

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## RUSSIAN POETRY.

We have rarely met with any specimens of poetical composition from the great northern empire. The following we copy from the European Magazine for March, 1821. It is republished there from a work that has recently appeared in England, entitled: "Specimens of the Russ and Poets, &c. Translated by John Bowring," and is the production of Karamzen.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

## "THE CHURCH YARD. FIRST VOICE.

How frightful the grave! how deserted and drear  
With the howls of the storm wind; the  
creaks of the bier,  
And the white bones all clattering to-  
gether!

## SECOND VOICE.

How peaceful the grave! its quiet how  
deep;  
Its zephyrs breathe calmly, and soft is  
its sleep.

And how rets perfume it with ether.

## FIRST VOICE.

Here riots the blood crested worm on  
the dead,  
And the yellow skull serves the foul  
food for a bed,  
And snakes in its nettle weeds hiss

## SECOND VOICE.

How lovely, how sweet the repose of  
the tomb;  
No tempests are there: but the nightin-  
gales come

And sing their sweet chorus of bliss.

## FIRST VOICE.

The ravens of night flap their wings  
o'er the grave:—  
Is the vulture's abode—'tis the wolf's  
dreary cave.

Where they tear up the earth with  
their fangs

## SECOND VOICE.

Here the coney at evening disports  
with his love,  
And rests on the sod: while the turtles  
above,

Repose on the bough that o'erhangs.

## FIRST VOICE.

Here darkness and dampness with  
poisonous breath,  
And loathsome decay fill the dwelling  
of death,

The trees are barren and bare!

## SECOND VOICE.

Soft are the breezes that play round  
the tomb,  
And sweet with the violet's wafted per-  
fume

## FIRST VOICE.

The pilgrim who reaches this valley of  
tears,  
Shall vainly hurry by, and with trem-  
bling and fears,

Is launched on the wreck cover'd  
river

## SECOND VOICE.

The traveller outwore with life's pil-  
grimage dreary,  
Lies down his rude staff, like one that  
is weary,  
And sweetly reposes forever!

The Editor of the Federal Republican.

I intended to have quietly  
and by a most outrageous act  
has lately been committed  
from whom better things  
to have been expected. But

Editor of the Patriot, in his wis-  
doms, at the very threshold of  
fair made assertions and en-  
dured to give the transaction a  
ing altogether incorrect. Had  
Patriot, as the advocate for the  
and council, come out hon-  
and admitted that the "late  
and unprecedented act  
political act, he would not  
duplicate his veracity," nor  
there have been but one  
issue between the executive  
citizens of Maryland. That  
would have been, whether an  
olutionary soldier who is in-  
d poor, should be rejected an  
ment for which he had two  
of the whole number of votes,  
place to his competitor who  
prime of life, in health, and  
pendent circumstances, and  
been brought from another  
to fill the office of tobacco  
in this city.

er understood that the fede-  
disclaimed any political in-  
when they elected and com-  
col. Waters over Josiah  
on. But col. W. had a ma-  
the votes of the levy court,  
tion of the Patriot, and he  
notwithstanding, and he  
itizen of Baltimore. Col.

Waters is one of the few remaining officers of '76, and was in needy circumstances, and in point of respectability of standing, second to no man in the state; whereas Mr. Stevenson was considered in comfortable circumstances. Josiah Stevenson's conduct, as far as has come to my knowledge, has always been that of a gentleman; and in regard to col. W. he is entitled to much praise. He knew that, politically speaking, the colonel had a preference when the state was federal, and so high was his regard for the debt of gratitude due to the colonel by the citizens of America, that when the state became democratic, he wanted not to be the colonel's competitor. For this generous and manly act, Mr. S. has been, and will continue to be rewarded by the colonel and his personal friends.

The Patriot insinuates that Mr. Warfield's being a tobacco planter, gave him the preference.—He, the editor, had he been disposed to have done justice to the colonel, would not have put in this plea, as the colonel has also been a tobacco planter.

Although the sentiment of indignation will not feed the hungry, nor clothe the naked, it has, notwithstanding, been gratifying to see so many high and honourable citizens, among whom are many democrats, who have felt the indignity that has been committed on the state of Maryland in this transaction—as high minded and as decided a democrat as any in the state, and one of the men of seventy-six, has called it an unprecedented and infamous act.—All the members of the Levy Court, who were men of seventy-six, supported an: voted for the Colonel, as do those who had any knowledge of the active duties of a soldier prior to this. If an old soldier of fair character, in needy circumstances, has in any instance where he had a majority of votes, been refused the office to which he was nominated, it is more than has yet come to my knowledge. This outrageous act will no doubt fire the indignation of the community throughout the state, and the perpetrators of it, or at least their apologists will endeavour to justify it on different grounds.—Amongst other charges which they will bring forward, they will accuse the Colonel with being an active politician, which accusation will be unfounded; for the Colonel declared from the day he was first elected as a Tobacco Inspector, he should take no interest in politics as long as he was the public's servant. They will say many other things equally unfounded. What confidence, my countrymen, is to be placed in men who thus treat one of the few remaining fathers of your country?—He who fought your battles in that period which tried men's souls; whose covering was the Heavens; whose bed was the Earth; whose pillow was a rock; who wanted for the coarsest bread to satisfy his hunger, for a gourd of water to quench his thirst; who subjected himself to perils and privations on every side, for the love of his country? The advantages that he, in conjunction with others of that day, the most of whom are gone to that borne whence no traveller ever returns." obtained for our country, we are now enjoying: and such is the gratitude of the present rulers of our state, that they have refused sustenance to this veteran of seventy-six. Knowing the high elevation of Mr. Warfield, there were those who flattered themselves that he would have felt the indignity which has been thus offered to our country, and have rejected the commission which has been unjustly given him—had he done so, he would have experienced a conscientious dignity in the act which would have been grateful to the best feelings of man, and which would have more than compensated him for any loss he would have sustained.

H.

To the Editor of the Federal Republican.

SIR—I find the foul treatment that has been meted to col. Waters by the executive of Maryland, is likely to be a sore thing to the party now in power. Those who were anxious to retain the present incumbents in power, as much as they are exasperated at the treatment the colonel has received, are alarmed in anticipating the effect that it

will produce at the next general election, and to avoid so serious a result they have become very prolific in making extenuating excuses for this "unprecedented and infamous act." They now say, had colonel Waters have been appointed inspector of Sheppard's warehouse, that all the federalists throughout the state would have sent their tobacco to that warehouse. This is the first attempt I have ever known to identify politics with business.—Do the democrats judge the federalists by themselves? I know that Mr. B. one of our delegates to the general assembly laboured hard to serve a certain interest in regard to this business, but the good sense of the legislature counteracted his best efforts, and although the executive may think they have accomplished what Mr. B. could not, I cannot help thinking the good sense of the tobacco planters & dealers throughout the state, will also disappoint even those wise men. From this charge it would appear that it is not Mr. Warfield whom they are solicitous to serve, but certain distinguished characters who figured in the disgraceful occurrences of eighteen hundred and nineteen—characters whom the aged, the infirm, the widow and the orphan will not forget so long as memory shall hold her seat. But the tobacco planters are not going to be thus duped. The owner of the house does not care one straw for politics. He determined on building a tobacco warehouse, having a most desirable situation for one, and it was his wish that colonel Waters should be the inspector of it, but the house would have been built had not the colonel have been in existence; and yet the house may be said to have been built for the col as it was understood before it was commenced that he was to have it, and I think that even the wish of the owner of the house ought to have been heard. The owner of that house is entirely indifferent to party principles, and has always wished that politics should not be thought of in connection with the house. He built the house for the tobacco planters and dealers, democrats as well as federalists. He has done what he intended to do when he commenced, built the most complete tobacco warehouse in this country, and one which is altogether secure against fire; a very important consideration to the owners of tobacco. Although the executive have thought proper to withhold from him the inspector to which he was fairly entitled, they have notwithstanding appointed a gentleman of high standing and very competent to the station. Those who consult their interest will not decline sending their tobacco to the house.

The citizens of Maryland and the friends of the old soldier will not seek their redress, for the insult they have received, from the warehouse, but from the majesty of the public. If that redress is not obtained at the next general election, we are in truth prepared to become hewers of wood and drawers of water. If we quietly sit down with our arms folded and suffer the few surviving officers of seventy-six to be thus trampled on, thus deprived of their just rights, thus turned upon the wide world to suffer, for "to dig they cannot, and to beg they are ashamed"—We have lost our virtue, we have lost our patriotism, and every feeling that dignifies man.

H.

## COLONEL WATERS.

The feelings of this venerable old soldier have lately received a wound which should by no means astonish him, nor any of those whose feelings are outraged in the neglect which his excellency governor Sprigg and his friends have been guilty of. What right has a respectable revolutionary officer to expect that the present executive of the state of Maryland shall manifest gratitude for services heretofore rendered? None. It is not in the nature of democracy to respect the feelings of any man who is poor, and who, nevertheless, dares to think for himself. The circumstance of col. Waters has very properly excited a great sensation, and has produced the animadversion not only of federalists, but also of many high minded democrats. We regret that there are not more of this

description in the ranks of the opposite party; their feelings prove them to be worthy of a better political creed. For fear that the people generally should estimate properly the motives which caused the rejection of col. Waters, and for fear that this flagrant outrage, committed on one of the soldiers of '76, should have its proper weight at the next election, we perceive that certain hiring editors are already employed in colouring and cooking up this disgraceful act in their own way and taking recourse to the only thing needful for many democratic editors, viz. misrepresentation! What can be said of men who boldly make assertions as facts, which they know to be false, utterly false, and without foundation? Does it comport with our dignity to descend and refute, when their assertions carry the falsity thereof on their front? We have better, we have nobler duties; one of which we consider to be, to tell the people of Maryland that governor Sprigg has treated an old revolutionary officer with contempt and cruelty; that he has deprived him of office and of bread, not on account of incapacity, but because he is an old and a poor federalist, although he risked his life in securing that liberty which his excellency now enjoys. Is this conciliation of party? Democracy has in its pay, certain scribblers, who seem to glory in having been, for many years, accustomed to falsehood and detraction, and who render themselves worthy of their employers in the same ratio that they detract and misrepresent. We expect a host of these democratic truths respecting col. Waters, and congratulate him on the event, the neglect of such men as gov. Sprigg, and the detraction of such men as his editors, will only raise him in the love and esteem of the virtuous and patriotic.—Jb.

From the Missourian.

## THE WORM.

—"Outvenoms all the worms of Nile"

SHAKESPEARE.

Who has not heard of the rattlesnake or copperhead? An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles will make even the lords of the creation recoil; but there is a species of worm, found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that compared with it, even the venom of the rattlesnake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this "foe to human kind", is the object of the present communication.—This worm varies much in size; it is frequently an inch through—but as it is rarely seen except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured—it is of a dull lead colour, and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink. The brute creation it never molests; they avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly Coya.

Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlement, to the misery and destruction of many of our citizens. I have, therefore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its bite are terrible. The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue swells to an immoderate size and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows: Sometimes in his madness he attempts the destruction of his dearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his frantic fury—in a word, he exhibits to the life, all the detestable passions that rankle in the bosom of a savage, and such is the "spell" in which his senses are locked, that no sooner has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysm of insanity occasioned by one bite, than he seeks out this destroyer for the sole purpose of being bitten again.

I have seen a good old father, his locks white as snow, his step slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away, for I knew the fond hope that this son would be the "staff of his declining years," had

supported him through many a sorrow.

Youths of Missouri, would you know the name of this reptile? It is called the worm of the still!

From the Federal Gazette, May 11.

## MURDER OF PAUL I.

Lord Holland, in a late speech before the House of Peers, makes some very severe remarks on the present Emperor of Russia. After speaking of the violent death to which every Czar since Peter the Great seems to have been predestined, he observes, that Alexander himself sits on a throne weltering in the blood of his father; and insinuates that his present majesty's conduct towards the unfortunate Paul, was such as to give rise to most unfavourable suspicions. As the circumstances of that emperor's tragical end are not generally known, I will present before the public some details which I collected from conversation and periodical works, particularly that valuable emporium of knowledge, the Bibliotheque Historique.

On the death of Catherine II. Paul gave reins to his wild and disorderly passions, which had been fettered down by his mother during her life time; but even in the riot of his disorders, one could discern a mind which would have done honour to the throne, had it been more carefully cultivated. At length (says Dr. Stael) "his passions encompass'd him on all sides like the serpents of Laocoon"—like Nero, he finally threw off all restraint, and appeared in the nakedness of despotism, which is, at best, but an organized anarchy—it may, for a time, envelope anarchy in its hideous veil, but the latter will soon show her face "with Gorgon horrors clad." Paul had by him a list of prescriptions, like Domitian—he resolved to let no one live near him, on whose fidelity he had the slightest suspicion.

—And when his crown of hatred harkly fell,  
—Hope, waiting fled, and Mercy cried  
farewell!

M. de Pahlen was then Primo Minister of Russia—he was the servile instrument of this Emperor's passions—but this modern Sejanus at length suspected that his own name was on the fatal proscription list. He conferred with the Grand Duke Alexander, on the measures to be adopted, and he found him but too ready to listen to his overtures, a conspiracy was formed to dethrone the Emperor, and the night of the 23d March, 1801, was fixed on for the accomplishment of their traitorous designs.

Paul had retired to his chamber in the Palais Michel, an impregnable fortress, flanked with bastions; none but Pahlen knew the outlets, trap-doors, and passages that lead to nothing,—by which human contrivance had secured Majesty from intrusion. The assassins collected by the traitorous minister, were about sixty in number, and had all been well plied with wine—Ben-xen and Subow (the last favorite of the voluptuous Catherine) commanded the horde. After some difficulty they made their way to the Emperor's bed-chamber; but to the consternation of Subow, Paul had left his bed. He had concealed himself behind a screen, where he remained almost motionless with fear. "Sire," exclaimed the traitor "you are our prisoner, by order of the Emperor Alexander—you had better make no resistance, as your life would be endangered." "What have I done to deserve this treatment," said Paul. "You have been martyring us for the last four years," answered one of the ruffians.

During this scene, the Grand Dukes, with their wives, were in an apartment immediately below their father's, where they waited to learn the issue of the conspiracy. A party of desperadoes, headed by Prince Tatchwil, (who was extremely intoxicated) now enter the Imperial room. Some of the conspirators, less ferocious than the rest, are sparing their master; but Tatchwil's horde insisted on despatching him:—The Lungs of the Cambril arise  
—(Altho' they spoke not) in their wolfish eyes!

The Prince threw himself on the unfortunate monarch, and in his fall with him, threw down and extin-

—\*He was what the French call a Maquereau.

gashed the lamp. The remaining scene of midnight horror was passed in the dark. Benixen left the room in search of a candle—when he came in he found Paul lying dead on the floor. The ruffians had strangled him by means of a scarf. He had made but a feeble resistance, being paralyzed with fear—only he had passed his hand between his neck and the scarf, and cried out: "Gentlemen, for Heaven's sake, spare me! Give me but time to make my peace with God!"—"Go, make it with the Devil!" exclaimed one of the inhuman monsters, as he stopped the breath of his victim.

Immediately after this murder, the Empress and Grand Duke quarrelled about their respective rights, before Death had spread its freezing coldness over the monarch's corpse! The Empress wished to act the part of Catherine II. ever again, and insisted, that since she had been crowned, allegiance was due to her alone. At length Paul hurried off Alexander to receive the oaths of fidelity from the Grand Dignitaries of the empire; and the Empress Mother was persuaded to give up her pretensions in favour of her son. In the interim, the report was circulated that Paul had suddenly died of an apoplexy. Ever since this is hypocrisy to the very Devil," even they caused his body to be opened, to ascertain the cause of his death. Paul was exposed fifteen days on a bed of state, and at length, he was entombed with his fathers, with the pomp and glorious circumstance usual on such occasions. —I have only one fact to add to all these soul-borrowing details—not one of the Emperor's assassins has suffered the punishment due to traitors, and the Senatus, who investigated the murder, lives in ease and affluence!

If any one reflects on these speaking facts, and afterwards can envy the boast of inequality and the pomp of power," he little knows how happy is his lot, compared to that of the fortunate wretch, whose situation is as follows:

"O! how I bear the weight of splendid chains!"  
"How I feel the balance of his humbler pains!"

D.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 31.

#### FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket on Prince George's  
**NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,**  
**GEORGE SEMMES.**

For Somerset,  
**THOMAS K. CARROLL,**  
**Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.**

For Calvert,  
**RICHARD GRIFFITH,**  
**Dr. JOHN DARE.**

Montgomery,  
**THOMAS DAVIS,**  
**GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.**

For Allegany,  
**WILLIAM HELEARY,**  
**WILLIAM REID.**

For Kent,  
**JEREMIAH NICOLS,**  
**CAPT. NATHL. COMEGES.**

Assembly Ticket for Somerset,  
**Levin K. King, Luther M. P. Dennis,**  
**Daniel Ballard, John Waters.**

Assembly Ticket for Kent,  
**William Knight, James F. Brown,**  
**J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.**

For the Md. Gazette,  
**To the Federalists of Maryland.**

The period designated by the Constitution for the election of the Senate of Maryland, is now rapidly approaching. It is but three months distant, and we should be gratified to see a general disposition manifested on the part of the federalists to prepare for so important an event. The federalists of Prince George's, Calvert, Montgomery, Allegany and Somerset, have already evinced that they are not unmindful of the all-important duties which they are required to perform—they have nominated their candidates, and have given a solemn pledge to their political brethren throughout the state, that they will faithfully endeavour to secure their election. Let turn the same zeal, and the same devotion to the principles and policy of federalism be manifested in the other counties, and we shall not despair of the Republic. Let early nominations be every where made. Federalism has nothing to fear from investigation, it seeks no concealment, its character and its principles are too pure to suffer any violation from the strictest scrutiny. It invites examination, and it challenges a comparison with the boasted attributes of democracy.

The approaching election is one of no ordinary importance; upon the result of it depends the political character of the state for five years, certainly, and perhaps, for ever. Can the federalists of Maryland then be insensible to this consideration? Can they for a moment entertain the idea of surrendering into the hands of their adversaries, the government and the destiny of the state; of entrusting them with a power so immense, and which would experience has taught them, will be so sadly abused? Let them listen no longer to the siren song of conciliation and the right hand of fellowship, it is intended to lull in order to destroy—there is nothing congenial between federalism and democracy—they cannot unite—to use the language of Johnson, "you might as well attempt to mix oil and vinegar, or in the language of the chemist, to amalgamate heterogeneous particles."

Patriotism, consistency, fidelity and justice, all require, that a firm, united and vigorous opposition should be made on the part of the federalists of Maryland at the ensuing senatorial election. Can they, sensible as they must be of the evils of democracy, can they, devoted as they always have been to the best interests of their country, can they, when these evils appear again to threaten us, tamely look on and make no efforts to counteract them? Federalism forbids it. Can the federalists of Maryland be insensible to their professions so often reiterated, to oppose the will of the majority, the rights of the minority, the rights of the people, the rights of the Republic? Can they consent to surrender those principles which Washington bequeathed them, and in vain skills, as the people require, to do in the rear of the Republic? Fidelity forbids it. Can they, at least of Maryland, be so insensible to the claims of justice as to consent or refuse to co-operate with his political brethren throughout the state, in promoting the success of that cause, which his judgment and his conscience approve as the best, and which he has so often predicted to himself to support? Justice forbids it. Let then every federalist prepare to do his duty! let an opposition be made in every county in the State! It will be neither useless nor unavailing even in those counties where the democratic majorities are acknowledged to be triumphant.—It will tend to show that federalists, in every part of the state have a sacred regard for their principles; it will animate their political brethren in other counties, it will add strength to the common cause; it will produce discussion, and discussion will develop the principles of federalism; and the more they are developed the more will they be disseminated. If federalists in democratic counties cannot command success, they may do more, they may deserve it.

The democratic Editors boast that their party is in motion from the mountains of Allegany to the plains of Worcester. Can federalists then remain in a void? While their adversaries are ever vigilant, active, zealous and enterprising, will they continue inert, supine, and listless? Or will they not rather rise to the majesty of their strength, contending in the goodness of their cause, and going forth fearlessly to the combat, resolve that no exertions shall be omitted, and no zeal shall be wanted, to insure success at the ensuing contest. Yes, such is the course which it behoves federalists to pursue, and whatever may be their duty, let them manifest to the world, will also be their delight.

"Federalism expects every man to do his duty."

[Translated from the German.]  
**SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.**  
(Continued.)

CHAPTER 16.

The mode of living at the castle from this day forward, took an entirely different shape. The two friendly exalted beings, Folko and Gabriela, remained almost always within their chambers, and when they appeared abroad, it was in silent, distant dignity; while Biorn and Sintram observed a low & humble deference. Nevertheless lord Biorn could not bear the idea of their leaving him. Folko once happened to mention it, when something like a tear appeared in the old man's eye, whilst he inclined his head, and observed—"Do as you choose—but I think the day after shall number me amongst the dead."

They therefore remained together, for the storm and the sea continued to rage with such increased violence that every thought of returning to Normandy was necessarily given up. The oldest inhabitants did not recollect an autumn boisterous as the present; the Clergy examined all their old runick books, the scalders ruminated the oldest lays and traditions, but no where did they find recorded the like.

Biorn and Sintram braved the impetuosity of the weather. During the few hours that Folko and Gabriela appeared below, the two Norwegians were always at home, and ready to attend them respectfully, but the remaining part of the day, and sometimes the whole night through, they pursued the bear and wolf in mountain steeps and forests.

In the mean while Folko exerted every pleasing power of his mind, every endearing charm of his graceful attention, to make Gabriela forget the wild seat she inhabited, and the noxious Norwegian winter which had already made its appearance, and threatened to draw, for several months together, an icy war around them. Sometimes he told her blooming tales, then he played a pleasing air upon the lute, whilst Gabriela, and her ladies, performed the graceful dance, then again relinquishing the instrument to one of the attendants, he would mingle in the dance, and thus he knew in ever varying manner, to show regard and love to his lady. At other times he would call his men together, in the rear half of the castle there to display their strength and skill in mock-battle, and Gabriela awarded the precious prize to the victor. Not seldom he himself would enter the ranks of the contending, but only to stand on the defensive, not to be the pro-eminence over any.

The Norwegians, who looked on, compared him frequently to their demigod, Balder, who suffered the soft and arrows of the giants to be pointed and hurled at him, conscious of his own impenetrability and divine nature.

After one of these chivalrous exercises, it happened that Rolf appeared to the noble Baron, calling him aside with deep reverential submission, and whispered to him—"They call you the beautiful, mighty Balder, and truly they call you by your right name; but beware! even the mighty Balder fell. Take heed—beware!"

Folko looked at him with a astonishment. "It is not," continued the old man, "that I know of any secret snare that is laid for you, or that I have even the most distant foreboding of the like, (god preserve even Norman from such fears.)—But when you stand before me in all your transcendent glory & splendour, the idea of the hugeness of a earthly things throngs in upon my mind, and I can not help again exclaiming; Beware, oh beware, Noble Sir! Even the proudest glory is doomed to perish."

These are good and pious thoughts, replied the friendly Folko, I'll take them deeply to heart, my good old Father."

From this time our Rolf was frequently with Folko and Gabriela, and formed a kind of connecting link between the two very opposite establishments of the castle. He could not leave off loving Sintram, but to follow him in the wild chase, through the raging of storm and rain, was now beyond his strength.

Bright winter had at last made his appearance in all his majesty.—Thus, of course, made the return of the strangers to their home impossible; and the spell-roused storm was hushed.

In frosty splendour shone the white plain and hill; and frequently Folko conducted his pet-lady, in the light sledge, over the frozen lakes and streams, whilst dazzling skates winged his feet. On the other hand, Biorn and Sintram pursued the bear with redoubled vigour.

About this time, when Christmas was approaching, and Sintram tried in the wildest toil of the chase to stun the horror of his approaching dreams—Folko and Gabriela stood one evening, on one of the massy balconies of the aged building. It was a clear winter eve, the snow-covered landscape reflected the mild rosy tints of the setting sun, and from beneath their feet rose up to them the sound of heroic songs, to the measured accompaniment of the mighty hammer. Soon the singers and the working hammers were hushed in the armory, and the Baron and his wife heard the following conversation, tho' without

being able to discover those that carried it on:

"Who is the most daring champion of all that descend from Norman Fathers?"

"'Tis Folko of Montfaucou."

"Well answered; but tell me, is there ought from which the noble Baron turns?"

"There is. But we in Norway, carry it on easily and with joy. It is the winter chase of the nightly bear, down the icy precipice, over the endless snow-clad plain."

"It is even so. He, that knows not how to buckle to his feet, our snow-shoes nor to move upon them swiftly now to the right, then to the left, may be a mighty knight in all other respects, but from our mountains, our chases, he would do better to keep aloof, and dwell in lovely lady's chambers."

They heard the joyous laugh of the speakers, who now resumed their work.

Folko stood pensive. There was another glow, besides that reflected from the sky, on his cheek. Gabriela stood musing for a while; then she embraced her knight, and said, "Dost thou not intend to join the bear-chase to-morrow; and to bring to thy lady the prize of thy pursuit?"

The Baron consented with a smile of pleasure, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dance and song.

(To be Continued.)

The Congress frigate has arrived at Norfolk in 44 days from Rio-Janeiro.

Report, relative to Appropriations of Public Lands for the purposes of Education made to the Senate of Maryland, Jan. 30, 1820.

The committee to whom was referred a message of the governor's, as respects to education and public instruction, beg leave to report.

That they concur with his excellency in believing necessary, and a general diffusion of knowledge, in a government constituted like ours, to be of great importance, and that the promotion of the education of a citizen, is essential to the public good, and should be promoted.

Your committee consider our government as essentially a government of opinion. A general diffusion of knowledge, which is essential to its right administration, cannot be effected, unless the people are educated. No high degree of civilization, of moral power and dignity, of intellectual excellence, no superiority in science, in literature, or in liberal and useful arts, which constitutes the noblest basis of supremacy, can be attained without the aid of seminaries of learning. The establishment of literary institutions, then of all orders, from the common school, up to the university, becomes the first duty of the legislature of a free people.

Your committee are well aware of the difficulty, in the present embarrassed state of our primary concerns, of providing the means of such education, and that a large appropriation out of the public treasury, for the purpose, all important as it is, cannot be expected. They deem it their duty, however, to call to your notice a report and memorial, recently presented to the senate at the last session by a committee of able and honorable gentlemen, which has been referred to your committee, as a part of the unfinished business. The object of those resolutions was to call the attention of congress, and the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands, as a source from which appropriations for the purposes of education, which justice has claimed, not only by Maryland, but all the original states, and three of the new ones.

One thirty-third part of all the states and territories, except Kentucky, whose waters run into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has been appropriated by congress, wherever the Indian title has been extinguished, and provisions made for the support of common schools, and other large appropriations have been made for the support of seminaries of a higher grade. Your committee are of opinion, that the states, for whose benefit such appropriations have been made, are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favor, but of justice. That this may more fully appear, especially as the right of those to an equal participation, with the states, formed out of the public lands, in all the benefits derived from them, has been doubted, your committee have deemed it proper to take a cursory view of the manner in which they have been acquired.

Before the war of the revolution, and indeed for some years after it, several of the states possessed, within their nominal limits, extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands. These states were all, at that epoch, legal, and not proprietary provinces, and the crown, either directly or through the medium of others, whose authority had been prescribed or assented to by the crown, was in the habit of granting those lands. The right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the crown in some form or other. They might therefore, with strict propriety, be called the property of the crown.

A question arose soon after the declaration of independence, whether those lands should belong to the United States, or to the individual states, within whose nominal limits they were situated.

However that question might be decided, no doubt could be entertained, that the property and jurisdiction of the soil were acquired by the common sword, purse and blood, of all the states, united in a common effort. Justice, therefore, demanded that, considered in the light of property, the vacant lands should be sold to defray the expenses incurred in the contest, by which they were obtained, and the future harmony of the states required, that the extent

and ultimate population of the several states, should not be so disproportionate, as they would be if their nominal limits should be retained.

This state, as early as the 30th October 1776, expressed its decided opinion, in relation to the vacant lands, by an unanimous resolution of the convention, which framed our constitution and form of government, in the following words, viz. "Resolved, unanimously, That it is the opinion of this convention, that the very extensive claims of the state of Virginia to the back lands, the same, or any like claim is admitted, the freedom of the smaller states and the liberties of America may be thereby greatly endangered; this convention being persuaded, that, if the dominion over the lands should be established by the United States, it ought to be considered as a common stock, to be parcelled out at proper times into convenient, free, and independent governments."

In the years 1777 and 1778, the general assembly, by resolves, and instructions to their delegates in congress, expressed their sentiments in support of their claim to a participation in these lands, in still stronger language, and declared acceding to the confederation, on account of the refusal of the states claiming them exclusively to cede them to the United States. They continued to decline, on the same grounds, until 1781, when to prevent the injurious impression, that disunion existed among the states occasioned by the refusal of Maryland to join the confederation, they authorized their delegates in congress to subscribe the articles, protesting, however, at the same time, against the infringement, which might otherwise have been drawn, that Maryland had relinquished its claim to a participation in the western lands.

Most of the other states contended, on similar grounds with those taken by Maryland, for a participation in those lands. By the treaty of peace in 1783, Great Britain relinquished to the United States, all claim to government property and territorial rights of the same, and every jurisdiction thereon.

