here to procure the indigo and other plants to take to Cayenne, (a French settlement in South America.) They also intend taking thither a number of Chinese and Carabos to cultivate their plantations. We shall sail in about 10 or 15 days for China, (Macao) from which place it is uncertain whither we shall go.

"P. S. I had almost forgotten to mention that the Governor visited the ship yesterday. He was honoured with a salute. The evening concluded with a handsome ball on board, at which his daughters and a number of Manilla Ladies attended.

A private letter from an officer on board the United States ship Congress, Capt. Henley, was yesterday received in this city, dated at Manilla, March the 1st. That frigate arrived there on the 19th of January.

"Our reception here (says the letter) formed a striking, and highly pleasing, contrast to the very unfavourable one we had recently met with in the ancient, but uncivilized and inhospitable, country we had so lately left. The manner in which we were received by the Governor was peculiarly gratifying, not only to our national, but to our individual feelings. The kindest offers of a public nature have been made to Capt. Henley, and the officers have been severally invited and welcomed to his house, in the most hospitable manner. His example, however, has been followed by very few of the Spanish gentlemen; they, preserving, in its fullest extent, the proud and reserved character for which they are so noted, keep aloof, and pay us little or no attention even in their own houses, where we often go to visit the ladies, whose polite attention amply compensates for the rudeness of the men."

The Congress was to sail in ten or fifteen days for Macao, in China.

A scientific correspondent calls our attention to an ECLIPSE of the

will be to receive his predecessor's new name, and to follow him to the region of silence and death to-morrow.

To-morrow's fate is still more singular; he can never be said to live; but he never perishes. When the clock at night peals twelve, fancy may picture him to be born; and during the dull hours of darkness, his expected approach may excite all the feelings of which our nature is capable. The crime-covered wretch anticipates his coming with fear—the lover with impatience—the calm philosophic mind with unmoved placidity; but he disappoints them all; he never comes; loved and dreaded as he is, still he shrouds himself in obscurity, and remains unseen. He is like a disembodied spirit, which is permitted to haunt the mind of man; and he is ever suggesting to us that the day is departing, that it is sinking to the tomb of its predecessor, Yesterday, either buoys up the mind with hope or harrows it with fear of what he himself shall produce; but lo! the morning breaks, and it is To-day.

This is the best boon of Heaven to Man. To-day gives opportunity for improving our existence, and becoming, what the Omniscient intended we should become, useful members of society, virtuous and happy beings. The past vanishes from our view; a glorious future opens upon the sight; but let us not wait for the promised To-morrow's arrival to improve the future; let To-day engross all our attention, as the future will be either happy or miserable, according to our present deeds. If we look back upon Yesterday, it is a very shadow, empty, and useless as the promised gifts of To-morrow.

ANON.

ON FRUIT TREES, &c.

FROM THE CATSKILL, (N. Y.) RECORDER—but will apply with yet greater force to the greater part of all the southern states.

It is a matter of surprise with us, that our farmers, with all the advantages of a near and certain market, have so perseveringly neglected the cultivation of fruit. In passing the old orchards of our county, and, by the way, they are not too frequently passed, one is struck with the decayed state of the trees, the want of taste in their original selection, and of subsequent attention to their external appearance and position. Some of the new orchards are happily an exception to all this; though we cannot as yet make any boast of our fruit, either as to quantity, quality, or variety. There can be no doubt but the growth of fruit-trees is a profitable, as well as a beautiful relief to a monotonous field and forest landscape. The Poughkeepsie Herald states, that Mr. Joseph Wardell, of Washington, Dutchess county, sold at the N. York market, during the months of May and June, the produce of ten apple trees, for the almost incredible sum of three hundred dollars—they were of a species called Summer Russets, and the trees altogether occupied less than one quarter of an acre.

With this fact before them, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to a more general & improved orcharding. We can give them no better advice than the dying admonition of the Laird of Dumbiedikes, to his son: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing. Jock, when ye're sleeping."

In a public burial ground at Portland, (Maine,) there is a stone containing the names of two young gentlemen, who were born in different parts of the world, on the same day of the month, became acquainted and attached to each other, which continued until their deaths, which took place in one day and both were buried in one grave!

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Terms—one fourth cash, and the ratification of the sale, the balance to be paid in twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, commanding interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole of the purchase money the trustee will execute a deed according to law. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

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B. M. Worthington. N. B. All persons are forbidden harboring or in any way employing him, the law will be enforced against offenders.

B. M. W. August 10. The "Star of Federalism" will insert the above three times, and forward his account.

Persons friendly to the institution of a Sunday School for teaching male children in this city, are requested to meet at Mr. Willson's school room on THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock.

The very excellent effects already resulting from the attention of a benevolent association of Females, to the instruction of female children in this place, must be an inducement to the other sex, which it is a crime to overlook. A small exertion, and the happy reflection may be enjoyed by all of us, that not one child in our community will be reared without the means, and possibly not one without the advantages of Education.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. States' Frigate Congress, to his friend in Washington, dated at

Manilla, March 1, 1820. "This being the first American vessel of war that has ever been in this part of the world, it is considered as a great curiosity. Of course we have had a great number of visitors of almost every description; we have had some trouble, and have been alternately pleased or angry; according to the sex, rank, or character of those who, from inclination, we treated with attention, to whom we were compelled by necessity, to be polite.

"This Island, blessed with a delightful climate and luxuriant soil, produces with the most abundant fertility, every species of vegetable. The chief articles of trade are sugar, indigo, and wax; but, owing to the narrow and illiberal policy of the Spanish government, this colony, which ought to produce a considerable revenue to the mother country, is a burden and an expense to it. Two ships are annually sent to Acapulco with merchandize, and return with money, not being allowed to bring a larger amount than 100 per cent. on the original price of the cargo; consequently, much specie is smuggled in, which is a considerable loss to the revenue. The inhabitants, like most other eastern people, are indolent, and averse to all kind of hard work. They are, at the same time, addicted to every species of gambling, and are slaves to the most abject superstition. The Inquisition is in full force, and the Archbishop is scarcely inferior to the Governor.

"We found here four American ships waiting for their cargoes; also two French sloops of war, under the command of Monsieur Philibert. These latter are on a cruise of observation, and touched here to procure the indigo and other plants to take to Cayenne, (a French settlement in South America.) They also intend taking thither a number of Chinese and Carabos to cultivate their plantations. We shall sail in about 10 or 15 days for China, (Macao) from which place it is uncertain whither we shall go.

"P. S. I had almost forgotten to mention that the Governor visited the ship yesterday. He was honoured with a salute. The evening concluded with a handsome ball on board, at which his daughters and a number of Manilla Ladies attended.

A private letter from an officer on board the United States ship Congress, Capt. Henley, was yesterday received in this city, dated at Manilla, March the 1st. That frigate arrived there on the 19th of January.

"Our reception here (says the letter) formed a striking, and highly pleasing, contrast to the very unfavourable one we had recently met with in the ancient, but uncivilized and inhospitable, country we had so lately left. The manner in which we were received by the Governor was peculiarly gratifying, not only to our national, but to our individual feelings. The kindest offers of a public nature have been made to Capt. Henley, and the officers have been severally invited and welcomed to his house, in the most hospitable manner. His example, however, has been followed by very few of the Spanish gentlemen; they, preserving, in its fullest extent, the proud and reserved character for which they are so noted, keep aloof, and pay us little or no attention even in their own houses, where we often go to visit the ladies, whose polite attention amply compensates for the rudeness of the men."

The Congress was to sail in ten or fifteen days for Macao, in China.

A scientific correspondent calls our attention to an ECLIPSE of the

will be to receive his predecessor's new name, and to follow him to the region of silence and death to-morrow.

To-morrow's fate is still more singular; he can never be said to live; but he never perishes. When the clock at night peals twelve, fancy may picture him to be born; and during the dull hours of darkness, his expected approach may excite all the feelings of which our nature is capable. The crime-covered wretch anticipates his coming with fear—the lover with impatience—the calm philosophic mind with unmoved placidity; but he disappoints them all; he never comes; loved and dreaded as he is, still he shrouds himself in obscurity, and remains unseen. He is like a disembodied spirit, which is permitted to haunt the mind of man; and he is ever suggesting to us that the day is departing, that it is sinking to the tomb of its predecessor, Yesterday, either buoys up the mind with hope or harrows it with fear of what he himself shall produce; but lo! the morning breaks, and it is To-day.

This is the best boon of Heaven to Man. To-day gives opportunity for improving our existence, and becoming, what the Omniscient intended we should become, useful members of society, virtuous and happy beings. The past vanishes from our view; a glorious future opens upon the sight; but let us not wait for the promised To-morrow's arrival to improve the future; let To-day engross all our attention, as the future will be either happy or miserable, according to our present deeds. If we look back upon Yesterday, it is a very shadow, empty, and useless as the promised gifts of To-morrow.

ANON.

ON FRUIT TREES, &c.

FROM THE CATSKILL, (N. Y.) RECORDER—but will apply with yet greater force to the greater part of all the southern states.

It is a matter of surprise with us, that our farmers, with all the advantages of a near and certain market, have so perseveringly neglected the cultivation of fruit. In passing the old orchards of our county, and, by the way, they are not too frequently passed, one is struck with the decayed state of the trees, the want of taste in their original selection, and of subsequent attention to their external appearance and position. Some of the new orchards are happily an exception to all this; though we cannot as yet make any boast of our fruit, either as to quantity, quality, or variety. There can be no doubt but the growth of fruit-trees is a profitable, as well as a beautiful relief to a monotonous field and forest landscape. The Poughkeepsie Herald states, that Mr. Joseph Wardell, of Washington, Dutchess county, sold at the N. York market, during the months of May and June, the produce of ten apple trees, for the almost incredible sum of three hundred dollars—they were of a species called Summer Russets, and the trees altogether occupied less than one quarter of an acre.

With this fact before them, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to a more general & improved orcharding. We can give them no better advice than the dying admonition of the Laird of Dumbiedikes, to his son: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing. Jock, when ye're sleeping."

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**LANDS FOR SALE,  
OF GOOD QUALITY,**

In the neighbourhood of Annapolis,  
consisting of the

**RISING SUN FARM,**

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining  
formerly held by Edward Baldwin  
—and also adjoining it a body of Wood-  
lands, known by the name of *Salmon  
Hills*, containing together upwards of  
500 acres. These lands have nearly  
all been enclosed by a good fence, and  
much improved by plaster and clover,  
which operate with very great effect.  
The soil is generally of a red loam, and  
is susceptible of great fertility by clover  
cultivation—best of tobacco is made in  
the neighbourhood, especially on lands  
of this quality. There have been many  
improvements added to the houses and  
many other conveniences erected, since  
it has been in the hands of the present  
possessors.

A credit of one two and three years,  
will be given to the purchasers, on pay-  
ing one fourth of the purchase money  
down, and annual interest on the un-  
paid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held  
by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect  
Plains," containing about 270 acres, on  
which Mr. Welch now resides, under  
certain covenants. This land is very  
advantageously situated on the banks  
of the Severn, with a most convenient  
landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to  
Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior  
quality. This tract will be sold on the  
same terms of payment as the preced-  
ing ones—and if the whole be not sold  
by private contract before the first  
Monday in October next, they will on  
that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by pub-  
lic Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—  
Apply for particulars to Mr. James  
Pollard, on the premises, to Mr. Joseph  
Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscri-  
bers in Baltimore.

Also offer for sale the land called  
**BODKIN NECK,**

on the river Patuxent and the Bay,  
containing upwards of 100 acres—  
This land is held by tenants under cer-  
tain covenants, yielding \$700 a year.  
A part of it has commodious wellings  
on it, and is in a high state of improve-  
ment—The supply of manure by de-  
positions from the Bay, is beyond the  
wants of the land. There is an abun-  
dant deer and wild turkey on the land,  
and a great portion of it is in wood  
of second and original growth. Its  
vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and  
other circumstances independent of its  
value as a farm, give it great advan-  
tages.

I will also sell all the lands that are  
known by the name of "The Connex-  
ion and Howard's Fancy," lately held by  
Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yealdhall,  
adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine  
miles from Annapolis. They contain  
together, about 600 acres, and consti-  
tute one of the first positions for a farm  
of any location in that section of the  
country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam,  
similar to the best lands on West River.  
Plaster and clover will in one year pro-  
duce great fertility, and wheat may be  
raised on it, yielding a great crop, as  
may be seen by the crops within the  
neighbourhood on lands of similar qual-  
ity. There are the best natural mea-  
dows on this farm, of any in the neigh-  
bourhood. A long credit will be given  
to the purchaser for the greatest part  
of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph  
Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers  
in Baltimore.

Richard Caton,  
James Nelson.

July 20. 4

**EDUCATION.**

S. BARSTOW

Presents his unfeigned thanks to his  
constant and liberal patrons, and would  
inform them and the public, that it is his  
intention to resume the arduous duties  
of his vocation, on the sixteenth of  
August next, at his late establishment,  
and not at St. John's College, as has  
been imagined.

Annapolis, July 27, 1820. 3

This is to give Notice to the repre-  
sentatives of George Locke, late of  
Saint Mary's County, deceased,

That I have obtained a commission  
from Saint Mary's county court, to di-  
vide the real estate of said Locke agree-  
ably to the act of Assembly to direct  
descents, and that I shall apply to the  
honourable court at August term next,  
to confirm the said commission,  
St. Mary's County, July 27, 1820.

William D. Lott

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed  
at this Office.

**TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL,  
THE AMERICAN FARMER.**

The first number of the AMERICAN  
FARMER was issued on the 2d of April,  
1819. It may now be announced as an  
established National Work, adapted to all  
the varieties of our climate, since many of  
the most eminent citizens in all the states,  
contribute by their patronage and their  
pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the  
science and all improvements in the practice  
of Agriculture and Domestic Economy,  
and to develop the means and designate  
plans of Internal Improvements generally,  
constitute the chief objects to which the  
AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes  
no concern or interest in party politics,  
nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a  
sheet the size of a large newspaper, and  
folded so as to make eight pages, and to  
admit of being conveniently bound up and  
preserved in volumes. Each volume will  
consist of fifty-two numbers, a title page  
and an index, and numerous engravings to  
represent new implements and approved  
systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accu-  
rate statement of the then selling prices  
of country produce, live stock, and all the  
principal articles brought for sale in the  
Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per annum, to  
be paid in advance. But for the sum of five  
dollars, the actual receipt of every number  
is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail  
to come to hand, duplicated shall be sent  
until every number shall have been received.

The editor takes the risk and cost of the  
mail, should subscription money miscarry,  
he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to  
renew the paper.

To those who may think the price of sub-  
scription too high, it may be remarked,  
that on a comparison of their actual con-  
tents, one volume of the American Farmer,  
will be found to contain as much as four  
vols. of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural  
Society of Philadelphia," and the four  
volumes of that patriotic and exceedingly  
valuable work sell for \$12.

