

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

AGRICULTURAL.

FEEDING STOCK.

As a further improvement in feeding of cattle, I would recommend the shucks to be well wet with brine, as they are stowed away in the fall. This was recommended to me the last winter, and was done in this way; as many shucks were thrown in the house at a time, as would raise it six inches, after being well trod down; and as soon as they were sufficiently trod, the surface was well sprinkled with brine, as many more were then put in, and the same process observed, until the whole were put away. In this way one bushel and a half of salt were applied to the shucks taken from a hundred bushels of corn, and the consequence was, my shucks were heartily eaten by my cattle, and until last winter, they never would eat them, as long as they could get peas vines. This is not all the advantage resulting from salting them; it was very evident that they were rendered much more nourishing, as the dry cattle which were fed on the shucks alone, were in nearly as good order as those which were fed on the vines. To do this properly they should be made so wet as to heat and mould. The expense need not be counted at all, as cattle, while those shucks are given to them will require no other salting.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice the subject, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen and throw the corn on the ground, in wet season they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot possibly thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted, and at other times raw.—This has been my practice for three winters; and my hogs have always fattened very fast and ate much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described.

Last winter after killing off half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and ate still less.

Last winter when my fields were cut, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allowance. I then cut the corn aside, and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub, and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted, they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn to fine meal, and find that I save a third after paying the toll.

L. D. GALLIARD.

HENRY LAURENS.

The firmness and disinterestedness of our patriots are not now brought out into the severe trials of the olden time; but we trust that our youths will enter with a deeper feeling of reverence, and a nobler emulation of excellence, into such a character as is revealed by the facts related of Henry Laurens, than can ever be excited by those classic models, which though not less estimable in themselves, cannot be so dear to us; for we do not owe to them our dignity, our freedom and our prospects as a nation.

Henry Laurens, a gentleman of property and high consideration in this his native country, was deported by congress, in the latter years of the war, to negotiate a treaty between the U. States of America and those of Holland. He was captured on his passage, and thrown into a close and grievous imprisonment in the Tower of London. Many propositions were then made to him, which were repelled with indignation. At length news being received that his eldest son, a youth of uncommon talents, excited sentiments, and prepossessing manner and appearance, that a romantic interest is still attached to his name, had been appointed the special minister of Congress to the French court, and was there urging the suit of his country, with winning eloquence, the father was requested to write to his son, and persuade his return to America; it being farther hinted, that, as he was held prisoner in the light of a rebel, his life should depend upon compliance.

"My son is of age," replied the heroic father of a heroic son, "and has a will of his own. I know him to be a man of honour. He loves me dearly, and would lay down his life to save mine, but I am sure he would not sacrifice his honour to save my life, and I applaud him."

This veteran was not many months after released, with a request from Lord Shelburne that he would pass to the continent and assist in negotiating a peace between Great Britain and the free United States of America, and France their ally.

Colonel Laurens, his interesting son having executed his commission in France, returned to resume his place in the army. He was killed in the very last days of the war, in an insignificant skirmish just when the liberties of his country were decided.

Vandalia, (Illinois.) Aug. 7.

A duel.—At a special term of the Circuit Court for St. Clair county, holden at Belleville on the 26th ult. came on the trial of Timothy Bennett, for the murder of Alphonso C. Stewart, committed in Feb. 1819. It appeared that the dispute between Bennett and Stewart, arose from the loss of a mare belonging to Bennett, which he supposed to be killed by Stewart. The parties met at a tavern at Belleville, when it was proposed to Stewart to challenge Bennett, the proposer assuring Stewart that it should be a sham duel. The challenge was accordingly sent by Stewart, and accepted by Bennett. The second loaded the rifles with powder only, taking care to slip the balls which were in their hands into their sleeves. Bennett was seen to put a ball into his rifle after his second had handed it to him. They went into the public street, took their distance and fired.—Stewart was shot through the heart and fell. Bennett was immediately arrested, examined, and committed to prison, from whence he escaped the evening previous to the day appointed for his trial.—About six weeks since he returned to the neighbourhood of Belleville for his family, and succeeded in removing them to the state of Missouri. He was apprehended near St. Genevieve, and again confined in the Belleville jail. The jury, after a patient investigation of the cause, returned with a verdict of Guilty; and he was sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September.