The precise and sound policy of settling the unsettled lands, urged with great earnestness and force by those states, which had united in conquering them from Great Britain, strengthened by the surrender, in the part of Great Britain, of her rights of property and jurisdiction to the United States, and aided by a general spirit of disunion and discord, which then assailed the whole confederation, at length made the requisite impression upon the states, and each of them, with the exception of Georgia, made cessions of their respective territories, within a few years after the peace. The states were Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the charter of which, with the exception of New York, ran westwardly to the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. This cession gave rise to the controversy, and continued a joint right with Virginia, to such parts of which, then called the North Western Territory, as came within the breadth of their respective charters. The rest of the territory lay within the limits of the charter of Virginia. New York indeed had an independent claim to a part of it. Cessions have since all these states, at length have brought the title of the U. States, and placed the whole all controversy.

The state of North Carolina ceded her claim to the territory which now constitutes the state of Tennessee. Georgia, whose charter also extended westwardly to the Pacific Ocean, in 1792, ceded the territory, which now constitutes the state of Mississippi, Alabama, except a small part on the north side of them, which was acquired by treaty, ending Louisiana. The condition of that cession were, that the United States should pay one million two hundred thousand dollars within the limits, which the several.

The United States have, in this case, acquired an indisputable title to all the lands east of the Mississippi. All the territory west of the Mississippi, together with the southern extremity of the state of Mississippi and Alabama, was chartered of France for fifteen millions of dollars. This sum, as well as the sum expended for the purchase of the Indian title to the public lands, was paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Such a large acquisition of public lands has been made by purchase, and has been at the common expense, so far as it has been made by war, it has been by common force, and so far as it has been made by cessions from individual states, has been upon the ground, expressly declared in most of the acts or orders of cession, that the lands should be considered as the property of the United States, and should be used for the benefit of the states, as they have been, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions, the general charge and expense, shall faithfully and bona fide be applied for that purpose, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

In whatever point of view therefore public lands are considered, whether acquired by purchase, conquest or otherwise, they are emphatically the common property of the Union. They ought to enter, therefore, to the common use and benefit of the states, in just proportions, and should be appropriated to the use and benefit of particular state or states, to the exclusion of the others, without infringement of the principles, upon which cessions from states were expressly made, and a violation of the spirit of our national compact, and the principles of justice and sound policy.

No far as these lands have been sold, the proceeds have been received into the treasury, all the states have derived a proportionate benefit from them. Should they have been appropriated for particular defence, there is no ground for the defence of every part of the territory as a common concern.—So far, as the proceeds have been applied to other purposes, and not to state purposes, the expenditure may have been local, and not to the principles and spirit of the national Constitution. But so far as appropriations have been made, in favour of states, to the exclusion of the rest, the appropriations would have been local, and might have been conceived to be a departure from that line of

which impartially peace, harmoniously imperiously pr...

Your committee whether the appropriations conformable to the law...

By the law sale of the part of them printed in per common school laid off into lines running these townships thirty-six sections containing 640 by numbers always a cent been appropriated made by law future survive common schools...

In Tennessee a common school assigned for the academies. It been made in Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and for the seminaries of the common have not had the exact have been able to bear a common school, in Sey state to common which are equal 3th part of the amount of schools, is 711, colleges and above stated, 20 than two 7th of nation. It is h tions in the other mizers of a by more than two prations for com more think the truch in es imal...

The states an Mississippi, which made in their tary institutions, Illinois, a tary of the N. remain of u lands, Of lands sold, To which add see,

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which... the aggregate number of acres appropriated for the purposes of education in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the North Western Territory, will be 7,909,903

Such is the vast amount of property... Total for New-Hampshire, Vermont contains 6,531,000 acres. One 36th part for common schools, is 181,991

One 5th of one 36th for Colleges and Academies, 1,49,777. Total for Maryland, Virginia contains 48,800,000 acres. One 36th part for common schools, 1,344,444

26th part of the revenue, collected from foreign commerce in the ports of Baltimore, New York, Boston, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah, to the support of common schools throughout the states, in which they are situated.

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective houses, and use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principle therein set forth.

From the New-Brunswick Times.

FOR FARMERS—A SONG.

Written by John J. Baker, of this city, and sung at the spring meeting of the Agricultural Society of New-Brunswick, on the 24th April, 1821.

A Farmer's life's the life for me; I own I love her dearly; And ev'ry season, full of glee, I take its labour cheerly— To plough or sow, To reap or mow, Or in the barn to tresh, Sir, All's one to me; I plainly see

'Twill bring me health and cash, Sir. To customer's the Merchant shows His best broad cloths and satin. In hopes to sell a suit of clothes— But lo; they beg a pattern— Which, 'pinn'd on sleeve, They take their leave—

"Perhaps he'll buy since low 'tis" And if they do, The sale he'll rue, When paid, Sir, with a "notice."

The Priest has plagues as undesir'd, When flatter'd with a call, Sir; For tho' he preach like one inspired, He cannot please 'em all, Sir.

Some wanting grace, Laugh in his face, While solemnly he's prosing; Some sneeze or cough, Some shuffle off—

And some are even dozing. The Lawyer leads a harass'd life, Much like a hunted otter; And 'tween his own & others' strife, He's always in hot water:

For foe or friend, A cause defend, However wrong, must be, Sir, In reason's spite, Maintain 'tis right—

And dearly earn his fee, Sir. The Doctor's styl'd a gentleman; But this I hold but humming; For, like a tavern waiting-man, To ev'ry call he's "coming"—

Now here, now there, Must he repair, Or starve, Sir, by denying; Like death himself, Unhappy elf,

He lives by others' dying. The Soldier, deck'd in golden lace, Looks wondrous fine, I own, Sir; But still I envy not his place, When batter'd to the bone, Sir.

To knock my head Against cold lead, I never had a notion; If that's the way To rank, I say,

Excuse me the promotion. The Sailor live's but in a gaol, With all the risk besides, Sir; Of pillage, founder, and of gale— This cannot be denied, Sir.

While I so snug Enjoy my mug, Or kiss my wife, and so forth— When rain and storm The nights deform,

His duty bids him go forth. A FARMER'S life, then let me live, Obtaining, while I lead it, Enough for self, and some to give To such poor souls as need it.

I'll drain and fence, Nor grudge expense To give my land good dressing; I'll plough and sow, Or drill in row,

And hope from Heaven a blessing.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Dwight—A subscriber requests that you will give the following an insertion in your paper, in the hope that it may amuse your readers, and that some one of the curious and learned among them, will give it a satisfactory explanation through the same medium.

Let any person be extended (back downwards) at full length upon three chairs, or any thing else of convenient elevation, with his hands clenched together over his chest, his legs crossed, and his elbows close and firm to his sides. Then place one person at each of his elbows, and one at each leg, (four persons,) who will place themselves in a posture to lift with the fore-finger only of each hand. On a given signal, they will all at the same instant, respire as much atmospheric air as they can contain, and on another given signal, a general & gradual expiration will commence with the same precision; observing always that they commence lifting while expiring, and immediately on receiving the signal. It is necessary that the person lifted should also observe the same system of breathing, and if generally observed strictly, it will be found that a person may be raised several feet, with perhaps no more than one quarter the exertion that would otherwise be required. In fact, I have seen sev-

eral persons, weighing between two and three hundred pounds, raised 5 to 6 feet, whom it would be impossible to raise in the least degree with the fore-fingers, if this system were not adopted. The effect will be very perceptible on the first experiment, but still more so after a little discipline.

Query—Why does this system of breathing produce such an effect?

\* It must be understood that the fore-fingers are to be placed under the arms and legs.

Singular and interesting occurrence.

From the Hamburg Correspondent. A Judge of the name of Helmanotz, in the department of Zps, sent a young female peasant with a sum of money to Goelnitz, a small town situated among the mountains; not far from the village a countryman joined her, and demanded where she was going?—The girl replied, that she was journeying with a sum of 200 florins to Goelnitz. The countryman told her that he was going there also, and proposed that they should travel together. At the wood the countryman pursued a path, which he told the girl would shorten their journey at least two leagues. At length they arrived at the mouth of an excavation, which had once been worked as a mine; the countryman stopped short and in a loud voice delivered to the girl, "Behold your grave; deliver me the money instantly."

The girl, trembling with fear, complied with his demand, and then entreated him to spare her life; the villain was inflexible, and he commanded his victim to undress herself—the unfortunate girl was soon stripped to her chemise; the monster commanded her to deliver to him even this last article of her dress—the poor girl fell on her knees and supplicated with uplifted hands, to have her chemise returned to preserve her modesty; the villain then turning round, the girl sprung upon him, precipitated him into the cavity, and then ran and announced to the village what had happened to her. Several of the inhabitants, provided with ladders, returned with her to the spot.—

They decended into the hole, and found the countryman dead, with the clothes and money which he had taken from the girl in his possession. Near him lay three dead female bodies in a state of putrefaction. It is probable that these were victims to the rapacity of the same villain. In a girdle, which he had round his body, was discovered a sum of six hundred florins in gold.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, February 13th, 1821.

On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, 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.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1821.

Benjamin Hance, Adm'r. of Kinsey Hance.

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co. Have just received a choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods, which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

TO RENT,

THE SHOP ON CHURCH STREET. Lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. It is well calculated for a Tailor, for a Shoe Store, or an office. Possession will be given on the 17th of June. The stand is equal to any in the city being nearly opposite to Mr. James Williams's Hotel, and directly on the corner of the alley leading thence to the state-house. For terms apply to

WILLIAM COE.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland

Will hold their annual meeting on the second Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Jackson, near the city of Annapolis, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to promote Agricultural Improvement, are invited to attend this meeting; and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, Samples of good Tobacco, and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them.

A PLOUGHING MATCH

Of one eighth of an acre of ground against time, to be competed for by pairs of Oxen, Horses, or Mules, each team to be driven, and the Plough held by one man, the furrows not less than four inches in depth. To the best Team at Ploughing, the Judges will award such premium as they may think proper. The Judges, in awarding premiums, are to take into view not only the time but the quality of the work.

It is requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of premium, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annapolis, ten days before the day of show, that the requisite previous preparation may be made for their reception.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries, And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.— But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 9 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford. If hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Vickers.

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER, Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmeat's.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17. 4 6w

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29. 11

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of June next;—And a further instalment of THREE Dollars on each Share, on Monday the 2d day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors.

Thos. Franklin, Treasurer. May 17. 4 t.J.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Salsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Loockerman. March 29. 11 tf.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms.

April 19, 1821. 8 tf.

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

By order, James E. Brice, Cash'r. April 19. 7 tf.

BY THE CORPORATION.

Ordered, That the Corporation meet on Monday next, the 22nd inst. at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving appeals and making returns, property within this city, and that will continue to meet for the successive days thereafter at the same hour, for the same purpose.

By order, J. BREWER, Clk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 28th of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M. upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT.

fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the Mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling-house or store.

The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months to the purchaser; giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and Lot.

Somerville Esqy, Trustee. May 31. 2

Planters' Bank of Prince-George's County. May 24th, 1821.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking House, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 18th day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the Bank the succeeding twelve months.

By order of the Board, Truman Esq, Cashier. May 31. 2

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 19. 2

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE, ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Apply to the subscriber. Benjamin Mead. May 24. 2 5w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends teaching the French Language, every morning from 1 to 2 o'clock at his school-room.

Terms of tuition \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the language will please to apply to

May 24. 3 Charles T. Finney.

BENJAMIN T. PINBLE,

Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support.

April 5. 10

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 3. 3 Tobias Reynolds. 1ambr.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**CORPORATION**  
 at the City of...  
 J. BREWER, C...  
**FREE'S SALE**  
 a Decree of the Hon...  
**USE AND LOT**  
 the dock in this...  
**Bank of Prince-George's**  
 May 24th, 1831.  
**SPRING GOODS**  
**BURGE SHAW**  
 received a supply of...  
**For Sale,**  
**VERY LOW PRICE,**  
**SUPERIOR QUALITY**  
 Benjamin Mead.  
**NOTICE.**  
 subscriber intends teaching...  
**MIN T. PINDELL**  
 is method to inform the...  
**BLANKS**  
 Sale at this Office.  
**NOTICE.**  
 subscriber will make application...  
**PRINTING**  
 description, neatly...  
 at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
 BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
 CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.  
 Price—Three Dollars per Annum.  
 We have had occasion, before  
 us, to notice the "Mercuriale  
 Journal" of Richmond, Virginia;  
 today we copy an article from it  
 over the signature of "Cassia,"  
 which we recommend to the atten-  
 tion of our readers. Fed. Rep.  
 No. 1.  
 Political discord, for some years  
 past, appeared dormant. The vio-  
 lation, so freely bestowed, by  
 opposing factionists, seemed to  
 have, at least in a great degree,  
 subsided; the denunciations and mu-  
 tual recriminations, so lavishly, so  
 profusely showered upon the heads  
 of honourable men of both parties,  
 by editors of newspapers and others  
 actuated by similar views, it was  
 merely hoped and fair to presume,  
 had not only ceased, but that the  
 auspicious moment had arrived, to  
 set about the pleasing work, the  
 greable task of healing the wounds  
 inflicted by the virulence of party  
 each on the other, and of soothing  
 the minds and conciliating the feel-  
 ings of all, by a mutual and honou-  
 rable exertion, to this desirable effect  
 the once bitterly contending par-  
 ties. By such a course, sincerely  
 and honestly pursued, would have  
 been united as an impenetrable  
 bulwark, as a band of brothers, as a  
 nation, the virtuous, the intelligent  
 and patriotic of every sect. By  
 this means a happy result would be  
 effected, the disaffected and de-  
 ceptive, the disorganizers and fire-  
 brands, the seditious and ambitious  
 forming a motley group, so hetero-  
 geneous and discordant in their own  
 material character, that nothing but  
 weak and contemptible minority,  
 wholly disarmed and incompetent to  
 annoy and disturb the harmony and  
 order of the great majority, could  
 be associated. Let us reflect a mo-  
 ment on the inestimable benefits as  
 people, and the pleasing reflec-  
 tions as individuals, we should en-  
 joy in a state so desirable—rising  
 up, from a copse of policy bot-  
 tomed on reason and philosophy, and  
 carrying in its progress national  
 and individual glory and happiness.  
 These generous feelings, those  
 delicious anticipations, those rati-  
 onal calculations, resting on events  
 the most momentous, and circum-  
 stances recent—drawing in the pro-  
 duction of, and deliberation on,  
 their results, into one point of in-  
 terest and focus of national strength,  
 the feelings and action of all seem  
 lamentably unfounded! "There  
 no peace in Israel"—the house is  
 again divided. Is there no redem-  
 ption spirit? Is every pen thrown  
 aside, every tongue palsied? No,  
 here are some yet who dare to  
 speak and to write—they are the  
 majority of the nation—they are  
 informed and the virtuous—they  
 are the patriotic. Although  
 on causes easily exposed, and cir-  
 cumstances merely fortuitous and  
 accidental in relation to the legiti-  
 mate strength of the free population  
 of the Union, the republicans are  
 outnumbered, and for the present  
 kept in the back ground, let them  
 not despair—they have every thing  
 in their side requisite to insure suc-  
 cess, although the process may be  
 slow as to require an exercise of  
 their virtues—patience. This  
 quiet, lasting a few years only,  
 the fond expectation of the union  
 parties, have both vanished,  
 gain, and lately too, does demo-  
 cracy stalk at large through the  
 land—the momentary torpor, with  
 which its choice spirits were affect-  
 ed, seems to have reinvigorated the  
 whole corps—the presses presen-  
 tly with their effusions, in numbers  
 and lengthly never before equalled.  
 To answer them singly, would  
 require a Binion as a penman, but  
 the plurality of heads. To resort  
 to any thing like egotism, is re-  
 pugnant to every thing decent in a  
 writer or orator, but I must be per-  
 mitted to remark, that though fully  
 sensible of the want of those meta-  
 physical powers, so much desired and so  
 necessary to the successful analysis  
 of political subjects, it would be  
 most consolatory, to have all these  
 writers condensed into one in tal-  
 ent, and upon this subject, at least,

would be much easier understood  
 than at present, and, perhaps, the  
 task of refutation not very hetero-  
 geneous. At this time I shall not go  
 into the formal arrangements of this  
 subject, in the manner contemplated  
 in subsequent numbers, nor can it be  
 expected that any thing, in the  
 shape of an answer, to any one or  
 all of the democratic pieces with  
 which their presses, now literally  
 teem, will be attempted. Some of  
 those productions cannot be distin-  
 ctly understood, and the best are  
 destitute of merit or any trait even  
 amusing. I shall speak of things  
 and men as they are, of our govern-  
 ment as it is and ought to be ad-  
 ministered, and, if the democracies  
 please, (since they omit in their  
 lengthy publications) will point out  
 to them, in my next, some of the  
 blessings and national benefits gain-  
 ed and received by the late war.  
 In this it will perhaps be necessary  
 to enumerate more particularly than  
 some of them desire; but certainly,  
 they would not wish any of their  
 honours and benefits hidden. I shall  
 prove too, for their further gratifi-  
 cation, that by the treaty of Ghent,  
 we obtained precisely every object  
 we waged the war for, as demon-  
 strated by a comparison of that in-  
 strument with the war message,  
 law, &c. but in attempting to do  
 these things, should it turn out, for  
 the want of competent powers, or  
 any other cause, that the very re-  
 verse should appear, it is hoped  
 that I shall be forgiven, at least  
 until some of these wise men show  
 what they never have yet, attempt-  
 ed to do, some one blessing, some  
 solitary instance of national benefit  
 derived from this prolific theme of  
 theirs, upon which, above all others,  
 they ought to have been eternally  
 silent.  
 In the further progress of my re-  
 marks, a comparative view of the  
 conduct of the officers, democratic  
 and republican, during the war, will  
 be taken, and finally the consistency  
 of this democratic spirit with some  
 historic facts, &c. will be noticed,  
 and will undertake further to show  
 and demonstrate that democracy  
 and a representative republic are  
 naturally repugnant to each other.  
**CASCA.**  
**CASCA—No. II.**  
 Why it is that a certain political  
 sect in this country should so sud-  
 denly, after several years of quiet  
 and good feeling manifested towards  
 those with whom they once differed,  
 or at least professed to differ, in po-  
 litical principles, open all their bat-  
 teries anew, and shower upon the  
 republican ranks the whole contents,  
 not of artillery, (having no heavy  
 metal,) but of squibs, darts & hand  
 grenades—remains to be explained.  
 Is it because they have lost their  
 elections? No—they have the same  
 men, or the greater part, whom they  
 have always idolized. Is it because  
 those men, after election, have  
 changed their ground, and put un-  
 der foot democratic principles and  
 measures? They say not, and surely  
 their evidence, upon this occasion,  
 ought to suffice among them-  
 selves, whatever the fact may be.—  
 Is it because the republicans have,  
 in a few instances, been appointed  
 to office?—No—because unreason-  
 able as the ruling party are, nine  
 tenths of the "loaves and fishes"  
 ought, it is supposed, to satisfy the  
 most craving.  
 It appears, therefore, that the  
 present agitated state of those men,  
 is attributable to no rational cause  
 —that now, as upon all other occa-  
 sions, wherever this spirit has pre-  
 vailed, the unfortunate and infatig-  
 ated victims to its influence, have  
 been uniformly actuated by excite-  
 ment, passion or prejudices, and not  
 by reason, reflection or judgment.  
 This course is the inevitable conse-  
 quence of their state of mind.—  
 They never reason or tolerate the  
 calm, deliberate opinions of others  
 —they inquire no further into the  
 merits of any measure of state, than  
 to their party, or sanctioned by their  
 leaders—they delight in commo-  
 tions, especially abroad, even should  
 the foreign actors have no definitive  
 or rational object in view. This  
 state of things sets them on fire,  
 they immediately take side, and un-  
 fortunately, though uniformly, are  
 wrong. They are unreasonably, and  
 unreasonably jealous of, and vocifer-  
 ously, upon mere pretences, opposed

to the federal government, con-  
 sidered by, and immediately opposi-  
 tely and antipathetic to, the whole.  
 They pretend to be the champions  
 of state rights, but what ap-  
 pearing to know, this by loosening  
 or weakening the general govern-  
 ment, the states must be annihilat-  
 ed, or in the same degree, weaken-  
 ed. They, in short, always dis-  
 tinguish as politicians, in whatever  
 situation placed, and "live, move  
 and have their being" by that kind  
 of denunciation and persecution  
 with which their presses now a-  
 bound, and which has always, wher-  
 ever they be the majority or minor-  
 ity, characterized their policy and  
 deportment. This it is to be regret-  
 ted—because, generally, except in a  
 political point of view, there is no  
 objection to them as men and even  
 as politicians, it is believed, that  
 many, especially those of humblest  
 minds, are conscientious in their  
 opinions, however wrong in political  
 action and deliberation.  
 There is one standing theme of  
 theirs, for which they cannot be  
 excused. They, in the most hos-  
 tile, and (sometimes) in the most  
 acrimonious manner, continually,  
 through the presses and otherwise,  
 insult the feelings and abuse the  
 motives of the republicans. It is  
 in vain you tell them, say, prove,  
 not by words, but actions, that these  
 men are the friends of the people,  
 of the constitution, of the laws,  
 both of the general and state govern-  
 ments—that a Washington, an  
 Adams, a Hamilton, a Madison, (at  
 one time at least,) a Jay, a Hancock,  
 &c. &c. were, and are, of this de-  
 scription of character, it has no ef-  
 fect—they continue in the faith  
 which cannot be shaken, and perse-  
 vere in action without knowing or  
 calculating on results. Yet have  
 these men the temerity to come out,  
 in open denunciation of the talents,  
 the wisdom, the patriotism of the  
 country!—The way has certainly  
 been in their hands many years, in  
 this state, but it is not supposed  
 yet quite long enough to deprive  
 the people entirely of their senses.  
 —Such confidence is now assumed,  
 that unblushingly they write, print  
 and boast of the blessings and ben-  
 efits derived from the late glorious  
 war! They have not, however, been  
 quite bold enough to point them  
 out, or any one of them. I hope,  
 therefore, to be excused for saving  
 them this trouble, by taking this la-  
 borious and, perhaps, difficult task,  
 to them, on myself. It will be per-  
 formed in the spirit of candor, and  
 founded on something like authori-  
 ty—not loose declamation and un-  
 intelligible general assertion.  
 This duty is imposed on one, not  
 willing to have stirred, at this time,  
 a subject which has inflicted the  
 deepest wounds on the nation, and  
 caused the most intelligent, valor-  
 ous, and patriotic sons of United  
 America, to lament the issue of, and  
 almost curse the day giving birth to,  
 a war, in every point of view, dis-  
 tressing and disastrous. To remain  
 silent, amidst the united efforts of  
 certain writers and editors, to hold  
 up this subject to the people, in a  
 way the very reverse of its true  
 character, would be criminal. To  
 permit them to proceed, without  
 exposure, would be to permit them  
 again (as already too often done)  
 to deceive the nation—it would prove  
 an acquiescence in measures and  
 doctrines the most paradoxical, and,  
 in their tendency, the most injur-  
 ious that rational minds can conceive.  
 To begin then, with this "glorious  
 war," some preliminary remarks on  
 its immediate precursors, (the em-  
 bargoes and non-intercourse laws)  
 so closely connected, that they can-  
 not be separated from it, are neces-  
 sary.  
 It will be recollected, that from  
 the year 1807 until 1815, the re-  
 strictive system, as it is called, was  
 obstinately persevered in by the na-  
 tional administration. Embargoes  
 and non-intercourse laws were in-  
 terchangeably, though incessantly,  
 kept up, as the great political pan-  
 ace, by which we were not only to  
 obtain redress, against the effects  
 of the French decrees and British  
 orders in council, (the alleged causes  
 of these restrictions,) but were to  
 starve the British, against whom it  
 seems, most hostility prevailed, not  
 withholding the French were first  
 in this system of commercial ag-  
 gression. What was the result of  
 this policy to us? Precisely what

every man, in his senses, in the  
 world, clearly foreknew: the treasury  
 was almost annihilated—the people  
 divided—the nation rendered com-  
 paratively invincible—Britain, not  
 starved, even her West Indies not  
 affected—wheat produce, to an  
 enormous amount, stopped in the  
 hands of the makers and growers,  
 and there permitted to rot or be-  
 come useless—the nation and peo-  
 ple, in fact, reduced to the most  
 distressing pecuniary situation.—  
 After all this, if we are to credit the  
 actors in this pantomimic political  
 drama, no abatement in our favour,  
 was given to their course, by the  
 belligerents.—The same captures  
 of our vessels, the same imprison-  
 ment of our seamen, and the same  
 arbitrary detention and search of  
 our ships continued. Here then  
 was our situation in 1812, arising  
 solely from the embargoes and non-  
 intercourse, and here are the bless-  
 ings and benefits which these might-  
 y democratic politicians, writers,  
 &c. boast! They are welcome to  
 these honours and advantages, and  
 it is math to be regretted, they  
 could not exclusively have enjoyed  
 the whole of the one and the other.  
 —Had war been necessary, which  
 these consistent gentry assert was  
 the case, would it not have been  
 better to have taken that course be-  
 fore the nation was thus weakened  
 and divided? They, however, did  
 things in their own way, and the re-  
 sults, the boasted termination of  
 their war, is before us.  
 After many intermediate, half-  
 way measures, after lengthy con-  
 flicting debates in the national coun-  
 cils; after much management, and  
 deluding, and whipping in, obstreper-  
 ous members, to their views, the  
 fatal declaration of this "glorious  
 war" was made on the ever memora-  
 ble 18th June, 1812—a day, until  
 lately, celebrated as an anniversary  
 by the democrats! To give a faith-  
 ful and impartial outline of this war,  
 and its issue, with all its honourable  
 and beneficial incidents, upon a  
 given scale, will be reserved for my  
 next. Here let me premise, that,  
 notwithstanding the result of this  
 struggle, with few exceptions, the  
 American officers and soldiery, both  
 by sea and land, acquitted them-  
 selves in a manner conferring the  
 highest commendation on them-  
 selves and the nation—they achiev-  
 ed, upon many memorable occa-  
 sions, the most brilliant victories,  
 even with inferior force; that for  
 valour, judgment, and intrepidity,  
 they have no superiors; and history,  
 to the latest posterity, will hand  
 down their names as the brightest  
 examples of imitation. This view  
 of our national character inspires  
 every honest American with pride,  
 and a just sense of our prowess and  
 valour, when properly directed.  
 It will, nevertheless, be an un-  
 pleasant duty to point out some ex-  
 ceptions to this general character  
 —to make some comparisons—to  
 speak of some occurrences, that if  
 consistent with truth and justice,  
 would fondly be omitted—and to  
 rank the characters, thus brought  
 into review, in their respective po-  
 litical classification. But it is said,  
 by the war, we proved to the world  
 we could fight—Who, ever doubt-  
 ed this? Is the war of the revolu-  
 tion so soon forgotten? It is sup-  
 posed that was evidence of the highest  
 order.  
 But will it be shown, that this  
 war has terminated without obtain-  
 ing a single alleged ground of the  
 contest, and therefore, that the loss  
 of a single dollar or a single life,  
 was so much unnecessarily thrown  
 away—it will then be proved that  
 injuries (not benefits) of the most  
 lamentable character have been,  
 alone, the consequences of this war  
 —after which, the subjects men-  
 tioned in my first, will be resumed,  
 these will certainly be more agree-  
 able topics. **CASCA.**  
**CASCA—No. III.**  
 This war, which the veteran  
 without politicians contributed so  
 much to produce, was declared,  
 without preparation, without due  
 regard to the situation of the coun-  
 try under this depressed state of  
 the treasury, and for alleged causes,  
 wholly fictitious, if we are to judge  
 from a comparison of those with  
 the provisions of the treaty of  
 peace. The capture of American  
 vessels; the imprisonment of Ameri-  
 can seamen, and the detention and

search of our ships, (in other  
 words, as to the last, as contended,  
 that neutral vessels were neutral  
 subjects) were the three and only  
 causes assigned, both in the Presi-  
 dent's Message & in the Congress,  
 as the grounds upon which the war  
 was declared.  
 Let us take a view of very few  
 of the most striking and important  
 incidents of this memorable contest  
 for free trade and sailors' rights, &c.  
 Soon after the declaration of war,  
 which was, previously, so long agi-  
 tated as to give the whole world  
 notice, our commerce was swept  
 from the ocean, our coast block-  
 aded, and many towns on the mis-  
 erable frontier laid waste. Instead,  
 then, of strengthening our fortifica-  
 tions, securing our seaboard, and  
 repelling the hostile aggressions  
 there made, incessantly, by the  
 enemy; the local militia, undisci-  
 plined and unarmed, were thought  
 sufficient for all these important  
 purposes, and the strength of the  
 nation was not only diverted from  
 those immediate and important ob-  
 jects, but pushed into Canada—the  
 conquest of which, was not  
 only officially disclaimed (long after  
 this though) by the American Plen-  
 ipotentiaries at Ghent, but, which,  
 in fact would have been a disad-  
 vantage and perpetual useless in-  
 convenience to the United States;  
 had it been effected. It may, there-  
 fore, without indecorum be asked  
 for what purpose was Canada in-  
 vaded? Let those who ought to be  
 best informed, answer. The result  
 of those frozen campaigns, are too  
 well known, to require recapitula-  
 tion, and too disgusting and mortify-  
 ing, in the narrative, to excite a  
 wish in an American, to employ  
 such means, even to confound po-  
 litical opponents.  
 Our first formidable debut, on  
 the Canada line, under the patriotic  
 democratic HULL, of proclamation  
 memory, will, in this place, receive  
 no comment, nor the succeeding  
 movements and counter-movements  
 in the same quarter, under two  
 other formidable chiefs, of the same  
 political character, warring against  
 each other, whilst the enemy were  
 "scratching" and driving them,  
 now be commented on. The few  
 remarks intended upon those inci-  
 dents, will be reserved until a  
 further opportunity presents itself  
 in the comparisons promised.  
 The Canadian theatre, was finally  
 utterly abandoned, without any  
 other impression made than to excite  
 the enemy, along our whole Atlantic  
 boundary, to acts of savage warfare,  
 in burning, razing and destroying,  
 in retaliation, as they proceeded,  
 for the burning Fort George and  
 the town of Newark, in Canada, by  
 the American troops, under the  
 command of Generals Porter and  
 M'Lure. This invasion also united  
 the Canadian people against us,  
 many of whom would have availed  
 themselves of the advantages held  
 out to them by this war, to change  
 their situation politically, by rally-  
 ing around the American standard.  
 But when their country was assail-  
 ed, their domiciles threatened, their  
 fire-sides approached by hostile  
 freeds; they viewed the United  
 States in a different light to that  
 which they were accustomed before,  
 instead of "protectors and friends,"  
 they found them to be enemies and  
 conquerors; and consequently united  
 to repel this invasion, with an  
 unanimity that could have been ef-  
 fected by no other possible process.  
 This invasion of Canada, in the  
 first instance, gave the American  
 character an unfavorable aspect  
 abroad, and the result of Hull's  
 campaign, threw a damp upon the  
 military ardor and spirit at home.  
 Had the government, even after  
 thus precipitately and imprudently  
 entering into the contest, turned  
 the then scanty resources and energy  
 of the nation to strengthening  
 our internal strong holds and acting  
 in the only way then so obviously  
 and imperiously called for by the  
 existing state of things; in other  
 words, by adopting purely defensive  
 operations, until we were prepared  
 for offence, the impression on  
 foreign governments and upon the  
 American mind would have been  
 very different. This would have  
 enabled us to maintain a just and  
 formidable attitude, and in the na-  
 tural course of events, had the war  
 continued, Canada would have re-  
 vided Hull's proclamation.