To show that the American Farmer is  
conducted in a manner to answer the great  
national purposes for which it was estab-  
lished, and that it is not undeserving the  
encouragement of the agriculturists of the  
United States, the following testimonials are  
respectfully submitted, others equally  
conclusive might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD,  
who is acknowledged to be one of the  
most wealthy, well informed and best  
instructed farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer is, in my humble opinion,  
that I have ever seen, and deserves the pa-  
tronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural So-  
ciety, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of  
the work, and wish it was in the hands of  
every farmer in the United States. It is by  
the diffusion of knowledge only, that we  
can expect our country to improve in Agri-  
culture, which thy paper is admirably cal-  
culated to impart, to all who will take the  
pains to be improved by reading." Res-  
pectfully thy friend,

ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by THOMAS  
Law, Esq., President of the Agricultural  
Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend  
to you the American Farmer, a paper  
which collects into a focus all the rays of  
light on husbandry, which are emanated  
from every quarter of the globe. I have re-  
quested Mr. Skinner to give an annual in-  
dex, which will make it equal to a Library  
for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh,  
North Carolina, a gentleman of high re-  
pute for his devotion to the interest of  
Agriculture, and for his attainments in  
other sciences.

For the Raleigh Register.

MR. GALEA—I request of you the favour  
to inform those respectable friends who  
have interested themselves in the success of  
the "Farmer's Magazine," that the patron-  
age proffered is not such as will justify its  
publication. The best service I now can  
render them is, to recommend to their notice  
the "American Farmer," an agricul-  
tural paper, published weekly by John S.  
Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance  
with this work will prevent any regret being  
experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS ADDRESS-  
ED AT THEIR  
OWN EXPENSE, THROUGH THE PUBLIC PAPERS  
OF THAT STATE, BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS  
OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

To the Planters of South-Carolina.  
The "American Farmer," which is ap-  
pears from its title, devoted principally to  
subjects relating to agriculture, contains a  
great variety of matter, the result of actual  
and well digested experiments, embracing  
the whole range of domestic and rural econ-  
omy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed,  
to be highly beneficial to your interests. The  
great object of this society is, to promote  
agriculture, and thereby advance the pros-  
perity not themselves individually, but of  
their fellow citizens generally. They be-  
lieve they cannot do more effectually,  
in this early stage of their organization, to  
promote their object, than by recommending  
this paper to your perusal. They there-  
fore take the liberty to recommend the A-  
merican Farmer as highly worthy of your  
attention. By order of the Board of Man-  
agers,  
J. J. CHAPPELL,  
Vice President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agri-  
cultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia,  
at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate  
the Agricultural intelligence and improve  
ments made throughout the United States, the  
Society resolve to present each of its mem-  
bers with the first volume of the American  
Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S.  
Skinner, Esq."  
"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the  
circulation of a journal devoted to these ob-  
jects and conducted on this plan, here de-  
scribed, are requested to transmit the names  
of subscribers—but in all cases the name  
must be remitted before the paper can be sent.  
It will however, be returned in any case,  
where the subscriber, on a view of the pa-  
per, not being satisfied, may think proper  
to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent will be made  
when claimed, on all copies received for,  
and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets  
or well bound, with a copious index, re-  
main on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South  
Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally,  
will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to  
John S. Skinner,  
Baltimore.

June 29, 1820.

P. S. For all editors in the United States  
who may have the goodness to give the pre-  
ceding notice a few weekly insertions, the  
editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact  
any business they may have in Baltimore,  
or to return their good offices in any other  
way in his power.

July 20.



**The New and Elegant  
Steam Boat**

**Maryland,**

CLEMENT VICKARS, COM-  
MANDER,

Has commenced her regular route  
between Easton, Annapolis and Balti-  
more, for the accommodation of Pas-  
sengers, 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 Balti-  
more at six o'clock, PM the same even-  
ing. 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. Pas-  
sengers 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. 24

**LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
December Session, 1819.**

Just published, and for Sale at this Of-  
fice.

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

**THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS**

Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

**Manager Wanted**

To take charge of a Farm near Annapolis.  
A respectable man who under-  
stands the cultivation of Tobacco, and  
can bring satisfactory testimonials of  
his character and capacity, will be al-  
lowed liberal wages. A married man,  
with a small family, would be preferred.  
Inquire at this office, or of Mr. William  
Warfield.

August 5. 2

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscribers, having obtain-  
ed from the orphan court of Anne  
Arundel county, letters testamentary  
on the personal estate of John Whit-  
tington, late of said county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscribers, at or before the  
first day of January, eighteen hundred  
and twenty one, they may otherwise by  
law, be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate, and those indebted are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Whittington, } Ex'rs  
Henry Childs, }  
Thomas Whittington, }

July 23 6w

**This is to Give Notice,**

That the subscriber of the city of An-  
napolis, hath obtained from the orphan  
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Mary-  
land, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of John Gibbon, late of  
said county, deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same  
with the vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber, at or before the 30th day of  
January next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate. Given under my hand this  
25th day of July 1820.

Adrian Bidout, Adm'r.

July 27 3w  
The Editor of the Baltimore Ameri-  
can is requested to insert the above  
once a week for three weeks succes-  
sively and forward his account to this  
office.

**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 commodi-  
ous TAVERN, where Boarders and  
Travellers will receive the most unre-  
mitted 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 per-  
fectly 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 great-  
est attention paid to, and care taken of  
their horses. He therefore solicits pub-  
lic patronage.

March 23. 21

**An Overseer Wanted**

To take charge of a Tobacco planta-  
tion—A respectable Man who can bring  
satisfactory testimonials of his charac-  
ter and capacity, will meet with an eli-  
gible situation and good wages. Apply  
at this office.

July 6.

**To Bridge Builders.**

The Commissioners for building a  
Bridge over South River, distant from  
the city of Annapolis about four miles,  
are prepared to contract for the build-  
ing thereof; they therefore invite the  
attention of Bridge builders to this sub-  
ject, and request that they will forward  
their proposals, or apply in person. As  
the commissioners wish to have the  
advise of persons more experienced in  
the erection of bridges than themselves,  
the materials and construction of the  
bridge will be determined on after a  
proper consideration of the estimates  
and plans which may be submitted to  
them. Any communication addressed to  
the commissioners of the South-River  
Bridge Company Annapolis, will  
receive immediate attention.

Henry Maynadier, President.

June 29-  
The Editors of National Intelligencer,  
the Federal Gazette, Baltimore,  
and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis,  
will insert the above for six  
weeks, and forward their accounts to  
this office.

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

On application to the subscriber in  
the recess of Anne-Arundel county  
court, as chief judge of the third judi-  
cial 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 with-  
in the state of Maryland immediately  
preceding the time of his application;  
—I do therefore hereby order and ad-  
judge, 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 al-  
legations 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 in-  
serted 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. J. T. CHASE, (Seal)

James Murdoch intends preferring a  
petition to the next General Assembly  
of Maryland, for a special act of insolv-  
ency.

June 15.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from An-  
ne-Arundel county court and to me directed,  
will be exposed to public sale on Satur-  
day the 19th day of August next, at the house  
of Samuel Ward, a negro woman named  
Bett, one negro woman named Hannah  
Beized and taken as the property of Samuel  
Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due  
Zachariah McCeney, for the use of Joseph  
Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock,  
for cash BENJ. GAITHER, shff.

A. A. C.

July 20. 4

**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of

Institution having determined to  
point an additional Professor of  
duties shall be to teach the  
Language grammatically, Arith-  
metic, Geography, Book Keeping  
to carry students through the  
grammar and Corderius, so as to  
prepare them for being placed under  
Professor of Languages, and be-  
fixed the salary at \$500 per annum,  
together with one half of the  
amount of the tuition money, and  
price of tuition being fixed at \$20  
annum, give notice that the ap-  
pointment will be made on the 1st  
of September next. Candidates  
requested to make personal applica-  
tion in order that they may be exam-  
ined to their qualifications; but such as  
not conveniently attend in person,  
requested to transmit testimonials  
their qualifications, addressed to  
Secretary of St. John's College,  
Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National  
Intelligence, Washington, and the  
Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are re-  
quested to insert the above 6 times, and  
forward their accounts to this office.  
July 27.

**BOARDING-HOUSE.**

MRS. ROBINSON having had  
that large and commodious Build-  
ing near the Church, recently occupied  
by a Tavern by Mr. James William-  
son, is prepared to accommodate Board-  
ers by the day, week, month or year. Those  
who may be pleased to frequent  
their patronage, may be assured  
every exertion will be made to pre-  
vent their discomfort and satisfaction.  
A very Stable being situated in the  
city of her House, Travellers  
with entire confidence, rely upon  
Horses being carefully attended to.  
March 23.

**Tobacco Lands.**

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

These lands are considered to be  
the first quality for Tobacco, pro-  
duce very luxuriant crops of clover, and  
the plaster cultivation; abundant  
wood and timber, and have several  
springs of water.

The improvements are three  
co houses, a good negro quarters,  
corn house. If suitable to persons  
sincere of purchasing, they will be  
divided and sold in small parcels.  
Gray, living with John Meres  
Esqr. will shew the premises. A  
in Baltimore to

March 23

**Irish Lined Warehouse**

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore.

The subscriber imports and  
constantly supplied with every  
description of  
**IRISH LINENS,**  
which he will sell on the most  
liberal terms.

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

The above goods have all been  
ported this spring, and as they  
consignees from the Manufacturers  
will be found as cheap as any in  
America.

W. R. ADAMS

He has also in Store

Madeira Wine of very superior  
Brass Wire,  
2 Lustres,  
London made cloths and  
blue cloths.

April 20.

**FOR SALE,**

The House in which the subscriber  
presently resides.

Persons desirous of purchasing are  
invited to call and examine the  
terms will be liberal.

NICHOLAS S. WATSON

June 1.

**Modern Characters**

Just published and for Sale

Geo. Shaw's Short.

Dec. 23.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office

Declarations on Promissory Notes

bills of exchange against

first, second, and third Endor-  
sees generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill

Common Bonds,

Appals do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 17.

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

AGRICULTURAL. POTATOES. HANOVER, (N. H.) July 16. We have early potatoes, set sticks and plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year.

There is no greater mistake than to plant late. There is nearly as much difference between a late and early potato as between a late and early apple. But potatoes should be planted as soon as the ground is open, and dug early in the fall rains.

There are called solid or juicy potatoes are green potatoes. When they are green and mealy they have been exposed to the sun late in the season. They should be taken to clean before putting them into the more dry earth, and they will be during the winter. But keep them from too much warmth as they will rot.

Ploughing and hoeing disturb the soil as little as possible, making your sole object to keep down the weeds, which take the sap of the soil from the plants. The most nutritious of all potatoes, but when green and heavy is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoes are always a robust and hardy race, make their principal food. We have a potato, which is always mealy, and it is a species that ripens late and therefore does not suffer from frost.

BRAGS FOR CATTLE. Extract of a letter. Having been in England, I have had an opportunity of observing the improvements in agriculture, and I wish to see them adopted here. I would give me the sincerest advice. Among the number I think the culture of cabbage for the fattening of cattle is in the first rank. From the description of the soil, it may fairly be questioned whether any kind of winter crop can be raised of such quality per acre, as the kind of cabbages. For cows, it surpasses all other kinds of vegetables, and probably some method should be thought of, by which they may be conveniently preserved through the winter. The colewort is used to be in most esteem, and I understand that a variety of large red kind is coming into the market, it being much better than the old kind. They are exceedingly adapted to wet land, and will be very productive where turkeys cannot be raised to any good purpose. It is, unquestionably, a far more use and value than angel-wurzel, which has, in England, within these few years, become such a fashionable culture. In England and Scotland, I have seen the parings of potatoes planted; and at the same time I have seen that they yielded quite as fully as cuttings with three or even whole potatoes.

W. R. ADAMS. He has also in Store, Wine of very superior quality, &c. &c. made cloths and &c. &c.

FOR SALE. In which the merchant present resides. desirous of purchasing to call and examine in person. NICHOLS & S. WATSON.

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

BLANKS For Sale at this Office. For Sale at this Office. For Sale at this Office.

Curious Circumstance in Natural History.

Related by a gentleman of veracity, learning and abilities, who fills a considerable post in the company's service in India, dated Patna in Bengal, September 24, 1788.

The travelling Fakirs in this country are a kind of superstitious devotees, who pretend to great zeal in religion, but are in fact, the most vicious and profligate wretches in the world. They wander about the country here, as the Gypsies do with you; and having some little smattering of physic, music, or other arts, they introduce themselves by these means wherever they go. One of them called a few days ago at my house, who had a beautiful large snake in a basket, which he made rise up and dance about to the tune of a pipe on which he played. It happened that my out house and farm yard had for some time been infested with snakes, which had killed me several turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and even a cow and a bullock. My servants asked this man whether he could pipe these snakes out of their holes, and catch them. He answered them in the affirmative, and they carried him instantly to the place where one of the snakes had been seen. He began piping, and in a short time the snake came dancing to him: the fellow caught him by the nape of his neck, and brought him to me. As I was incredulous, I did not go to see this first operation; but as he took this reptile so expeditiously, and I still suspected some trick, I desired him to go and catch another, and went with him myself to observe his motions. He began by abusing the snake, and ordering him to come out of his hole, instantly and not be angry, otherwise he would cut his throat and suck his blood. I cannot swear that the snake heard and understood this elegant invocation. He then began piping with all his might, lest the snake should be deaf; he had not piped above five minutes, when an immense large Covne Capelle (the most venomous kind of serpent) popped his head out of a hole in the room. When the man saw his nose he approached nearer to him, and piped more vehemently, till the snake was more than half out, and ready to make a dart at him; he then piped with only one hand, and advanced the other under the snake as it was raising itself to make the spring. When the snake darted at his body, he made a snatch at his tail, which he caught very dextrously, and held the creature very fast, without the least apprehension of being bit, until my servants dispatched it. I had often heard the story of snakes being charmed out of their holes by music; but never believed it, till I had this ocular demonstration of the fact. In the space of an hour the Fakir caught five very venomous snakes close about the house.

A MODERN GREEK MARRIAGE

From Williams's Travels in Italy, Greece, &c.

We went to the wedding of a Greek lady, daughter to the first physician. As the ceremony was curious, I shall attempt to describe it to you. Cloves and nutmegs wrapped up in a small parcel, were left at the house of the Consul where we lived, and this is the mode of invitation to a wedding at Patras. The poorer class leave only cloves, nutmegs being dear. When we arrived at the door of the court yard, we found the physician's journeyman waiting in a rich robe of scarlet; his pistols, of embossed silver, stuck in his silk girdle, were opposed to a vest of blue velvet trimmed with gold lace; his turban, short petticoat, and trousers, were of the purest white, and his garters were of scarlet velvet embroidered with gold; his dress indeed, might have suited a prince. Every farthing which the servants receive in wages is laid out on cloths, and they contrive to preserve them well.