From the New-Brunswick Times.

FOR FARMERS—A SONG.

Written by John J. Baker, of this city, and sung at the spring meeting of the Agricultural Society of New-Brunswick, on the 24th April, 1821.

A Farmer's life's the life for me; I own I love her dearly; And ev'ry season, full of glee, I take its labour cheerly— To plough or sow, To reap or mow, Or in the barn to trush, Sir, All's one to me; I plainly see 'Twill bring me health and cash, Sir. To customer's the Merchant shows His best broad cloths and satin. In hopes to sell a suit of clothes— But lo; they beg a pattern— Which, pinn'd on sleeve, They take their leave— "Perhaps he'll buy since low 'tis" And if they do, 'The sale he'll rue, When paid, Sir, with a "notice." The Priest has plagues as undear'd, When flatter'd with a call, Sir; For tho' he preach like one inspired, He cannot please 'em all, Sir. Some wanting grace, Laugh in his face, While solemnly he's prosing; Some sneeze or cough, Some shuffle off— And some are even dozing. The Lawyer leads a harass'd life, Much like a hunted otter; And 'tween his own & others' strife, He's always in hot water: For foe or friend, A cause defend, However wrong, must be, Sir, In reason's spite, Maintain 'tis right— And dearly earn his fee, Sir. The Doctor's styl'd a gentleman; But this I hold but humbug; For, like a tavern waiting-min, To ev'ry call he's "coming"— Now here, now there, Must be repair, Or starve, Sir, by denying; Like death himself, Unhappy elf, He lives by others' dying. The Soldier, deck'd in golden lace, Looks wondrous fine, I own, Sir; But still I envy not his place, When batter'd to the bone, Sir, To knock my head Against a cold lead, I never had a notion; If that's the way To rank, I say, Excuse me the promotion. The Sailor live's but in a gaol, With all the risk besides, Sir, Of pillage, founder, and of gale— This cannot be denied, Sir, While I so snug Enjoy my mug, Or kiss my wife, and so forth— When rain and storm The nights deform, His duty bids him go forth. A FARMER'S life, then let me live, Obtaining, while I lead it, Enough for self, and some to give To such poor soul's as need it. I'll drain and fence, Nor grudge expense To give my land good dressing; I'll plough and sow, Or drill in row, And hope from Heaven a blessing.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Dwight—A subscriber requests that you will give the following an insertion in your paper, in the hope that it may amuse your readers, and that some one of the curious and learned among them, will give it a satisfactory explanation through the same medium. Let any person be extended (back downwards) at full length upon three chairs, or any thing else of convenient elevation, with his hands clenched together over his chest, his legs crossed, and his elbows close and firm to his sides. Then place one person at each of his elbows, and one at each leg, (four persons,) who will place themselves in a posture to lift with the fore-finger only of each hand. On a given signal, they will all at the same instant, respire as much atmospheric air as they can contain, and on another given signal, a general & gradual expiration will commence with the same precision; observing always that they commence lifting while expiring, and immediately on receiving the signal. It is necessary that the person lifted should also observe the same system of breathing, and if generally observed strictly, it will be found that a person may be raised several feet, with perhaps no more than one quarter the exertion that would otherwise be required. In fact, I have seen sev-

eral persons, weighing between two and three hundred pounds, raised 5 to 6 feet, whom it would be impossible to raise in the least degree with the fore fingers, if this system were not adopted. The effect will be very perceptible on the first experiment, but still more so after a little discipline.

Quere—Why does this system of breathing produce such an effect?

\* It must be understood that the fore-fingers are to be placed under the arms and legs.

Singular and interesting occurrence.

From the Hamburg Correspondent. A Judge of the name of Helman-otz, in the department of Z ps, sent a young female peasant with a sum of money to Goelnitz, a small town situated among the mountains; not far from the village a countryman joined her, and demanded where she was going?—The girl replied, that she was journeying with a sum of 200 florins to Goelnitz. The countryman told her that he was going there also, and proposed that they should travel together. At the wood the countryman pursued a path, which he told the girl would shorten their journey at least two leagues. At length they arrived at the mouth of an excavation, which had once been worked as a mine; the countryman stopped short and in a loud voice said to the girl, "Behold your grave; deliver me the money instantly."—The girl, trembling with fear, complied with his demand, and then entreated him to spare her life; the villain was inflexible, and he commanded his victim to undress herself—the unfortunate girl was soon stripped to her chemise; the monster commanded her to deliver to him even this last article of her dress—the poor girl fell on her knees and supplicated with uplifted hands, to have her chemise returned to preserve her modesty; the villain then turning round, the girl sprung upon him, precipitated him into the cavity, and then ran and announced to the village what had happened to her. Several of the inhabitants, provided with ladders, returned with her to the spot.—They descended into the hole, and found the countryman dead, with the clothes and money which he had taken from the girl in his possession. Near him lay three dead female bodies in a state of putrefaction. It is probable that these were victims to the rapacity of the same villain. In a girdle, which he had round his body, was discovered a sum of six hundred florins in gold.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, February 13th, 1821.

On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, 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.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1821.

Benjamin Hance, Adm'r. of Kinsey Hance.

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co. Have just received a choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods, Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

April 19

TO RENT,

THE SHOP ON CHURCH-SHEET. Lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. It is well calculated for a Tailor, for a Shoe Store, or an officer. Possession will be given on the 17th of June. The stand is equal to any in the city being nearly opposite to Mr. James Williams's Hotel, and directly on the corner of the alley leading thence to the state-house. For terms apply to

WILLIAM COE. May 24. 3

The Agricultural Society of Maryland

Will hold their semi annual meeting on the second Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Jackson, near the city of Annapolis, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to promote Agricultural Improvement, are invited to attend this meeting; and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, Samples of good Tobacco, and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them.

A PLOUGHING MATCH

Of one eighth of an acre of ground against time, to be competed for by pairs of Oxen, Horses, or Mules, each team to be driven and the Plough held by one man, the furrows not less than four inches in depth. To the best Team at Ploughing, the Judges will award such premium as they may think proper. The Judges, in awarding premiums, are to take into view not only the time but the quality of the work.

It is requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of premium, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annapolis, ten days before the day of show, that the requisite previous preparation may be made for their reception.

May 10.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. tf.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Pickars.

March 22 12 tf.

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE J. BARBER, Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmeat's.

May 17. 7

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17. 4 6w

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29 11

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of June next.—And a further instalment of THREE Dollars on each Share, on Monday the 2d day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors.

Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.

May 17 4 12J.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Sausbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Lockerman.

March 29 11 tf.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, &c and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms.

April 19, 1821. 8 tf.

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of TEN and two o'clock.

By order,

James E. Brice, Cash'r.

April 30 7w.

BY THE CORPORATION, May 30, 1821.

Ordered, That the Corporation meet on Monday next, the 4th June at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of settling appeals and making transfers of property within this city, and that they will continue to meet for the four successive days thereafter at the same hour, for the same purpose.

By order, J. BREWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 26th of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M. upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT.

fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the Mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling-house or store.

The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months to the purchaser; giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and Lot.

Somerville 1821, Trustee.

May 31. 2

Painters' Bank of Prince-George's County, May 24th, 1821.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking House, in the town of Upper-Marlbrough, on Monday the 18th day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the Bank the succeeding twelve months.

By order of the Board,

Freeman Beer, Cashier.

May 31 2 3w.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 9

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,

ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Apply to the subscriber,

Benjamin Mead.

May 24. 2 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends teaching the French Language, every morning from 1 to 2 o'clock at his school room.

Terms of tuition \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the language will please to apply to

Charles T. Plummer.

May 24. 3

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support.

April 5. 10

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, to assume generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application on to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds.

May 3. 3 1amdn.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

We have had occasion, before this, to notice the "Mercantile Advertiser" of Richmond, Virginia; today we copy an article from it over the signature of "Caska," which we recommend to the attention of our readers. Fed. Rep. No. 1.

Political discord, for some years past, appeared dormant. The vituperation, so freely bestowed by contending factionists, seemed to have, at least in a great degree, subsided; the denunciations and mutual recriminations, so lavishly, so profusely showered upon the heads of honourable men of both parties, by editors of newspapers and others, excited by similar views, it was sincerely hoped and fair to presume, had not only ceased, but that the auspicious moment had arrived, to set about the pleasing work, the agreeable task of healing the wounds inflicted by the violence of party, each on the other, and of soothing the minds and conciliating the feelings of all, by a mutual and honourable exertion, to this desirable effect the once bitterly contending parties. By such a course, sincerely and honestly pursued, would have been united as an impenetrable balanz, as a band of brothers, as a nation, the virtuous, the intelligent and patriotic of every sect. By this means a happy result would be effected, the disaffected and disaffected, the disorganizers and firebrands, the seditious and ambitious forming a motley groupe, so heterogeneous and discordant in their own material character, that nothing but weak and contemptible minority, wholly disarmed and incompetent to annoy and disturb the harmony and order of the great majority, could be associated. Let us reflect a moment on the inestimable benefits as a people, and the pleasing reflections as individuals; we should enjoy in a state so desirable—arising too, from a course of policy borrowed on reason and philosophy, and carrying in its progress national and individual glory and happiness.

These generous feelings, those delicious anticipations, those rational calculations, resting on events the most momentous, and circumstances recent—drawing in the production of, and deliberation on, their results, into one point of interest and focus of national strength, the feelings and action of all seem lamentably unfounded! "There no peace in Israel!"—the house is again divided. Is there no redeeming spirit? Is every pen thrown aside, every tongue palsied? No, there are some yet who dare to speak and to write—they are the majority of the nation—they are the informed and the virtuous—they are the patriotic. Although some causes easily exposed, and circumstances merely fortuitous and unnatural in relation to the legitimate strength of the free population of the Union, the republicans are outnumbered, and for the present kept in the back ground, let them not despair—they have every thing in their side requisite to insure success, although the process may be so slow as to require an exercise of some of their virtues—patience. This quietude, lasting a few years only; this fond expectation of the union again, and lately too, does democracy stalk at large through the land—the momentary torpor, with which its choice spirits were affected, seems to have reinvigorated the whole corps—the presses present with their effusions, in numbers and length, never before equalled. To answer them singly, would require a Brerianus as a pensman, but not a plurality of heads. To resort to any thing like egotism, is repugnant to every thing decent in a writer or orator, but I must be permitted to remark, that though fully sensible of the want of those mental powers, so much desired and so necessary to the successful analysis of political subjects, it would be most consolatory, to have all these writers condensed into one in talents, when it is thought their productions upon this subject, at least,

would be much easier understood than at present, and, perhaps, the task of refutation not very Herculean. At this time I shall not go into the formal arrangement of this subject, in the manner contemplated in subsequent numbers, nor can it be expected that any thing, in the shape of an answer, to any one or all of the democratic pieces with which their presses, now literally teem, will be attempted. Some of those productions cannot be distinctly understood, and the best are destitute of merit or any trait even amusing. I shall speak of things and men as they are, of our government as it is and ought to be administered, and, if the democrats please, (since they omit in their lengthy publications) will point out to them, in my next, some of the blessings and national benefits gained and received by the late war. In this it will perhaps be necessary to enumerate more particularly than some of them desire; but certainly, they would not wish any of their honours and benefits hidden. I shall prove too, for their further gratification, that by the treaty of Ghent, we obtained precisely every object we waged the war for, as demonstrated by a comparison of that instrument with the war message, law, &c. but in attempting to do these things, should it turn out, for the want of competent powers, or any other cause, that the very reverse should appear, it is hoped that I shall be forgiven, at least until some of these wise men show what they never have yet, attempted to do, some one blessing, some solitary instance of national benefit derived from this prolific theme of theirs, upon which, above all others, they ought to have been eternally silent.

In the further progress of my remarks, a comparative view of the conduct of the officers, democratic and republican, during the war, will be taken, and finally the consistency of this democratic spirit with some historic facts, &c. will be noticed, and will undertake further to show and demonstrate that democracy and a representative republic are naturally repugnant to each other. CASCA.

CASCA—No. II.

Why it is that a certain political sect in this country should so suddenly, after several years of quiet and good feeling manifested towards those with whom they once differed, or at least professed to differ, in political principles, open all their batteries anew, and shower upon the republican ranks the whole contents, not of artillery, (having no heavy metal,) but of squibs, darts & hand grenades—remains to be explained. Is it because they have lost their elections? No—they have the same men, or the greater part, whom they have always idolized. Is it because those men, after election, have changed their ground, and put under foot democratic principles and measures? They say not, and surely their evidence, upon this occasion, ought to suffice among themselves, whatever the fact may be. Is it because the republicans have, in a few instances, been appointed to office? No—because unreasonable as the ruling party are, nine tenths of the "loaves and fishes" ought, it is supposed, to satisfy the most craving.

It appears, therefore, that the present agitated state of those men, is attributable to no rational cause—that now, as upon all other occasions, wherever this spirit has prevailed, the unfortunate and inflated victims to its influence, have been uniformly actuated by excitement, passion of prejudices, and not by reason, reflection or judgment. This course is the inevitable consequence of their state of mind.—They never reason or tolerate the calm, deliberate opinions of others—they inquire no further into the merits of any measure of state, than to ascertain whether it is agreeable to their party, or sanctioned by their leaders—they delight in commotions, especially abroad, even should the foreign actors have no definitive or rational object in view. This state of things sets them on fire; they immediately take side, and unfortunately, though uniformly, are wrong. They are unreasonably and unreasonably jealous of, and vociferously, upon mere pretence, opposed

to, the federal government, constituted by, and immediately responsible and amenable to, the people.—They pretend to be exclusive champions of state rights, without appearing to know, that by destroying or weakening the general government, the states must be annihilated, or in the same degree weakened. They are, in short, always dissatisfied as politicians, in whatever situation placed, and "live, move and have their being" by that kind of denunciation and persecution with which their presses now abound, and which has always, whether they be the majority or minority, characterized their policy and deportment. This is to be regretted—because, generally, except in a political point of view, there is no objection to them as men, and even as politicians, it is believed, that many, especially those of humblest minds, are conscientious in their opinions, however wrong in political action and deliberation.

There is one standing theme of theirs, for which they cannot be excused. They, in the most hostile, and (sometimes) in the most acrimonious manner, continually, through the presses and otherwise, insult the feelings and abuse the motives of the republicans. It is in vain you tell them, say, prove, not by words, but actions, that these men are the friends of the people, of the constitution, of the laws; both of the general and state governments—that a Washington, an Adams, a Hamilton, a Madison, (at one time at least,) a Jay, a Hancock, &c. &c. were, and are, of this description of character, it has no effect—they continue in the faith which cannot be defined, and persevere in action without knowing or calculating on results! Yet have these men the temerity to come out, in open denunciation of the talents, the wisdom, the patriotism of the country!—The sway has certainly been in their hands many years, in this state, but it is not supposed yet quite long enough to deprive the people entirely of their senses.—Such confidence is now assumed, that, unblushingly they write, print and boast of the blessings and benefits derived from the late glorious war! They have not, however, been quite bold enough to point them out, or any one of them. I hope, therefore, to be excused for saving them this trouble, by taking this laborious, and, perhaps, difficult task, to them, on myself. It will be performed in the spirit of candor, and founded on something like authority—not loose declamation and unintelligible general assertion.

This duty is imposed on one, not willing to have stirred, at this time, a subject which has inflicted the deepest wounds on the nation, and caused the most intelligent, valorous, and patriotic sons of United America, to lament the issue of, and almost curse the day giving birth to, a war, in every point of view, distressing and disastrous. To remain silent, amidst the united efforts of certain writers and editors, to hold up this subject to the people, in a way the very reverse of its true character, would be criminal. To permit them to proceed, without exposure, would be to permit them again (as already too often done) to deceive the nation—it would prove an acquiescence in measures and doctrines the most paradoxical, and, in their tendency, the most injurious that rational minds can conceive. To begin then, with this "glorious war," some preliminary remarks on its immediate precursors, (the embargoes and non-intercourse laws) so closely connected, that they cannot be separated from it, are necessary.

It will be recollected, that from the year 1807 until 1812, the restrictive system, as it is called, was obstinately persevered in by the national administration. Embargoes and non-intercourse laws were interchangeably, though incessantly, kept up, as the great political panacea, by which we were not only to obtain redress, against the effects of the French decrees and British orders in council, (the alleged causes of these restrictions,) but were to starve the British, against whom, it seems, most hostility prevailed, notwithstanding the French were first in this system of commercial aggression. What was the result of this prologue to war? Precisely what

every man, in his senses, in the world, clearly foresaw: the treasury was almost annihilated—the people divided—the nation rendered comparatively imbecile—Britain starved, even her West India not affected—surplus produce, to an enormous amount, stopped in the hands of the makers and growers, and there permitted to rot or become useless—the nation and people, in fact, reduced to the most distressing pecuniary situation.—After all this, if we are to credit the actors in this pantomimic political drama, no abatement, in our favour, was given to their course, by the belligerents. The same captures of our vessels, the same imprisonment of our seamen, and the same arbitrary detention and search of our ships continued. Here then was our situation in 1812, arising solely from the embargoes and non-intercourse, and here are the blessings and benefits which these mighty democratic politicians, writers, &c. boast! They are welcome to these honours and advantages, and it is much to be regretted, they could not exclusively have enjoyed the whole of the one and the other.—Had war been necessary, which these consistent gentry assert was the case, would it not have been better to have taken that course before the nation was thus weakened and divided? They, however, did things in their own way, and the results, the boasted termination of their war, is before us.

After many intermediate, half-way measures; after lengthy conflicting debates in the national councils; after much management, and drilling, and whipping in, obstreperous members, to their views, the fatal declaration of this "glorious war" was made on the ever memorable 18th June, 1812—a day, until lately, celebrated as an anniversary by the democrats! To give a faithful and impartial outline of this war, and its issue, with all its honourable and beneficial incidents, upon a given scale, will be reserved for my next. Here let me premise, that, notwithstanding the result of this struggle, with few exceptions, the American officers and soldiery, both by sea and land, acquitted themselves in a manner conferring the highest commendation on themselves and the nation—they achieved, upon many memorable occasions, the most brilliant victories, even with inferior force; that for valour, judgment, and intrepidity, they have no superiors; and history, to the latest posterity, will hand down their names as the brightest examples of imitation. This view of our national character inspires every honest American with pride, and a just sense of our prowess and valour, when properly directed.

It will, nevertheless, be an unpleasant duty to point out some exceptions to this general character—to make some comparisons—to speak of some occurrences, that if consistent with truth and justice, would fondly be omitted—and to rank the characters, thus brought into review, in their respective political classification. But it is said, by the war, we proved to the world we could fight!—Who, ever doubted this? Is the war of the revolution so soon forgotten? It is supposed that was evidence of the highest order.

But will it be shown, that this war has terminated without obtaining a single, alleged ground of the contest; and therefore, that the loss of a single dollar or a single life, was so much unnecessarily thrown away—it will then be proved that injuries (not benefits) of the most lamentable character have been, alone, the consequences of this war—after which, the subjects mentioned in my first, will be resumed, these will certainly be more agreeable topics. CASCA.

CASCA—No. III.

This war, which the veteran, without politicians contributed so much to produce, was declared, without preparation, without due regard to the situation of the country under this depressed state of the treasury, and for alleged causes, wholly fictitious, if we are to judge from a comparison of those with the provisions of the treaty of peace. The capture of American vessels; the imprisonment of American seamen; and the detention and

search of our ships; (in other words, as to the last, as contended, that neutral vessels made neutral cargoes,) were the three and only causes assigned, both in the President's Message & law of Congress, as the grounds upon which the war was declared.

Let us take a view of very few of the most striking and important incidents of this memorable contest for free trade and sailors' rights, &c. Soon after the declaration of war, which was, previously, so long agitated as to give the whole world notice, our commerce was swept from the ocean, our coasts blockaded, and many towns on the maritime frontier laid waste. Instead, then, of strengthening our fortifications, securing our seaboard, and repelling the hostile aggressions there made, incessantly, by the enemy; the local militia, undisciplined and unarmed, were thought sufficient for all these important purposes, and the strength of the nation was not only diverted from those immediate and important objects, but pushed into Canada—the conquest of which, was not only officially disclaimed (long after this though) by the American Plenipotentiaries at Ghent, but, which, in fact would have been a disadvantage and perpetual useless incumbrance to the United States, had it been effected. It may, therefore, without indecorum be asked for what purpose was Canada invaded? Let those who ought to be best informed, answer. The result of those frozen campaigns, are too well known, to require recapitulation, and too disgusting and mortifying, in the narrative, to excite a wish in an American, to employ such means, even to confound political opponents.

Our first formidable debut, on the Canadian lines, under the patriotic democratic HULL, of proclaimed memory, will, in this place, receive no comment, nor the gasconading movements and counter-movements in the same quarter, under two other formidable chiefs, of the same political character, warring against each other, whilst the enemy were "scratching" and driving them, now be commented on: The few remarks intended upon those incidents, will be reserved until a further opportunity presents itself in the comparisons promised.

The Canadian theatre, was finally utterly abandoned, without any other impression made than to excite the enemy, along our whole Atlantic boundary, to acts of savage warfare, in burning, razing and destroying, in retaliation, as they pretended, for the burning Fort George and the town of Newark, in Canada, by the American troops, under the command of Generalis Porter and McLure. This invasion also united the Canadian people against us, many of whom would have availed themselves of the advantages held out to them by this war, to change their situation politically, by rallying around the American standard. But when their country was assailed, their domiciles threatened, their fire-sides approached by hostile tread; they viewed the United States in a different light to that which they were accustomed before. Instead of "protectors and friends," they found them to be enemies and conquerors; and consequently united to repel this invasion, with an unanimity that could have been effected by no other possible process. This invasion of Canada, in the first instance, gave the American character an unfavorable aspect abroad, and the result of Hull's campaign, threw a damp upon the military ardor and spirit at home. Had the government, even after thus precipitately and imprudently entering into this contest, turned the then scanty resources and energy of the nation to strengthening our internal strong holds and acting in the only way then so obviously and imperiously called for by the existing state of things; in other words, by adopting purely defensive operations, until we were prepared for offence, the impression on foreign governments and upon the American mind would have been very different. This would have enabled us to maintain a just and formidable attitude, and in the natural course of events, had the war continued, Canada would have followed Hull's proclamation.

cently fallen into our hands. This would, nevertheless, have been a charge, not a benefit, although it is believed that the conquest of that country was a primary object in declaring the war. Of this, there is abundant proof.

To go through details of the war in this quarter, cannot, upon an occasion of this sort, be expected, nor would it be necessary; they are but too well known.

What, though the valour and intrepidity of our heroes at Chippewa, at Fort George, &c. shone with the most brilliant and dazzling lustre—what, though the American flag rode triumphant on the agitated bosom and amidst the sulphurous clouds of Erie, with an equal, if not superior, prostrate, shattered, hostile fleet before it, yielding obedience to the commands of the gallant officer of the day; what, though to American naval prowess, on the very scene of our former glory, Champlain wafts another hostile squadron to yield to inferior force, superior valour, &c. where are yet the acquisitions to the union, or the blessings and benefits derived from those deeds of valour and individual glory? Where is the attainment of any one object of the war? They are, at least, for the present, out of view.

We know, that a Pike, a Covington, a Holmes, will always live in the recollection of their country—we lamentably know also they rest under the silent clod, for their activity and energy in this unprofitable Canadian contest. History will hand down through time, the deeds of a Ripley, a Scott, a Perry, McDonough, &c. yet it must be admitted, their mighty deeds have contributed nothing in satisfying the demands contained in the manifesto of the American government, and other connected state papers, on the subject of the war. In short, Canada now remains as before, after the blood, the treasure and privations, were spilt, expended and undergone. Let me ask, now again ask, where are the boasted benefits of this war thus far? None. The calamities, the distressing, the irreparable losses, are too palpable to require further elucidation; they are known and felt by all. Here then is one train of democratic blessings! I shall turn from the Canadian occurrences, and have to regret, that the subject still maintains its gloomy character.

The war, after various vicissitudes, in other quarters, in fact throughout the union, assumes now an entire defensive turn. The principal cities of the North are assailed—Boston threatened in a degree requiring a numerous military force to defend her—New-England is besieged—Baltimore menaced, &c.—Virginia, in her turn, is, on her whole maritime border, under continual alarm and frequent depredation—Norfolk fortified at last, at enormous expense, and converted into a camp—troops, there stationed, from the mountains, whose mortality was greater, from local cause, than by the most active military operations in a genial climate, would have been produced by the sword.—The whole states of Virginia and Maryland were, at the same time, blockaded by a single British 74!—Where were our gun boats then?—Let the democrats be kind enough to say. Notwithstanding this state of things, the administration yet kept up strong corps and detachments in, and upon the Canadian lines. Whilst we were fighting, gallantly too, about Queenstown, Niagara, &c. what became of the Metropolis of the United States?—I cannot record it—it is already done—its description "sets the hair of the head an end—the tongue cleaves to the roof of the mouth"—to attempt to write it, the hand would be paralyzed! Let it pass.

At this stage of the war, and under these circumstances, the most awful period in American history presented itself. The capital smoking in ruins—the armies detached in various distant places from the interesting scene of action—the cabinet disconcerted and driven from their official stations—the enemy, yet in force, and proceeding in their work of destruction, a general alarm spreads with the rapidity of lightning, and even the safety of the republic endangered! This momentous epoch, could not but inspire every American, with a determination to risk his life and all, to relieve his country from that impending ruin, seeming almost inevitable. They rally around her standard.—

†Vide Mr. Clay's speech in congress, May 1812, as well as those of several other members.

they meet the recent victorious enemy at Baltimore—victory crowns their efforts—they successfully defend the place, and save this city from the fate of Washington. They drive the insolent enemy from his ground, with the loss of their late victorious chief.

Without detracting from the merits of those in command upon this occasion, it is universally admitted, that the success of the day was eminently attributable to the valour and abilities of a private republican gentleman who voluntarily acted as aid to the general, commanding in this happy affair. Thus was Baltimore saved, after the loss of many valuable lives and considerable expense—this was, however, another gain.—Various other incidents of different results, in different parts of the union, were going on at this time, unnecessary to state here.—We now come to the closing scene:—the battle of New-Orleans was fought—the Americans gloriously triumphed. Generals Jackson, Carroll and Coffee were crowned with never fading laurels; yet let it be remembered, that New Orleans was ours before the war, and that saving it from capture was not a gain unless it be a democratic one—and let it be further recollected, that the loss of lives and expenditure of treasure, even at this last scene was so much clear loss to the United States. These are the blessings—these the benefits, claimed by a certain class of politicians in this country—and who, not satisfied with being deceived themselves, attempt to deceive the people. The truth is plainly and unquestionably this: that by the war, we expended one hundred and twenty millions of dollars at least—lost 65,000 lives, were deprived of the New Foundland fisheries, before used, and even gave up, for a time, (Cantine,) a part of our own territory! and at last concluded a treaty of peace at Ghent, not granting, in a single instance, the demands of the government, and leaving us precisely, except the immense losses mentioned, on the ground we stood before the war.

Thus have I attempted to comply with what was stated in my last, and believe the picture here given, a correct one. The blessings, &c. of the late war are faithfully pointed out, and if wished, by them, should have my hearty approbation to belong, exclusively, to the gentlemen, calling themselves, democrats.

It remains, however, to show in my next, that even in those successful defensive operations, that a small share indeed of the glory attaches to these gentlemen. Even here, it will be demonstrated, they ought to be silent. They will lead to comparisons, not very agreeable to their feelings, but necessary for the purposes of truth, especially, when they recollect, that upon this subject they have thrown the gauntlet, and in the most unreserved and undelicate manner, abused the republican party.

This view of the subject will lead to a few remarks on the navy and officers; and finally I shall conclude with a true description of democracy, its origin and character—the democrats will be classed agreeably to their different orders and motives, for they are different, although in effect, their policy is the same; the picture will be, if not amusing true, and not doubted by themselves, although they may profess to disbelieve. This last subject will conclude the present series.

CASCA.

†Vide Mr. Monroe's message to the late congress.

Maryland Resolutions relative to the public lands set apart for education.—The legislature of Connecticut have approved of the principles adopted in the Report of the Legislature of Maryland upon this subject, (disapproved by the Legislature of New York) and have adopted a report concluding with a resolution which among other things "requests the Senators and Representatives of that State in the Congress of the United States to use their endeavours to procure an appropriation of a part of the public land, for the promotion of the objects of science, &c.

the late, may have been closed or liquidated in some manner or other, and we should be glad to publish every instance of this kind, and with every gentleman concerned to inform us of the fact; but nevertheless, one thing is certain, that by far the greater part of this immense sum is entirely lost to the country, because, as an able writer in the Statesman observes, "these balances, it is to be observed, all accrued during the war, a period of more than five years, during which time most of the debtors have probably become insolvent."

We are now enabled to guess why some people were constantly vociferating "my voice is still for war"—love of country was, no doubt the leading cause.

This great and irreparable loss, sustained by the United States, was occasioned by democratic misrule and democratic favoritism. Many persons were appointed to office, because they were vociferous in the cause of democracy, and some of them have taken care to be well paid for their pains. It appears that officers of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, and even private citizens and Indian chiefs, have squandered the public funds "without mercy and without measure," from his excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, vice president of the U. States, down to JAMES COLBERT, an Indian chief! Instead of telling "the people" these things, and showing them the dreadful consequences of democracy, we find the democrats of the state of Maryland perfectly silent on this subject. They say nothing of the loss of upwards of fifteen millions of hard dollars, occasioned by their policy and mismanagement; but are overloading the good citizens of this state with state and loan office documents, by which they intend to impose the belief on the unsuspecting, that the federalists impoverished the state, because they came forward honestly and paid the debts incurred by the democrats. The state of Maryland has always flourished under federal management, and we appeal to every farmer, planter and citizen, whether the times have ever been as bad with them as they are now when democracy treats with contempt every measure which tends to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, look at this loss of nearly twenty millions of dollars—look at the debts which have since been incurred—look at the enormous taxes which you are forced to pay, because the democrats have neglected the affairs of the country,—and then ask yourselves this question:—Is not a change necessary? in the Executive of this state, and you will be convinced that it is your solemn and sacred duty to effect such change at the next election. A change cannot, in all conscience, produce any injury—it must be for the better.—Let "principia non homines" be the motto under which you will rally your forces; let resuscitation be the watchword, and let the political regeneration of the state of Maryland be your object!

The following are balances on the books of the second auditor.

William Christy, late pay master	9,000
John Byers, late contractor	6,240 48
George W. Murray for loan advanced him in 1813	11,279 12

The following are balances on the books of the third auditor.

Robert Brent, pay master general	40,911 18
John C. Bartlett, late q m gen	22,754 82
John Brecker, dep q m gen	10,296 59
Reuben G. Heady, act' for pen	3,128 80
Willie Bount, governor	10,015 78
Thomas Bodley, q m g Kentucky militia	21,135 42
Moody Bedel, lieut col	12,700 21
Thomas P. Baldwin, p m N Y militia	12,282 51
Daniel Brown, col 2d	9,753 56
Jonathan Beal, assistant dep p m	5,575 43
Benjamin H. Bostwick, late barrack master	5,649 60
James Chaplin, p m	5,125 34
Jonath. Carlton, p m Ohio militia	79,263 80
Thomas Campbell, act' p m	6,163 50
James Colbert, AMERICAN CHIEF	14,133 55
John F. David, p m	29,003 55
Aren's Dobbin, act' dep p m	26,122 23
Stephen I. Donaldson, p m	16,492 27
Nicholas L. Dawson, p m	7,363 21
Richard Dennis, col 8th	24,840 18
Thompson Douglas, dep p m	28,080 57
Jonathan B. Eastman, do	62,774 17
Samuel H. Eakin, dep p m acct's rendered, and in the course of settlement	1,406,132 74
Samuel Edmonds, p m N York militia, accounts rendered, and in the course of settlement	563,337 76
John I. Everitt, lieut 3d infantry	5,307 95
James T. Gubank, act' dey q m	12,326 62
Solomon Ellis, late contractor	12,375 13
Thomas P. Finley, lieut and p m	4,390 07
Ellas Fasset, col 3th	5,047 07
John Gibson, gov of Indiana, the greater part ascertained on settlement, 14th July, 1814	5,644 16
Wilson P. Greenop, Kentucky militia, written to 11th June, 1817, sued 9th July, 1818	36,156 34
Robert Gray, p m Columbian's	12,463 61
Ashton Garrett, p m 17th	39,705 66
Sam'l H. Hopkins, capt cavalry	25,885 98
Wade Hampton, maj gen	5,623
Peter L. Hogboom, p m 20d	18,667 41

From the Federal Republican. FIFTEEN MILLIONS!!! There has recently been laid before Congress, a statement of accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1820!—This, says the New York Statesman, very justly, "is one of the most important documents ever laid before an abused and insulted people, and nothing but its extreme length can prevent its being known and its exciting throughout the continent one universal burst of indignation." In order to bring this subject home to the people, we have commenced to-day with a list of names whose debts generally exceed, or are in the neighbourhood of five thousand dollars—the documents from which these items are taken, consists of eighty-six pages, is composed of three distinct reports, and contains a list of debts due by individuals and officers of all descriptions, amounting to the sum of fifteen millions six hundred and eighty one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twelve cental!—In addition to this enormous sum, may be added an immense number of smaller debts and the back interest on these sums; which would bring the grand (really grand) total to something like twenty million!!! It is possible, that some few of the accounts which are represented

in the above, may have been closed or liquidated in some manner or other, and we should be glad to publish every instance of this kind, and with every gentleman concerned to inform us of the fact; but nevertheless, one thing is certain, that by far the greater part of this immense sum is entirely lost to the country, because, as an able writer in the Statesman observes, "these balances, it is to be observed, all accrued during the war, a period of more than five years, during which time most of the debtors have probably become insolvent."

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John F. David, p m	29,003 55
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Nicholas L. Dawson, p m	7,363 21
Richard Dennis, col 8th	24,840 18
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Ashton Garrett, p m 17th	39,705 66
Sam'l H. Hopkins, capt cavalry	25,885 98
Wade Hampton, maj gen	5,623
Peter L. Hogboom, p m 20d	18,667 41

Account of monies advanced per 1818

Richard Chandler, late p m	12,103 00
Moses Hook, capt	7,425 00
Thomas H. Wilson, p m	5,800 00
James Wilkinson, maj gen	5,800 00

A BY-LAW To confirm the assessment of real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the assessment of real and personal property within the said city, and precincts, as returned by the assessors for that purpose appointed, be and the same hereby ratified and confirmed.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

The Votes and Proceedings of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1.50.

June 16.

BENJAMIN T. FINLEY Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne-Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for the suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience and all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support.

MARYLAND  
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Dr. JOHNSON  
THOMAS  
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FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's

STROBLES SNOWDEN, GEORGE S. BARNES.

For Somerset, THOMAS E. CARROLL, Col. MATTHEW DASHIELL.

For Calvert, RICHARD GRAHME, Dr. JOHN BARR.

Montgomery, THOMAS DAVIS, GEORGE S. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany, WILLIAM H. DEARY, WILLIAM REID.

For Kent, JEREMIAH NICOLS, CAPT. NATHL. COMEGYS.

For Dorchester, BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT, CAPT. MATTHEW TRAYERS.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset, Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballant, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent, William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert, Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bauring.

For the Md. Gazette, Mr. Green.

If your paper for Thursday next be not already filled up with subject matter of more importance, you will oblige an honest man (whose name is with you,) who feels himself, in common with all the other honest tobacco planters in Maryland, much interested, and somewhat mortified, by a report emanating from a committee appointed by the tobacco shippers and dealers, at their meeting held at the Exchange in Baltimore on the 6th inst. to whom was referred for consideration, the fraudulent practice of false packing of tobacco, &c. &c. In offering my individual remarks, sir, I mean not to be understood as contradicting the facts they represent; they are too well established to allow a possibility of refutation; and I do hope, sir, now that dishonest men are found to exist in that walk of life, as well as perhaps in every other, that the honest planters themselves will call a meeting on some convenient season to be held in Baltimore, or elsewhere, to enter their most solemn protest against such practices, and all who have been or may hereafter be detected in them, if here be a possibility of coming at the names of such persons, a difficulty which I am truly sorry to find exists at present, owing to a mistaken lenity towards them, referred to in the report of that honorable committee, whoever they were, as also to devise the means, if possible, of preventing in future even a temptation to do the like. The committee have not only been mistaken as stated, but I think they must acknowledge themselves as mistaken in the justice due to themselves, as well as every honest planter in the state, when they advise some further forbearance for the present, in publishing the names of those whose tobacco has been found defective, for with some it may have originated in circumstances beyond their control, who may come forward and make good the deficiency; and such as do not can hereafter be exposed. Now, Mr. Green, forbearance is the virtue when it is extended for such purposes as are to be recommended in the 13th chapter of St. Paul to the Galatians. I believe the latter; but when that committee offer such a sordid reason as the one stated, I can allow them no credit, but must recommend to them to amend their report, so as to strike out the term forbearance altogether. They must also be under a mistake, as to what their report should seem to convey, viz. a willingness to hold every honest planter in Maryland liable to this infamous imputation, by way of getting their losses remunerated. They never can have properly reflected on the committee they have made, or for ever continuing the names of those fraudulent planters, who are now in their power, providing they will make restitution; for I consider them bound to publish every name, & leave it to the parties concerned to make their own defence. They are bound to the honest planter to do this, nay, they owe to those very men who stand detected; it will be perhaps the surest means of preventing a repetition, otherwise they may directly or indirectly continue this fraud, with a hope of sometime being detected; knowing, that if detected, they have only to remunerate the shipper or dealer whose hands the tobacco may meet, when the detection is made, to secure their names from society. Let me ask, sir, who it is that imputation in those cases where detection is not made this side of Europe? Before I leave this part of the subject, I will take liberty, through you, of recommending that honorable committee a short course to be added to their plan as suggested, which may save the interest of the honest planter by securing the interest of the shipper, and thereby continue the most sensitive competition in the purchase of tobacco. For instance, such a plan as will future prevent, what it is to be feared has too often practised, by some of those who are called dealers, who when they have purchased the planter's tobacco by an average sample drawn for him by the inspector, go themselves, perhaps, in a few days, and get the same inspector to reinspect the tobacco, so as to give for the purpose of getting a better sample. If however the sample proves to be much the same, (as is not uncommonly the case,) they have only retired to where no eye can see them, but is, of whom they think little, and seem to be less, to make for themselves, out of the samples which they have thus become masters of, a much better sample than either. By which means the unwary shipper is induced to give \$15 perhaps for what is worth only \$10. When this tobacco comes to be opened and sold in Europe, a shipper means a loss of 33 1/3 per cent. owing to his having purchased it in such made up samples, showing it to be of better than the inspector ever made it.

... whose story, I have heard from, in the midst of their contrition, how more free and joyous the strong breast of the noble Montfaucon. His sung war and love songs into the clear keen atmosphere that surrounded them, and who as in astonishment repeated the welcome sounds from her many dells and caverns. At the same time he clomb up the most craggy precipices, and aid down into the dark gales in merry sport, he used well and securely the protecting staff, and moved in every direction with such graceful ease, that Sintram's prior apprehension was changed to wonder and admiration. Good fortune, which almost always accompanied Folko upon his warlike expeditions, seemed not to have forsaken him upon this. He and Sintram soon found the track of the ferocious bear, and followed it with beating hearts so swiftly, that even a winged foe had scarce been able to escape their pursuit. But when they sought, thought not of escape. Graveling, he lay in a cave, scooped into the rock, near the summit of an almost perpendicular precipice, and awaited impatiently the attack of a foe. Now Sintram and Folko had arrived near his den, the rest of the hunters were dispersed over the snow-covered deserts. The trace led towards above, and the two companions clomb up from different sides to prevent the escape of the bear. Folko reached first the solitary summit, and spied all round. An extensive snow-clad landscape spread trackless beneath his feet; on the distant horizon the darkening clouds began to announce the approach of the evening. He believed to have lost all hopes of discovering his prey, when all at once the roaring voice of the bear reached from his retreat, and heavy, sullen, the animal rose above the snow, advancing in an erect posture, with menage gleaming eyes, towards the Baron. Sintram was in the meanwhile vainly attempting to gain the height, for immense masses of snow, gliding down continually, opposed his ascent. Glad of a combat, which he had not tried for many years, and that had become quite new to him, the Baron of Montfaucon couched his javelin, and awaited the attack of the bear. He sufficed the animal to approach him so closely, that already he stretched out his sanguinary paws to seize the Baron, when he made the powerful thrust, and the point of the spear sunk deep into the breast of the enraged beast. But still onward, onward pressed with howling and roaring the horrid foe, nought but Folko's artful management of the shaft of his spear kept him off, and deeply was the knight obliged to bore his heel into the slippery frozen ground, to resist the impetuous pressure, whilst close before his eyes he saw the horrid revenge-breathing face of the animal, and on his ears pressed the hoarse groans of death-pain and rage. At last the attack of the bear grew weaker and weaker, and in thick streams descended his blood down upon the snow. He staggered, a powerful thrust threw him back, and down the precipice. At the same instant Sintram stood at Folko's side. Deep breathing, Folko observed "I have not yet gained the prize of the chase, but I will have it as sure as I felled the beast; but Sintram, I believe my left skier is damaged, dost thou think it strong enough to descend down this steep upon it." "Let me go down, said Sintram, I'll bring you the animal's claws and head." "A true knight," replied Folko, "never leaves a knightly dead half finished. I ask thee whether my snow-show will bear me down to the bear." Whilst Sintram bent down to examine the skier, and was about pronouncing his "No," all at once somebody, close by his side observed: "Oh yes, oh yes, it is quite strong and safe!" Folko thought Sintram had spoken, and rushed down, whilst the Norwegian gazed round with wonder. Minikin's hateful shape appeared before his eyes. He was just about scolding him in anger, when he heard the dreadful fall of the Baron, and he remained silent with horror. Below in the deep abyss all was silence too. "Well!" exclaimed the imp; "what dost thou wait for! He has broken his neck; go home to thy castle, and take the beautiful Helena for thine own." Sintram shrunk back; but his deformed companion began to depict and praise Gabriela's charms, in words so glowing and suggestive, that the youth's heart throbbed with ar-

Planters, Anne Arundel County.

CAPTAIN THOMAS C. LEGATE.

This gentleman who had resided amongst us about three months, in the command of Fort Severn, took his departure on Sunday last, for Michilimackinac, to which place under the new organization of the army he has been transferred. Short as was the period that he sojourned amongst us, he has left behind him a large circle of friends and acquaintances who sincerely lament his departure, and who feel a deep interest in the future welfare of himself and his amiable family. To the character of the accomplished scoldier, he united that of the polished gentleman—the urbanity of his manners, the correctness of his deportment, and the amiable qualities of his heart, secured him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was accompanied to the Steam-Boat by the officers and soldiers of the garrison lately attached to his command, and upon his departure received every demonstration of respect, which gratitude and a deep sense of his worth could inspire. AMICUS.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

CHAPTER 17.

The next morning, when Folko joined Sintram and his hunters, the Norwegian youth observed to him: "It is your desire to join us dear Sir, but take heed lest it prove destructive to you. It is true that our snow-shoes, (which we call skiers) win; the course of man, so that we rush down the heaven-high precipice swift as the impetuous torrent, and that even on the endless plain no counter can come up with us, but it is only the well-versed master may use them with safety; pernicious, destructive they prove to the stranger who is not well acquainted with their use. Some of our proud replied Folko: "Is this the first time I have been in your mountains. I have tried your sports many a year ago, and, (thanks to God) every chivalrous exercise has always been familiar to me." Neither Sintram nor Biorn dared to remonstrate any longer, and they moreover felt their apprehensions quite needless, when they saw how well the Baron knew to buckle the snow-shoes to his feet, and how he moved and turned on them with alacrity and confidence. Their course led up the mountains in pursuit of a long sought-for and very rapacious bear. They soon found it necessary to separate into smaller parties, and Sintram offered himself for Folko's companion. The Baron, moved by the youth's deep submission, forgot at once every dark-boding impression caused by his late strange appearance and mode of acting, and consented readily to the proffered assistance.

As they ascended higher and higher up the white mountains, as they saw from many aiddy height the lower regions of snow-clad cliffs appearing like an impetuous

... before unknown language. He thought of the Baron but as a hateful obstacle between him and the object of his wishes, he turned towards home. But suddenly he heard a call from beneath: "My companion, come and help! Dear companion, help! I live, but am sorely wounded!" Sintram was about descending to him, and had already answered: "Come!" when Minikin observed: "Tis vain to offer assistance to the mangled Duke Menelaus; he is beyond the reach of help, and his beautiful Helena knows it already. She is expecting thee to console her. And with benediction as he twined the Grecian tale into the life of the youth, and between it his fire-breathing praises of the lady, and alas! the deceived youth listened to him and fled!

Far off the Norwegian heard yet his comrade's voice: "Sir Sintram, Sir Sintram! Thou whom I invested with the sacred order, speed thee to my aid! The she bear comes with her young and my arm is broken—Sintram, Sintram. Speed thee, help!" But his voice was soon drowned in the hurry with which they flew along upon their skiers, and among the malicious words of the dwarf, describing in mocking strain, the pride with which Duke Menelaus had of late met poor Sintram. At last he exclaimed: "Good luck to the she bear and to ye her young brood! Now ye hold a delicious repast! Now ye feed on the terror of the pagans, him who made the Moorish brides weep, the great Baron of Montfaucon. Now shall he no more exclaim, at the head of his valiant troop: Montjoy-St. Denis!" Scarce had he pronounced the sacred name, when he showed every symptom of distress, his voice turned to an anxious whimpering howl, he moved to and fro in horrid distortion, and disappeared at last, wringing his hands, among the snow, that had just begun slowly to descend. Sintram thrust his staff into the ground and stood. It seemed to him as if the distant gigantic mountains and the dark pine-forests, and every thing about gazed upon him in awful wonder and silent menace. He meant to sink under the weight of his misery and guilt.—From afar the plaintive sound of a hermit-bell reached his ear.

He wept, the idea of his mother's disconsolate grief pressed heavily upon him. Suddenly, consolation with her angel-breath whispered to him:—"Perhaps he lives yet" and swift as the lightning of heaven he winged his course to return. Having reached the place where Minikin had met him, he inclined anxiously spying over the precipice. The moon was just ascending in all her pallid glory. Sir Folko of Montfaucon leant pale and bleeding, half inclined on his knee, against the rock, his right arm hung lacerated and powerless from his shoulder, by which he had been disabled from drawing his valiant sword. But still his proud commanding look, his bold menacing bearing kept off the bear and her cubs—they moved angry and growling round him, every moment ready for the furious attack, but every moment repelled again by the over-awing victor shape of the Baron.

"Oh what a great hero would have perished here by my fault!" exclaimed Sintram. At the same time in measured away he hurled down his javelin and the expiring bear weltered in her blood. The cubs fled at the sight. The Baron looked up with astonishment. His face, the expression of which was at the same time very serious and friendly, appeared by the moon's faint ray, like that of a superior celestial being. "Come down," he exclaimed, and Sintram obeyed. The youth intended to assist him, but Folko said: "First cut off the claws and head of the bear which I slew. I promised Gabriela the prize of the chase.—Then come and assist me, my right arm is broken."

Sintram did as the Baron bade him. When the youth had taken the spoil of the chase, and tended his broken arm, Folko commanded him to reconduct him to the castle. "Oh God! sighed Sintram: That I dared but look in thy face! oh that I but knew how to approach thee." "Thou hast been on very bad ways," replied Folko: but what should poor men do, were penitence of no avail! It is still thou, who saved my life, therefore come up to me with confidence and assist me."

The youth took the Baron's left arm, and they both moved slowly towards home. (To be continued.)

... Mr. Guille's Ascention. This long talked of ascention, which was to ascend in splendid style all former ones, took place yesterday afternoon from Vauxhall Garden. At an early hour in the afternoon the great mass of the population of the city were in motion, and hurrying to get a sight of this sublime spectacle, for in addition to Mr. G's voyage, it was advertised that Madame Guille was first to make an experiment of an aerial trip, and return to the garden to tell all about it. At 4 P. M. the Aerial Courier who was intended to show the spectators which way they should turn their eyes to watch the balloon, was brought forth. He bore the shape of a man 15 feet in stature, but his body was too heavy for his head. He was about six feet, and after kicking about among the ladies' bonnets, as though he was desirous of dancing a horsepipe upon their heads, he again got a footing on terra firma and absolutely refused to leave it. Many attempts were made to coax him to try again, but they proved useless; when one of the persons who had him in keeping, cut off his head, or in other words Guille-tined him, and the head immediately left the ill-shaped carcass with much sang froid, and apparently with great satisfaction on a northern excursion. Next was to come Madame Guille, but it was given out that there was too much wind for a lady, and that she had declined. No great dissatisfaction prevailed at this disappointment. At 5 P. M. every thing being ready, Monsieur Guille stepped into the basket attached to the Balloon, and rose beautifully to the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards and passed off in a northerly direction, waving his hat with such violence that many supposed he would shake it to pieces. He appeared to be more highly gratified than the spectators, many of whom had their spectacles already astraddle their noses expecting to follow him to the clouds. Mr. Guille alighted in a field a little north of Love-lane, and about one mile from where he started. He was at no time higher than two hundred yards from the earth. He alighted in safety. It was all over in two minutes, and thousands returned to their homes very far from being satisfied, not considering themselves paid for a walk of two miles in a hot sun and cloud of dust. So much for an aerial voyage. (N. Y. Paper.

Valuable property at Auction.

On Wednesday the 20th inst. at ten o'clock, will positively be put up for sale, on the premises, the following property in the city of Annapolis, forming part of the real estate of James Williams, deceased. One three story brick house, with store, collarage, and out buildings complete. One ditto with store fronting on two streets. One commodious frame dwelling house, and several valuable lots adjoining. The above property is eligibly situated in one of the most public and healthy parts of the city, and is all of it under good rent to punctual tenants. At the same time will be offered sundry well secured ground rents. June 14

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat M'Cauley, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1813, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, 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 Jehosaphat M'Cauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 30th Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley should not have the benefit of the said act, as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of June 1821. Jeremiah Z. Chase.

BY-LAW

the assessment of personal property within Annapolis, and the precinct thereof. established and ordained by the Recorder, Aldermen and Council of the city, and by the authority of the personal property within the city, and precincts, as directed and confirmed. JOHN DUVALL, Mayor.

PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, THIS OFFICE.

tes & Proceedings

session of the Legislature. Price—\$1 50.

MINN T. PLINDL

is a method to inform the Anne Arundel county, of himself a candidate for the next short session of that office will support.

**Skeleton of a Whale found on a Hill in New South Shetland.**—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, dated "Ship George, New Shetland, Jan. 8, 1821," from a gentleman who embarked from this port, in the late trade, to that newly discovered island. The George visited the Faulkland Islands, where it was hoped to kill some of the numerous cattle that herd on that shore, but they were too wild to permit a near approach. They, however, killed 142 wild geese, and a bear, which afforded a reasonable supply. They quitted these islands in November, and in December, reached New South Shetland, the barrenness and inhospitable climate of which, the writer describes with the spleen of a disappointed traveller. One day, while walking on a mountain, never before trodden by human foot, he discovered the skeleton of a whale, lying in the snow, which does not disappear in that region, even in summer.

The discovery of this animal, at a distance from the sea, and on the height of a mountain, gives ample scope for speculation to the naturalist, curious in deluvian lore.

The crew of the George had not seen a star or moonlight from the time of their arrival; the sun was only two hours under the horizon during the 24. But the fog was sometimes so dense, that on one occasion the boat was dashed among the unseen rocks, and the crew with difficulty escaped destruction. The cold in January (which is the summer of these regions) was similar to that of our Christmas. They had secured 9000 skins, and continued to kill about 1000 seals a week, although they were not so numerous as had been represented at Liverpool.

London Paper.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Appropriation of public land for the purpose of Education.

Mr. Editor.—It has struck me with some surprise that the public attention has not been more excited by the recent discussions in some of the state legislatures, upon the subject of the appropriation of the public land, of the United States, for the purpose of education.

The facts upon which the question arises are strictly these:—Before the revolution, most of the states had no western boundary, except that by the terms of their respective charters, their western limits was the Pacific Ocean. After the revolutionary war, the individual states severally ceded to the United States, their claims to the wild lands without their jurisdictional limits; and this cession was I believe, in every instance, (with the exception of Georgia,) made without any consideration given or promised by the United States. In this manner the United States obtained an indisputable right (subject of course to the Indian title) to all public lands east of the Mississippi. The lands owned by the U. S. west of the Mississippi, it is well known, were purchased by the public purse of the United States.

One 36th part of all the states and territories, except Kentucky, whose waters fall into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has been appropriated by Congress, for the support of common schools, in the states and territories where the lands are situated, and farther appropriations have been made for seminaries of a higher grade.

Now the question precisely is, whether the Atlantic states have not a right to demand a correspondent appropriation to be made from these lands, for the purpose of education among themselves, or an equivalent in some other form.

For ourselves, we do not see that this question admits but one answer. The property is common, and of right should be applied to common purposes. It was purchased at a common expense of blood and treasure. That some of the states gratuitously released to the Union the right of property in their hands, will not surely be urged against them: this release was made, not to the new states, but to the union; and its object was (I quote the words of the act passed by the state which made the largest cession,) that they should serve "as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditures, and shall faithfully and bona fide be disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Is it not a clear violation of the

intention of this generous grant, to apply any portion of the gift thus made, in such a manner as wholly to exclude the giver from its benefit?

Test the question of right in another way.—Suppose there were no reservation of any portion of these lands for the purpose of education, but that they were all sold, from time to time, and the purchase money, when collected, paid into the public treasury. With what grace could any particular states of the union, apply to the national treasury to have a portion of these monies given to them for the purposes of public education, without consenting to similar appropriations in favor of all the other states. If the money for which the land was sold, would belong in common, to all the states of the union, upon what ground can a different principle be applied to the lands themselves? As a question of right, therefore, there seems to be no doubt, and we do not know that any has ever been made.

If the question is to be put upon grounds of policy, or charity, the old states ought, at least, distinctly to understand what they give away, that they may appreciate the full merit of their own generosity. The share of these lands, which would fall to the state of New-York, upon a calculation founded upon the extent of territory in the several states, would be 960,000 acres, worth, at the minimum government price, \$1,920,000.—Upon a calculation formed upon a juster basis, viz. "her proportion in the general charge and expenditure," her share would be double or treble that amount.—These sums are no trifles, and the effect which, properly extended, they would produce upon the education of our youth, would be no trifle.

But it may be said that the erection of schools and colleges in the new states, may render the public lands there more valuable and enhance the price. We suspect that such enhancement is rather imaginary than real, and if it exist, it is only an incidental advantage, of which the union has a right to reap the benefit; and, besides, if lands in the new settlements are thus made more valuable and tempting to emigrants, and our citizens drawn off to occupy them, is this a reason why we should be called upon to make peculiar sacrifices to bring about such a state of things? Let it not be understood that we object to any appropriation of public property for the purposes of educating the youth of the Western States—far from it!—We only ask similar and proportionate appropriations of the same fund, for the education of our own youth. Upon what ground of justice or policy shall this be denied? Because the funds are locally situated in the South and West, will not their value when sold, as well answer the purpose of maintaining Schools in the North and East, as upon the lands themselves? We might enlarge upon this subject, and the argument, we think, might be rendered conclusive to any mind, that it is neither right nor expedient to confer the benefits of their appropriations to any portion of the Union, in exclusion of the rest.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the perusal of a Report made by the Honourable V. Maxcy, to the Senate of Maryland, and, we believe, unanimously adopted by that body, and the whole Legislature of that State. This report is a very able and interesting document, and contains a full and detailed statement of facts and calculations, and to our opinion, a conclusive argument.

The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Maryland, in compliance with this Report, were communicated to the several States, and so far as public opinion has been expressed, we understand that it is in accordance with the Maryland Resolutions. In this State, however, an adverse report was made by Mr. Verplanck, and adopted by the lower House. We have great respect for this gentleman, and differ from him with much diffidence, upon a question touching the literary interests of the Country. We cannot however accede to the view which he has taken of the subject, and chiefly for the reasons above given. This report of Mr. Verplanck has been printed in several of the papers in this city. It is understood that Mr. Maxcy's has been excluded by its length. Had it been given to the public, it would have afforded a fair opportunity to hear both sides, and saved the trouble of writing this article. *Equal Rights.*

### Summer Arrangement.

**Cheep Travelling to Annapolis.**—The Mail Stage to Annapolis is now reduced to Four Dollars.

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will, for the future, leave George town, via Marlborough and Queen Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M. stopping to take up passengers at all the public houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same afternoon by 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Georgetown by 5 o'clock the same evening.

A horse mail will leave Georgetown every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday.—Small packages can be sent with safety by the horse mail.

For seats please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington City.