The court before the house was itself had a very mean appearance. We ascended by a board ladder, and found the mother of the bride, with some other ladies, standing in the entry, but they did not seem to take any part in the ceremony of receiving the visitors. On entering the room where the marriage ceremony was performed, we found the father of the lady a fine looking old man, dressed in rich robes, and a cylinder cap of fur, like a large muff, seated on his divan or sofa, which was about nine feet broad, and went all round the room provided with cushions at the back. To this we were conducted, and found ourselves raised about 18 inches from the floor. We squatted down like the Greeks, with our legs under us, when a handsome and elegant attendant in robes of blue and purple stepped forward, and presented each of us with a long pipe, which we smoked. The room was wretchedly furnished; a few coarse wooden chairs, all different in fashion and size, a wooden clock, a press, three or four barbarous pictures of the Virgin and child, and the Apostles, the faces and crowns of glory done in raised tin, and the drapery with paint. Shortly after our arrival, seven or eight priests with long beards entered, dressed in black; a small ricketty table being then brought to the middle of the room, the robes of the priests wrapped up in bundles were laid upon it, and opened by the priests. The dresses were different, but all highly ornamented with flowers and embroidery. When their ordinary dress was concealed by their canonicals, these ecclesiastics looked pretty well.

A large book was put upon the table, with some wine in a tumbler, and a roll of bread. Then entered the bridegroom, a man about fifty, in a pelisse of pale blue, and white loose Dutch looking breeches; his turban as white as snow, and whiskers of a tremendous size! Next appeared the lady; about 30 years of age, short and rather pretty. Her hair, which was hardly to be discovered through the profusion of golden and gilded ornaments, hung down behind, mixed with threads of gold, as low as her haunches. Across her forehead was a band, on which were fixed various gold coins. She wore a dark purple pelisse edged with a fur under which was a short vest of white silk, richly embroidered; a zone of silk, with richly embossed clasps, like small saucers, encircled the lower part of her waist, and hung down upon her loins. She looked very shy and modest. Every eye was fixed upon her. Behind her stood her mother holding her up; the good old lady's hair was dyed red, the favourite colour of hair in Greece.

The ceremony was as nearly as I can recollect, was as follows. One of the priests took up some frankincense, which was lighted in a censer; he then wafted the smoke among his brethren. Two wax candles, lighted, were given to the bride and bridegroom by another priest, which they kissed; they also kissed his hand; the candles were then put down, and the same priest read prayers. The rings were then produced, and placed upon the book, with which the priest advanced, and asked the respective parties if they desired to be married. Upon receiving their answer in the affirmative, he touched their heads three times with their rings, which were delivered to the person who gave away the bride. This person, (the Austrian Consul) put them on the finger of each, changing them three times alternately from the bride and bridegroom. Then the description of the marriage of Cana was read in a chanting tone. Both seemed much affected, and I thought the poor bride would faint.

Matrimonial crowns were placed upon their heads, and a more whimsical and ridiculous sight I never saw. The crowns were of a conical form, composed of the merest tinsel, gold leaf and spun glass. They were changed from one head to the other three times; the rings were taken off by the priest, and again replaced. While six of the priests were singing the service, the seventh took up the roll of bread, and cut out two small pieces, which he put into the wine. The sacrament was then administered, and

prayers and chanting recommenced. While this was going on, the bride and bridegroom were led three times round the table in the slowest possible manner; looking like condemned criminals, and fully as melancholy as if they had been going to be hanged. At that time smoke from the frankincense was wafted in great profusion among the spectators. When the ceremony was finished, the father kissed his son and daughter, as likewise did most of their friends. The bride and bridegroom marched off with their precious crowns upon their heads. They lived together at the lady's father's for eight days, at the expiration of which the lady went to her husband's house in full procession. While walking amidst a multitude of women and children, she was supported by two females. On her head was a prodigious cushion or pad, stuck full of trumpery flowers made of paper; her cheeks, eye-brows and lips were daubed over with gold leaf; and her hair, interwoven with skeins of brown silk, hung down behind and before. She walked very slowly, and a boy carried a mirror before her, in which she was obliged to look occasionally, as a symbol of the regard thenceforth due even to her external carriage and conduct.

HARTFORD, August 1. Revolutionary Soldiers.—By the last construction of the U. States Charity Law, or as it may now be styled "A law for the aid of towns in support of their paupers," a construction which the Secretary of War seem to have been compelled reluctantly to adopt, the Northern States are likely to be deprived of about a million of dollars annually which has been distributed among them in consideration of revolutionary services. The price of our independence, a debt of the most sacred obligation, never has been, and now, probably, never will be paid. No revolutionary soldier has anything to hope from his country, unless by his misfortunes or his vices, no matter which, he had been doomed to a poor house. Nor is there any prospect that by striking off so many pensioners our burdens are to be lightened, or that we shall ever, on that account, pay one cent the less into the public Treasury.

It is believed that the effect of a rigid construction of this law has not been generally foreseen. There are many cases of extreme hardship which are not considered as coming within its provisions. It is of no avail that the applicant is indebted, even to a greater amount than the value of his property. Instead of relying on this circumstance, unless his property be indeed very small, and he has also a helpless expensive family, he must first surrender up to his creditors all that he has, even the thatched covering over his head, and then he may apply with some little prospect of success. Pensioners under the following circumstances, have had their names erased from the pension list. One, whose property did not amount to 500 dollars, and whose debts exceeded the amount of his property. One, who was 74 years of age, worth 230 dollars, too infirm to pursue his occupation or do any labour, and who had a wife dependent on him for support. One, whose property did not exceed 350 dollars, who was considerably embarrassed with debts and had a very helpless and chargeable family, which he was unable to support without the charitable assistance of his neighbours. A pensioner whose property was valued at 83 dollars had his application returned, and was required to state particularly the diseases with which certain members of his family were said to be afflicted, and to prove them by the testimony of a respectable physician. Another who was an officer in the war, and now about 90 years of age, having a wife, and both of them past labour, and whose property consisted of an old horse and 150 dollars saved out of the pension money he had already drawn, was informed from the pension office that his case was suspended for consideration. What an encouragement does this law afford to drunkards and spendthrifts! One other case has excited much commiseration. A gentleman of

respectable standing in the community, and now nearly 70 years of age, unable to labour, and without any resource or means of support for himself and family but a farm of moderate extent, and which is insufficient for that purpose, and incumbered with debts of half its value, also with a helpless distressed and dependent family, having been placed on the pension list, having indulged a hope, that by the aid of his pension, he might relieve himself from embarrassment, and render his old age comfortable. And well might he expect to share in his country's bounty; for no man served in the war a longer term, or more faithfully.—He entered the service at the commencement of the war, and was nine months at Roxbury in 1775 & the winter of 1776. In the spring of 1776 he entered with the first continental troops that were raised, and served till the return of peace. He passed through the different grades of office from a Sergeant to a Captain, and commanded a company the three or four last years of the war. Besides other engagements of less note, he was in the battles of Trenton, Germantown, Monmouth, Jamestown, and at the siege and capture of Cornwallis, where he assisted in storming a redoubt, and had one third of the men under his command either killed or wounded.—Yet, this gentleman's name has been stricken from the pension list. Perhaps however, what a consoling reflection! when he and his family shall be thrown upon the town, he may be considered by his country a suitable object for the exercise of their charity.

Courants THE NAVY. It appears by a statement in the New-York Columbian, that "Our navy, including vessels building, and authorised to be built, will consist of 14 ships of the line, 22 frigates, 13 ships of 14 to 32 guns, 14 brigs and 14 schooners, besides gun boats, barges and galleys. The expense of a ship of the line in service, is for one year, two hundred and two thousand one hundred and ten dollars—and of a frigate, one hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and ten dollars, exclusive of repairs."

DIED, In Weston, Conn. 19th inst. Mr. BRADLEY TREADWELL, after an illness of five days, aged 31 years; who manifested great composure and resignation to the will of Heaven. The circumstances of his death were truly extraordinary.—On the morning of the 19th he gave the parting hand to all present.—When all supposed he was dead, the neighbours were sent for, to lay him out. About four hours after the suspension of life, he was observed to have a small motion in his breast, which surprised the bystanders, and soon increased signs of life began to appear—when one present spoke to him, whom he attempted to answer by making a faint, inarticulate noise, which again terribly surprised them; he then suddenly, as from a sleep, arose in his bed, and sat up. The first words he uttered were, "I have seen glorious things since I have been gone; (which was about 4 or 5 hours) it appears to me I have been gone 4 or 5 days. I have seen the New Jerusalem, with all its inhabitable beauties, and heard the sweet music of the angels. I have seen and drank of the waters of life, which have cured me. My conductor told me, I must return for a small space, and tell my friends and neighbours to prepare to meet me in that happy place. He continued to comfort and exhort all present, the remainder of his time with great earnestness, which was about 4 or 5 hours. He also said—"I saw and heard the weeping of my friends, from beyond the mountains, and heard its echo and re-echo; and was told by my conductor to tell them not to mourn for me, but for themselves." He continued in that state till he expired, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The above and foregoing was communicated to the subscriber by a person who was present at the time, and whose veracity may be relied on, with many other unexceptionable witnesses.

Fairfield, July 24, 1820. SETH HALL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 17.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

For Prince-George's, Col. Francis M Hall, George Semmes, Thos. T. Somerville, Capt. Josiah Jones.

For Frederick, Alexander Warfield, Rob't. G. M'Pherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter.

For Dorchester, Benj. W. Lecompte, Michael Lucas, Edward Griffith, Dr. Wm. Jackson.

For Worcester, Ephraim K. Wilson, William F. Selby, Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker.

For Talbot, John Goldsborough, Nich's Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Wm. H. Tilghman.

For Caroline, Gen. Wm. Potter, James Houston, Maj. R'd. Hughlett, Thos. Goldsborough.

For Allegany, William Hillery, William Reid, Thomas Blair, John Scott.

For Montgomery, Ephraim Gauthier, Benjamin S. Forrest, William Darnes, Henry Harding.

For Cecil, George B. McLean, Nich's Hyland of St. Henry Stump, James Janney.

JOHN H. D. LINE, Will be supported as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. By MANY VOTERS. Anne Arundel county, August 14.

For the Maryland Gazette, Mr. Green. Perhaps a few cautionary hints, relative to the propriety of having a federal opposition in this county, may, through the wisdom of your paper, be attended with salutary effects. That this may be the case is greatly to be desired. Though Anne Arundel has hitherto fostered the plant, democracy, yet she must, I think, find from experience that it is no longer worth cultivating. At all events, she might for a season or two by way of experiment rear in lieu thereof the flower of federalism.

The voters of Anne Arundel should not, at this awful crisis of their affairs, be unmindful of their condition, but every man of them ought, since their political safety is at stake, to repair to the polls on the day of election, and there give his suffrage for four candidates of the federal party to represent them in the next legislature of this state. Voters of Anne Arundel, let not federalism slumber, while its adversary, democracy, is on the alert.

It cannot be denied but that the ensuing election will be one of the most important that ever took place in Maryland. Should the Democrats succeed, the political existence of the state will be endangered, since they have already set the constitution, that ark of our security, at defiance. Most assuredly then, should we have an opposition in this county, and a ticket for that purpose should without delay be prepared. This admonition will not I hope pass unheeded, since the exigency of the times imperiously demands our most strenuous and unremitting exertions to defeat the unprincipled projects that have been formed, and are still forming, by the abettors of such men as at the last session trampled upon the constitution, by compelling, or endeavouring to compel, a voter to tell for whom his suffrage was given, thus prostrating the elective franchise, around which the constitution thought it had thrown an impenetrable armour; but it seems no coat of mail, however substantial, can afford protection against oppression, when wielded by the arm of democracy.

Voters of Anne Arundel, will you suffer your liberties, for which so much valuable blood has flowed, thus to be crushed in their bloom? It is surely to freemen, American freemen, that I now write—as freemen then, as men regardless of your most inestimable rights, I entreat you, let not Calvert complain of your indifference to her fate. She, your sister county, has been treated with indignity by a democratic legislature—an indignity offered to a voter in his electoral character, is, I consider, an indignity to the county in which he resides—nay, not only to that county, but to every other county in the state, for the counties form among themselves a confederacy and should unite in supporting each other against any common danger. What, compel a man to tell for whom he voted, when the constitution recognizes in the house of delegates no such power, on the contrary it expressly forbids the ex-

ercise of any such authority, since it guarantees that "every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, & no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis, or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote, by ballot, in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly"—The right of voting by ballot, is given by the constitution, avowedly for the purpose of enabling persons to conceal for whom they voted. The least infraction of this right then is a violation of that instrument, and that this right has been infringed in regard to the Calvert election all candid men must acknowledge.

It is such conduct as that pursued by the late democratic legislature that should rouse you, voters of Anne Arundel, from your recumbent posture, and incite you to exert every faculty to counteract the operations of those men, who to attain their end, will, whenever it conflicts with their nefarious schemes, without remorse, subvert the constitution. This they have done, and will no doubt again do should they get the ascendancy this fall, to prevent which our utmost efforts should be used. It behoves you to keep a watchful eye over the constitution, and "proclaim on the house top," when an encroachment is about to be committed upon it by a lawless usurpation of power, as in the ever to be remembered case of the Calvert election, in respect to which a newspaper of a neighbouring state has expressed its abhorrence. Once more let me urge you, voters of Anne Arundel, to the polls on the first Monday in October next. Perhaps you are not aware that chains are now forging for you, or rather, that your liberties are about to be stilled by the hand of democracy. A Washingtonian. Anne Arundel County Aug. 15.

From the Baltimore Telegraph. Mr. Editor,

I have heard that the Democratic Levy Court of Baltimore, have appointed Munma (who was accused of murdering Langan) a constable and peace officer of Baltimore county. The information has been derived from one of the court, and is correct. Such an outrage to the peace, government and dignity of the state, ought to be communicated to the people, that they may be reminded of the past, and see what they have to promise themselves for the future, from the present rulers of the state. Why, sir, it is in the recollection of hundreds in this city, that after the trial and acquittal of Munma, even John Montgomery, involuntarily started, and declared, in substance, that no evidence could then convict a man. Providence seemed to have consigned most of those wretches to some dreadful end; but, people of Maryland, this chief among them, instead of being reserved as an object of public detestation, has been, on the return of Democracy, placed in one of the most important and responsible offices that can regard the character, the peace, quiet and happiness, of the most important members of the political family of Maryland. Further comment is not desirable.—The peace, prosperity and unanimity of the state, is the wish of every honest man, but, sir, this appointment can but be viewed by honest men as a foreboding of what it is our duty to avert from this deluded and devoted people. A CITIZEN.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.—It is well known that the water of this sea is saturated with salt, chiefly muriate of magnesia, and common salt. Its specific gravity is 1.211. Mr. Leigh, who bathed in it in 1818, says that he saw several shell fish in it, not unlike periwinkles. The account which he gives of the effect of bathing is singular. "Our Arab guides had endeavoured to alarm us as to the consequences of bathing in these peatiferous waters, but we made the experiment, and found that though two of our party were unable to swim, they were buoyed up in a most extraordinary manner.—The sensation perceived immediately upon dipping was, that we had lost our sight, and any part of the body that happened to be excoriated suffered excessively. The taste of the water was bitter and intolerably saline. From this experiment some of us suffered a good deal of inconvenience, an oily incrustation being left upon the body, which no attempt at washing could remove for

some time; and several of the party continued to lose portions of skin for many successive days."