### THE PROPRIETORS.

Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated with a room at the shortest notice, if necessary. Upon the days the mail goes on horse mail, June 7.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from the court of Appeals and Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday 22d inst. at the residence of Samuel Ward, of Saml. situate on the Patuxent River, in Anne Arundel county, three Negro Women, Hannah, Bett, and Nancy. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward of Saml. and will be sold to satisfy debts due Robert Franklin, administrator of Nicholas Norman, and Zachariah McCeney, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. County.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

### D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

### Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public. March 1.

### New Arrangement of Days.



### THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore. Clement Vickers.

March 22

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office. May 17.

### SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA,

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes. March 29.

### South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of June next;—And a further instalment of THREE Dollars on each share, on Monday the 2d day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors

Thos. Franklin, Treasurer. May 17.

### FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrance. Richard Southerman. March 29.

### REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

### Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms. April 19, 1821.

### NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER, Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmead's. May 17.

**MARBLE**  
VOL. LXXIX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JONAS GREEN  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
Price—Three Dollars

**A HOUSE AND LOT** fronting on the dock in this town, whereof Horatio G. Munroe had a share. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in Mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling-house or store.

The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months to the purchaser, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and Lot. Somersville 1821, Truster. May 31.

**Planters' Bank of Prince-George's County, May 24th, 1821.**

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking-House, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 18th day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the Bank the succeeding twelve months. By order of the Board. Trueman T. Cashier. May 31.

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

**GEORGE SHAW** Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods. ALSO A general assortment of Groceries, Ironware and Stationery. April 12.

### For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE, ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. Apply to the subscriber. Benjamin Wood. May 24.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber intends teaching the French Language, every day from 10 o'clock P. M. at his school-room. Terms of tuition, \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the language will please to apply to Charles T. Flusser. May 24.

### State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, February 13th, 1821. On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, 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, as that the same be published once in each week for the space of six consecutive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

### Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1821. Benjamin Hance, Adm'r. of Kinsey Hance. May 17.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application on to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Walker, across Deep Run, and so on to intersect the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry. Tobias Reynolds. May 3.

### Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820. And for Sale at this office Price—\$1 50. April 12.

### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

MARBLE  
VOL. LXXIX.  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JONAS GREEN  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
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**GASCA.**—No. 1  
During all these open continents, our diminished navy, although in length to the enemy would be to the tiger. As of the most astonishing instead of being swallowed one, by the overwhell the British navy, and many more to their own number of vessels had afloat, (this was the democrats) they were, both singly and in square, in a single instant force, were they to have achieved the most brilliant victory of the century of metal and of the captures of the Guadalupe, the Peacock, &c. &c.—in squad and affairs of Erie and Who were the cause of these occasions? not one—they were Washingtonians—they were Americans of the ordinary school—they were determined, and determined, and by action, the sacred principles of a Decatur, a Jones, a Perry, a Macdonough, a Boscawen, a Mifflin, a Wilkinson, a John Armstrong, after a pompous and luminating performance on the first view of the enemy, and actually stipulated for the surrender of a commission, then twenty well as a whole their British general! Dear God, so suddenly ill, because he could not command consequently lamented Pike, a Wilkinson, in the British line of fighting the men from place to place, and were using every means, to annoy and der, troops and all democratic chief, War Department, got to put the Country in a state of defence, notified of approach—and when, with the enemy, the city, in the matron; was not to be among the first to "bed!"—Here then, the reason of the republican character, in a view—it could be a still stronger light the cabinet, and with—for, it must be withstanding the nation of the democrats, in number, military worth and to some honourable a general rule—"that regulum." I red, which kind ought into view compared and contrasted with the republican character, and unprejudiced and unprejudiced Notwithstanding naval valour, we have been expected, that we must "It must, never be acknowledged, that the only way to account for his conduct was his conduct accounted for.

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

CASCA.—No. IV.

During all these operations on the continent, our diminutive, reduced navy, although in comparative length to the enemy was as a cat would be to the tiger, performed all of the most astonishing valour, instead of being swallowed up, one by one, by the overwhelming force of the British navy, and adding just many more to their already overgrown number of vessels of war, as had afloat, (this was predicted by the democrats) they met the enemy, both singly and in squadron, and, in a single instance, with all force, were they beaten, and achieved the most unaccountable and brilliant victories with an inferiority of metal and men. Of the truth of these remarks, we have abundant support in recurring to the captures of the Guerriere, the Macedonian, the Peacock, the Frolic, &c. &c.—in squadron, to the naval affairs of Erie and Champlain. Who were the commanders in these occasions? Democrats? Not one—they were republicans, Washingtonians—they were valorous Americans of the old revolutionary school—they were men unflinching in the principles of Liberty—and determined, not by vain words, but by action, to enforce the sacred principles—they were Hull, a Decatur, a Jones, a Bainbridge, a Perry, a Macdonough, &c. These are the kind of men that America always has, and ever must have upon, in times of danger & peril. Let us compare, or rather contrast, those characters with a few of the democratic order. Let us view to view some of the most prominent of those characters: such as William Hull, a Dearborne, a Hampton, a Wilkinson, & their chief John Armstrong. The first, after a pompous parade and a glowing proclamation; on the first view of the enemy; he only ignominiously surrendered himself and army up as prisoners of war, but actually stipulated the further surrender of a considerable detachment, then twenty miles distant, well as a whole territory, to the British general! Dearborne was taken so suddenly ill, before Queenstown, that he could not land—the command consequently devolved on the lamented Pike. Hampton and Wilkinson, in the British dominions, instead of fighting the enemy, were driven from place to place, by inferior forces, and were, at the same time, using every means in their power, to annoy and starve each other, troops and all! The celebrated democratic chief, at the head of the War Department, neglected, or forgot, to put the Capital of the Union in a state of defence, although he was notified of approaching danger—and when, with a handful of troops, the enemy appeared and took the city, in the face of day, Armstrong was not to be found—he was among the first that "ingloriously fled!"—Here then, is a fair comparison of the republican and democratic character, in a military point of view—it could be extended ad infinitum. This comparison too, holds, still stronger light, if possible, the cabinet, and all the civil departments, and with fewer exceptions—for, it must be acknowledged, withstanding the great disproportion of the democrats to the republicans, in number, when we seek military worth and talents, yet there are some honourable exceptions to a general rule—sed "exceptio probat regulam." Let it now be inquired, which kind of men, thus brought into view, and candidly compared and contrasted, is the true republican character! Let the impartial and unprejudiced answer. Notwithstanding, all those feats of naval valour, it could not but have been expected, as was the case, that we must lose a number of our vessels. This was, whenever effected, by an overwhelming or at least superior force of the enemy. Upon the whole we broke about even on this score, consequently gained no immediate advantage. But one is gained to the nation of the utmost and most lasting importance. The American infant navy, by its prowess and invincibility, "fought itself" into the good opinion of all, even its former enemies, the democrats—they were utterly astonished and confounded at their former opposition to this republican measure, of a defensive navy, and are now not only its warm supporters but for a ten-fold increase. They deserve credit and ought to receive it, for this one reparation of their numerous errors. But they ought to be modest enough, to renounce all credit to themselves, flowing from this source. The establishment of a navy, then, is the only solitary good, derived from the late war, and this was not only incidental, but the very last thing expected, by the party declaring it—they supposed the very reverse—that our ships of war would all be taken—it would be illiberal to suppose any wished it, although Chinese policy on this subject was often recommended, by some of them on the floor of Congress. This closes my remarks on this particular head. Democracy, its origin, its progress, its character, as well as a correct and impartial description and classification of democrats, are now, to be treated on, and unfolded to view. This subject, in the way it will be here explained, is entirely new, it is a track, I believe, never before trodden, in this particular manner—should it therefore appear strange or inexplicable, my only excuse will be found in acknowledging it to be a novel attempt to analyse a subject, which although interesting, has never before been undertaken by any writer. Others more able may correct or improve. I shall not, as a celebrated writer incidentally remarks, ascribe this peculiar spirit, upon which this kind of government is supposed to rest, to any thing that happened in the Heavens above—I shall not call Lucifer and his host a democracy. Neither will it be contended, that the first inhabitants of a particular chosen spot, on this globe; headed and tempted by the author of all evil, formed a triumvirate, or amalgamate union of three different sexes and genus, constituted the first democracy on earth! These definitions are too far fetched for my use, and savor too much of the superstition and fabulous descriptions of the times, in which they are said to have existed. It will be necessary, however, to commence with the earliest dawn of history, and nothing more will be required in the elucidation of the subject than to pass rapidly over a few prominent incidents of antiquity as preliminary to bring us to our own times and experience. The first democracies known to the world, in any thing like formal institutions, were the petty governments of the Grecian states and those of their cotemporary Asiatic and African neighbours. The term democracy, means a government by the people, demokrateo (the people to govern.) They have no representatives, except a king or chief (basilicus.) Athens, Sparta, Macedonia, &c. had their Solon, Lycurgus, Philip, &c. as kings—the people met upon all legislative questions in the public forum and there deliberated and voted each in propria persona, as did Carthage, &c. with her king Hamilcar, &c.: the laws thus enacted were approved or rejected by the chief, who held his office either by election or force, generally effected by bribing the military and prominent characters among the populace—this chief could either declare war, and make peace with the advice of a select number of chosen or subsidized nominal advisers; in short, this king was every thing, the people nothing. True it is, that a number of wholesome checks upon this power were put on paper, and sanctioned by the king and people, but none were operative. Milton's Revolution. Vide Swedenborg. Laws of Solon—Institution of Lycurgus—Decrees or edicts of Philip, same of Hamilcar, Hannibal, &c.

other pure democracies, throughout succeeding ages, among civilized man, although throughout the many centuries comprising the Roman history, at different epochs, governments very similar, were, for a moment, instituted, and almost as soon as formed were put down, much in the way mentioned above. I shall say nothing more on this subject derived from antiquity; but at once come up to our own times. Here we have the advantage of history—on its faithful page, we discover, in extenso every thing in relation to the government and agents who have passed before, embracing not only that portion, barely touched in these remarks, but the whole intermediate space up to the present day. Yet within the last half century, behold the various opinions and different experiments, in relation to, and actually made upon, the subject of government! The aristocratic, the monarchic the despotic have been lamentably long in existence—the republican, the consular, the federative, have been tried, and have passed rapidly away, giving place to despotism, except in a solitary, grand, and prominent instance. Look at Holland, Germany, France. So frequently have these governments fallen, that it has become a maxim with many eminent statesmen and philosophers, that "republican government is impracticable." They mean democratic—for, in every instance of the destruction of a republic, it has been by the violent impulse first given to its fall, by democracy. This spirit divides the people; destroys all the social feelings; disorganizes the symmetry and harmony of the different departments; sets to work aspiring demagogues, until convulsed, divided, and weakened, the people fall a prey to some bold usurper, who hurls their remnant of liberty prostrate at his feet. It is thus, by confounding a representative republic, with democracy, (than which no two governments are more different in effect) that politicians imbibe this paradox. Whilst I believe in the impracticability of the latter, for any length of time, it seems clear, that a representative republic is susceptible of permanency and stability, & that it is the only legitimate government on earth. It is thought too, that the time is not distant, when this government will be universal. May this golden era quickly arrive, is most devoutly wished. From the Federal Republican. COMMUNICATION. The intentional and malignant falsehoods daily dealt out by the miserable sheets, misnamed Gazettes or newspapers, in the pay of Democracy, expressly to deceive and impose upon the honest, but unfortunated and credulous, on the subject of Col. Waters, as well as others, ought to convince every honest man, whether he be Federalist or Democrat, that their cause is bad—their conduct unprincipled and fallacious, and their intentions selfish and fraudulent. When men, members of the executive council, and others, dare to assert falsehoods in the face of recorded proof, as they have done in this instance, with a full knowledge of the fact, it is time, high time, for sober, honest men to give up such company, take sides with Federal Washingtonian Republicans, the only real friends of the country and the people, and leave those detesters of truth and honesty to the contempt they merit. Col Waters has fallen a victim to political vengeance—he has been turned out to starve, because he would not basely abjure his faith. All that could be done has been done to consign him to mendicancy; because he felt as a federalist, and was the friend of Washington. He fought, and bled, and suffered, as bravely, as profusely, and as long as any American in the revolutionary war, to assert the Rights and Independence of this Country. The war being over, and his country free, he has lived in honourable retirement, with a heart a little bigger, perhaps, than his fortune, (for he was always generous, benevolent and free,) and when he really needed it, an executive of Maryland gave the worthy old revolutionary hero a place in the tobacco inspection at Baltimore, on which he lived like a good man,

thankful to God and his country.—But, alas! the Fiend, the Destroyer, in the shape and name of Democracy came and from this office, without fault, without charge, save that of being a federalist, he now drives to poverty. It was his families' main stay, only support. But why is Col. Waters denied this office? He is surely a good man and a fit man—aye, but he is a Federalist.—Colonel Waters was a brave soldier, who bore the battles, dangers and heats, and the marches' toils—aye, but he is a Federalist. Colonel Waters is poor and needs it, he is worthy and deserves it—aye, but he is a Federalist. O! damned be such pleas!—they lead to judgments such as fiends pronounce; and all this is baptised patriotism at the font of party. People of Maryland! will you sacrifice your tried and true friends, the veterans of '76—the compatriots of Washington; the obtainers and defenders of your Independence and Liberty, to gratify the venal lusts, the selfish corrupt, and malignant feelings of the present executive and their satellites.—It is impossible. Your country, your happiness, and prosperity, and posterity, expect different things of you. Is our country labouring under some signal curse of Heaven, that her fame, her fate, and her defenders are abandoned to those who flourish on her spoils, who destroy her as they feed on her, and who riot in the pleasure of sacrificing the Founders of the Republic? She must be guilty of some heinous crime that she is thus doomed to expiate. Our constant prayers to Heaven shall be, that our period of condemnation may be shortened, that our country may be speedily rescued from the hands of demagogues and impostors, and restored to the controul of patriotism rightly understood, to intelligence ably directed, to justice rightfully administered.

COLONEL WATERS. To the Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph. As the usual long established, and well known mode of proceeding by the Levy Court, in naming candidates for office, to the Executive Council of Maryland, has been intentionally, and falsely represented by the democrats—the following official statement is offered for publication. They well know; the Governor and Council well knew, that the man first named, most frequently on the return, was the man recommended for the office. Colonel Waters is first named six times—Launcelot Warfield first named four times; and consequently, according to all rule and all preceding custom, colonel Waters was the man recommended, and the man who ought to have been appointed. This, the democrats well know—but with their accustomed disregard of truth, they are propagating falsehoods, expressly to deceive the people. Let it be, therefore understood, that the man first named, most often on the list returned, is the man intended to be recommended. Colonel Waters is six times first. Launcelot Warfield four times first. People of Maryland, do not suffer yourselves to be deceived. At a meeting of the Justices of the Levy Court of Baltimore county, held at the Court House in the city of Baltimore, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one. Present—Robert Gorauch, John B. Barney, John Buck, of Benjamin Nathaniel Childs, John Berry, Jacob G. Smith, George Ebaugh, John B. Snowden, John G. Walker, Job Smith. Among other, were the following proceedings, to wit: In pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorise the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of Tobacco"—the said Justices having first taken an oath that they would nominate and recommend such persons to be inspectors as they in their judgment and conscience, believe well skilled in the curing and packing Tobacco, and

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the order, condition and quality thereof, and well qualified and capable from their integrity, reputation and diligence to execute and discharge the duties of inspectors"—proceeded to nominate and recommend two persons to the Governor and Council as inspectors of Tobacco at the said additional warehouse, erected by Moses Saeppard; as named in the annexed statement, viz: Robert Gorsuch, Richard Waters, 1st voted for; Launcelot Warfield 2d John H. Barney, Richard Waters, 1st voted for; Launcelot Warfield, 2d John Buck, of Ben. Launcelot Warfield, 1st voted for; Richard Waters, 1st John Berry, Launcelot Warfield, 2d voted for; Nathaniel Childs, Richard Waters, 1st voted for; Jacob G. Smith, Richard Waters, 1st voted for; George Ebaugh, Launcelot Warfield, 1st voted for; John B. Snowden, Richard Waters, 2d voted for; John G. Walker, Launcelot Warfield, 1st voted for; Stephen S. Johns, 2d Job Smith, Richard Waters, 1st voted for; Launcelot Warfield, 2d

And to such recommendation the said Justices do subscribe their names and affix their seals on the day and year aforesaid.

Robert Gorsuch,	[seal.]
John H. Barney,	[seal.]
John Buck, of Benj.	[seal.]
John Berry,	[seal.]
Nathaniel Childs,	[seal.]
Jacob G. Smith,	[seal.]
George Ebaugh,	[seal.]
J. B. Snowden,	[seal.]
John G. Walker,	[seal.]
Job Smith,	[seal.]

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the record and proceedings of the Levy Court of Baltimore County, I

WM GIBSON, Clerk,  
Baltimore County Court.

Recapitulation.

For Col. Waters,	For Mr. Warfield
Robert Gorsuch,	John Buck of B
John H. Barney,	George Ebaugh,
John Berry,	John B. Snowden
Nath. Childs,	John G. Walker &
Jac. G. Smith,	Joe Smith,
Joe Smith,	6

[Fed. Repub]

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 21.

### FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's  
**NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,**  
**GEORGE SEMMES.**

For Somerset.  
**THOMAS K. CARROLL,**  
Col. **MATTHIAS DASHIELL**

For Calvert.  
**RICHARD GRAHAME,**  
Dr. **JOHN DARE.**

Montgomery.  
**THOMAS DAVIS,**  
**GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.**

For Allegany.  
**WILLIAM HILLEARY,**  
**WILLIAM REID.**

For Kent.  
**JEREMIAH NICOLS,**  
**CAPT. NATH. COMEGTS.**

For Dorchester.  
**BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ**  
Capt. **MATTHIAS TRAYERS**

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.  
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.  
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.  
Thus. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

### TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

### SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

#### CHAPTER 18.

As they approached the castle they heard sounds of deep mourning from within, the chapel was lighted up in a solemn manner; Gabriela knelt praying before the massy altar, bewailing the death of her Montfaucon.

But how soon was every thing changed, when the noble Baron, though pale and bleeding, but yet free from vital danger, stood at the entrance of the sacred edifice, and when he whispered, with mild soul-cheering voice: "Collect these Gabriela, thy knight lives."

Oh, how much happiness beamed from Gabriela's eyes, at the sight of her hero, but still they resumed their direction towards heaven, still they overflowed with tears, but with tears of grateful joy! With the assistance of two pages Folko let himself upon his knees at the fair lady's feet, and they both celebrat-

ed their happiness in silent solemn prayer.

When the Baron, carefully conducted by his lady, left the chapel, he met Sintram in the adjoining gallery. Dark and cold was his appearance, an expression of apprehensive doubt cast paleness over his face, as he advanced before the lady and laid to her feet the spoil of the chase, observing: "These the great Baron of Montfaucon has gained for his lady, they are the prize of the chase."

The Norwegians that were present broke out into loud acclamations of wonder at the Hero from Normandy, whose very first excursion had been crowned with success against the largest and most terrible of the forest foes.

Folko looked round smiling, and observed: "I hope some of you will not now laugh, if I remain within the apartments of fair ladies," but they who had spoken about him yesterday in the armory advanced towards him, bowed deeply and replied: "Sir, how could we know that there is not one chivalrous exercise, in which thou dost not excel by far over all other men." "From the pupil of your Northland Hero Sir Hugh, you ought never to have expected less," answered Folko with a smile: "But now, brave Norman, praise my preserver, your own young master, who saw me from the entangled bear as wounded and bleeding I leant against the rock."

He pointed to Sintram, and the acclamations were renewed; old Rolf took Sintram's hand, and inclined his head over it, pressing it at the same time with an emotion of deep joy.

But Sintram flung back his hand shuddering: "Know ye," said he, "whom ye have before ye, all your spurs would be instantly buried in my breast—And this—would perhaps be the best thing that could happen to me. But I will spare the honour of my father, and of our escutcheon, and it is therefore only that I say no more—Fous much nevertheless ye shall know."

"Young man" interrupted Folko with a commanding look, "art thou again distracted? I require of thee, that thou shouldst say nothing of thy fantastic dreams!"

Sintram did at first as Folko had requested, but scarce had the noble Baron turned to leave the apartment, when the youth exclaimed: "Oh, stop thou noble, willingly negro—I would serve thee willingly in ought that thou mightest wish, save in this. Know then, ye noble Norman sons, that I am no longer worthy to dwell under the same roof with the great Baron Folko, nor with his noble lady Gabriela. And to you my aged father, good night, farewell—Let no longing after me dwell in your breast! I mean to dwell in our castle amongst the black mountains, all 'till this be changed."

There was in his words something to which none dared gainsay, not even Folko. Born inclined his head and said: "Act as it suits thee my poor dear son—alas, I fear thou art right." And Sintram walked off in solemn silence through the gate of the castle, none followed him but R. H. Gabriela conducted the exhausted Baron to her chamber.

[To be Continued.]

For the Md. Gazette.

The contempt for poverty, merit, and the claims of the revolutionary soldier, lately displayed by the Executive, in withholding from Col. Waters the office of tobacco inspector, and bestowing it upon a man, independent in circumstances, and one too, whose main merit consisted in his being a member of the democratic party, appears every where to have excited those feelings of indignation and disgust, which black ingratitude and cruel persecution toward a hero who efficiently aided in establishing the liberty of his country, so fully deserve.

Of it is the authors of the offence seem to be thoroughly aware, and to prevent consequences fatal to their political influence accruing from it, have set their host of unprincipled whippersnappers and scribblers to work in every section of the state, thus hoping, by the propagation of the most unparalleled misrepresentations, completely to justify an enormity, which those who hold in veneration the few gallant old soldiers spared by Providence to witness the blessings which their valor and services have conferred upon millions of fellow-citizens, well know, will not admit even of palliation.

It is not my intention, in noticing this subject, to single out and

relate specifically the innumerable falsehoods which the friends of the executive have uttered about its such a course is entirely unnecessary; the intelligence of the people will detect them, and their virtue, I trust, spurn them. My purpose is to inquire of his excellency himself, whether, when in 1819, while he was a candidate for the assembly in this county, in conjunction with Mr. Cross and others, he recollects having repeatedly recommended Mr. Cross to the people, because of his having been a revolutionary soldier, and whether his excellency did not publicly wish, that he himself had Mr. Cross' "merits, as it is old soldier, to go upon?" As it is certain he will not at this time comport with the convenience & views of his excellency to acknowledge, what is stated in this inquiry, I will take leave to inform him, that it is a truth in notorious here; and that his former fine speeches in favour of old soldiers, have risen up against him, since he nominated and appointed to office a man who was not in being during our struggle for independence, in preference to a brave old soldier, who fought gallantly in four severe engagements, and whose experience as a tobacco inspector, exclusive of other advantages which he held over his opponent, made his claim upon the state paramount to that of any other individual.

But conceding that extraordinary advantages in favour of Col. Waters had not existed, the governor could not, consistently with his declarations, when electioneering for Mr. Cross in the year mentioned, refuse to give the appointment to so valuable a soldier as Col. Waters. What was his refusal to do so proved? Why one of these things—that he acted with political hypocrisy toward the people in the year 1819, or, that his opinions have been woefully corrupted and turned against the old soldier since his exaltation to the head of our state government. If his excellency when a candidate for a seat in the legislature, played a deceptive part to get himself and his associates into office, can he at this time be worthy of the people's confidence? I should think not. But agreeing that he did not, and that he then thought, as he argued, that revolutionary men should not be overlooked when offices were to be disposed of, ought not the hostile change in his opinion, of which the appointment in question has given undoubted evidence, induce every old soldier, his sons and his friends, to gird themselves up, and prepare to lend their aid in ousting from power a man, who in administering the government, instead of consulting the public good, and the merits of the applicant for office, exercises a sordid and party policy, which begins in injustice to the meritorious, and often eventuates in evil to a state?

It has been asserted by some, that Mr. Warfield was recommended by a greater number of persons than Col. Waters, and that Mr. Warfield was for that reason appointed. Those who made this defence for the governor, could not have made it upon mature reflection. Had they considered upon it, they would have discovered that by so doing, they were taking a ground altogether untenable by them; for it is well known to those acquainted with appointments heretofore made, that the governor, when about nominating, has shown the most perfect indifference to the will of the people, as well as to him who had the most names tacked to his recommendation.

By way of exemplification of what is here stated, I will remind those who have set up this pitiful defence, of a case which happened no long time ago, while the writer of this was himself in Annapolis. About eleven months since, the office of registrar of wills for Anne Arundel county became vacant. Several applications were immediately made for it, and one of them backed by the names of eighty or ninety subscribers. The governor Sprigg gave the appointment to him who was thus numerously recommended? No, he did not. This then goes to shew, allowing for argument it were true that Mr. Warfield was recommended as first named by more persons than Col. Waters, that the governor did not consider himself bound to appoint the man who had the greatest number of recommenders.

Such a reason for executive ingratitude, and party violence, even if it were well founded, would not answer; as it is, it is no reason at all—in the first place, because Col. Waters was recommended, as first named, by six persons, and Mr.

Warfield by only four; and in the second, because the governor has not made it a rule to appoint the man most numerously recommended. The simple reason, then, why Col. Waters' claim on the state was overlooked, and he not appointed, is this—Col. Waters is a FEDERALIST.

A MAN OF '76.  
Prince-George's county, June 16.

From the Federal Republicans.  
THE SMALLER COUNTIES.

The smaller counties of the state of Maryland have more at stake in the issue of the next election, than they are aware of. Should the senate be democratic, there is no doubt but that the constitution of the state will be changed, and that many of the counties will be allowed but one or at most two delegates in the legislature. At present all the counties have an equal number of delegates; let them, therefore, look well to the preservation of their rights; and let them bear in mind, that, if the state becomes democratic, through federal supineness, it will remain so, probably forever—because, then such changes will be made as may put it out of the power of the smaller counties to regain their privileges. This is one of the many causes of the remarkable activity of our adversaries, who are incessantly at work to gain the state so that such laws may be enacted and that such changes effected in our representative system, that they may ever thereafter, have the state in their power. Such a result would be ruinous to Maryland—offices would become sinecures; rotation would be abandoned; a hereditary succession would prevail in each department, and every office, from the governor down to a constable, would be filled by demerits, so long as such a race existed.—It behoves the good citizens of this state to look to this. They are standing on a precipice which threatens ruin to their happiness and to their rights; they have it in their power to avoid the impending danger, they may still preserve their rights as citizens, by doing their duty; which consists in a cool and dispassionate, but minute and close investigation of democratic policy; by being alert and active at the approaching crisis, which is to decide their fate; by arousing their neighbours to a performance of their duty, and by voting for good, honest and upright men. These are among the duties of the federalists, and the friends of the state.

It rests with them to say whether the state of Maryland shall be regenerated; or whether the dark cloud of democracy shall overshadow her prosperity; it rests with them to say, whether principles like those entertained and cherished by the great and good Washington, are not more honourable than those which are subsversive of, and inimical to republicanism; it rests with them to say whether Maryland shall be LOST or SAVED.

Boston, June 12

The following gives a more particular account of the unhappy and disastrous shipwreck of the whaling ship Essex, than has been before published.

Extract from a letter to the editors, dated

Nantucket, June 6, 1821.

"Yesterday arrived at this port, schr. Harmony, Ray, from New South Shetland, with 50000 from seal skins. Spoke May 21st. in lat. 18 10, N. lon. 54 15, W. ship Triton, of New Bedford, Wood, master, from the Pacific Ocean, full of oil, from which he obtained the following particulars of the loss of that ship. The ship was entirely filled with whale blubber, and was bound for Nantucket, George Polard, junr. master, owned principally by Gideon Folger and Paul Macy.

Nov. 20th, 1820, lat. 00, 40, S. long. 120, W. saw whales, and put off with two boats—soon after, a large whale struck the ship with his head, on the starboard fore chains and stove a hole through, but so high that they had hopes of saving the ship—but the whale turned and again struck the ship on the larboard bow, on which the ship filled with water and upset immediately. They then cut away her masts, when she righted. The crew continued on the wreck 4 days, and then took as much water and provisions as was thought prudent, stood to the Southward and arrived safe at Ducia's Island, in lat. 24 40, S. lon. 124 40, W.; staid there 6 days, but finding very little to subsist on, they chose rather to take to their boats, all but three, one from each boat, and try to reach the main land

at some island where they could subsist until some ship should pass them off. Shortly after they reached the Island, the second mate, John P. Joy, was slain by a whale, removed into the Captain's cabin, where he died. Soon after the second mate's boat parted from the rest in the night, and they saw no more. The others continued standing to the Southward by the wind, and when in lat. 34, the mate's boat separated from the captain's in the night. Capt. Polard's boat only was now left, with the crew dying one after another of hunger.

Capt. P. went as far as lat. 30 N. before taking a fair wind. They were taken up by the ship Dauphin, of Nantucket, and Diana, of New York, on the 23d Feb. 1821, in lat. 36 S. and 50 miles from land. The names of those taken up were George Polard, jr. master, and Charles Rainsdale seaman, of Nantucket, who have since taken passage in the Two Brothers, of Nantucket.

Capt. Wood, of the Triton, informed that just before he left the Coast he spoke the ship Hero, of Nantucket, late commanded by Capt. James Russell, the mate of which informed him that they went into port on the Coast, and that Capt. Russell went on shore to obtain some refreshments; when landed, he was immediately taken before the Commandant, and while being him some evil minded person dropped a letter in the street, purporting that he was a spy from Lord Cochrane, upon which the populace became highly enraged and swore they would have his life. The Commandant immediately ordered him to prison. Capt. R. requested to have his bedding and clothes, which were denied him. They then sent three large boats full of men on board the ship, who drove the crew below and tied them. They then barred down the hatches and plundered the ship of every article they could find, including her papers. Fortunately a Patriot brig hove in sight and they then cut the cable and left her drift on the rocks. The mate, finding they were gone, got himself loose and untied the rest, they then forced up one hatch and all came on deck and found they were in 40 fathoms water, clear of the rocks. By great exertions they got the ship off and saved her and put in without boats, clothing or papers, and were bound to Valparaiso to obtain papers and supplies of the American Consul.

The following further distressing particulars of the loss of the ship Essex of Nantucket, were received yesterday from our Boston correspondent, Mr. Tolpitt:

By the sloop Ocean, from New Harbour, via Nantucket, we learn that a letter had been received from the former place from Capt. Polard of the ship Essex of Nantucket, communicating the melancholy particulars of the loss of that ship. The facts as near as I can learn are as follows: The ship was in the Pacific Ocean on "whaling ground," and was run foul of by a whale of great force, which stove in her bow, she filled very fast, and capsized, but on her masts being cut away she righted. At the time the accident happened, two boats were sent from the ship in pursuit of whales, and a signal was immediately made for their return. They had but a short time to save a few articles of provisions before the ship was entirely filled with water. (She could not sink having a considerable quantity of oil on board.) The officers and crew were then provided as nearly as possible in whale boats, and they left the ship in hopes of falling in with some other whalemen; but in this they were disappointed. A few days after, a gale separated them, and of the boats have not since been heard of. The boat in which the captain was, continued to buffet the waves without falling in with a vessel, and had consumed what provision they had saved from the ship, till at length, being famished with hunger, several of them assisted as long as they could, when consumed, seeing no prospect of speedy relief, they were reduced to the awful extremity of proposing that one should die to preserve the lives of the others, in the hope they would eventually be taken up by some vessel cruising in the seas; accordingly they cast lots, which should fall, and the one which it fell was killed, and the doing the lives of the others (Capt. P. and a boy) were saved, the latter being in the boat himself.

were provided...  
The Shelton...  
command of the...  
and was cruising...  
the wreck...  
drove past...  
have water...  
standing...  
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, BURGESS-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

GASCA—No. V.

The democrats are properly, divisible into four different orders or classes, and may be classed Nos. first, second, third and fourth. The first is the most numerous, and consequently the least reprehensible. They are democrats by education, also, non-education. They are brought from the cradle, where this ungrate, turbulent, and spurious political doctrine has long, locally veiled—into which section of country, or geographic lines of local demarcation, no ray of mental light has gleamed—no solitary instance of sentimental independence has trespassed for many long years. Where their manual, when called, if ever they are to read, is the Jacobinic, democratic journal of the day, (such as those with which we are now literally inundated,) aided, perhaps, by a few tracts of similar character, written generally by his infallible mightiness, editor, or selected from his press-columns. They believe, that God, and uncle, and cousin, can do no wrong—begin, with their ear-lapping, to utter their pure sentiments, and arrive to maturity, among politicians, without a single word on this, or any other subject among these will be classed those, unaffected by those local effects, are democrats from ignorance, (once the term is used) non-education. They form no inconsiderable number, and, when united with the other part of this class, constitute a great majority of all the masses. It is proper to observe, that, in addition to the causes and means mentioned, this formidable class are further continually drilled "kept up to the bit" by the eternal croakings and scoldings of the demagogues among them, called the best formed, or, in other words, the most ignorant. These last are their chief instructors for office of the highest kind—legislative, executive and judicial. This class are generally honest, and to the best of their knowledge believe, right, in their opinions, and can as easily be prevailed on to give their "lives, their fortunes, and sacred honour," for a Buonaparte, or a Ferdinand, as in any other cause. Only excite them—their demagogues preach a few political sermons, and ply them well with the one thing needful, aided by their tallman editor, and all is over—they rush to action without deliberation, and meet the consequences, however disastrous, not only without mortification, but with a conviction of success! Such is the first class; who, nevertheless, under wisdom and patriotism, may be made to fall into the ranks of rationality, in a moment, and directed, in all their physical strength, to the attainment of any great national purpose. They are, therefore, not only innocent, but effectually useful, in the chief departments of the government are of the upper stamp. This, however, unfortunately, is not always the case, when they become the scourge of the land, for they can be directed all and every purpose.

Second class are those possessing a considerable degree of information in a literary and political sense—they are consequently few, compared even to the second. They are office hunters and office holders—they float with the current and ride on the wings of the wind from whatever quarter it blows—they have no intrinsic political principles, no actual regard for the interests of the people—they can adapt their course and policy to any temporary emergency, and are great hands at expediency; they more fastidiously, than any others, cling to one prominent democratic trait; for in all this, they must have their men, regardless of all other considerations, and without this indispensable bubble, this sine qua non, they are most obstinate and inveterate; they listen to nothing; reasoning irritates, and persuasion inflames them; and should, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the truth of a proposition, flash a momentary gleam upon their understandings, they are enraged, and become almost personally hostile to the man, thus assailing their prerogative, for the more clear and self-evident any political proposition is, if advanced by any but their own party, (a most precious word) the more decidedly are they opposed to it. Yet give them their men, their party, the principle or the measure is wholly immaterial! They can as easily do, believe a bank of ten millions, is unconstitutional, and that one of thirty five is the reverse; that ships of the line were useless and dangerous at one time, but perfectly useful and necessary at another, &c. Upon the whole, their sole object is office, and an exclusive enjoyment of the consequent honours & emoluments, utterly regardless of all earthly considerations, politically. They act in concert with the first and second classes, from interest and necessity; they keep them as much in the dark as possible, to subvert their own views, and have, secretly, an utter contempt of them, their minds and principles, in toto. Whilst this description of democrats are pre-eminent, in talents, to the others described, yet few of them indeed, soar above mediocrity—none aspire to the elevated mental powers—cunning is their strongest characteristic, in which they truly excel every other description of political character. The errors and the follies of the preceding classes, are in a great degree, attributable to these men, who have address and deception, and cunning enough to keep them always in a state of ignorance or excitement, especially, pending elections. They are further, greatly aided, by one branch of those, belonging to the fourth class, whose presses are brought into active operation, whenever their "holy cause" is endangered. Among these are to be found a few foreign renegades. After all, though, give them

their men and they will do any thing eventrally, if required by their chief, who, if he happens to change entirely the whole system, upon which alone, his elevation was obtained, they turn as suddenly with him as a vane with the wind, with the most perfect complacency and sang-froid, and appear to all intents and purposes, as well satisfied as before, and wholly unconscious of the least change! This sometimes happens. Such is the strange and unaccountable character of democracy thus far, in which positive vice, as yet finds little room; none in the two first, little, comparatively, in the third; pure ignorance actuating those, and, in a great degree, these. I am sorry the fourth class cannot be held up in the same light. The fourth class of democrats cap the climax of every thing absurd—they are generally vicious. They are the best informed men, of all the party, (some possessing even first rate talents,) and consequently fewer, in number, than belong even to the third—this class is formed of materials, heterogeneous, in all respects, except their political character. They are of different professions; of different religions; of different grades in society; of different nations!—and what is still more remarkable, none, or very few are, or ever will be in office, unless of the most petty kind, although all expect it, and all, incessantly by the most corrupt means, seek it. To present this description of character to view, is certainly both novel and difficult—they not only combine all the talents and cunning of the last, and the obstinacy of the first classes; but greatly transcend them upon those grounds, and have no check upon their consciences. They stalk at large as directors of the whole corps, giving tone and action to all and every ramification of this turbid current, however minute, and fully exercise the sacred function of being the custos morum et conscientiarum of the whole school! The constituent parts of this class, the editors of newspapers, many of whom are foreigners, particularly the "sons of Erin"—office seeking demagogues and orators—priests of different orders, converting the sacred pulpit, into a political rostrum, disappointed former republicans (they are very few) and nearly the whole host of French and Irish emigrants. They in short are a combination of lawyers, physicians, divines, editors, printers, &c. foreign and domestic; acting in a jealous, invidious and suspicious way in relation to each other, but in perfect concert and unanimity in regard to all others. They have not only a secret hatred to their fellow labourer in the vineyard, founded upon a knowledge of their own motives; which they naturally apply to their brother, but a sovereign contempt of the two first, and envy of the third class. Yet their dazzling expectations, their luring hope of office, bind them together and keep them united, to all external appearance, as a friendly band! They are the drillers, even of the third class (whom nevertheless they wish out of office) and irresistible arbiters of the faith, the will and opinions of the first and second, and draw to their aid in this last important operation, the whole force, energy and cunning of the third party, upon whom their effusions more immediately operate. The presses abound with acrimonious epithets and denunciations against the patriotic; the virtuous; the intelligent—the pulpit is made subservient to political anathemas against the wise and the good; the hustings and public forum, resound with declamatory and inflammatory harangues, against the most illustrious characters of the union, and against the wisest measures of the government.—Anonymous writers on every side, second their views, adding to the list already surcharged, other new fangled, unintelligible accusations, not only against their political opponents, but the departments of the government itself, for no other cause whatever, but an unshaken integrity and irreproachable conduct in the discharge of the important, appendant duties, by the respective functionaries! All this for no other purpose, but to succeed in party views, at the imminent risk and hazard of repose, may, the safety of the country! This class know

better, and are therefore quo ad criminal—the others generally do not. The foreigners take side from the same motives, except those (for there are such) too ignorant to know better, yet they belong to this class. Such is the nature, the origin, the character of democracy—such the classification, the character, the motives of its disciples. Ever dissatisfied, ever restive, they find no peace, under any government, especially of their own form. Unite them, they immediately sever, like compound matter flies apart under chemical operation—sever them, they instantly unite again, for purposes of mischief and this process they have and always will, if left to themselves, interchangeably keep up in perpetuo. The federal constitution has been always hateful to them, as in truth, if they are consistent, it ought to be, as it is entirely and evidently repugnant to their system, if indeed they have any, as has been shown; nor is it believed that a single individual, of the present form that democracy assumes, since polished off by the great Napoleon, (for it then existed in embryo,) voted for the adoption of this stupendous, unequalled charter of the rights of man! Hence all their jealousies and bickerings against this government, &c. The truth is, that no form or substance, in the shape of a social compact, would please them—they would still murmur—they would seek a change, regardless of consequences, and delight, as they always have done, in a state of excitement, of turbulence and disorganization. Let me here implore these unfortunate, unhappy politicians, to pause—to reason—to reflect. Let them cast their eye upon the historic page, and store up the precious lessons there given. Let them look at home, view the labours and the toils of America's wisest sons—let them ask themselves, whether it is reasonable to suppose, that a Washington, a Hancock, an Adams, &c. ever sought any thing as public men, but their country's glory? Yet they differ with these sages, and statesmen, and heroes! Which are right? Let them pause, reflect, and answer; and here I wish them an affectionate adieu, and speedy change to genuine republicanism. GASCA.

Philadelphia, June 15. Consistency.—We learn that there are now two members of the Society of Friends imprisoned in the Arch Street Jail, for non-payment of Militia Fines. We are also told that in the case of one of them, property sufficient to defray the arrearment was accessible, but that his person was preferred. Our voices have been constantly raised against this odious oppression, and we proclaim the present instances as we shall do every other which may be bro't within our knowledge, in order to testify our sentiments, not in the expectation of making an efficacious impression upon the public. It is a bitter reflection that, within a few squares of the statue of William Penn, in the city of his foundation, at a moment when assemblies are convened to hear his formal eulogy—when tributes of lofty praise and thankful acknowledgments are poured out to him and his coadjutors; when his principles and institutes of universal freedom and equity are celebrated in set-orations—a sort of martyrdom is inflicted under shelter of the laws of the State, upon his disciples for refusing to violate religious scruples founded in the original, fundamental tenets of the particular christian faith which he professed and practised. Their dwellings are entered, and their property is sacrificed, or they are dragged to prison, because they will not do that which they believe to be an offence to God and an evil to society; that to avoid the alternative of which, constituted one of the motives of the emigration of their forefathers to this land, and a leading consideration in the establishment of the political system ever since acknowledged to be the chief source of the prosperity of our commonwealth. The Pennsylvanian in reading the history of the imprisonment of Penn in London, reprobates it and is indignant with indignation at the conduct of his English judges; without reflecting that when the member of the same society is punished in his purse, or committed to custody, here, for the causes which we have mentioned, the tyranny and the harshness are the same in principle, though not perhaps altogether so in the degree. Penn braved the power of Courts—and the penalties of Statute and the contumely of judges, rather than infringe what he believed to be the obligations of religious and social duty.—We applaud his rectitude and admire his firmness, and invoke disgrace upon the memory of his oppressors.—His disciple, one of our own fellow citizens, pursues a like course; under similar influences, he cannot perform militia service, nor directly pay an equivalent in money, consistently with the dictates of his conscience, and the rules of his church.—We authorize a rude invasion of his abode; the confiscation of a part of his property, or his translation to the common jail—and this without being able to pretend an overruling necessity, or strong exigence on the part of the state!—Nat. Gazette.

From the Eastern Gazette. "THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED."

The recent differences of opinion between the mayor and city Council of Baltimore in relation to certain appointments for that city, as also the bitterness and irritation displayed by both parties and their friends, are matters of notoriety. It was openly declared in the Council Chamber by leading democrats, that Mr. Montgomery the present Mayor was elected by the poorer classes of the people of Baltimore, that the majority of the men of property were decidedly hostile to him and that men who had no property should not have any right to vote in the election of mayor and other officers of that city! The friends of Mr. Montgomery were contemptuously called the "rabble" by a leading and wealthy democrat. It is also well known, as it is daily expressed in conversation in Baltimore, that it is in contemplation by distinguished democrats to apply to the next General Assembly to prohibit men who have no property in the city of Baltimore, although they may be residents of that city from voting at their elections for city officers!

10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscribers living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward. John Hammond.

BENJAMIN T. PINDEE.

Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support. April 4.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL

PLASTER OF PARIS.

Mr. Editor.—While on an excursion to the east, a few weeks since, I was confidently assured by practical farmers there, that the plaster after a few years' use, exhausted, or, as they termed it, run out their land; and I was moreover informed by one gentleman, that after a good many years' experience, it was latterly found to produce the same effects on the fine bottom lands of the Connecticut river—where, at first, and for a considerable time, it had been followed by its usually astonishing powers of fertilization. I could not, & would not but be for some time incredulous, until the testimonies to the fact thickened upon me to such an extent, that I determined in my own mind, and so assured several that I would do, to make the inquiry here, if the plaster had been known to fail and ultimately injure land in any other quarter.

Such, sir, is now the object of this communication, and any gentleman who can throw light on a fact of such incalculable importance to our country, will do a public service by communicating, through the same medium I employ, the knowledge, or experience he may have on the subject, and no doubt his suggestions would be promptly welcomed into the columns of any public print. PUBLIC GOOD.

P. S. Quere—May there not be something in the system of cropping essential to keep the plaster in its full efficacy any where? or, may not some particular succession of crops or mode of culture, be essential to that end on particular soils? Fed. Repub.

From the New Haven Herald.

As the mowing season is approaching, the following information may not be uninteresting to the farmer.

It is customary, in many places, to use a thin piece of board with a sort of a handle; the blade covered with sand, or some other substance, for the purpose of sharpening scythes in the field. It is commonly called a rife. Take your rife, if you have one, and scrape off the sand—grease it well, and then rub on it a small quantity of the white Oxide of Tin, commonly called Flour of Putty.—An ounce of it may be had at the druggist's for a small sum; and it is believed to be the best substance for scythes, that has yet been discovered.

It is frequently made from the dust of a mixture of block tin and lead, and may generally be had of the pewterers. It has been used in some parts of the country, 40 or 50 years, for similar purposes; but the fact is not generally known. A FARMER.

Meriden, June 6, 1821.

From an English Magazine.

POTATOES.

On the best mode of preserving potatoes to retain their original flavour, as they have when taken from the ground. By G. WHITING.

He proposes to pack potatoes in casks when digging them from the ground, and filling the interstices, as they are put into the casks, with sand. The cask will hold as many potatoes as it would without sand; by this means the air is sufficiently excluded, which is very injurious to the potatoes, as is the light of the sun; they cannot be too soon secured from both. He says he took two hundred barrels to the West-Indies, and on his arrival found that the potatoes had preserved their flavour and sweetness as good as when they first came out of the ground, and they were not in the slightest degree affected by the close air of the ship. This is evidently a very important, economical and commercial discovery, and ought to be made public through the country. The common mode is to dig potatoes, and let them lay some hours in the sun to dry, which is a very injurious practice.

Labour saving machine.—Messrs. Gregg and Hale, of Concorderry, (N.H.) have invented a machine for threshing and cleaning grain, which is extremely simple in its construction, and which promises to prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interest. It separates the grain perfectly clean from the straw, with the most incredible dispatch, and can be afforded at a moderate price.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 28.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNODDEN, GEORGE SEMMES, For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL, Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

Extract of a letter from an American officer, dated June 9th, 1821, on board the Transport ship Meteor, off St. Mary's Georgia: During my stay at St. Augustine, no orders had arrived for the governor to deliver up the place. I left town on the seventh, about 7 o'clock in the morning, in company with lieut. Wells. We arrived at St. Pablo, a country seat about forty miles from St. Augustine that night. We had to stay at Pablo until yesterday. While we were there, an express arrived from St. Augustine, with despatches from colonel Butler to captain Bell, stating that the United States' schooner Nonsuch, had arrived from Havana with the Spanish commissioner, with orders for the governor to deliver up the place.

I am in hopes I shall see the American flag flying in St. Augustine by the 20th.

[Translated from the German.]

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 19. The journey of the youth and his faithful servant, through the labyrinth of mountains and dales towards the castle, was silent and melancholy. Rolf sang occasionally spiritual songs, that promised consolation and peace to the penitent sinner, and Sintram regarded him on those occasions with a look of deep but grateful melancholy. No other words passed over the lips of either.

At last—it was near the dawn of day—Sintram broke the silence and asked the old man: Who are they that sit near the brink of yon frozen torrent? A tall man and a very small one. They have been driven abroad, like myself, by the wilderness of their hearts. Dost thou know them, Rolf? I feel a dread of them.

Sir, replied Rolf: Y ur senses deceive you! It is a tall fir-tree only, and at its side a small half-withered oak-secion, covered with snow which gives it a strange appearance; but there are no men there.

Look! Rolf, Look! Regard them attentively. They move now, they whisper to each other.

Sir, it is the morning-breeze that moves the branches, and rustles among the dead leaves.

Rolf, now they advance towards us, they already stand close before us.

"Good evening," said a deep hollow voice, and Sintram recognized the crazed pilgrim, at his side stood the malignant dwarf, uglier than ever.

"You were right, Sir, observed Rolf, who withdrew behind Sintram and made the sign of the cross over head and breast. But the bold youth advanced towards the two and observed, "You have always shown great inclination to be companions. Do you mean to accompany me to our mountain castle—There I'll wait on thee and comfort thee pale pilgrim, and thee, malignant dwarf, thee dreadful sorcerer, I'll make yet a head shorter, in reward of yesterday.

"Wouldst thou indeed, grinned Minikin? Thou thinkest surely that thou wouldst thus tender a great service to the world. That's probable enough!—only, poor boy, thou art not able to do it.

But the pilgrim inclined his head pensively and observed, "I really believe, thou wouldst receive me with joy, and I would willingly come but I dare not. But have patience, sooner or later I will come, though first we must visit thy father together, and then thou shalt learn my name too.

"Do not disappoint me there, cried Minikin—but the pilgrim raised his long withered arm, pointed to the just rising sun, and said: "Stop him and me if thou canst".

Just now the first rays of the morning-sun beamed over the snow, and the dwarf ran cursing, down a precipice into the dark dale, but the pilgrim marched solemnly in the majestic illumination, towards a knightly seat, that raised its high pines not far off. Not long, and Sintram and Rolf, heard the toll of the death-bell from its chapel.

"Good heavens! exclaimed Rolf to the knight. Who are your companions. The one cannot bear the ray of God's own beautiful sun, the other puts his foot scarce into yon castle, but the tidings of death follow his steps. Is he perchance a murderer?"

"I do not believe that of him, said Sintram. He seems to me the better of the two. But that he will not visit me, is certainly very obstinate and strange in him. Did I not invite him most friendly? I believe he sings well, and he should have sweetly sung me to sleep. Since mother went to the cloister, there is none will sing for me."

This recollection brought tears into his eyes; but his mind was so confused that he scarce knew what he said.

They arrived at the castle. The castellan, an old, unfriendly man, who loved Sintram on account of his melancholy and dark wild wood, hastened to let down the drawbridge. They nodded to each other in salutation, Sintram entered silent, and the joyless gates shut loud ringing behind the future anchorite.

(To be continued.)

For the Md. Gazette.

JUDGES OF THE ELECTION.

The importance of the next Senatorial election renders it necessary that the utmost vigilance should be exercised on the part of the Federalists, to insure a fair and full expression of the public will, in regard to the respective candidates that may be presented to the choice of the people. So frequently have mistakes been made, whether designedly or through ignorance, by the judges, conducting the election, that it becomes necessary that every precaution should be taken to guard against any improper conduct on their part in future. Let it then be the care of the Federalists to attend to this business—let them, in the first place, ascertain whether the persons who have or who may be selected as judges of the election, are properly appointed. The law requires that the judges of election shall be appointed by the Levy Court between the first Monday in April and the first Monday in August, and that they shall be residents of the district for which they are appointed. Let it be ascertained whether any of the persons who have been or who may be appointed to this office are eligible and qualified, whether they are Post-Masters, or hold any other appointment under the general government, or are in any manner disqualified.

It was intimated at the last session of the Legislature, that had it been necessary for particular purposes, the election in Frederick county would have been set aside, on the ground of one of the judges being a Post-Master. We wish that these gentlemen should know and feel that the public attention will be directed to them—that their conduct will be most vigilantly scrutinized, and that if the slightest degree of fraud or corruption shall be detected, a prosecution will be instantly commenced against the offender.

From the Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor.—There is nothing more degrading and trying to an honorable mind, than to be compelled to follow up and deny and counteract the assertions of men hired to lie, and the unprincipled scribblers of the day who stop at nothing however base and detestable to further their ends.

We have proof enough to put to rest the slanders against colonel Waters of the subject of the hog-head of tobacco, and the result will not be much to the credit of those who were attempted to be raised up on his downfall. We are only waiting for a little further proof on the subject of appointment and inspectors, which has been wilfully misrepresented. We shall also shortly take occasion to notice, an arrogant, insolent and false statement which is going the rounds of the hithing prints, purporting to be the report of a democratic meeting in Washington county.

We entreat the honest yeoman and people of Maryland, not to suffer themselves to be imposed upon by plausible and false statements, every one of which can, and will be refuted as they occur.

Jefferson hired the notes Callender, of infamous memory, to defame Washington, the father of his country, when the sage was done with Callender and wanted to shake him off—he (C.) went one day as usual to pay a visit at Monticello; as he approached the house he saw Jeff-

son up stairs; by the time he reached the door, a servant met him, and told him his master was not home. "You lie," said Callender, "I saw him up stairs"—and returned to Richmond and made this declaration: "The democrats got into power by lying, and the truth shall turn them out."

Although Callender's threats were not verified, as it turned out, he nevertheless spoke the truth in that instance—Democracy obtained the ascendancy in Maryland by the same means, let the truth turn them out. To the honest people of Maryland the appeal is made.

Violation of the Constitution.

The citizens of Maryland are deeply interested in preserving the constitution of their state inviolate, and it is their duty to frown indignantly on any encroachments of that sacred instrument. The party now in power are of a different opinion; their actions prove, that with them, the constitution is an useless thing, and that it may be stretched or laid aside, as occasion requires. Against this dangerous sentiment, we would guard our fellow citizens. They have viewed in their constitution, the protector and preserver of their rights and liberties; they have regarded it as an instrument too sacred to be violated—but they have been deceived. Democracy, that destroyer of public good, has laid its fangs on some of its provisions, and has torn into atoms whatever it could grasp!—The constitution of the state of Maryland has been violated, and this system of violation and encroachment has now commenced, it will go on until rights and liberty are prostrate in the dust, unless the people apply the remedy which they have in their own hands, by voting the violators of our constitution out of office.

If the state of Maryland is to be under the misrule of democracy, we shall have no use for a constitution, or rather, if democracy is to have the power over this state much longer, we shall have no constitution at all, because democracy is governed by nothing but its will and its interest.

The citizens of this state are certainly fond of enjoying their rights and liberties, and they are patriotic and good. They repelled the enemy who came to lay waste their shores, and they made a "demonstration" of their courage and intrepidity, which will entitle them to the thanks of posterity. Let them again arise in the majesty of their strength, and repel an enemy, whose object it is to deprive them of their constitution and their civil rights; an enemy who studies only confusion and disorder, and whose object is gained when the freemen of Maryland shall become the humble servants of a set of ambitious and unprincipled politicians.

People of Maryland,—conscience and every thing we hold honourable and sacred, makes it our bounden duty to call and to demand your attention to the awful dangers which surround you. Many of you are fathers, who have enjoyed the blessings of liberty, and it is your duty to secure the same blessings to your children. This can only be done by voting the federal ticket, at the next election, and by depriving your enemies of the power of destroying your constitution, and of making a "demonstration" on your rights.—Ed.

To the Federalists of Maryland.

Your enemies are losing ground, and stand amazed at the manly efforts which many of your party have made against them. They are losing the popularity by which they contrived to get into power; but they possess much cunning. Accustomed to deception, they still pretend to have hopes of gaining the state. They make a great noise, and calculate on your negligence. Let this calculation prove fatal to them, and let them be convinced that correct principles must ultimately prove triumphant over false and wicked doctrines.

Federalists—we call on you to do your duty and to save your state. We desire you to be active and persevering in the good and glorious cause of Washington and your country. We ask it not for "pity's sake"—not as a favour or a boon—but we ask you to do your duty. Some years ago, you had the control of this state. You managed matters well. The people were happy and had money, and all good men approved your doings. Are you willing that this should again be the case, or, do you prefer the scoffs and slanders of the infamous, added to

total abolition of the state? Do you wish to see your state a prey to the most monstrous doctrines of democracy, which is a crime to everything that has any claim to honesty or truth? Not if you do not do your duty. Abandon all hopes of reforming democracy, for it would be foolery to attempt it—abandon all half-way measures, they only lead to destruction to them only, and are the very measures which your bitter adversaries would you to pursue—abandon all smiling hypocritical emissaries, who come to you in sheep's clothing, and expose the greedy teeth of the voracious wolf when they have your power. Abandon those contemptible popularity seekers who have no politics, and who only make use of this cloak to entrap and deceive. They will turn on you when you are in the snare, and you will be contempt when their object is attained. Be firm and true to your cause—it is the cause of Washington and it is a good one. Be vigilant and decided, for the enemy is at the door, seeking whom he may devour.

In speaking thus, we are not moved by duty and in accordance with the principles which we are proud to entertain. We are determined that democracy shall not state to us, nor shall they slanders and slanders, with impunity, at the party to which we are attached. They shall not abuse and vilify the helpless veterans of '76, without a public refutation of their slanders and an ample exposure of their studied and finished "demagogues." In this great and good undertaking, in the "resuscitation" of the state of Maryland, we wish the aid of every honest federal republican. We call on every voter, be he rich or poor, young or old, to aid in the cause of Maryland against the dangers of democracy. We have taken our stand boldly, and if the federalists of the state do their duty, we shall succeed. Yes, if every man is at his post at the next election, and if democratic tricks and manoeuvres are avoided, we shall gain the state. If we do not, then, Federalists of Maryland, brothers, citizens and countrymen, we shall be to blame. The citizens which our children will be forced to endure under the scourge of democracy, will make them think their fathers with scorn. Who they pass by our graves, they may say, had our fathers done their duty had they voted the democratic out of power and office, we should have been free and happy, but their neglect has made us miserable.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

We have received the following communication from a gentleman who is determined to be a voter, unless he can have a chance of being entrusted with a little money.

Mr. Editor.—I have been the democrat for many years. I have voted that ticket regularly, and have said many harsh things about the federalists—and what have I got for my pains and trouble? My name does not even appear on the fifteen million list which you published a short time since.—I wish to know whether I can obtain the benefit of a little of the public money. I cannot, I will quit the party. I cause I think we ought to vote equally, and not give all the spoils to our big men. I can assure you I want nothing but opportunity of saving the cash; and I assure you, because I know you will not wish what I want, and as I am a modest man, will take upon yourself the duty of making my wants known.

This is really a modest man. We hope he will never propose to himself a federalist; that party has no money to spare when in power, such as the welfare of the state requires.

We have soon some additional names to the "fifteen million" list, and our friend in the country who ordered an extra number of the publication, shall again have a copy which is republished.—Ed.

THE MARDONIA.

Our Boston Correspondent writes of the arrival there of a Macedonian, Captain of the Pacific and in 30 days from the Straits. She is stated to have about 500,000 Spanish dollars, and 50,000 ounces of gold and silver.

The officers and crew of the Frigate, Capt. P. at Valparaiso rather late chief officer of the Frigate, came the Frigate.

New-Bedou.

Further.—We learn from Nantucket, that three of the crew of the arrived there in the Valparaiso. Capt. P. at Valparaiso rather late and two men survived in the were taken up by an and carried to Valparaiso 8 or 9 days in the boat had not been better adds that the remained on the island share of provisions, a little doubt but they believed. There was a island; they could not the island is visited there was plenty of Capt. of a U. S. vessel was about to proceed to proceed in search of.