FOREIGN.

By the packet James Monroe, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24. Address to her Majesty.—Mr. Wilberforce, accompanied by Mr. Stuart Wortley, now entered the house.—The former was loudly called for; but Mr. S. Wortley took his place at the bar, attended by Mr. Banks and Sir T. Acland, (the deputation appointed) and announced that the deputation appointed to wait upon her majesty had that day delivered to the Queen the Resolutions of that House, as authorised by their vote, to which her majesty had returned an answer.

Her Majesty's Answer was then read by Mr. S. Wortley. The question of adjournment to Monday was then put from the chair, and carried.

Deputation to the Queen.—The Deputation of the House of Commons arrived at her Majesty's residence in Portman-street about ten minutes past one o'clock on Saturday. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Stuart Wortley were in the first chariot. Immediately after they made their appearance, a tremendous hooting, hissing, and groaning, commenced among the people assembled in front of the house, which was continued as the carriages of Sir Thos. Duke Acland and Mr. Banks drove up to the door. The members alighted without any interruption, and immediately went into the house: they were dressed in full court-dresses, and appeared quite unaffected by the unceremonious greeting of the assemblage, who continued hooting and groaning long after they had gone into the house; intermingling cries of "Turn them out!"—No Wilberforce!—No Address!" Her majesty received them in the drawing-room, where she was attended by Lady Ann Hamilton & by Messrs. Brougham and Denman on her right and left side, in their full-bottomed wigs and silk gowns. The members of the Deputation were severally introduced to her Majesty by Mr. Brougham, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. Mr. Wilberforce read the following Resolutions, by command of the House: "Jovis. 22 die Junii, 1820.

"Resolved, That this House has learned, with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses of Parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the Royal Family, which was so anxiously desired by Parliament and the Nation.

"That this House is fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she may have conceived her own dignity and honour to be involved; yet, feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, this House cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion is yet remaining, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewal proof of the desire which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of Parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her Majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire."

Ordered—That those resolutions be laid before her majesty. Ordered—That Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir T. Acland, and Mr. Banks, do attend her majesty with the said resolutions. (Signed) J. DYSON.

Her majesty then delivered to Mr. Brougham the following answer, which he read by her command, and delivered to Mr. Wilberforce: "I am bound to receive with gratitude, any attempt on the part of the house of commons, to interpose

its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions.—It shows the house of commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question, whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

"As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority; but, as an accused and injured queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow-subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of my essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

The Deputation then made obeisance and retired. A crowd was assembled about the Queen's residence when the Deputation arrived. The Members of the Deputation were much hissed and abused; the Queen's Council were applauded. When the Deputation went out, Messrs. Brougham and Denman accompanied them to their carriages, and Mr. Brougham returned to shake hands with them, and to shew the people that they were entitled to respectful treatment.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 26.

Petition from her Majesty.—Lord Dacre rose, and observed, that a petition had just been put into his hands, without any previous notice, or the least idea of receiving it.—The petition was from her Majesty the Queen, who, he regretted to say had not been enabled to place it upon their Lordships' table through the medium of the highest law authority in the country, and hence it was placed in his hands. He thought, however, that inasmuch as it appeared to be properly worded, and as it contained nothing offensive to the House or unbecoming the illustrious Petitioner, it was his duty to present it.

The Petition of her Majesty was then received, and read by the Reading Clerk at the Table, as follows: To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

"CAROLINE R. "The Queen having been informed that proceedings are to be instituted against her in the House of Lords, feels it necessary to approach your Lordships as a Petitioner and a fellow-subject. She is advised, that, according to the forms of your Lordships' House, no other mode of communication is permitted.

"Now, as at all times, she declares her perfect readiness to meet every charge affecting her honour; and she challenges the most complete investigation of her conduct. But she protests in the first place against any secret inquiry; and if the House of Lords should notwithstanding, persist in a proceeding contrary to every principle of justice and of law, she most in the next place declare,

that even from such a constitutional course she can have nothing to apprehend, unless it be instituted before the arrival of those ministers whom she will summon immediately to expose the whole of the machinations against her. She is confident that there should now be no whatever is finishing, the innocent and none shall be occasioned by Majesty. But the Queen cannot suppose that the House of Commons will commit so crying an injustice as to authorise a secret examination of her conduct in the absence herself and her Council, while defence must obviously rest in evidence which for some weeks cannot reach this country. The Queen that it arrives she will entrust the House of Lords to proceed in any way they may think consistent with the ends of justice; but in the meantime, and before the steps taken, her Majesty desires to be heard by her Council at your Lordships' Bar this day upon the subject-matter of the Petition."

Lord Dacre here observed, he had not had the petition ten minutes in his hands, but just as it, when he conceived it as duty present it, and he should immediately move that her Majesty's case be called in. The Lord Chancellor put the motion, which was agreed to unanimously, and the Council were called in.

THE QUEEN.

At 12 o'clock this day, the Queen and secret committee appeared in the house of lords, to examine the papers referred to their lordships by her majesty, regarding the Queen's conduct abroad, assembled. The Queen were all present, except the Duke of Wellington, the marquis of Londondown, and the lord Chancellor, the latter being in the house of commons hearing appeals. The committee first met in lord Shaftesbury's private room on the first floor, amongst the apartments of the officers, and no person was allowed to remain in the passages. The committee then went to the duke's room, and finally removed to the house of lords as the most commodious apartment, and as the fact removed from interruption. Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Tyrwhitt, and other officers of the house, were stationed, in various parts, and suffered no person to approach the committee room.

The heat of the atmosphere, the summer solstice, has been increasing, and during the last few days, the sun has been so pure that several horses have died of the heat on the public roads. The average of thermometer in the shade at two in the afternoon of the 24th, has been 85 degrees, and the wind to the northward and westward.

The heat of yesterday was intense than the preceding day, thermometer in the shade being high as 90. This morning, it was at 75.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, one of the Northern steamers, travelling between Boldon and Glugden, one the leading hot springs, suddenly dropped down and exploded. It was supposed to be from the intense heat of the weather, and the poor animal a few minutes was working in apparent good health.

London, June 15. Sir Joseph Banks has left his library to the British Museum, with his estate, after the death of his wife, is divided between the miles of Stanhope and Kneller. He has left 2000. a year to Brown, his secretary, and other trifling legacies. His was quite private.

Death of the Bishop of Bristol, Dr. The Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Charles Hall, died at Trinity Lodge, at 5. His lordship owed his elevation to the church to the patronage of a fellow collegian, the late Dr. H. Hall, who when chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented him to a living in the North, worth a thousand pounds per annum. He afterwards promoted him to the Bishopric of Bristol, and the distinguished Bishop of Trinity College, Cambridge. Agitation still continues in the south. The students of the University of Toulouse wished to answer the wishes of their brethren of Paris.



**LANDS FOR SALE,  
— OF GOOD QUALITY,  
In the neighbourhood of Annapolis,  
consisting of the**

**RISING SUN FARM,**

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining it a body of Woodlands, known by the name of *Salmon Hills*, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence, and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains," containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

**I also offer for sale the land called**  
**BODKIN NECK,**

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres.—This land is held by tenants under certain covenants yielding \$700 a year & a part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement—The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Connection and Howard's Fancy," lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yealdhall, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the first positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Caton,  
James Nelson,  
July 20.

**Land for Sale.**

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st day of the present month, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Thomas Nicholls, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, being part of "Snowden's Second Addition to the Manor," containing

About two Hundred Acres of Land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Snowden's river, and within three miles of Owings' Merchant Mills. This land is nearly central between the city of Washington and Baltimore, the soil of a good quality, and would no doubt, with an inconsiderable expense, be made a valuable farm; the land lies high and healthy; is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood to support the place.

Terms—one fourth cash. On the ratification of the sale, the balance to be paid in twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, commanding interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole of the purchase money the trustee will execute a deed according to law. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Trustee.  
August 10, 1820. Sw.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.  
THE AMERICAN FARMER.**

The first number of the AMERICAN FARMER was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the States, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and to develop the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty-two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the editor takes the risk and cost of the mail, should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer, will be found to contain as much as four vols. of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and the four volumes of that patriotic and exceedingly valuable work, sell for \$2.

To show that the American Farmer is considered in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that it is not undeserving the encouragement of the agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted, to hers equally exclusive might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.—"The Farmer so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.—"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which this paper is admirably calculated to impart, to all who will take the pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,  
ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by THOMAS LAW, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.—"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a Library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.—"For the Raleigh Register."  
Mr. GALT.—I request of you the favour to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmer's Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I now can render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine."  
CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society

To the Planters of South-Carolina.  
The "American Farmer," which is as appears from its title, devoted, principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,  
J. J. CHAPPELL,  
Vice President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.  
"In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural intelligence and improve the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq."  
"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a journal devoted to these objects and conducted on this plan, here described, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.  
A few of the first volumes, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious index, remain on hand for sale.  
Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.  
All communications to be addressed to  
John S. Skinner,  
Baltimore.  
June 28, 1820.

P. S. For all editors in the United States who may have the goodness to give the preceding notice a few weekly insertions, the editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact any business they may have in Baltimore, or to return their good offices in any other way in his power.  
July 20.



**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 Lovers at the risk of the owners there.  
March 2.

**LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
December Session, 1819.**

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

ALSO,  
**THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS**  
Of the same Session.  
Price—\$1 50.  
March 23.

**A Manager Wanted**

To take charge of a Farm near Annapolis. A respectable man who understands the cultivation of Tobacco, and can bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and capacity, will be allowed liberal wages. A married man, with a small family, would be preferred. Inquire at this office, or of Mr. William Warfield.  
August 5.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty one, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Whittington,  
Henry Childs,  
Thomas Whittington. } Ex'rs  
With this will annexed.  
July 27. 6w

**100 Cents Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, residing in Anne Arundel county, four miles from Annapolis, in April last, a negro man named

**DICK,**  
about 65 years of age, about five feet 5 inches high, his clothing unknown. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, but no expenses will be allowed.  
B. M. Worthington.  
N. B. All persons are forbidden harbouring or in any way employing him, as the law will be enforced against offenders.  
August 10.  
The "Star of Federalism" will insert the above three times, and forward his account.  
B. M. W.

**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. 22

**An Overseer Wanted**

To take charge of a Tobacco plantation—A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and capacity, will meet with an eligible situation and good wages. Apply at this office.  
July 6.

**To Bridge Builders.**

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South-River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.  
Henry Maynadier, President.  
June 29

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

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

On application to the subscriber in the recess 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.  
J. F. CHASE, (Seal)

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

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court and me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 19th day of August next, at the house of Samuel Ward, one negro woman named Bett, one negro woman named Hannah, Seized and taken by the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Zachariah McCuey, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash  
BENJ. GAITHER, sh.  
A. A. C.  
July 29.

**St. John's College**

The Visitors and Governing Institution having determined to appoint an additional Professor, the duties shall be to teach the Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, to carry students through the grammar and Corderius, and to prepare them for being placed under Professor of Languages, and fixed the salary at \$500 per annum, together with one half of the amount of the tuition money, and give notice that the appointment will be made on the second of September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application in order that they may be examined to their qualifications; but such as are not conveniently attend in person, are requested to transmit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above 6 times, and forward their accounts to this office.  
July 27.

**BOARDING-HOUSE.**

MRS. ROBINSON having let that large and commodious Building near the Church, recently occupied by 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 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, upon the Horses being carefully attended at  
March 23.

**Tobacco Lands**

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

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, a corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Esqr. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to  
JAMES SCROLL  
March 9.

**Irish Linen Warehouse**

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore. The subscriber imports and constantly supplied with every description of  
**IRISH LINEN,**  
which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.  
He has now on hand 150 cases of  
3-4 white linens, fine and extra  
sortments  
ditto half bleached and brown  
6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table  
3-4 diaper  
5-4 sheetings  
7-8 lawns  
Dowlas, Drogheda, Derris,  
Diogle Linen Checks.  
The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they were consigned from the Manufacturer will be found as cheap as any in America.

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

**FOR SALE,**

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

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

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office  
Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Note first, second, and third, and assumpt generally.  
Debt on Bond and Single Bills Common Bonds,  
Appeal do  
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.  
May 19.





...the lords spi...  
...present parliam...  
...Elizabeth, from...  
...of this act, shall be...  
...deprived of the title of queen...  
...of all the prerogatives, rights...  
...and exemptions apper...  
...to her as queen consort of...  
...this realm; and that her said majes...  
...shall, from and after the passing...  
...of this act, for ever be disabled and...  
...incapable of using, exer...  
...and enjoying the same, or...  
...of them; and moreover that the...  
...between his majesty and...  
...said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth...  
...and the same is her-by from...  
...forth forever wholly dissolved...  
...and made void to all in...  
...constructions and purposes...  
...whatsoever."

The Queen, it appears, has now  
taken the resolution to pass her fu...  
ture life in England; which fact was  
announced to the livery of London  
yesterday week by Mr. Alderman  
Wood.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
Annapolis, Thursday, August 24.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMI...  
NATIONS.**

**For Calvert County.**  
Thomas Ryle, Joseph W. Reynolds,  
Goswami Weems, Samuel Turner.

**For Prince-George's.**  
Francis M. Hall, George Semmes,  
T. Somerville, Capt. Josiah Jones.

**For Frederick.**  
Alexander Warfield, Robert G. M'Pherson,  
Thomas Davis, James Motter.

**For Worcester.**  
John W. Leconte, Michael Lucas,  
Edward Griffith, Dr. Wm. Jackson.

**For Talbot.**  
John Goldsborough, Nicholas Goldsborough,  
Robert Banning, Wm. H. Tilghman.

**For Caroline.**  
Gen. Wm. Potter, James Houston,  
Maj. R. D. Hughes, Thos. Goldsborough.

**For Allegany.**  
William Hillery, William Reid,  
Thomas Blair, John Scott.

**For Montgomery.**  
Abraham Gaither, Benjamin S. Forrest,  
William Darnes, Henry Harding.

**For Cecil.**  
George B. Milligan, Nicholas Hyland of St.  
Henry Stump, James Janney.

**JOHN H. D. LANE,**  
Will be supported as a Candidate to represent  
Anne Arundel County in the next Gen...  
eral Assembly of Maryland.

**WILLIAM WARFIELD,**  
Will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel  
County in the next Legislature of Mary...