There were in the Nantucket men; five are known to be dead in the missing boat, are, Capt. Rollard, M. Ramsdell, M. Bolton, and M. Coffin. There were 27 in the left the island—were an Englishman, a white man, and eight blacks in the whom died except of the whites that died, of Cole.

On the 26th Feb. Captain Wood of the spoke the ship Office commanding officer informed him that the while their ship was North Bay, St. Malles) with the 20 men having occasion were surrounded by lists, and massacred—one only escaped the barbarous he was carried on and died the following The towns of Oro and subsequently were of Beneveto, was into the interior.

A gentleman writes, that the ship, whaling in the was struck in the "horn fish," the horn rated through the upper, and the ceiling which caused her to.

On removing.

the hold, to access the leak, the boat which was a were in the Eagle, water entered the, at the rate of an hour, and on the leak ceased.

Nash.

Team Boat General Letters from on Jackson to the morning, just before sun ending the Harpe miles below this g, which penetr produced such prudent commary to use even into shallow, headed so the, her cargo d inches above er—of the cargo hogheads of it will be nearly. Of the balat rd had been say to the cabin a was also ten panages, that character to be the only equal is, that the in on several in numerous that without in the al ing their crew

**THE IMMEDIATELY PROXY**

Our Boston Correspondent, under date of June 20th, informs us of the arrival there of the U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Captain Downs, from the Pacific and Rio Janeiro, in 30 days from the latter place. She is stated to have on board about 300,000 Spanish dollars, and about 50,000 ounces of silver for sundry individuals.

The officers and crew are in good health. Henry Hill, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, and Mr. Mix, late chief officer of the American brig Warrior, came passengers in the Frigate.

**New Bedford, June 13.**

Further.—We learn by a letter from Nantucket, that the mate and three of the crew of the Essex have arrived there in the ship Eagle from Valparaiso. Capt. Pollard was left at Valparaiso rather unwell. The mate and two men were all that survived in the other boat—they were taken up by an English brig and carried to Valparaiso, after being 8 or 9 days in the boat. The other boat had not been heard from. The letter adds that the men who remained on the Island took their share of provisions, and there is little doubt but they may live until relieved. There was water on the island; they could catch fish, and the island is visited by birds, and there was plenty of wood. The Capt. of a U. S. vessel at Valparaiso was about contracting with a vessel to proceed in search of them.

There was in the Essex eight Nantucket men; five are saved, two are known to be dead, and one was in the missing boat. Those saved are, Capt. Pollard, Mr. Chase, mate, Lamdell, Johnson, and B. Lawrence. There were in the boats when they left the island—those left there were an Englishman and two Americans, white men. There were eight blacks in the boats, all of whom died except one; and among the whites that died was one by the name of Cole.

On the 26th Feb. off Tucuman, Captain Wood of the ship Briton, took the ship Office, of London; the commanding officer of which informed him that the day previous while their ship was at anchor in North Bay, St. Mary's the Captain (Hales) with the 2d mate and six men having occasion to go on shore, were surrounded by a party of Royalists, and massacred with their pistols—one only was left alive to relate the barbarous transaction. He was carried on board the ship and died the following day.

The towns of Ozoko and Tombus had subsequently been burnt by order of Binevetus, who has retreated into the interior.

A gentleman from Nantucket states, that the ship Foster, of that name, whaling in the Pacific Ocean, was struck in the bottom by a "horn fish," the horn of which penetrated through the copper, plank, and the ceiling, diagonally, which caused her to leak considerably.

On removing the tanks, &c. the hold, to ascertain the cause of the leak, the horn was discovered, which was sawed off, & brought on in the Eagle, as a curiosity. The water entered the ship through the horn, at the rate of 1500 strokes an hour, and on its being plugged the leak ceased.

**Nashville, June 2.**

Team Boat General Jackson sunk. Letters from on board the General Jackson to the owner, informed on the morning of Wednesday, just before sun rise, the boat ending the Harpeth shoals, about miles below this city, ran on a log which penetrated her bottom, produced such an opening, that prudent commander found it necessary to use every exertion to run into shallow water, in this he succeeded so far, that when she struck, her cargo did not sink or float above the surface of the water—of the cargo about seventy hogsheads of sugar it is expected will be nearly, if not entirely saved. Of the balance, the coffee on board had been saved by removing to the cabin and above deck; it was also removed nearly all packages, that were small and character to be hastily handled. The only consolation in this bad affair, is that the loss sustained has not on several individuals, whose circumstances enable them to bear without in the slightest degree affecting their credit.

The government of Naples have declared general Pepe guilty of high treason, and officially announced, that should he ever return to his native country, the punishment of death will be inflicted on him.

Hard Times!—At a gardener's in the vicinity of London, cherries were sold, during the first week in May, at the rate of 42s per lb.; strawberries and raspberries at 2s 6d per oz.; grapes at 18s per lb.; and pine apples at from 20 to 50s each.

Variation of Prosperity.—A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 23d, states that wheat sold for twelve and a half cents the bushel, and whisky was dull sale at fifteen cents a gallon; that crops looked extremely bad; that the worms had got up all the corn, oats, and flax, and began on the clover.

**Frankfort, (Ky.) June 7.**

Indian Outrages.—An extract of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from a gentleman of the Army at Fort Smith states, that about four hundred Osage Indians, headed by one of their principal chiefs, made their appearance before the fort on the opposite side of the river, on the 9th April last—the chief having expressed a disposition to visit the Fort, a boat was sent with orders to permit none but the chiefs to cross—they came and remained a short time, but evinced an unfriendly disposition, they refused every familiarity which is customary for Indians disposed to be friendly—and at length demanded provisions and ammunition, which being refused, the chiefs returned—the Indians then commenced making rafts for the purpose of crossing the river. Lieut. Scott, the commanding officer, discovered that a party of them had landed below, brought forward his artillery, the sight of which was sufficient to divert them from their purpose; they immediately left their rafts, and the main body proceeded along the trace towards Lee's Creek, of horses, guns, and whatever else, they could carry away with them; they have also robbed several families living up the Poto, stealing every horse they could lay their hands on. The Osages state, that the Sacs and Foxes have joined them, and that they shortly intend to make an attack upon the Cherokee. It has not, as yet, been ascertained that any white person has been killed, although in some instances forcible measures were made use of to compel the surrender of horses. Their hostile appearance and conduct before the fort, and insolent demand for ammunition, &c. without committing any other depredations, than robbery, plainly indicate their object, which nothing but energetic and decisive measures can prevent.

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman in the ship Tees, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, Nov. 5, 1820. I was recently ordered into an open boat belonging to the Henrietta, tender to the Tees, which was cruising round the Island, to prevent the traffic in slaves with Madagascar. The boat was commanded by the master, Mr. Gordon, and we had been three weeks in her, when, on the 28th of October, an unfortunate and was put to our cruise. The Henrietta leaving in sight, Mr. Gordon wished to see the officer commanding her, when it coming to blow hard, and quite dark, our boat shipped a sea, and down she went. I could swim a little, and with great difficulty reached the reef. I immediately went to the barracks, and sent off a boat to save, if possible, my unfortunate companions—but the night being dark, nothing could be seen of them. Next morning I went off myself, and rowed about to see if I could get the bodies of our master and the men, when at a little distance I perceived a number of large sharks with something they had got; on nearing them, I perceived they were eating poor Mr. Gordon; I fired at the one who had him, which let go his hold, and I assisted one of the men in getting the remains into the boat, when an immense large shark came from under the boat, and seized the remains from us. It sprung so high out of the water, that we saw almost its whole body. Mr. Gordon is most deeply lamented by all in the Tees, and has left a wife and three children to lament their irreparable loss.

A severe hail storm was experienced at Three Rivers, Canada, a short time since. The hail stones which fell are stated in the Montreal papers to have been as large as Turkey eggs, weighing from 8 to 9 ounces—1000 panes of glass were broken—the cattle ran about the fields wild with affright. The same storm visited L'Assumption, and passed over Long Point. Its fury was terrible. Several barns were blown down, and large trees torn up by the roots.

General Pepe.—It is stated in a French paper, that the famous General Pepe, who acted so conspicuous a part in the Neapolitan revolution, was born in Paris, and that his father was a shoe-maker, and he one of seven children.

From the Charleston Courier of June 16. FROM EAST-FLORIDA.—Captain Chester, of the sloop Wasp, arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, informs that the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, Lt. Comdr. Turner, arrived off that port on Thursday last, in five days from Havana, having on board Mr. Arredondo, the Commissioner appointed by the Captain-General of Cuba, to govern the province of East-Florida, in the hands of the American authorities—which event it was supposed would take place on the 15th inst. the American troops being expected to arrive from Fernandina by that time; as information of the arrival of the Commissioner, had been dispatched to that post. It was understood that the Spanish Commissioner brought with him \$10,000 to meet the demands against the Spanish government in East Florida, but it was supposed that sum would be by no means adequate to the purpose. The Nonsuch remained off the port until Saturday last, when, after saluting the town, (which was promptly returned) she proceeded for New York.

On Saturday morning the Governor of St. Augustine issued a Proclamation, informing the inhabitants of the event which was about to take place, and exhorting them to be peaceable and friendly towards the new order of things.

**Savannah, June 11.**

We have received, through the politeness of a gentleman at Saint Augustine, the following letter. To those who are anxiously waiting for the consummation of the transfer of the Florida possessions, the contents will prove interesting; being the most recent intelligence received from that quarter:

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Republican, dated St. Mary's, June 10.

The United States sch. Nonsuch was off Augustine on the 7th inst. and landed the Spanish Commissioner with orders to the government to deliver up the place to the United States. The ship Meteor, with United States troops on board, will sail here the first week that she can get out, for Augustine, conveyed by the United States' schs. Porpoise and Tartar. The Tartar being of an easy draft of water, will disembark the troops.

To the Editors of the Georgian. St. Augustine, (E. F.) June 6. On Tuesday, arrived off this harbor the United States' sch. Porpoise, from which a communication was received by the Governor, announcing its readiness to convey the Spanish officers and soldiers to Havana, in the evening, the sch. weighed anchor, and stood out to sea.

To day arrived the United States sch. Nonsuch, with the Spanish Commissioner Arredondo, from Havana. He is said to bring orders from the Captain-General, for an immediate surrender. The American troops being at St. Mary's, some few days will necessarily elapse before the exchange of flags. I hope, however, the delay will not be so great as to prevent my witnessing the display of the American colours on the walls of the fort.

**New York, June 20.**

Latest from St. Domingo. We have perused a file of Haytian papers down to the 2d instant. They contain no news. A detail of great minuteness is given of the progress of Boyer in the lately disturbed parts of the Island. Tranquillity is every where established. The measures of the government towards the late insurgents meet with general approbation, and as is usual in a subdued revolt, the arm

of government is strengthened. At Cape Hayti a soldier with his musket advanced to the place where Boyer was standing, and asked for the President; Boyer suspecting his purpose, suddenly advanced on him saying "Here." The fellow was panic-struck—he was immediately put in irons and confessed himself hired to shoot him—or as the government Gazette expresses it, "He confesses that the lieutenant of his company had himself given him a cartridge destined to shoot the Father of the country—O, pinnacle of horror and iniquity!!" Nothing is said about the South American privateers which had been seized by the Haytian government.—Daily Ad.

**From a Charleston, (S. C.) paper. The State vs. Lorenzo Dow.**

The defendant came into court to receive the sentence of the law in the case of a libel (of which he had been convicted this term) against the late Rev. Mr. Hammett. Previous to the charge, or sentence of the judge, Mr. Dow read, (by permission of the court,) a very interesting document, explanatory of his motives, and justificatory of the objects he had in view, by the publication of the book, from which the libellous matter was extracted. The sentence of Mr. Dow, was very mild, being only an imprisonment of 24 hours, and a fine of one dollar with the costs. We are informed that the officers of the court have given up the costs and that the governor has remitted the imprisonment.

**A CURIOSITY.**

Among the additions just made to Dr. Mitchell's collection, is a letter from the Chippewa a tribe of Indians to the Sioux, with the answer of the Sioux to the Chippewa, done during the summer of 1820. Both are executed with the point of a knife, or some other hard body, upon the bark of the birch tree. They are examples of picture writing, bordering upon the symbolic or hieroglyphic, and show the manner in which the aborigines of North America communicate their ideas at the present day.

The (N. Y.) Ballstown Farmer of June 6th. says—"I noticed the week before last, the arrival of Commodore Barron and the feeble state of his health. It is doubtful, if he is getting any better of his complaint."

**POLICE OF PARIS.**

A curious fact which occurred during the reign of Buonaparte, illustrating the state of perfection to which the system of espionage was carried at that time.

A party sat down to dinner at a public dinner table, when a gentleman sticking his fork into a fowl, began to dissect it, and as he cut off the head, he said with a laugh, "Here goes the head of the Emperor." No observation was made, and they proceeded with their dinner; but in the course of it the waiter came, and tapping the gentleman on the shoulder, told him he was wanted in the hall. On entering the hall, he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him if he was not the gentleman, who at dinner, said, "Here goes the head of the Emperor?" He replied he was, "but what of that?" "You must come," said the gentleman, "with me, with you," he exclaimed, and putting his hand in his pocket presented it full of money to the officer, and was turning away—"Stay" said the officer, "I am not to be thus dealt with—you must instantly obey my summons."—"alas," said the gentleman, "am I then to be torn from my wife and children, and hurried to a dungeon for such a trifle as that; my life and my liberation are most precious and important to my family—I will give you an enormous sum to liberate me, and for ever conceal the affair." "No," said the inflexible gendarme, "I am above the largest bribe you can offer, and you must instantly go, for I dare not parley with you any longer." The gentleman then took a card from his pocket, which he held up to the view of the gendarme, who immediately made his obeisance to him and departed. Now the fact is, the gentleman himself was a superintendent of these spies.

The waiter, in the tavern was in the pay of the government; he made the observation respecting the head of the Emperor in the hearing of the waiter to prove his vigilance, he was true to his charge, and directly apprised one of the gendarmes of the seditious and unreasonable

words that had escaped from the stranger's lips. He then accepted the gendarme with these liberal offers, and finding him faithful, his object was accomplished; and informing him by the card which he carried about him, and which bore the secret sign, who he was, there the matter ended, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

**From a London Paper, April 23. MERMAID.**

It was mentioned in all the Journals, some time ago, that a Mermaid, caught in the Indian seas, had been brought to this country. The creature so described, and no doubt one of the species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories, is now in the Museum Surgeon's Hall, London. It is about 8 feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common seal. There is also a young female of the same species in the same place. They belong to the class of Mammalia; the fins terminate internally, in a structure like the human hand; the breasts of the female are very prominent, and in sucking its young not only their appearance, but their situation on the body must, cause that extraordinary phenomenon which leads to the popular belief. In other respects the face is far from looking like the human race; and the long hair is as entirely wanting as the glass and comb.

**100 Dollars Reward.**

RAN-AWAY on Wednesday 13th inst. a likely Mulatto man named DICK CLARKE.

He is by trade a Carpenter, about thirty-five years old, five feet ten inches high; has a scar on his breast as if from a scald or burn; his hair cut close. He is fond of drink, and when in that state articulates badly. His clothing not known, except new osanab shirt and pantaloons. If taken (and secured so that I get him) in Prince George's, Anne Arundel, or Calvert counties, I will give twenty five dollars. If in Baltimore, or the District of Columbia, fifty dollars, and if out of the state one hundred dollars.

William Hill. Near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Md.

All persons are forewarned dealing with, or harbouring said runaway. June 28

The Editor of the Federal Republic can will insert the above and forward his account.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Pindle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Lucy R. Pindle, } Ex'rs.  
Benj. T. Pindle, }  
Eleanor E. Pindle. }  
June 28 3w.

**A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale,**

Four hundred acres of land is offered for sale adjoining to Friendship in Anne Arundel county, the greater part of this tract is covered with wood of various kinds: such as Locust, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cedar, and a large quantity of very fine Chestnut. The soil is very fine, adapted to Plaster and Clover, and equal to any in that part of the country for the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn and small Grain. This land is about a mile from Chew's Cove, on Herring Bay, which gives it many advantages. A packet runs regularly once a week to Baltimore, from the Cove, which affords great facility in sending the produce of the soil to the Baltimore Market. Friendship and the neighbouring country being bare of wood, principally depend for their supply from this tract of land.—It would be divided into smaller parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms liberal. The improvements now erected on this land will cure 20 hogsheads of tobacco with the necessary out houses for Overseer and Servants.—This land abounds with fine springs of water, and in a good neighbourhood.—For further particulars, apply to NICHOLAS BAZWEL, Esq. of Annapolis, or of WILLIAM T. GRAYSON, at Chew's Cove, Herring Bay. June 28. 6w.

**Public Sale.**

I will sell, at public sale, on Monday the 30th day of July, at 10 o'clock THE HOUSE AND LOT in which I now reside.

Ninian Pinkney. June 28 3w.

**For Sale,**

AT A VERY LOW PRICE, ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. Apply to the subscriber. Benjamin Moss. May 24. 4w.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

Mr. Editor.—While on an excursion to the east, a few weeks since, I was confidently assured by practical farmers there, that the plaster after a few years' use, exhausted, or, as they termed it, run out their land; and I was moreover informed by one gentleman, that after a good many years' experience, it was latterly found to produce the same effects on the fine bottom lands of the Connecticut river—where, at first, and for a considerable time, it had been followed by its usually astonishing powers of fertilization. I could not, & would not but be for some time incredulous, until the testimonies to the fact thickened upon me to such an extent, that I determined in my own mind, and so assured several that I would do, to make the inquiry here, if the plaster had been known to fail and ultimately injure land in any other quarter.

Such, sir, is now the object of this communication, and any gentleman who can throw light on a fact of such incalculable importance to our country, will do a public service by communicating, through the same medium I employ, the knowledge, or experience he may have on the subject, and no doubt his suggestions would be promptly welcomed into the columns of any public print. PUBLIC GOOD.

P. S. Quere.—May there not be something in the system of cropping essential to keep the plaster in its full efficacy any where? or, may not some particular succession of crops or mode of culture, be essential to that end on particular soils? Fed. Repub.

From the New Haven Herald.

As the mowing season is approaching, the following information may not be uninteresting to the farmer.

It is customary, in many places, to use a thin piece of board with a sort of a handle; the blade covered with sand, or some other substance, for the purpose of sharpening scythes in the field. It is commonly called a rife. Take your rife, if you have one, and scrape off the sand—grease it well, and then rub on it a small quantity of the white Oxide of Tin, commonly called Flour of Putty. A ounce of it may be had at the druggists for a small sum; and it is believed to be the best substance for a scythe, that has yet been discovered.

It is frequently made from the dross of a mixture of black tin and lead, and may generally be had of the powderers. It has been used in some parts of the country, 40 or 50 years, for similar purposes; but the fact is not generally known. A FARMER.

Meriden, June 6, 1821.

From an English Magazine.

POTATOES.

On the best mode of preserving potatoes to retain their original flavour, as they have when taken from the ground. By G. WHITING.

He proposes to pack potatoes in casks when digging them from the ground, and filling the interstices, as they are put into the casks, with sand. The cask will hold as many potatoes as it would without sand, by this means the air is sufficiently excluded, which is very injurious to the potatoes, as is the light of the sun; they cannot be too soon secured from both. He says he took two hundred barrels to the West-Indies, and on his arrival found that the potatoes had preserved their flavour and sweetness as good as when they first came out of the ground, and they were not in the slightest degree affected by the close air of the ship. This is evidently a very important, economical and commercial discovery, and ought to be made public through the country. The common mode is to dig potatoes and let them lay some hours in the sun to dry, which is a very injurious practice.

Labour saving machine.—Messrs. Gregg and Hale, of Londonderry, (NH.) have invented a machine for thrashing and cleaning grain, which is extremely simple in its construction, and which promises to prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interest. It separates the grain perfectly clean from the straw, with the most incredible dispatch, and can be afforded at a moderate price.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 28.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES. For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL

Extract of a letter from an American officer, dated June 9th, 1821, on board the Transport ship Meteor, off St. Mary's Georgia: During my stay at St. Augustine, no orders had arrived for the governor to deliver up the place. I left town on the seventh, about 7 o'clock in the morning, in company with lieutenant Wells. We arrived at St. Pablo, a country seat about forty miles from St. Augustine that night. We had to stay at Pablo until yesterday. While we were there, an express arrived from St. Augustine, with despatches from colonel Butler to captain Bell, stating that the United States' schooner Nonsuch, had arrived from Havana with the Spanish commissioner, with orders for the governor to deliver up the place.

I am in hopes I shall see the American flag flying in St. Augustine by the 20th.

[Translated from the German] For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued) CHAPTER 19.

The journey of the youth and his faithful servant, through the labyrinth of mountains and dales towards the castle, was silent and melancholy. Rolf sang occasionally spiritual songs, that promised consolation and peace to the penitent sinner, and Sintram regarded him on those occasions with a look of deep but grateful melancholy. No other words passed over the lips of either.

At last—it was near the dawn of day—Sintram broke the silence and asked the old man: Who are they that sit near the brink of yon frozen torrent? A tall man and a very small one. They have been driven abroad, like myself, by the wildness of their hearts. Drest thou know them Rolf? I feel a dread of them.

Sir, replied Rolf: Your senses deceive you! It is a tall fir-tree only, and at its side a small half-withered oak-scion, covered with snow which gives it a strange appearance; but there are no men there.

Look! Rolf, look! Regard them attentively. They move now, they whisper to each other.

Sir, it is the morning breeze that moves the branches, and rustles among the dead leaves.

Rolf, now they advance towards us, they already stand close before us.

"Good evening" said a deep hollow voice, and Sintram recognized the crazed pilgrim, at his side stood the malignant dwarf, uglier than ever. "You were right, Sir, observed Rolf, who withdrew behind Sintram and made the sign of the cross over head and breast. But the bold youth advanced towards the two and observed, "You have always shown great inclination to be companions. Do you mean to accompany me to our mountain castle—There I'll wait on thee and comfort thee pale pilgrim, and thee malignant dwarf, the dreadful sorcerer. I'll make yet a head shorter, in reward of yesterday.

"Wouldst thou indeed, grinned Minkin? Thou thinkst sure y that thou wouldst thus render a great service to the world. That is probable enough!—only, poor boy, thou art not able to do it.

But the pilgrim inclined his head pensively and observed, "I really believe, thou wouldst receive me with joy, and I would willingly come but I dare not. But have patience, sooner or later I will come, though first we must visit thy father together, and then thou shalt learn my name too.

"Do not disappoint me there, cried Minkin"—but the pilgrim raised his long withered arm, pointed to the just rising sun, and said: "Stop him and me if thou canst."

Just now the first rays of the morning-sun beamed over the snow, and the dwarf ran cursing, down a precipice into the dark dale, but the pilgrim marched solemnly in the majestic illumination, towards a knightly seat, that raised its high pines not far off. Not long, and Sintram and Rolf, heard the toll of the death-bell from its chapel.

"Good heavens! exclaimed Rolf to the knight: Who are your companions. The one cannot bear the ray of God's own beautiful sun, the other puts his foot scarce into yon castle, but the tidings of death follow his steps. Is he perchance a murderer?"

"I do not believe that of him, said Sintram. He seems to me the better of the two. But that he will not visit me, is certainly very obstinate and strange in him. Did I not invite him most friendly? I believe he sings well, and he should have sweetly sung me to sleep. Since mother went to the cloister, there is none will sing for me."

This recollection brought tears into his eyes; but his mind was so confused that he scarce knew what he said.

They arrived at the castle. The castellan, an old, unfriendly man, who loved Sintram on account of his melancholy and dark wild wood, hated to let down the drawbridge. They nodded to each other in salutation, Sintram entered silent, and the joyless gates shut loud ringing behind the future anchorite. (To be Continued.)

For the Md. Gazette.

JUDGES OF THE ELECTION.

The importance of the next Senatorial election renders it necessary that the utmost vigilance should be exercised on the part of the Federalists, to insure a fair and full expression of the public will, in regard to the respective candidates that may be presented to the choice of the people. So frequently have mistakes been made, whether designedly or through ignorance, by the judges, conducting the election, that it becomes necessary that every precaution should be taken to guard against any improper conduct on their part in future. Let it then be the care of the Federalists to attend to this business—let them, in the first place, ascertain whether the persons who have or who may be selected as judges of the election, are properly appointed. The law requires that the judges of election shall be appointed by the Levy Court between the first Monday in April and the first Monday in August, and that they shall be residents of the district for which they are appointed. Let it be ascertained whether any of the persons who have been or who may be appointed to this office are eligible and qualified, whether they are Post-Masters, or hold any other appointment under the general government, or are in any manner disqualified.

It was intimated at the last session of the Legislature, that had it been necessary for particular purposes, the election in Frederick county would have been set aside, on the ground of one of the judges being a Post-Master. We wish that these gentlemen should know and feel that the public attention will be directed to them—that their conduct will be most vigilantly scrutinized, and that if the slightest degree of fraud or corruption shall be detected, a prosecution will be instantly commenced against the offender.

From the Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR.—There is nothing more degrading and trying to an honorable mind, than to be compelled to follow up and deny and counteract the assertions of men hired to lie, and the unprincipled scribblers of the day who stop at nothing, now ever base and detestable to further their ends.

We have proof enough to put to rest the slanders against colonel Waters on the subject of the hogs head of tobacco, and the result will not be much to the credit of those who were attempted to be raised up, on his downfall. We are only waiting for a little further proof on the subject of appointment and inspectors, which has been wittfully misrepresented. We shall also shortly take occasion to notice, an arrogant, insolent and false statement which is going the rounds of the hiring prints, purporting to be the report of a democratic meeting in Washington county.

We entreat the honest yeoman and people of Maryland, not to suffer themselves to be imposed upon by plausible and false statements, every one of which can, and will be refuted as they occur.

Jefferson hired the noted Callender, of infamous memory, to defame Washington, the father of his country; when the sage was done with Callender and wanted to shake him off—he (C.) went one day as usual to pay a visit at Monticello; as he approached the house he saw Jefferson

son up stairs; by the time he reached the door, a servant met him, and told him his master was not home. "You lie," said Callender, "I saw him up stairs"—and returned to Richmond and made this declaration: "The democrats got into power by lying, and the truth shall turn them out."

Although Callender's threats were not verified; as it turned out, he nevertheless spoke the truth in that instance—Democracy obtained the ascendancy in Maryland by the same means, let the truth turn them out. To the honest people of Maryland the appeal is made.

Violation of the Constitution.

The citizens of Maryland are deeply interested in preserving the constitution of their state inviolate, and it is their duty to frown indignantly on any encroachments of that sacred instrument. The party now in power are of a different opinion; their actions prove, that with them, the constitution is an useless thing, and that it may be stretched or laid aside, as occasion requires. Against this dangerous sentiment, we would guard our fellow citizens. They have viewed in their constitution, the protector and preserver of their rights and liberties; they have regarded it as an instrument too sacred to be violated—but they have been deceived. Democracy, that destroyer of public good, has laid its fangs on some of its provisions, and has torn into atoms whatever it could grasp!—The constitution of the state of Maryland has been violated, and as this system of violation and encroachment has now commenced, it will go on until right and liberty are prostrate in the dust, unless the people apply the remedy which they have in their own hands, by voting the violators of our constitution out of office.

If the state of Maryland is to be under the misrule of democracy, we shall have no use for a constitution; or rather, if democracy is to have the power over this state much longer, we shall have no constitution at all, because democracy is governed by nothing but its will and its interest.

The citizens of this state are certainly fond of enjoying their rights and liberties, and they are patriotic and good. They repelled the enemy who came to lay waste their shores, and they made a "demonstration" of their courage and intrepidity, which will entitle them to the thanks of posterity. Let them again arise in the majesty of their strength, and repel an enemy, whose object it is to deprive them of their constitution and their civil rights; an enemy who studies only confusion and disorder, and whose object is gained when the freemen of Maryland shall become the humble servants of a set of ambitious and unprincipled politicians.

People of Maryland,—conscience and every thing we hold honorable and sacred, makes it our bounden duty to call and to demand your attention to the awful dangers which surround you. Many of you are fathers, who have enjoyed the blessings of liberty, and it is your duty to secure the same blessings to your children. This can only be done by voting the federal ticket, at the next election, and by depriving your enemies of the power of destroying your constitution, and of making a "demonstration" on your rights.—Ed.

To the Federalists of Maryland.

Your enemies are losing ground, and stand amazed at the many efforts which many of your party have made against them. They are losing the popularity by which they contrived to get into power; but they possess much cunning. Accustomed to deception, they still pretend to have hopes of gaining the state. They make a great noise, and calculate on your negligence. Let this calculation prove fatal to them, and let them be convinced that correct principles must ultimately prove triumphant over false and wicked doctrines.