Extract of a letter from Merick  
County, dated August 11, 1820.  
"You ask me to give you some in...  
formation respecting the political  
state of this county, and the prob...  
able result of the next election.—  
In complying with your request I  
am happy in having it in my power  
to give you such information as I  
have no doubt will be highly accep...  
table to you. The success of the  
federal ticket in this county, at the  
next election, I consider as certain  
—we have now no schisms to dis...  
tract our party—we are all united  
heart and hand, and no lukewarm...  
ness is to be found in the federal  
ranks. The appointments made by  
the executive have given great dis...  
satisfaction here, and the horrible  
violations of the Constitution by the  
democratic house of delegates in the  
investigation of the Calvert elec...  
tion, have excited universal indig...  
nation. You will perceive by the  
papers that a violent paper warfare  
is carrying on between the friends  
of Mr. Nelson and Mr. Worthington—  
these candidates for Congress—these  
family quarrels and the federal...  
is meddle not with them.  
We have just received very fa...  
vourable accounts from Allegany—  
we are assured that the federal  
ticket will succeed by an overwhelm...  
ing majority—the democrats deem  
themselves scarcely worth their while to con...  
tinue the opposition.  
I am much pleased to find that in  
most of the counties the federalists  
have nominated their candidates—  
but why is not this example follow...  
ed by Anne Arundel and Annapolis?  
—it is a lasting stigma and reproach  
to your county, and city that you  
should tamely yield the victory  
without a contest. While their po...  
sitions are making the most strenuous ex...

...the federalists of Anne Arundel and Annapolis seem to be the very victims of apathy, and stand with their arms folded, gazing at the contest with the most listless indifference—such things ought not to be."

**To the Freemen of Maryland.**  
A statement of the proceedings of the last House of Delegates of Maryland, in relation to the Calvert contested election, has been published in a pamphlet form. It is not an anonymous or irresponsible production, but an authentic statement, compiled from the recorded documents of the House of Delegates, and sanctioned by the signatures of twenty-one respectable gentlemen, members of that body. For the truth of the statement which it contains, these gentlemen have pledged their characters and their names—they have practised no concealment and they wish none. The pamphlet has been published for gratuitous distribution to any gentleman who may wish to read it, can be supplied on application to this office. It is a most valuable document, and the gentlemen who have published it, deserve the thanks of the community for their zeal and patriotism. It contains an able and lucid exposition of the whole of the proceedings in relation to the Calvert election, accompanied with many judicious and pertinent remarks. It is designed to give a brief review of it, in order that the attention of the Freemen of Maryland may be aroused to one of the most daring violations of their constitution, and one of the boldest attacks upon their elective franchise, that has ever been witnessed in our country.

The pamphlet commences with some extracts from the bill of rights, by which it is declared:—

1st. "That the best security of liberty is the right of the people to participate in the Legislature."

2d. "That every freeman of the age of 21 years, having the legal residence of 12 months in the state, and six months in the county, has a right to vote by ballot for representatives to the Legislature."

3d. "That every freeman is entitled to the benefit of the common law."

4th. "That no freeman shall be deprived of his liberties or privileges, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land."

5th. "That no man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself."

6th. "That every man, even a slave, when charged with an offence against the laws of the state, is entitled to counsel to defend him, 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."

The purposes for which these extracts from our bill of rights are made, will appear in the sequel.—The reader is requested to bear them in mind.

After these extracts, follows a narrative of the origin of this famous contested election. It appears, that the judges of election in Calvert made return, that Gustavus Weems, Thomas Blake and Joseph Reynolds had a majority of legal votes, and were duly elected.—That Daniel Kent and John Beckett had an equal number of votes. Of course neither of the two last named gentlemen were elected—for as the county was entitled to but four representatives, the three former gentlemen were declared duly elected—the judges had no power to say whether Mr. Beckett or Kent should be the fourth representative; because having the same number of votes, one was as much entitled to his seat as the other—therefore, agreeably to the return of the judges, three gentlemen only were elected by the people of Calvert. But it seems that Messrs. Beckett and Kent were not satisfied with the decision of the judges, and so far from admitting that neither were elected, they contended that they were both elected. Accordingly, on the 8th day of December, 1819, which was two days after the Legislature met, these gentlemen presented a petition to the house of Delegates, praying to be received as representatives of Calvert county. This petition as is the usual course, was referred to a committee, styled the committee of elections. On the 11th day of Dec. 1819, this committee made a report, recommending an investigation into the election, and with a view of carrying the investigation into effect, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the House have the power to coerce, (or force,) a witness, not a qualified and legal voter, to give evidence of the persons for whom he voted at said election. This report having been read to the House, nothing more was done with it, until Wednesday, December 15th, when it was again read, and the resolution was altered, so as to read as follows:

**Resolved,** That the House have the power and the constitutional right to coerce a witness, first proved by other testimony not to be a qualified and legal voter, to give evidence of the persons for whom he voted at said election."

On Thursday, the 16th, the subject was again resumed, and the two other resolutions accompanying the report, were read and passed—the objects of which were to direct the speaker to issue subpoenas for witnesses, and to request the clerk of the council to furnish the House with a copy of the certificate returned to the governor and council by the clerk of Calvert county court, of the number of votes given to the several persons named in the certificate of the presiding judges of the Calvert election. These resolutions having been passed, it appears from the votes and proceedings the subject was again postponed until Thursday, December 30, 1819, on which day the House decided that Gustavus Weems, esq. one of the delegates returned by judges, was entitled to his seat. The subject was resumed on the next day and for the second time it was referred to the committee of elections. Upon examining the votes and proceedings, we find nothing more of the Calvert election until Saturday January 22d, 1820, when the subject was again resumed, and occupied the attention of the House until Saturday, January 29th, on which day the subject was brought to a close, and Daniel Kent and John Beckett were declared to be representatives of Calvert county, and the seat of Joseph W. Reynolds was vacated. Thus it appears, that this subject occupied the attention of the House in one shape or other, for a space of fifty-two days—for it will appear on reference to the votes and proceedings, that the petition of Messrs. Beckett and Kent was presented on the 8th December, 1819, and the subject was not decided until January 29, 1820. The Legislature met on the 6th Dec. 1819, and adjourned on the 15th of February, 1820, making 71 days. How then will the House of Delegates account to the people of Calvert county for permitting Mr. Reynolds to occupy his seat for fifty two days, when at the expiration of that period they declared he had no legal title to his seat? The truth of the matter is, that having in the investigation of this election departed from the regular and legal course, and having violated the bill of rights in many instances, they became involved in a dilemma and perplexity from which they knew not how to extricate themselves, and at length were obliged to shuffle out of it in the best manner they could.

The subject shall be resumed in a future paper.

**EVIGILATOR.**  
For the Maryland Gazette.

**To the Voters of Maryland.**  
The electioneering campaign having commenced, every one who is favourable to the cause of federalism, should brandish his quill in support thereof. It is now time, instead of regaling ourselves under our vines and our fig trees, to be using our best endeavours, to counteract the plans of our political opponents, whose papers are teeming with abuse against the federal party. To employ our pens in repelling the calumnies so industriously circulated with a view to endanger our success at the ensuing election, is not only a laudable, but a necessary undertaking. The period has at length arrived, which imperatively requires of us to contend for the preservation of those liberties, which, during the war of the revolution, occasioned so great an effusion of American blood. The contemplation of a scene so affecting, should operate as an incentive to our actions. Let not democracy obtain a triumph on the first Monday in October next, since in that event, the liberties of which we are speaking may be jeopardised. This is nothing more than what we shall have to apprehend, should the democrats get the ascendancy. We can easily judge what they will do, from what they have already done, and it is therefore incumbent upon us to prevent them if possible from doing any further mischief. It is avowed by their intention, provided they succeed, to revolutionize the state, by depriving the smaller counties of their delegation, for the purpose of increasing that from Baltimore. So that, the ill-fated county of Calvert, the counties of Allegany, Caroline, &c. will, instead of being entitled to vote for delegates, to the assembly, who are residents of those counties, have to elect delegates to represent the city of Baltimore, which even now has too much influence in the state legislature; and as to Annapolis, her doom will be fixed immediately on the democrats getting the ascendancy, which it is to be desired will never be the case. It must be in the recollection of every one, that a few sessions ago, an attempt was made to take from Annapolis her two delegates for the purpose of adding them to the Baltimore delegation, but it failed at that time. It is peculiarly obligatory upon the voters of Annapolis to stifle, if possible, the voice of democracy so far as their suffrages can effect this, since if the delegation is once withdrawn therefrom, the metropolis of Maryland will soon cease to flourish, as it has been doing for the last year or two. The reason why Baltimore is so desirous of getting the Annapolis delegation has been alleged to be this, because two delegates from that city are not sufficient to attend to the Baltimore business, which presses upon them so soon as the representatives door is thrown open for their reception. Now this is certainly a very inadequate reason to give, since the Baltimore business is the first general y that demands the attention of the house, and each member thereof is willing may, is obliged to give his attention thereto. So that, there is not the least necessity for augmenting the delegation from Baltimore for this reason, or any other that I can conceive, unless it be for the purpose of enabling her to lord it over the state. Take from the smaller counties, as well as from the city of Annapolis, their respective delegations, as is contemplated to be effected by the democrats should they succeed this fall, and you give Baltimore an entire control over the destinies of the state. Though the whole of the delegation may not be taken from the counties I have mentioned, yet, if delegates are elected throughout the state in proportion to the population of the counties, the counties enumerated will scarcely return one delegate to the legislature. It is in this manner the state is to be democratised, if the opposite party prevail at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly of Maryland. Voters of Maryland, ponder well these things, before you dispose of your suffrages at the approaching election. Are you prepared to surrender your rights without making a struggle to protect them? I hope not, nay, I urge you by all that is worthy of freemen, anxious to preserve inviolable their most invaluable privileges, not to sacrifice them, so long as you have an inch of the constitution to stand upon. You little know what will be your fate should you relinquish them tamely and peaceably, which I feel persuaded will not be the case. Vigilance is now the watch word so every man should carefully guard against those snares that are already spreading to entrap his suffrage. Freemen will no doubt protect their rights when disturbed. Rights, of which had they not the enjoyment, would reduce them to a condition little short of absolute slavery. Voters of Maryland, disperse if possible the storm that is about to wreck your liberties. The way to accomplish this, is to give your suffrages in aid of the federal ticket throughout the state, at the ensuing election. The tempest that threatens, may thus be averted. The clouds which usher it forth, are portentous of danger. Nay, the political atmosphere is darkened by them, as they roll along in gloomy grandeur, presaging as they do so, the direst evils. The storm now rages, but like a wounded lion, pawing the ground, will in vain vent its fury if you oppose thereto your united voices on the first Monday in October next. Voters of Maryland, you perhaps are not aware of the extent of the danger that awaits you, provided the democratic ticket succeeds—I have not yet developed all the plans the anti-federalists intend to adopt for the purpose of divesting you of your rights. In addition to those I have already mentioned, they contemplate electing the governor by a general ticket, so that Baltimore will send whatever governor

...he thinks proper to rule over you, thereby suppressing the voice of a large portion of the honest yeomanry of the country. Baltimore, aided by a county or two, who are her zealous adherents, can keep in subjection the rest of the counties, by extending over them her dominion. Will you, voters of Maryland, yield to Baltimore the power of choosing your governor? Freemen, jealous of their rights, should never consent to that which will more effectually endanger them, than any thing that could occur. Elect a governor by general ticket, and you relinquish a great portion of those rights on which you should place no little value.—It is on no ordinary occasion that I now address you. The exigency of the times is such, that you have every thing incidental to the rights of freemen at stake. This makes me the more anxious to warn you of your danger, since it is impending. Let me once more then, urge you to avert it, by supporting the federal ticket in every section of the state, at the ensuing election for delegates to represent her in the next legislature.

A MARYLANDER.

**NOTICE.**  
The Visitors of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, hereby make known, that an election of a teacher will be made, at the school house, on the first Saturday in October next, and on the same day annually thereafter, and that the school is to be considered vacant on that day in every year, free for any person who may think proper to apply for the same. They therefore request all persons who may wish to take charge of this institution, to make application in writing to Bruce J. Worthington, esq. President of the Board, on or before the said first Saturday in October annually, or personally to the board on the day of election, producing satisfactory testimonials of qualification and moral character. This establishment consists of one hundred and eighteen acres of good land, a school house in good repair, and a comfortable dwelling-house, large enough for the accommodation of a family. Its location is in a very populous neighbourhood, and to a man capable of teaching the English language in all its branches, together with Latin and Greek, the visitors have no hesitation in believing it would be highly profitable. Possession given the first of January.

Aug. 24. 1820.

**Committed**  
To the goal of Anne Arundel county as a Runaway, a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL, and says she belongs to a Capt. Lancaster. She appears to be somewhat of an idiot, and incapable of giving a connected account of herself. She appears to be about thirty-five years of age, five feet high; her clothing a striped country cloth petticoat and jacket. Her owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. County.  
Aug. 24. 3w.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 7th September on the premises 18 head cattle, pair of oxen, one wagon. Seized and taken as the property of Ambrose Updegraff, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Heston, Jonathan Elliott, surviving obligees of John Elliott. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, shff. A. A. C.  
August 24.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
Calvert County Orphans Court,  
May 10th, 1820.  
On application of John Lawrence, executor of Jacob Chambers, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

William Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Chambers, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of June, 1820.

John Lawrence, Ad'n'r.  
Aug. 24. 6w.

**Fancy Chairs,**  
Just Received from Baltimore  
Made by H. Finlay & Co. which will be sold low for cash, by  
Andrew Slicer.  
Aug. 24.

...the power to coerce, (or force,) a witness, not a qualified and legal voter, to give evidence of the persons for whom he voted at said election. This report having been read to the House, nothing more was done with it, until Wednesday, December 15th, when it was again read, and the resolution was altered, so as to read as follows:

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For the Maryland Gazette.

**To the Voters of Maryland.**  
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Vigilance is now the watch word so every man should carefully guard against those snares that are already spreading to entrap his suffrage. Freemen will no doubt protect their rights when disturbed. Rights, of which had they not the enjoyment, would reduce them to a condition little short of absolute slavery. Voters of Maryland, disperse if possible the storm that is about to wreck your liberties. The way to accomplish this, is to give your suffrages in aid of the federal ticket throughout the state, at the ensuing election. The tempest that threatens, may thus be averted. The clouds which usher it forth, are portentous of danger. Nay, the political atmosphere is darkened by them, as they roll along in gloomy grandeur, presaging as they do so, the direst evils. The storm now rages, but like a wounded lion, pawing the ground, will in vain vent its fury if you oppose thereto your united voices on the first Monday in October next. 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...the power to coerce, (or force,) a witness, not a qualified and legal voter, to give evidence of the persons for whom he voted at said election. This report having been read to the House, nothing more was done with it, until Wednesday, December 15th, when it was again read, and the resolution was altered, so as to read as follows:

**Resolved,** That the House have the power and the constitutional right to coerce a witness, first proved by other testimony not to be a qualified and legal voter, to give evidence of the persons for whom he voted at said election."

On Thursday, the 16th, the subject was again resumed, and the two other resolutions accompanying the report, were read and passed—the objects of which were to direct the speaker to issue subpoenas for witnesses, and to request the clerk of the council to furnish the House with a copy of the certificate returned to the governor and council by the clerk of Calvert county court, of the number of votes given to the several persons named in the certificate of the presiding judges of the Calvert election. These resolutions having been passed, it appears from the votes and proceedings the subject was again postponed until Thursday, December 30, 1819, on which day the House decided that Gustavus Weems, esq. one of the delegates returned by judges, was entitled to his seat. The subject was resumed on the next day and for the second time it was referred to the committee of elections. Upon examining the votes and proceedings, we find nothing more of the Calvert election until Saturday January 22d, 1820, when the subject was again resumed, and occupied the attention of the House until Saturday, January 29th, on which day the subject was brought to a close, and Daniel Kent and John Beckett were declared to be representatives of Calvert county, and the seat of Joseph W. Reynolds was vacated. Thus it appears, that this subject occupied the attention of the House in one shape or other, for a space of fifty-two days—for it will appear on reference to the votes and proceedings, that the petition of Messrs. Beckett and Kent was presented on the 8th December, 1819, and the subject was not decided until January 29, 1820. The Legislature met on the 6th Dec. 1819, and adjourned on the 15th of February, 1820, making 71 days. How then will the House of Delegates account to the people of Calvert county for permitting Mr. Reynolds to occupy his seat for fifty two days, when at the expiration of that period they declared he had no legal title to his seat? The truth of the matter is, that having in the investigation of this election departed from the regular and legal course, and having violated the bill of rights in many instances, they became involved in a dilemma and perplexity from which they knew not how to extricate themselves, and at length were obliged to shuffle out of it in the best manner they could.

The subject shall be resumed in a future paper.

**EVIGILATOR.**  
For the Maryland Gazette.

**To the Voters of Maryland.**  
The electioneering campaign having commenced, every one who is favourable to the cause of federalism, should brandish his quill in support thereof. It is now time, instead of regaling ourselves under our vines and our fig trees, to be using our best endeavours, to counteract the plans of our political opponents, whose papers are teeming with abuse against the federal party. To employ our pens in repelling the calumnies so industriously circulated with a view to endanger our success at the ensuing election, is not only a laudable, but a necessary undertaking. The period has at length arrived, which imperatively requires of us to contend for the preservation of those liberties, which, during the war of the revolution, occasioned so great an effusion of American blood. The contemplation of a scene so affecting, should operate as an incentive to our actions. Let not democracy obtain a triumph on the first Monday in October next, since in that event, the liberties of which we are speaking may be jeopardised. This is nothing more than what we shall have to apprehend, should the democrats get the ascendancy. We can easily judge what they will do, from what they have already done, and it is therefore incumbent upon us to prevent them if possible from doing any further mischief. It is avowed by their intention, provided they succeed, to revolutionize the state, by depriving the smaller counties of their delegation, for the purpose of increasing that from Baltimore. So that, the ill-fated county of Calvert, the counties of Allegany, Caroline, &c. will, instead of being entitled to vote for delegates, to the assembly, who are residents of those counties, have to elect delegates to represent the city of Baltimore, which even now has too much influence in the state legislature; and as to Annapolis, her doom will be fixed immediately on the democrats getting the ascendancy, which it is to be desired will never be the case. It must be in the recollection of every one, that a few sessions ago, an attempt was made to take from Annapolis her two delegates for the purpose of adding them to the Baltimore delegation, but it failed at that time. It is peculiarly obligatory upon the voters of Annapolis to stifle, if possible, the voice of democracy so far as their suffrages can effect this, since if the delegation is once withdrawn therefrom, the metropolis of Maryland will soon cease to flourish, as it has been doing for the last year or two. The reason why Baltimore is so desirous of getting the Annapolis delegation has been alleged to be this, because two delegates from that city are not sufficient to attend to the Baltimore business, which presses upon them so soon as the representatives door is thrown open for their reception. Now this is certainly a very inadequate reason to give, since the Baltimore business is the first general y that demands the attention of the house, and each member thereof is willing may, is obliged to give his attention thereto. So that, there is not the least necessity for augmenting the delegation from Baltimore for this reason, or any other that I can conceive, unless it be for the purpose of enabling her to lord it over the state. Take from the smaller counties, as well as from the city of Annapolis, their respective delegations, as is contemplated to be effected by the democrats should they succeed this fall, and you give Baltimore an entire control over the destinies of the state. Though the whole of the delegation may not be taken from the counties I have mentioned, yet, if delegates are elected throughout the state in proportion to the population of the counties, the counties enumerated will scarcely return one delegate to the legislature. It is in this manner the state is to be democratised, if the opposite party prevail at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly of Maryland. Voters of Maryland, ponder well these things, before you dispose of your suffrages at the approaching election. Are you prepared to surrender your rights without making a struggle to protect them? I hope not, nay, I urge you by all that is worthy of freemen, anxious to preserve inviolable their most invaluable privileges, not to sacrifice them, so long as you have an inch of the constitution to stand upon. You little know what will be your fate should you relinquish them tamely and peaceably, which I feel persuaded will not be the case. Vigilance is now the watch word so every man should carefully guard against those snares that are already spreading to entrap his suffrage. Freemen will no doubt protect their rights when disturbed. Rights, of which had they not the enjoyment, would reduce them to a condition little short of absolute slavery. Voters of Maryland, disperse if possible the storm that is about to wreck your liberties. The way to accomplish this, is to give your suffrages in aid of the federal ticket throughout the state, at the ensuing election. The tempest that threatens, may thus be averted. The clouds which usher it forth, are portentous of danger. Nay, the political atmosphere is darkened by them, as they roll along in gloomy grandeur, presaging as they do so, the direst evils. The storm now rages, but like a wounded lion, pawing the ground, will in vain vent its fury if you oppose thereto your united voices on the first Monday in October next. Voters of Maryland, you perhaps are not aware of the extent of the danger that awaits you, provided the democratic ticket succeeds—I have not yet developed all the plans the anti-federalists intend to adopt for the purpose of divesting you of your rights. In addition to those I have already mentioned, they contemplate electing the governor by a general ticket, so that Baltimore will send whatever governor

## LANDS FOR SALE, OF GOOD QUALITY,

In the neighbourhood of Annapolis,  
consisting of the

### RISING SUN FARM,

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining a body of Woodlands, known by the name of Salmon Hills, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence; and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains," containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

Also offer for sale the land called

### BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres—This land is held by tenants under certain covenants, yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement—The supply of nature by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Connexion and Howard's Fancy," lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yeal, all adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, five miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the first positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Cotton,  
James Nelson,

July 20.

### Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st day of the present month, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Thomas Nicholls, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, being part of "Snowden's Second Addition to the Manor," containing

About two Hundred Acres of Land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Snowden's river, and within three miles of Owings' Merchant Mills. This land is nearly central between the city of Washington and Baltimore, the soil of a good quality, and would no doubt, with an inconsiderable expense, be made a valuable farm; the land lies high and healthy; is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood to support the place.

Terms—one fourth cash. On the ratification of the sale, the balance to be paid in twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, commanding interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will execute a deed according to law. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Trustee.

August 10, 1820.

### PRINTING

of every description, neatly executed at the Office.

### TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL. THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The first number of the AMERICAN FARMER was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and to develop the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription \$1 per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the editor takes the risk and cost of the mail, should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer, will be found to contain as much as four vols. of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and the four volumes of that patriotic and exceedingly valuable work sell for \$2.

To show that the American Farmer is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that it is not undeserving the encouragement of the agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted, others equally conclusive might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States. "The Farmer is far, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart, to all who will take the pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,

ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by THOMAS LAW, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a Library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

For the Raleigh Register.

Mr. GILES—I request of you the favour to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmer's Magazine," that the patronage professed is not such as I justly can commend them to, to recommend to your notice the "American Farmer," an agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

To the Planters of South-Carolina.

The "American Farmer," which is a paper from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot do more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, to promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers, J. J. CHAPPELL, Vice President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural intelligence and improve the husbandry throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq."

"P. MINOR, Secy."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a journal devoted to these objects and conducted on this plan, here described, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will however, be returned in any case where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to John S. Skinner, Baltimore.

June 28, 1820.

P. S. For all editors in the United States who may have the goodness to give the preceding notice a few weekly insertions, the editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact any business they may have in Baltimore, or to return their good offices in any other way in his power.

July 20.



### 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, 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.

March 2.

### LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

### THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty one, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Whittington, } Ex'rs.  
Henry Childs, }  
Thomas Whittington, }  
With the will annexed.  
July 27.

### 100 Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, residing in Anne Arundel county, four miles from Annapolis, in April last, a negro man named

DICK,

about 65 years of age, about five feet 5 inches high, by clothing unknown. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, but no expenses will be allowed.

B. M. Worthington,

N. B. All persons are forewarned harboring or in any way employing him, as the law will be enforced against offenders.

August 10.

The "Star of Federalism" will insert the above three times, and forward its account.

### 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. &c.  
May 18.

### 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.

### To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South-River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.

Henry Maynadier, President.

June 29.

The Editors of National Intelligencer the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

### 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.

T. CHASE, (Seal.)

### ATTENTION.

The members composing the ANNE ARUNDEL UNITED GUARDS, are requested to attend at the Ball room, on Saturday the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of reorganizing the company and recommending to the governor and council, a proper person to be appointed Captain. It is important to the state, to obtain from the general government its quota of arms which cannot be ascertained, but by convening the members composing the different companies and enrolling all persons above 18 and under 45 years of age, who are not exempt from militia duty. In the event of war or any emergency, it is indispensably necessary, that the militia should be armed, it is therefore confidently expected that there will be no delinquents. All persons desirous of being enrolled in the company, will please to hand in their names, to Lieutenant Franklin, Sergeant John Miller, Jr. or RICHARD M. CHASE, Capt. August 17.

### Modern Characters

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

Dec. 23.

James Murdoch intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.  
June 16.

### St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of the

Institution having determined to appoint an additional Professor, the duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, to carry students through the Latin grammar and Ciceronian, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages," and has fixed the salary at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second day of September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications; but such as cannot conveniently attend in person, are requested to transmit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above 6 times, and forward their accounts to this office.  
July 27.

### BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building near the Church, recently occupied by 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 the Horses being 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, and the plaster cultivation, abound with wood and timber, and have several springs of water.

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

MES CARROLL.  
March 25.

### 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.

### South River Bridge Stock.

Notice is hereby given, that the books of the South River Bridge Company will be again opened on the first day of September next at Williams' Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the residue of the stock. The Directors feel well assured, that when the many advantages that result to the proprietors of land in the neighbourhood of South River, and the citizens of Annapolis, from the erection of this bridge, no further inducement need be offered to encourage full subscription. It may not be proper to state that the Directors in person examined the different points on the River, and from that examination, and the advice of experienced Bridge Builders, have selected the most proper site, that of the Ferry, many proposals to erect a bridge, accompanied by estimates of the expense, have already been received, from which the amount of the proposed subscription will greatly exceed the probable cost. Persons who may be disposed to subscribe, need not attend any delay in the erection of the bridge, as they have determined to proceed with all possible dispatch, believing as they do, that if the opportunity be neglected, and an equally favourable may never occur, the directors confidently look for a full subscription of the remaining shares.

Applications for the purchase of the same will be received by any one of the directors, at any time prior to the Monday of September. The Maryland Republican will publish the above once a week until the 1st of September.  
Aug. 17.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, 100 PER ANNUM.

THE EASTON GAZETTE. Sufficient Reasons for not supporting the Democratic Ticket.

It was mere party opposition... the federalists of Maryland... the democratic party... to make a contest for objects so...

SON having been... James Williams... month or year... satisfaction... Travellers... attended in...

co Lands. has been... Rhode River... lying between... and the estate... Prince George's... considered to be... crops of clover... and have several...

MESCARROLL. which the subscriber... present resides.

OLAS J. WATKINS. River Bridge Stock... hereby given, that the... River Bridge Company... opened on the first...

September. Maryland Republican will... have once a week until... October.

best interest, to protect the rights and privileges of citizens, to preserve social harmony, and to make the republic prosper and the people happy? All these things are placed candidly and fairly before the people for their consideration and decision, and it is high time we thought more of the general security and welfare than of party triumphs.

ALI PACHA.

As his approaching contest with the Porte has attracted the public attention to the celebrated Ali Pacha, the account contained in a succeeding article of his person and history, with the character of his subjects, may be acceptable to our readers.

The following extract is taken from an article on Hobhouse's Travels, in Albania, &c. in the British Review of 1813. The account of the interview with Ali is from the pen of the author, the residue by the Reviewer.

ALI PACHA.

"The vizier (Ali) was a short man, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and very fat, though not particularly corpulent. He had a very pleasant face, fair and round, with blue quick eyes, not at all settled into a Turkish gravity. His beard was long and white, and such a one as any other Turk would have been proud of; though he was more taken up with his guests than himself, did not continue looking at it, nor smiling and stroking it, as is usually the custom of his countrymen, to fill up the pause of conversation.

"He was not very magnificently dressed, except that his high turban, composed of many small rolls, seemed of fine gold muslin, and his attaghan, or long dagger, was studded with brilliants. He was mightily civil; and said he considered us as his children. He showed us a mountain howitzer, which was lying in his apartment, and took the opportunity of telling us that he had several large cannon. He turned round two or three times to look through an English telescope, and at last handed it to us, that we might look at a party of Turks on horseback, riding along the banks of the river towards Tepellene.

"He then said, 'that man whom you see on the road is the chief minister of my enemy, Ibrahim Pacha, and he is now coming over to me, having deserted his master to take the stronger side.' He addressed this with a smile to the Secretary, desiring him to interpret it to us. We took pipes, coffee, and sweet meats with him; but he did not seem so particular about these things as other Turks whom we have seen. He was in a great good humour, and several times laughed aloud, which is very uncommon in a man of consequence. I never saw another instance of it in Turkey. Instead of having his room crowded with the officers of his court, which is very much the custom of the pashas and other great men, he was quite unattended, except by four or five young persons very magnificently dressed in the Albanian habit, and having their hair flowing half way down their backs: these brought in the refreshments, and continued supplying us with pipes, which, though perhaps not half emptied, were changed three times, as is the custom when particular honours are intended for a guest.

"There are no common topics of discourse between a Turkish vizier and a traveller, which can discover the abilities of either party, especially as these conversations are always in the form of question and answer. However, a Frank may think his Turk above the common run, if his host does not put any very foolish interrogatories to him, and Ali did not ask us any questions that betrayed his ignorance. His liveliness and ease gave us very favourable impressions of his natural capacity.

An account of the progress of Ali to the attainment of his present power may be very succinctly given.

He was born at Tepellene about the year 1750. At the death of his father, who was a pasha of two tails, of no great importance, he was left with nothing but his house at Tepellene, and is said to have begun his fortune with sixty paras and a musket.

Having embraced the profession of a military adventurer, in plainer language, as a robber and plunderer, he succeeded in mastering one village after another, and amassing the produce of his depredations, until he found himself possessed of considerable resources, both of territory and riches. His ambition kept pace with his fortune, and having collected enough money to purchase a pashalik, he maintained a constant war with the neighbouring pashas, till at length he obtained possession of Ioannina, of which he was confirmed pasha by an imperial firman. The pashas of Arta, Delvinno, and Ocrida, were successively subdued by his arms; Giarfar, the pasha of Valona, was poisoned by him; and Moutcar and Veli, his two sons, were married to the daughters of Ibrahim, the brother and successor of the murdered Giarfar. Having fought against Paswan Oglou, on the side of the sultan, he was constituted, on his return from Widdin in the year 1798, a pasha of three tails, or vizier.