Federalists—we call on you to do your duty and to save your state. We desire you to be active and persevering in the good and glorious cause of Washington and your country. We ask it not for "pity's sake"—not as a favour or a boon—but we ask you to do your duty. Some years ago, you had the control of this state. You managed matters well. The people were happy and had money, and all good men approved your doings. Are you willing that this should again be the case? or, do you prefer the scoffs and slanders of the infamous, added to

a total deprivation of power, if you prefer seeing the state of Maryland groaning under a pressure accumulating evils, and her citizens becoming paupers? Do you wish to see your constitution violated and law set at defiance? Do you remember '76, and the warriors engaged in the struggle of that period? Do you wish to see your state treasury empty, and your money squandered foolishly? Do you wish panders and courtiers to fatten on the vitals of the good people of Maryland? Above all, do you wish success to the monstrous doctrines of democracy, which is a scab to everything that has any claim to honesty or truth? Not if you do not, then do your duty. Abandon all hopes of reforming democracy; for it would be foolish to attempt it—abandon all half-way measures, they only lead to destruction and contempt, and are the very measures which your bitter adversaries want you to pursue—abandon all smiling hypocritical emissaries, who come to you in sheep's clothing, and who expose the greedy teeth of the ravenous wolf when they have you in their power. Abandon those contemptible popularity seekers who have no politics, and who only make use of this cloak to entrap and deceive. They will turn on you with contempt when their object is attained. Be firm and true to your cause—it is the cause of Washington, and it is a good one. Be vigilant and decided, for the enemy is alert, seeking whom he may devour.

In speaking thus, we set from motives of duty and in accordance with the principles which we are proud to entertain. We are determined that democracy shall not tolerate us, nor shall they cast slanders and imputations on the party to which we are attached. They shall not abuse and vilify the helpess veteran of '76, without a public refutation of their slanders and an ample exposure of their studied and finished "depravities." In this great and good undertaking in the "resuscitation" of the state of Maryland, we wish the aid of every honest federal republican. We call on every voter, be rich or poor, young or old, to aid in the cause of Maryland against the dangers of democracy. We have taken our stand boldly, and if the federalists of the state do their duty, we shall succeed. Yes, if every man is at his post at the next election, and if democratic tricks and manoeuvres are avoided and exposed, we shall gain the state. If we do not, then, Federalists of Maryland, brothers, citizens and countrymen, we shall be to blame. The miseries which our children will be forced to endure under the scourge of democracy, will make them think of their fathers with scorn. What they pass by our graves, they will say, had our fathers done their duty; had they voted the democratic out of power and office, we should have been free and happy, but their neglect has made us miserable. Ed.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

We have received the following communication from a democrat, who is determined to be so no longer, unless he can have a chance of being entrusted with a little public money.

MR. EDITOR.—I have been a democrat for many years; I have voted that ticket regularly, and have said many harsh things about the federalists—and what have I for my pains and trouble? My name does not even appear on the fifteen million list which you published a short time since.—I wish to know whether I can obtain the handling of a little of the public money. I cannot, I will quit the party, because I think we ought to divide equally, and not give all the spoils to our big men. I can assure you, I want nothing but opportunity to signalize myself in the glorious way of saving the cash; and I address you, because I know you will publish what I write, and, as I am a modest man, will take upon yourself the duty of making my wants known.

This is really a moderate man.—We hope he will never profess himself a federalist; that party have a money to spare when in power, such as the welfare of the state requires.

We have soon some additions to make to the "fifteen million" list, and our friend in the country who ordered an extra number of the first publication, shall again have a supply when it is republished.—Ed.

THE MACEDONIAN.

Our Boston Correspondent writes of the arrival there of the late Macedonian, Capt. Pol at Valparaiso, in 30 days from the Cape. She is stated to have about 360,000 Spanish about 50,000 ounces of sundry individuals.

The officers and crew health. Henry Hill, esq. Consul at Valparaiso, a late chief officer of the brig Warrior, came by the Frigate.

New-Bedford

Further.—We learn from Nantucket, that three of the crew of the arrived there in the ship Valparaiso. Capt. Pol at Valparaiso rather unmate and two men survived in the other. were taken up by an and carried to Valparaiso, being 8 or 9 days in the boat had not been heard. letter adds that the remained on the Island share of provisions, and the doubt but they were relieved. There was a island; they could eat the island is visited by there was plenty of Capt. of a U. S. vessel so was about contracting to proceed in search of. There was in the Nantucket men; five are known to be dead, in the missing boat. are, Capt. Pollard, Mr. Ramsdell, Johnson, Green e. Die Coffin. There were 47 on the ship left the island—the were an Englishman and eight blacks in the whom died except one the whites that died was name of Cole.

On the 26th Feb. of Captain Wood of the spoke the ship Offley, the commanding officer informed him that the while their ship was North Bay, St. Mary's (Hales) with the 24 men having occasion to were surrounded by a lists, and massacred appears—one only was relate the barbarous deed was carried on and died the following The towns of Oroqui and subsequently been of Beneveto, who into the interior.

A gentleman from ates, that the ship F ace, whaling in the was struck in the horn Fish," the horn rated through the co-horn, and the ceiling which caused her to leak. On removing the hold, to ascertain the leak, the horn which was sawed me in the Eagle, the water entered the horn, at the rate of an hour, and on its the leak ceased.

Nashv Steam Boat General. Letters from on board Jackson to the on at on the morning of just before sun ending the Harpet miles below this g which penetrate produced such a prudent commandary to use every into shallow succeeded so far k, her cargo down inches above the er—of the cargo hogsheads of sug will be nearly. —Of the balance had been saved to the cabin and was also removed packages, that w character to be the only consolation is, that the loss on several ind circumstances enable without in the alig their credit

**THE MACEDONIAN FRIGATE.**

Our Boston Correspondent, under date of June 20th, informs us of the arrival there of the U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Captain Downs, from the Pacific and Rio Janeiro, in 30 days from the latter place. She is stated to have on board about \$60,000 Spanish dollars, and about 30,000 ounces of silver for sundry individuals.

The officers and crew are in good health. Henry Hill, esq. late U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, and Mr. Mix, late chief officer of the American brig Warrior, came passengers in the Frigate.

New-Bedford, June 15.

Further.—We learn by a letter from Nantucket, that the mate and three of the crew of the Essex have arrived there in the ship Eagle from Valparaiso. Capt. Pollard was left at Valparaiso rather unwell. The mate and two men were all that survived in the other boat—they were taken up by an English brig and carried to Valparaiso, after being 8 or 9 days in the boat. The other boat had not been heard from. The letter adds that the men who remained on the island took their share of provisions, and there is little doubt but they made out until relieved. There was water on the island; they could catch fish, and the island is visited by birds, and there was plenty of wood. The Capt. of a U. S. vessel at Valparaiso was about contracting with a vessel to proceed in search of them.

There was in the Essex eight Nantucket men; five are saved, two are known to be dead, and one was the missing boat. Those saved are, Capt. Pollard, Mr. Chase, mate, Ramsdell, Johnson, and B. Lawrence. The Coffin and Joy.—There were 7 in the boats when they left the island—those left there were an Englishman and two Americans, white men. There were eight blacks in the boats, all of whom died except one; and among the whites that died was one by the name of Cole.

On the 26th Feb. off Tuluca, Captain Wood of the ship Briton, spoke the ship Offley, of London; the commanding officer of which informed him that the day previous while their ship was at anchor in North Bay, St. Mary's the Captain (Hales) with the 2d mate and six men having occasion to go on shore, were surrounded by a party of Royalists, and massacred with their spears—one only was left alive to relate the barbarous transaction.—He was carried on board the ship and died the following day.

The towns of Oroko and Tombus had subsequently been burnt by order of Benedictus, who had retreated into the interior.

A gentleman from Nantucket states that the ship Foster, of that name, whaling in the Pacific Ocean, was struck in the bottom by a porpoise, the horn of which penetrated through the copper plank, a board, and the ceiling, diagonally, which caused her to leak considerably. On removing the casks, &c. to the hold, to ascertain the cause of the leak, the horn was discovered, which was sawed off, & brought up in the Eagle, as a curiosity. The water entered the ship through the horn, at the rate of 1500 strokes an hour, and on its being plugged the leak ceased.

Nashville, June 2.

**Steam Boat General Jackson sunk.**

Letters from on board the General Jackson to the owner, inform that on the morning of Wednesday, just before sun rise, the boat attending the Harpeth shoals, about miles below this city, ran on a log which penetrated her bottom, producing such an opening, that prudent commander found it necessary to use every exertion to run into shallow water; in this he succeeded so far, that when she struck, her cargo deck was eight or ten inches above the surface of the water—the cargo about seventy hogheads of sugar it is expected will be nearly, if not entirely saved.—Of the balance, the coffee on board had been saved by removing to the cabin and above deck; the rest was removed nearly all packages, that were small and character to be hastily handled. The only consolation in this bad affair is, that the loss sustained has fallen on several individuals, whose circumstances enable them to bear without in the slightest degree affecting their credit.

The government of Naples have declared general Pepe guilty of high treason, and officially announced, that should he ever return to his native country, the punishment of death will be inflicted on him.

**Hard Times!**—At a gardener's in the vicinity of London, cherries were sold, during the first week in May, at the rate of 42s per lb.; strawberries and raspberries at 2s 6d per oz.; grapes at 18s per lb.; and pine apples at from 20 to 50s each.

**"Variation of Prosperity."**—A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 23d, states that wheat sold for twelve and a half cents the bushel, and whisky was dull sale at fifteen cents a gallon; that crops looked extremely bad; that the worms had cut up all the corn, oats, and flax, and begun on the clover.

Frankfort, (Ky.) June 7.

**Indian Outrages.**—An extract of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from a gentleman of the Army at Fort Smith, states, that about four hundred Osage Indians, headed by nine of their principal chiefs, made their appearance before the Fort on the opposite side of the river, on the 9th April last—the chiefs having expressed a disposition to visit the Fort, a boat was sent with orders to permit none but the chiefs to cross—they came and remained a short time, but evinced an unfriendly disposition, they refused every familiarity which is customary for Indians disposed to be friendly—and at length demanded provisions and ammunition, which being refused, the chiefs returned—the Indians then commenced making rafts for the purpose of crossing the river. Lieut. Scott, the commanding officer, discovered that a party of them had landed below, brought forward his artillery, the sight of which was sufficient to divert them from their purpose; they immediately left their rafts, and the main body proceeded along the trace towards Lee's Creek, of horses, guns, and whatever else, they could carry away with them; they have also robbed several families living up the Poto, stealing every horse they could lay their hands on. The Osages, state, that the Sacs and Foxes have joined them, and that they shortly intend to make an attack upon the Cherokees. It has not, as yet, been ascertained that any white person has been killed, although in some instances forcible measures were made use of to compel the surrender of horses. Their hostile appearance and conduct before the fort, and insolent demand for ammunition, &c. without committing any other depredations, than robbery, plainly indicate their object, which nothing but energetic and decisive measures can prevent.

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman in the ship Tees, dated "Port Louis, the 1st of France, Nov 5, 1820. I was recently ordered into an open boat belonging to the Henrietta, tender to the Tees, which was cruising round the island, to prevent the traffic in slaves with Madagascar. The boat was commanded by the master, Mr. Gordon, and we had been three weeks in her, when, on the 28th of October, an unfortunate end was put to our cruise.—The Henrietta heaving in sight, Mr. Gordon wished to see the officer commanding her, when it coming to blow hard, and quite dark, our boat shipped a sea, and down she went. I could swim a little, and with great difficulty reached the reef. I immediately went to the barracks, and ran off a boat to save, if possible, my unfortunate companions—but the night being dark, nothing could be seen of them.—Next morning I went off myself, and rowed about to see if I could get the bodies of our master and the men; when at a little distance I perceived a number of large sharks with something they had got; on nearing them, I perceived they were eating poor Mr. Gordon; I fired at the one who had him, which let go his hold, and I assisted one of the men in getting the remains into the boat, when an immense large shark came from under the boat, and seized the remains from us. It sprung so high out of the water, that we saw almost its whole body. Mr. Gordon is most deeply lamented by all in the Tees, and has left a wife and three children to lament their irreparable loss.

A severe hail storm was experienced at Three Rivers, Canada, a short time since. The hail stones, which fell are stated in the Montreal papers to have been as large as Turkey eggs, weighing from 8 to 9 ounces—1000 pounds of glass were broken—the cattle ran about the fields wild with affright. The same storm visited L'Assomption, and passed over Long Point. Its fury was terrible. Several barns were blown down, and large trees torn up by the roots.

**General Pepe.**—It is stated in a French paper, that the famous General Pepe, who acted so conspicuously a part in the Neapolitan revolution, was born in Paris, and that his father was a shoe-maker, and he one of seven children.

From the Charleston Courier of June 14.

**FROM EAST-FLORIDA.**—Captain Chester, of the sloop Wasp, arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, informs that the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, Lt. Comdt. Turner, arrived off that port on Thursday last, in five days from Havana, having on board Mr. ARREDONDO, the Commissioner appointed by the Captain-General of Cuba, to deliver the province of East-Florida to the hands of the American authorities—which event it was supposed would take place on the 15th inst. the American troops being expected to arrive from Fernandina by that time, as information of the arrival of the Commissioner, had been dispatched to that post. It was understood that the Spanish Commissioner brought with him \$10,000 to meet the demands against the Spanish government in East-Florida, but it was supposed that sum would be by no means adequate to the purpose.

The Nonsuch remained off the port until Saturday last, when, after saluting the town, (which was promptly returned) she proceeded for New York.

On Saturday morning the Governor of St. Augustine issued a Proclamation, informing the inhabitants of the event which was about to take place, and exhorting them to be peaceable and friendly towards the new order of things.

Savannah, June 11.

We have received, through the politeness of a gentleman at Saint Augustine, the following letter. To those who are anxiously waiting for the consummation of the transfer of the Florida possessions, the contents will prove interesting; being the most recent intelligence received from that quarter:

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Republican, dated St. Mary's, June 10.

"The United States schr. Nonsuch was off Augustine on the 7th inst. and landed the Spanish Commissioner with orders to the government to deliver up the place to the United States. The ship Meteor, with United States' troops on board, will sail for here the first wind that she can get out, for Augustine, conveyed by the United States' schs. Porpoise and Tartar. The Tartar being of an easy draft of water, will disembark the troops."

To the Editors of the Georgian. "St. Augustine, (F. F.) June 6.

On Tuesday, arrived off this harbor the United States' sch. Porpoise, from which a communication was received by the Governor, announcing its readiness to convey the Spanish officers and soldiers to Havana; in the evening, the sch. weighed anchor, and stood out to sea.

To day arrived the United States' sch. Nonsuch, with the Spanish Commissioner Arredondo, from Havana. He is said to bring orders from the Captain General, for an immediate surrender.

The American troops being at St. Mary's, some few days will necessarily elapse before the exchange of flags. I hope, however, the delay will not be so great as to prevent my witnessing the display of the American colours on the walls of the fort."

New-York, June 20.

**Latest from St. Domingo.**

We have perused a file of Haytian papers down to the 3d instant. They contain no news. A detail of great minuteness is given of the progress of Boyer in the lately disturbed parts of the island. Tranquility is every where established. The measures of the government towards the late insurgents meet with general approbation, and as is usual in a subdued revolt, the arm

of government is strengthened. At Cape Hayti a soldier with his musket advanced to the place where Boyer was standing, and asked for the President; Boyer suspecting his purpose, suddenly advanced on him saying "Here." The fellow was panic-struck—he was immediately put in irons and confessed himself hired to shoot him—or as the government Gazette expresses it, "He confesses that the lieutenant of his company had himself given him a cartridge debited to shoot the Father of the country—O! pinnacle of horror and iniquity!!"

Nothing is said about the South American privateers which had been seized by the Haytian government.—Daily Adv.

From a Charleston, (S. C.) paper.

**The State vs. Lorenzo Dow.**

The defendant came into court to receive the sentence of the law; in the case of a libel (of which he had been convicted this term) against the late Rev. Mr. Hammett. Previous to the charge, or sentence of the judge, Mr. Dow read, (by permission of the court,) a very interesting document, explanatory of his motives, and justificatory of the objects he had in view, by the publication of the book, from which the libellous matter was extracted. The sentence of Mr. Dow, was very mild, being only an imprisonment of 24 hours, and a fine of one dollar with the costs. We are informed that the officers of the court have given up the costs and that the governor has remitted the imprisonment.

**A CURIOSITY.**

Among the additions just made to Dr. Mitchell's collection, is a letter from the Chippewa a tribe of Indians to the Sioux, with the answer of the Sioux to the Chippewas, done during the summer of 1820. Both are executed with the point of a knife, or some other hard body, upon the bark of the birch tree. They are examples of picture writing, bordering upon the symbolic or hieroglyphic, and show the manner in which the aborigines of North America communicate their ideas at the present day.

The (N. Y.) Ballstown Farmer of June 6th. says—"I noticed the week before last, the arrival of Commodore Barron and the feeble state of his health. It is doubtful, if he is getting any better of his complaint."

**POLICE OF PARIS.**

A curious fact which occurred during the reign of Buonaparte, illustrating the state of perfection to which the system of espionage was carried at that time.

A party sat down to dinner at a public dinner table, when a gentleman sticking his fork into a fowl, began to dissect it; and as he cut off the head, he said with a laugh, "Here goes the head of the Emperor." No observation was made, and they proceeded with their dinner; but in the course of it the waiter came, and tapping the gentleman on the shoulder, told him he was wanted in the hall. On entering the hall, he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him if he was not the gentleman, who at dinner, said, "Here goes the head of the Emperor?" He replied he was, "but what of that?" "You must come," said the gentleman, "with me; with you," he exclaimed, and putting his hand in his pocket presented it full of money to the officer, and was turning away—"Say," said the officer, "I am not to be thus dealt with—you must instantly obey my summons"—"Alas," said the gentleman, "am I then to be torn from my wife and children, and hurried to a dungeon for such a trifle as that; my life and my liberation are most precious and important to my family—I will give you, and he named an enormous sum, to liberate me, and for ever conceal the affair." "No," said the inflexible gendarme, "I am above the largest bribe you can offer, and you must instantly go, for I dare not parley with you any longer." The gentleman then took a card from his pocket, which he held up to the view of the gendarme, who immediately made his obeisance to him and departed. Now the fact is, the gentleman himself was a superintendent of these spies.

The waiter in the tavern was in the pay of the government; he made the observation respecting the head of the Emperor in the hearing of the waiter to prove his vigilance, he was true to his charge, and directly apprised one of the gendarmes of the seditious and unreasonable

words that had escaped from the stranger's lips. He then tempted the gendarme with these liberal offers, and finding him faithful, his object was accomplished; and informing him by the card which he carried about him, and which bore the secret sign; who he was, then the matter ended, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

From a London Paper, April 25. MERMAID.

It was mentioned in all the Journals, some time ago, that a Mermaid, caught in the Indian seas, had been brought to this country. The creature so described, and no doubt one of the species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories, is now in the Museum Surgeon's Hall, London. It is about 8 feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common seal. There is also a young female of the same species in the same place. They belong to the class of Mammalia; the fins terminate, internally, in a structure like the human hand; the breasts of the female are very prominent, and in suckling its young not only their appearance, but their situation on the body must, cause that extraordinary phenomenon which leads to the popular belief. In other respects the face is far from looking like the human race; and the long hair is as entirely wanting as the glass and comb.

**100 Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY on Wednesday 13th inst. a likely Malatto man named DICK CLARKE.

He is by trade a Carpenter, about thirty-five years old, five feet ten inches high; has a scar on his breast as if from a scald or burn; his hair cut close. He is fond of drink, and when in that state articulates badly. His clothing not known, except new oznabrig shirt and pantaloons. If taken (and secured so that I get him) in Prince George's, Anne Arundel, or Calvert counties, I will give twenty five dollars. If in Baltimore, or the District of Columbia, fifty dollars, and if out of the state one hundred dollars.

William Hill.

Near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Md.

All persons are warned dealing with, or harbouring said runaway.

June 28

The Editor of the Federal Republic can will insert the above and forward his account

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Pindle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Lucy B. Pindle, } Ex'rs.  
Benj. T. Pindle, }  
Eleanor E. Pindle. }

June 28 3w.

**A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale,**

Four hundred acres of land is offered for sale adjoining to Friendship in Anne Arundel county, the greater part of this tract is covered with wood of various kinds, such as Locust, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cedar, and a large quantity of very fine Chesnut. The soil is very fine, adapted to Plaster and Clover, and equal to any in that part of the country for the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn and small Grain. This land is about a mile from from Chew's Cove, on Herring Bay, which gives it many advantages. A packet runs regularly once a week to Baltimore, from the Cove, which affords great facility in sending the produce of the soil to the Baltimore Market, Friendship and the neighbouring country being bare of wood, principally depend for their supply from this tract of land.—It would be divided into smaller parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms liberal. The improvements now erected on this land will cure 20 hogheads of tobacco with the necessary out houses for Overseer and Servants.—This land abounds with fine springs of water, and in a good neighbourhood.—For further particulars, apply to NICHOLAS BARWEN, Esq. of Annapolis, or of WILLIAM T. GRAHAM, at Chew's Cove, Herring Bay. 6w

**Public Sale.**

I will sell, at public sale, on Monday the 30th day of July, at 10 o'clock THE HOUSE AND LOT in which I now reside.

Ninian Pinkney. 5w

June 28

**For Sale,**

AT A VERY LOW PRICE, ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Apply to the subscriber.

Benjamin Mead. 3w.

May 24

**LETTER FROM JERUSALEM.**  
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the village of Middlebury, Vermont, from the Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary at Jerusalem, dated at sea, near Patmos, Dec. 18, 1820.

Very dear Sir—Your truly acceptable letter of May 9th, was received Nov. 21st. for which favour, please to accept my sincere thanks. I had then just returned from a short tour in Asia Minor, and in consequence of leaving Smyrna rather unexpectedly for Syria, I have been obliged to delay an answer till this late period. "By the Sally Ann," which left Smyrna the last of October for Boston, I forwarded a letter in reply to yours of Nov. 1819, together with a small box of minerals collected from the Island of Scio. I regret that it has not been in my power to obtain more valuable specimens. No attention is given to this science in Asia Minor, as far as I have obtained information. I made your request for an exchange of boxes of minerals, known to Professor Bamba, to which he replied, "unfortunately we have not a collection of minerals in our seminary." During our tour in Asia Minor I collected a few specimens from Pergamos, Khatira, Sardis and Philadelphia, which are valuable only on account of the places they may keep in remembrance.—These will be forwarded by the first convenient opportunity, and directed as before, to the care of S. F. Armstrong, of Boston.

With regard to this science, there are some embarrassments peculiar to this country. The Turks watch with a suspicious eye, every motion of foreigners which has the appearance of searching for treasures. A circumstance occurred on board the vessel last week, which may illustrate this remark. On the account of contrary winds, we were obliged to remain three or four days in harbour. My interpreter found it necessary to bring from the shore a large flat stone for the purpose of securing the fire in the cabin. The Turks, (there are three with us in the ship,) observed it, and turning to the Greeks, said, "There, see those Franks, they have brought a large stone in the cabin.—We advise you to go and examine it, and then go and get it exactly like it. You may be sure that it is valuable." At another time they observed me looking through a spy glass, towards some village, and they instantly enquired, with the greatest interest, "does he intend to write a history of these places?"

This trait of character in the Turks is frequently mentioned by Travellers, and I believe that it is against the laws of the Empire, for foreigners to dig in the earth. And perhaps in no part of the world will there be need of more caution than in Syria.—But if any specimens can be obtained without exciting suspicion, it will give me much pleasure to forward them for your collection. The day has been peculiarly interesting. The sky is serene and the wind favourable. We passed in the morning, near to the shores of the ancient Miletus, where St. Paul preached his farewell sermon to the elders of the church at Ephesus, and where they fell upon his neck, "Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spoke, that they should see his face no more." At four o'clock in the afternoon we passed the Isle of Patmos, where the beloved disciple, John, was in banishment for the testimony of Jesus. We saw distinctly the church erected upon the very spot where, it is said, were written the Epistles to the seven Churches. I read to the pilgrims the 20th Chapter of Acts, and the account of St. Paul's last visit to Miletus. The history of St. Paul's conversation was also read as recorded in Acts, 9th chapter. I observed one aged man weeping while he listened to the affecting story.

**Rye Coffee, Whiskey, &c.**—A respectable medical gentleman, residing in York City, Virginia, has addressed a letter to Dr. Mitchell of New-York, on the pernicious qualities of rye coffee, now so much in use, and of whiskey distilled from that grain. My reason, (he observes) for noticing this subject, is to call the attention of the public to the fact, such as heat, blight, mildew, or smut, and to that peculiar disease called horned rye. The fact, that this grain is considered a dangerous article of the Cerealia, is familiar to every one versed in the annals of the French wars; nor, indeed, does the history of our own wars furnish uninteresting facts on this subject.

In the works of Gen. Wilkinson, if I mistake not, we have examples from the report of some of our army surgeons, that it was a great source of disease among our soldiery. This then being the fact, it seems evident that a drink prepared from the rye, may, in some degree, affect the health of those who use it. Carbonization may deplete those noxious qualities; this, however, I consider quite problematical, and would wish to hear some chemical opinion on the subject. Bread made of it has undoubtedly, produced some very loathsome diseases, such as mortification of the extremities, apasm, debility, &c. Whiskey made by the distillation of this grain, has also produced disease; and as we know that the heat sufficient for distillation is very great, it seems altogether likely that heat necessary for carbonization, may not cleanse it of its deleterious properties. "The rye, I make no doubt, is a very innocent article of itself; but it is so extremely liable to disease, that I very much doubt if it can be kept in any considerable quantity from some of those affections above enumerated.—May not the Indian corn, buck wheat, or barley, answer the purpose of a substitute for coffee better than rye? These are points I should like to hear decided, in a manner satisfactory to the well deserving interests of the subject. The sweet potatoe, also makes a pleasant drink, far superior, in my opinion, to the rye coffee.

#### \$10,000 LEGACY

Has been bequeathed by the late Jacob Sherred, painter and Glazier, of the city of New-York, to his sister Elizabeth, and in case of her death to her heirs.

The above Elizabeth was married to Jeremiah Adley, or Atly or Arley, a mason by profession, and either a German, or a German descendant. Her father was gardener to Col. Phillips, of Phillips' Manor, now Yonkers, Westchester county, state of N. York, the place of her nativity; from whence she moved, with her husband and a child, or children, 20 or 30 years ago to (it is believed) the manor of the Hon. S. Van Rensselaer. It is presumed they removed from the latter place, as her husband was seen in the neighbourhood of Genesee county, New-York. Any information respecting the family will be attended to, by

JNO. CORNELISON,  
GEO. ARGULARIUS,  
JACOB LORILLARD,  
Executors of the late J. S. Sherred,  
New-York June 19, 1821.

#### 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne-Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bile. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$30 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, they will be dealt with according to law.  
June 21.

#### 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Queen Anne, Prince George's county, on the 10th inst.

**NEGRO HARRY,**  
aged 50 years, a bright mulatto, round full face, and bushy hair six feet high, stout made, and speaks quick and impudently; he is an excellent carpenter exceeded by none of his colour, if close attention is paid to him while at work, there will be discovered a gritting of his teeth. He was raised by William Digges of Montgomery county, and lived near George Town many years. The above reward will be given for lodging him in Washington city or Baltimore goal.

William D. Clagett,  
June 21 lawdr.



#### Summer Arrangement.

**Cheap Travelling to Annapolis.**  
THE FARE TO ANNAPOLIS IS NOW REDUCED TO FOUR DOLLARS

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will, for the future, leave George town, via Marlborough and Queen Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M. stopping to take up passengers at all the public houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same afternoon by 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Georgetown by 5 o'clock the same evening. A horse mail will leave Georgetown every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday.—Small packages can be sent with safety by the horse mail.

For seats please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington city.

#### THE PROPRIETORS.

Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated with a stage at the shortest notice, if necessary upon the days the mail goes on week back.  
June 7. 3w.

#### New Arrangement of Days.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leave Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if loaded to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chester-town, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chester-town and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.



#### THE STEAM BOAT

#### MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leave Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if loaded to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chester-town, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chester-town and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Richard Vickars,  
March 22 of

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,  
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

**D. Ridgely, & Co.**  
Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

**Dry Goods & Groceries,**  
And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.  
March 1. 11.

**SHERIFFALTY.**  
WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, he takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.  
March 20. 14.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.  
George Barber,  
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights, to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.  
Mar 17. 6w.

**South River Bridge Company.**  
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 14th day of June next.—And a further instalment of THREE DOLLARS on each Share, on Monday the 23rd day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors.  
Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.  
May 17. 12J.

**FOR SALE.**  
On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Salsbery resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.  
Richard D. Sherman,  
March 29. 14.

**REMOVAL.**  
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,  
Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.**  
As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms.  
April 19, 1821. 11.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 28th of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M. upon the premises,

**A HOUSE AND LOT,**  
fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the Mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling-house or store.

The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months to the purchaser; giving bond with approved security; giving bond with the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and Lot.  
Somerville Pinkney, Trustee.  
May 31. 5.

#### Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application to the undersigned, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat M'Cauley, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November sessions 1815, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, 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 Jehosaphat M'Cauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley should not have the benefit of the said act, as prayed. Given under my hand this 11th day of June 1821.

Jeremiah T. Chase,  
May 3. 3w.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
GEORGE SHAW  
Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO  
A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.  
April 12. 12.

**State of Maryland, So.**  
Calvert County Orphans Court.  
February 13th, 1821.

On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, 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.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.  
May 17. 6w.

**Notice is hereby Given.**  
That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1821.  
Benjamin Hance, Adm'r. of Kinsey Hance.  
May 17. 6w.

**Just Published**  
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
December Session, 1820.  
And for Sale at this office  
Price—\$1 50.  
April 12.

**Farmers' Bank of Maryland,**  
June, 20, 1821.

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, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town.

By order,  
Jonathan Pinkney, Cash.  
June 21.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette and American, at Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND FOR SALE,  
AT THIS OFFICE,  
The Votes & Proceedings  
of the last session of the Legislature.  
Price—\$1 50.  
June 14.

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