All offers to be made grand vizier he has constantly refused. Since the establishment of his power he has greatly diminished the number of robbers throughout his dominions and has promoted, by his various internal improvements, the prosperity of his subjects, as well as his own revenue. His influence is felt through the whole of European Turkey; and his dominions, taking Ioannina for the centre extend one hundred and twenty miles towards the north, as far as the pashalik of Ocrida; to the north-east and east over Thessaly, touching the feet of Mount Olympus; to the south-east, the district of Thebes, and part of that which is attached to the Negroponte, including the populous city of Livadia and its district, bound his territories, which will soon, it is expected, comprise Attica. To the south, he commands as far as the Gulf of Lepanto, and the Morea belongs to his son. The Ionian Sea and the Gulf of Venice are his boundaries to the southwest and west, and to the northwest the pashalik of Scutari and the banks of the Drino. Parga, on the coast opposite to Corfu, belongs to the French, and the Chimeriotes can scarcely be said to depend entirely on his authority.

Throughout the whole extent of country the imperial firman is little respected, while the signature of Ali commands implicit obedience. His revenue, Mr. Hobhouse observes, he had seen computed at 600,000 of piasters, by the disposal of which he is enabled to carry forward his schemes of aggrandizement. It must not be forgotten that all his work is done for nothing, and his harem, as well as his kitchen and stables, is supplied without expense to his own coffers. The cheap resources of his establishment consist in the produce of rapine, and compulsory contribution.

The cruelties said to have been committed by Ali belong rather to the barbarity of the Turks, than to the particular disposition of the tyrant. The Albanians are said to have a remarkable contempt for women, and where the lives of human beings are in general so little valued, the lives of the least respected portion of the species will naturally become the sport of cruelty, vengeance and passion. But let the sex in their turn triumph in the reflection, that social refinement may be measured by the degree of honour in which their merits and capacities are held.

The Albanians, according to Mr. Hobhouse, whose language we are using, are of a middle stature, muscular and straight in their make. Their faces are of an oval shape, with prominent cheek bones, and a flat but raised forehead; the expression of their eyes, which are blue or hazel, but seldom quite black, is very lively. Their noses are straight, and their eye-brows arched. They wear no hair on the fore part of their heads, but suffer it to flow down in large quantities from the top of the crown. The Albanian women are tall and strong, and not

ill looking, but bearing in their countenances all the marks of wretchedness, hard treatment, and hard labour.

The Albanian costume, when clean and new, is, according to our traveller, incomparably more elegant than any worn in the Turkish empire. Their jackets are often of velvet, richly worked with gold and silver embroidery, but the clothes of the common people are of a disgusting appearance. Their linen is rarely changed, and their practice of sleeping on the ground, without debarassing themselves of their thick woollen jacket, mantle, and capote, must afford too good a shelter for vermin; and the truth is, that from the grand seignor downwards to the meanest subject, every man harbours a number, greater or less, of these detestable little animals, which, when greatly multiplied, become the cause and symptom, as Mr. Hobhouse expresses, of an incurable disease.

The houses of the Albanians are, generally, very neat, though from the situation of the fire-place, which is in the middle of the floor, without a proper chimney for the escape of the smoke, much inconvenience is felt by a foreigner. Their furniture makes but a modest inventory. A large circular tray of thin iron or tin, on which they eat, which they scour very bright, a pan to mix their meal in, a wooden bowl, or two, and a few horn spoons; some jars for oil and wine, a small copper coffee-jug, and a brass lamp; three or four mats of white rushes, and one stool; and a round block of wood on which the tray is placed—are all the articles usually to be seen in their cottages; and these are kept in a neat deal cabinet, or wooden chest.

As each house has a garden attached to it, there is a spacious and airy distance between them, inasmuch that Albania has been said to exhibit eligible models for village buildings. But, if many of the houses were buried within a succession of walls like that in which the author was lodged at Ereeneed, we should object to them as being too symptomatic of the predatory habits of the people. The green space at the end of each of these villages, shaded with a large tree, and set apart for holiday amusements, was more agreeable to our English associations, and seemed to relax for a moment the grim features of despotism.

The inhabitants of Albania are generally temperate, cold water being the usual drink, and wheaten or barley bread, cakes of boiled or roasted maize, cheese made of goat's milk, and rice mixed with butter, eggs, dried fish, olives, and vegetables, being their principal food. An ardent spirit, however, extracted from grape husks and barley, not unlike whiskey, coffee, and sometimes liquors made at Cefalonia and Corfu, are to be found in the houses of the rich part of them.

The life of the Albanian mountaineer fluctuates between peril and repose; at the summons of his pasha he is ready to seize his gun and plunge into the woods; and when at leisure from the wars of his village (for it appears that even villages wage war with each other) or district, his delight is to smoke, to eat, to drink, to ooze, to bask in the sunshine, or to stroll round the garden of his cottage.

But although this indolence of disposition belongs to the Albanians, it does not appear to be accompanied by the apathy so commonly characteristic of the Turks. They are lively and passionate, and frequently indulge in loud laughter or lamentation, and other vehement expressions of joy and sorrow. As each individual is a redressor of his own wrongs, bloodshed is but too common, and a blow is revenged by the instant death of the offender.

Most of them speak Greek, and if they write at all, as their own is not a written language, they write in Greek. The Turkish language is known to few of them. Of their morals, Mr. Hobhouse says, he feels no inclination to speak; and we must suppose him to insinuate that they are in the grossest state, since in the next sentence he represents them as treating their women as their cattle, and to have no part in what we call the tender passion.

CHEERFULNESS.

Perhaps there is nothing so conducive to the happiness of its possessor, and the comfort of surrounding friends, as habitual cheerfulness. It has a tendency to preserve the health of the body, by keeping up a constant flow of animal spirits, while it animates and invigorates the mind. This amiable disposition is attainable by all; it has been truly said that most arts require study and investigation, but the most important of all, the art of pleasing, wants only the desire. We have only to use our endeavours to communicate happiness to our friends to become happy ourselves; cheerfulness reflects its happy qualities upon its possessor; like virtue, it is its own reward.

This idea has been beautifully illustrated by Goldsmith in his description of the national gaiety of the French. "They please, are pleas'd; they give to get esteem. Till seeming blest, they grow to what they seem."

A lady who was remarkable for the constant cheerfulness of her disposition, was once told by a friend, she appeared to be an entire stranger to trouble. To this observation she replied, "few persons are without some unhappy moments, but it is possible to secrete our sorrows within our own bosoms, without imparting them to our friends, particularly to those who we are convinced do not possess the power or the disposition of alleviating them. Though sympathy is one of the sweets of life, we should be cautious how we indulge the desire we so naturally feel of making others acquainted with our grief, since there are few, even among those we dignify with the name of friends, who can enter into the feelings of the heart and pour the consoling balm of comfort into its wounds. We may love and respect such and pass our time agreeably with them, without imposing our cares upon them, or admitting them into the secret recesses of the mind;" E.

SCOTCH ADVENTURERS.

The character which the Scotch have acquired, beyond almost any other people, for the art of pushing their fortune abroad, was never perhaps more singularly illustrated than by the following anecdote, which Dr. Anderson relates in his "Bee," on the authority of a baronet of scientific eminence.

The Russians and Turks, in the war of 1739 having diverted themselves long enough in the contest, agreed to treat for peace. The commissioners for this purpose were Marshal Gen. Keith, on the part of Russia, and the Grand Vizier on that of the Turks. These personages met, and carried on their negotiations by means of interpreters—When all was concluded, they rose to separate. The Marshal made his bow, with his hat in his hand, and the Vizier his salam, with his turban on his head. But when these ceremonies of taking leave were over, the Vizier turned suddenly, and coming up to Marshal Keith took him cordially by the hand, and in the broadest Scotch dialect, declared warmly that it made him "unco happy to meet a countryman in his exalted station." Keith started with astonishment, eager for an explanation of the mystery, when the Vizier added, "Dinna be surpris'd, mon; I'm o' the same country wi' yourself, I mind weel seeing you and your brother, when boys, passing by to the school at Kirkaldy; my father, sir, was bellman of Kirkaldy." What more extraordinary can be imagined, than to behold in the plenipotentiaries of two mighty nations, two foreign adventurers, of the same mountainous territory; nay, of the very same village! What indeed more extraordinary unless it be the spectacle of a Scotchman turned Turk for the sake of honours held on the tenure of a caprice from which even Scotch prudence can be no guarantee!

Sun-Flower Coffee.—A writer in the Plough-Boy recommends the seeds of the Sun flower as a substitute for coffee; which, for agreeable flavour and cheapness, is equal, if not superior, to any other kind that has been tried.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

- For Calvert County. Joseph W Reynolds, Samuel Turner. For Prince-George's. George Semmes, Thomas Brook. For Frederick. Rob't G. M'Pherson, Lewis Motter. For Dorchester. Michael Lucas, Dr. Wm. Jackson. For Worcester. William F. Selby, Charles Parker. For Talbot. Nicholas Goldsborough, Wm. H. Tilghman. For Caroline. James Houston, Thos. Goldsborough. For Allegany. William Reid, John Scott. For Montgomery. Benjamin F. Forrest, Henry Harding. For Cecil. Nichs. Hyland of St. James Janney.

JOHN H. D. LANE, supported as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

WILLIAM WARFIELD, to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

For the People of Maryland. I was the other day, somewhat surprised to see a letter in the Baltimore Patriot, stating, that "they (meaning the federalists) ought not to enslave James Monroe & his means, and at the same time endeavor to put his enemies into power, they are at this moment doing in Maryland. If they have given in their adhesion—if they are sincere, the support his old firm friends the state legislature—for if Monroe is right, the republican party is also right; and if they are right, federalists and federal principles are wrong."

In reply to the foregoing part of the paragraph, I would merely observe, that the reason why federalists approve of Mr. Monroe's administration, is because he has adopted those measures which were devised by the immortal Washington, who perfected, for the government of the Union, a system infinitely preferable to any yet contrived by the leaders of the opposition. Thomas M. Madison, were I to imitate a system so admirable as the one I have mentioned, and might prefer rather to involve the country in difficulties by pursuing opposite and more ruinous ones, Mr. Monroe, "had more wit in an angel" than to be influenced, by hostile spirit, against whatever Washington did while presiding over the republic; and without hesitating, when he came into power, embraced the very measures federalists and not democrats have been ever ready to support. Having I think satisfactorily answered this portion of the recited paragraph, I shall proceed to shew that the federalists supporting the present administration, instead of imbibing democratic principles, are only advocating principles for which they have long and firmly contended. It is democrats and not federalists who have abandoned their principles, and who are now favourable to measures, to which two of their former presidents Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were extremely hostile. It most manifestly appears from the having pursued measures diametrically opposite to those under which Mr. Monroe is now acting—federalists, unless they approve of the general government as administered by Mr. Monroe, must change their principles & their names, and the democrats having already changed their principles by sanctioning Mr. Monroe's measures, have nothing more to do than to change their name. It cannot be denied that Mr. Monroe's administration is conducted upon federal principles. Democrats as well as federalists approve of the present administration, ergo, democrats are not hostile to federal principles. Having then, by logical demonstration,

proved that the democrats are federalists in principle, I would advise them to change their names; which is all they have now to do to become federalists, since it is the name only that makes the difference. I mean in regard to the conduct of the general government, for as matters are conducted in the state of Maryland the democrats and federalists are in their sentiments as opposite to each other as on the north and south poles. This the transactions of one short year clearly evince. The letter to which I have alluded proceeds to state, that "There is one strong and marked distinction between the republican and federal parties in Maryland. The republicans have always supported the rights of the people, in their fullest extent, the federalists have endeavored to restrict them in the exercise of their election franchise." The author of this letter could not possibly have stumbled upon a more unfortunate method than the one here mentioned, to show in what way the democratic and federal parties in this state differ in their political opinions. Since it is obvious the distinction is the very reverse of what he alleges it to be. The facts, the federalists, and not the republicans as he styles them, are the supporters of the rights of the people, and instead of restricting them in their elective franchise, have endeavored to prevent the adverse party from thus restricting them. So far from there being but "one strong and marked distinction between the federal and republican (democratic) parties in Maryland" there are several distinctions, for an enumeration of which I need but refer my fellow citizens to a communication that appeared in the Eastern Gazette of the nineteenth inst. (For the communication alluded to, see first page of this day's Gazette.) This writer again states "that it is to the republicans" meaning the democrats, "that the people of Maryland are indebted for the glorious privilege of universal suffrage" and yet some of the democratic party have been heard to say, that those who do not bear arms in defence of their country, should be excluded from voting at elections, of course depriving of this invaluable privilege such as are above forty five years of age, and quakers who are a numerous and respectable class of citizens.—There is one other circumstance which I will notice, this letter writer further states that, "They," meaning the federalists, "grasped at all offices, from the constable to the judge" and what have the democrats done, not only "grasped at" offices, but have actually appointed to the office of constable for Baltimore county, Mumma, the supposed murderer of General Lingan. At this appointment let democrats blush, and never again condemn the federalists for making infamous appointments. Were I to animadvert upon this most extraordinary letter throughout, it would be extending the limits of this communication to a considerable length, this, I however should not regard doing, could I suppose it to be requisite to refute every thing therein contained.—All that is material to be noticed, I think I have mentioned.

A CITIZEN of Maryland

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN.

The democrats are still abusing the federalists for elevating general Harper to high and responsible offices, and, as they allege, for this, among other flimsy reasons, because during the late war, in a letter to Mr. Baer, he called the British doctrine of impressment, a thing right in itself. Was Mr. Harper to be proscribed by his party, for having in a private, nay, confidential letter, stated, what is ascribed to him as a political sin, when the very administration, which those very men, who are complaining about the federalists bestowing offices on general Harper, supported, acknowledged this right, by concluding a peace without obtaining from the British government a dereliction of such right, though the war declared against that government was avowedly for the purpose of compelling her to relinquish the right of impressment.

Boston, August 20.

From Gibraltar.—The ship American Hero, Capt. Holidy, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, from Iwica, and 22 days from Gibraltar.

The U. S. ship Peacock, Captain Brown, and brig Spark, Capt. Perry, arrived at Gibraltar 26th June, from

Leighorn and Algiers—and after taking in provisions, sailed again on the 28th, to join Com. Balmbridge, at Messina. Capt. Brown and Perry touched at Algiers on the 16th of June, and were informed by Mr. Shaler, the American Consul, that a squadron, consisting of two frigates three-cornettes, and a gun brig, had sailed three weeks previous on a distant expedition.

The day after they sailed Mr. S. called on the Dey, and requested to be advised of their object. The Dey, however, declined the information, but gave him every assurance of their views being perfectly friendly to the U. States. Mr. Shaler concluded by observing, that the Algerine squadron, no doubt, was ordered to respect our flag, and that he was fully convinced they had gone to the westward. Captain Brown requested Mr. Shaler to inform the Dey, that he would suffer no Algerine cruiser to board an American vessel, if it was in his power to prevent it. Capt. Brown immediately proceeded with the Spark to Gibraltar, but obtained no further information on the subject. On the arrival of capt. B. at Gibraltar, he met the Dutch squadron, consisting of a 74, two frigates and a sloop of war—and having communicated to the Dutch Admiral the above information, the whole of the squadron proceeded up the Mediterranean the next day.

The Peacock touched at Malaga 23d June, and capt. Brown was informed by Mr. Barrel, the American Consul, that a few days previous, an English brig had been plundered by a long black schr. mounting 16 guns, a short distance from Malaga, and that after the Pirates had taken every thing, they wanted out of the brig, they put the crew into the boat, and sunk her. The boat being very leaky, sunk before they could reach the shore; and only two of the crew were saved, by a vessel that accidentally fell in with them, and took them safe into Malaga.

New York, Aug. 24.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. OFFICE OF THE ORACLE. Portsmouth, Aug. 21.

Spanish News.—Yesterday arrived brig Adeline, Capt. Wingate, from Cadiz. Left there the 18th July, and brought three papers on board, dated 13th, 14th and 15th.—A friend has been kind enough to translate the principle news from the Redactor General.

It appears by the paper of the 13th that the day previous there were great public rejoicings at Cadiz, in consequence of the news from Madrid, that on the 9th the King had taken the oath of the Constitution, in the presence of the National Representatives. The particulars of the assembling of the Cortez were contained in the Redactor of the 12th, which paper is not received.

Extract from the paper of the 13th.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of last night. The procession announced in our supplement of yesterday, was conducted with not less pomp than enthusiasm—the shortness of the time, and the limits of our paper will not permit us to present to our readers to-day even a slight sketch of the high interesting scenes of yesterday.

Extract from a Paper of the 14th.

On the 12th when the happy news arrived that our idolized monarch had solemnly taken the oath to the Constitution, in presence of the Representatives of the nation, it filled the whole city with extreme joy—people of all ages and sexes ran to the public squares and streets, embracing and felicitating each other on the happy event. The veteran troops and the nations all militia united, and with a vast many citizens paraded the streets singing patriotic hymns, and crying out with indescribable enthusiasm,—"Long live our Constitutional King"—"Long live the Nation"—"Long live the Constitution."—The magistrates, the military and civil officers, the inhabitants of all classes and conditions shew a patriotic enthusiasm worthy of the sentiments that distinguish this heroic people. The city of Cadiz desiring however to shew in a more solemn manner the love they profess for the magnanimous Ferdinand, the best of monarchs, the father of his people, they determined to have a procession through the principal squares and streets, of an effigy of his majesty, and at 10 o'clock in the evening the procession commenced from the Constitutional square.

A beautiful triumphal car, carried by individuals of the national mili-

ty, the center of the principal party was occupied by the effigy, dressed in a beautiful royal mantle, the extremities of which were held by two children, representing two geniuses, dressed in white and crowned and encircled with flowers, the sides of the car were also decorated in the same manner. The exterior part of the centre and above the effigy there was to be seen a beautiful statue, representing Spain with the Constitution in one hand and a sceptre in the other. Preceding the car was a band of military music, and an innumerable number of wax lights.—The procession was headed by an escort of gentlemen on horseback, elegantly dressed in the ancient Spanish costume, the rear was composed of a large detachment of the national militia, preceded by the band belonging to the "Regiment of Spain." The brilliancy of the night, vied with the day in the splendid illumination of the public edifices and the immense concourse of people. The general enthusiasm of the people offered a grand and magnificent spectacle, interesting in the extreme, and worthy of a free and illustrious people, anxious to shew their love for their King and their enthusiasm for the constitution.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for cash, twenty acres of land on the Columbia turnpike road on Elkridge. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Godfrey, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Jones, of Josiah. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Benjamin Guther, Shff. A. A. County.

Aug. 31.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 21st day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, Keckerton's Choice, near West River, whereon James H. Wilson resides. Seized and taken as the property of James H. Wilson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Harmanus Boggs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

Benjamin Guther, Shff. A. A. County.

Aug. 31.

Committed.

To the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a Runaway a mulatto woman, who calls herself NANCY HERSEY, thirty years of age, five feet two inches high. Says she is free, and lived with Moses Hersey, in Prince George's county—let Prince George's with a certain James Pagree, to go to the state of Massachusetts; and was on her return when taken up. The owner of the above woman, is requested to prove property, pay expenses, &c. or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C.

August 31.

NOTICE

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d of September next.

By order Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Aug 31

Committed

To the goal of Anne Arundel county as a Runaway, a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL, and says she belongs to a Capt. Lancaster. She appears to be somewhat of an idiot, and incapable of giving a connected account of herself. She appears to be about thirty five years of age, five feet high, her clothing a striped country cloth petticoat and jacket. Her owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C.

Aug 31

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 7th September on the premises 15 head cattle, pair of oxen, one wagon. Seized and taken as the property of Ambrose Updegraff, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Heston, Jonathan Ellicott, surviving obligees of John Ellicott. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C.

Aug 31

Fancy Chairs,

Just Received from Baltimore

Made by H. Finlay & Co. which will be sold low for cash, by Andrew Slicer.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE

The Visitors of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, hereby make known, that an election of a teacher will be made, at the school house, on the first Saturday in October next, and on the same day annually thereafter; and that the school is to be considered vacant on that day in every year, free for any person who may think proper to apply for the same. They therefore request all persons who may wish to take charge of this institution, to make application in writing to Brice J. Worthington, esq. President of the Board, on or before the said first Saturday in October annually, or personally to the board on the day of election, producing satisfactory testimonials of qualification and moral character. This establishment consists of one hundred and eighty acres of good land, a school house in good repair, and a comfortable dwelling house, large enough for the accommodation of a family. Its location is in a very populous neighbourhood, and to a man capable of teaching the English language in all its branches, together with Latin and Greek, the visitors have no hesitation in believing it would be highly profitable. Possession given the first of January 1820.

Aug. 24

HARK! HARK!

An Infallible and Sovereign Cure for Hard Times.

HICKS AND BANGES,

(Lately George Hicks and Co.)

5, Marsh Market Space.

Inform the public, that they have lately supplied themselves with a large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Hats, on such reasonable terms that they do not hesitate to assert, they can supply those who call on them with articles in their line, on more advantageous terms than can be had at any establishment in the City of Baltimore. In addition to their former well selected stock, they have just received about 4,000 Pair low priced Men's, Women's, Boys, and Children's Fine and Coarse Shoes; they are now selling among many other great bargains, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement, Goods on the following low and pleasing terms, viz: Men's white Hats, \$2 50; Men's black, do from 1 75 to 2 50; Youth's & Children's white and black do. 1 37 to 2 00 Wool Hats, men's and boy's, 62. Morocco Caps, from 31 to 37; Gentlemen's short Boots 3 50 to 4 50; Youth's do. 2 50 to 3 00; Ladies morocco do. 1 75; Ladies leather do. 1 00 to 1 25; Men's fine shoes, 75, 87, 100 to 1 50, do. coarse do. 75, 87, to 1 00; Men's double soled pegged and pitted hauled, 1 75 to 2 00; Youth's fine Shoes, 50 to 1 25; do. coarse do. 50 to 1 12; Men's Pumps 75 to 1 50; Men's coarse quarter Boots, from 2 50 to 3 50; Ladies' morocco and Kid various fashions with heels 1 12 to 1 25, do. do. (without heels) 50 to 1 00; do. Morocco and leather, thick soles, heels, 1 00 to 1 50, do. Morocco thick soles without heels, 87 to 1 00; do. white Kid, 1 00; Women's leather Pumps, 37 to 1 00; Misses do. 37 to 62, do. Morocco, from 50 to 75; Children's do. 25 to 37; do. Boots, do. 37 to 50; Children's Leather, thick soles, 37 to 62; with a great quantity of superior quality Baltimore Manufactured Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's Shoes and Boots, which they will sell wholesale and retail, on the most pleasing terms, for cash.

H & B have for some time past been advertising, that they had discovered the "Cure for Hard Times," and from the unparalleled practice they have had, feel confident, that it still supported, they will be able to effect a complete cure. Country Merchants and others, will find it much to their advantage to call & view our stock, and know the prices. Balt'n re, July 1820. 3w\*

JV COUNCIL

Annapolis, July 20th, 1820.

ORDERED, That the act empowering the Judges of the elections, to administer the oath pertaining to elections, be published four times between 20th of August, and first of October, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the American and Patriot, at Baltimore, the Examiner, and Republican Gazette, at Frederick-Town, the Herald and Torch Light, at Hager's Town, the Cumberland paper; and the Star, and Eston Gazette, at Easton. By order, WINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ACT

Empowering the Judges of Elections, to administer Oaths appertaining to Elections.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the several judges of elections within this state to administer an oath, or an affirmation, in any inquiry which they may deem necessary to be made touching the right of any person offering to vote, and if any person or persons shall swear or affirm falsely and corruptly, in relation thereto, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the pains and penalties provided for those convicted of perjury.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor be authorised and requested, to direct a copy of this law to be four times inserted in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, two in the city of Baltimore, two in Frederick town, two in Hager's town, one in the town of Cumberland, and two in Easton, between the twentieth of August and the first of October next.

Aug. 17.

**LANDS FOR SALE,  
OF GOOD QUALITY,  
In the neighbourhood of Annapolis,  
consisting of the  
RISING SUN FARM,**

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining it a body of Woodlands, known by the name of Salmon Hills, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence; and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessor.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains," containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day at 10 o'clock, be publicly sold by the Vendor at the Rising Sun Stand—Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

**I also offer for sale the land called  
BODKIN NECK,**

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres—This land is held by tenants under certain covenants yielding \$7000 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement—The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Connection and Howard's Fancy," lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yealdhall, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the first positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, any in the neighbourhood. A loan of it will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Colton,  
James Nelson,  
July 20

**Land for Sale.**

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st day of the present month, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Thomas Nicholls, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, being part of "Snowden's Second Addition to the Manor," containing

About two Hundred Acres of Land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Snowden's river, and within three miles of Owings' Merchant Mill. This land is nearly central between the city of Washington and Baltimore, the soil of a good quality, and would no doubt, with an inconsiderable expense, be made a valuable farm; the land lies high and healthy; is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood to support the place.

Terms—One fourth cash. On the ratification of the sale, the balance to be paid in twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, commanding interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will execute a deed according to law. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Trustee.  
August 10, 1820. 3w.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL,  
THE AMERICAN FARMER.**

The first number of the AMERICAN FARMER was issued on the 23d of April, 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the States, contribute by their patronage and their pen to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and to develop the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being conveniently bound up and pressed in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the editor takes the risk and cost of the mail, should subscription money be scarce, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to finish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer, will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memories of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and the four volumes of that pamphlet, and exceedingly valuable work sell for \$1.

To show that the American Farmer is considered in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, a list of its not unimportant contributions to the agricultural community of the United States, and the glowing testimonials which it has received, are equally enclosed in each number.

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish that every farmer in every corner of the United States, could be made acquainted with its contents. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper admirably calculated to impart, to all who will take pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,  
ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by THOMAS LAW, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have requested Mr. Skinner to give me an annual index, which will make it equal to a Library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interests of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

"For the Raleigh Register.

"Mr. Gales—I beg to say in your favour to those respectable friends who have entered their names in the success of the American Farmer, that the journal which you have published is not only as well posted as any other, but the best service I now can render them is, to recommend to their notice the American Farmer, an agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner, of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-attendance of mine."

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The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

To the Planters of South Carolina.

"The American Farmer," which is a paper from us, is, a devotedly principal subject relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail to be observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote the Agricultural intelligence, and to advance the prosperity not themselves individually, but their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot carry more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,  
J. CHAPPELL,  
Vice President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural intelligence, and to improve the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq."

P. MINOR, Sec'y.

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a journal devoted to these objects and conducted on this plan, here described, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will however, be returned in any case where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to John S. Skinner, Baltimore.

June 28, 1820.

P. S. For all editors in the United States who may have the goodness to give the preceding notice a few weekly insertions, the editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact any business they may have in Baltimore, or to return their good offices in any other way in his power.

**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 to be taken at the risk of the owners.

March 2.

**LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
December Session, 1819.**

Just published, and for Sale at this Office,

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

**THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS  
Of the same Session.**

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Whittington, late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty one, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Whittington, } Ex'rs,  
Henry Childs, }  
Thomas Whittington, }

With the will annexed.  
July 27.

**State of Maryland, Sc.  
Calvert County Orphans Court,**

May 10th, 1820.

On application of John Lawrence, executor of Jacob Chambers, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette of Annapolis.

William Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Chambers, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of July 1820.

John Lawrence, Adm'r.  
Aug. 2.

**Modern Characters**

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

**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.

**To Bridge Builders.**

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.

Henry Maguadter, President.

June 29

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

**Anne Arundel County, to wit:**

On application to the subscriber in the recess 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 his 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.

T. CHASE, (Seal)

**200 Dollars Reward.**

Whereas some evil disposed person or persons, on Thursday night the 3d inst. did set fire to my Black Smith Shop, evidently with an intention to destroy the same, & the dwelling house almost adjoining it; I do hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary in any court of justice.

William Richardson,  
Anne Arundel county, 17 Aug. 1820.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpt generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.  
May 18.

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

**St. John's College.**

The Trustees of the said Institution having appointed a point, shall be the duty of the Trustees to carry students through grammar and Ciceronian, to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages, and have fixed the salary at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the amount of the tuition money, the price of tuition being fixed at \$200 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second of September next. Candidates requested to make personal application in order that they may be examined to their qualifications, but such as not conveniently attend to be requested to transmit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

July 27.

**BOARDING-HOUSE**

MRS. ROBINSON having had that large and commodious building near the Church, recently occupied by 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, upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.

**Tobacco Lands.**

The subscriber has between 5 or 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 late Mr. Contee of Prince George's county.

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

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

MES CARROLL.

**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 WATKINS,  
June 1.

**South River Bridge Stock.**

Notice is hereby given, that the book of the South River Bridge Company will be again opened on the first day of September next at Williamson's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the residue of the stock. The Directors feel well assured that, when the many advantages resulting to the proprietors of land in the neighbourhood of South River, and the citizens of Annapolis, from the erection of this bridge, no further document need be offered to encourage full subscription. It may not be proper to state that the Directors have in person examined the different points on the River, and from that examination, and the advice of experienced Bridge Builders, have selected, as the most proper site, that part of the River known by the name of Quynns Ferry. Many proposals to erect a bridge, accompanied by estimates of the expense, have already been received from which the directors, are satisfied that the amount of the proposed subscription will greatly exceed the probable cost. Persons who may be disposed to subscribe, need not apprehend any delay in the erection of the bridge, as they have determined to proceed with all possible dispatch. Believing as they do, that if the present opportunity be neglected, another equally favourable may never again occur, the directors confidently look for the public spirit of the neighbourhood for a full subscription of the remaining shares.

Applications for the purchase of stock will be received by any one of the directors, at any time prior to the first Monday of September.

The Maryland Republican will publish the above once a week until the 1st of September.

Aug. 17.