There is a family in Montreal the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

Greek Prophet.—The Greeks

have long expected, with impatience and anxiety, the arrival of a mysterious personage, who was to deliver them and give them permanent independence. This prophet, this messiah, is now among them, and they fancy themselves at the summit of prosperity. No positive and authentic data respecting this person can be given. Under circumstances like the present, it is difficult, nay, impossible, to come to the truth amidst a thousand fictions. Every one reasons after his own manner. A person, who does not look how lively, how volcanic the imagination of the inhabitants of these countries is, can form no idea of the enthusiasm which the arrival of this person has excited in Greece. All that appears certain is, that an American ship of 18 guns brought him hither. The vessel was pursued all the way from the Cape of Good Hope, by several English ships; but the American was such a good sailer, that they could not overtake it. It has overcome all difficulties, and, gliding over the waves with the rapidity of a bird, has arrived happily in the harbour of Ravenna. Little circumstances often produce great effects; and in a political view there is nothing indifferent in the conflict of human passions.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The following entertaining account is from an old English Magazine. Kenilworth Castle was built by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer to King Henry I; but it continued not long in this family; for in the eleventh year of King Henry II, the sheriff of Warwick reckoned with the crown for the profits of the Park, and it was garrisoned by the King, on account of the rebellion of his eldest son; at which time there were laid in for stores, an hundred quarters of breadcorn, charged 8l. 8s. 2d. little more than twopence per bushel; twenty quarters of barley, 33 4l.; an hundred hogs, 7l. 10s. forty cows salted, 4l.; one hundred and twenty-five quarters of salt, 30s. What an amazing disparity between these and the present prices of the like provision!

It is besides to be observed, that as the sheriff here acted as a commissary to the government, every thing was reckoned at least at the highest market price.

At the same time a hundred shillings were allowed for making jail; and the next year the same sheriff, Bertram de Vardbn, accounted for large sums paid the garrison, which consisted of both horse and foot.

About this period Geoffrey de Clinton son and heir of the founder, appears to have recovered, for a time, possession of this Castle; but he held it scarce seven years; and after that time it was never out of the possession of the crown, till granted by Henry III, to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

In the beginning of the reign of King John, Henry de Clinton, grandson to the founder, released to the King all his rights in the Castle, with the woods, pools, and whatever belonged to it, excepting what he had in possession at the death of Henry; and towards the latter end of his reign that king caused the Castle to be garrisoned, and placed in it for safety, the Prince, his son, sending an experienced officer, named Ralph de Normanville, to command under William de Cantalupo, his steward, then governor.

In the time of Henry III it was some time used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the jail delivery. In this reign much money was laid out, and the Castle underwent many considerable repairs and additions; particularly in the twenty sixth year of that king, the chapel was ceiled, wainscoted and adorned with paintings; handsome seats were made for the king and queen; the bell tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the south side next the pool, entirely rebuilt.

Henry afterwards granted this Castle to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This Earl, joining with the Barons, was, with his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; but the Castle was six months held against the King by Henry de Hastings, appointed governor by Simon de Montfort, son of the deceased Earl, he being absent in

France, whither he went in order to solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack, the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary bigness, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies.

The King, finding a stouter resistance than he had expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time, in the town of Kenilworth, he assembled a Parliament, in order to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester, by which the estates of all persons, who had taken part with the Barons, were confiscated; this he rightly considered, would make those, who had rashly embraced that party, become desperate.

Here, therefore, was made that decree styled "Dictum de Kenilworth," according to which, every person whose estate had thus been forfeited, Henry de Hastings and some of the heads of the party excepted, might redeem their lands on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding the amount of five years rent.

On the first assembling of this Parliament, the King sent a messenger with the offer of advantageous terms to the governor and garrison; but this negotiation was not more successful than his arms; for although backed by the interposition and menaces of Ottobon, the Pope's Legate, then in his camp, they not only rejected these offers, but, with a barbarity that disgraced their courage, basely maimed the messenger. The person, guilty of this breach of faith, was likewise properly exempted from the benefits of the "Dictum de Kenilworth." The King greatly exasperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, resolved to storm the Castle—and therefore commanded the Sheriff of the Shire to assemble at Northampton, within three weeks, (namely on the 11th of Dec. 1266,) all the masons and other labourers within his districts, with their hatchets, pickaxes, and other tools, there to receive his further orders; but in the meantime a violent pestilential disorder breaking out amongst the garrison, and their provisions being nearly exhausted, they agreed, on certain conditions, to yield up the Castle to the King, unless relieved on a fixed day. A messenger was, by permission, despatched to acquaint Montfort of the agreement; but, before his return, the disorder increasing, they surrendered; Henry de Hastings, with the rest of the garrison, being permitted to go freely forth, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements; they had also four days allowed them for the removal of their goods.

Bishop Gisaon, in his edition of Camden, says, "Near this Castle they still find balls of stones sixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the Barons' wars; the balls were most probably designed for particular engines: Their weight, supposing them only of the same specific gravity as Portland stone, would be upwards of two hundred, by far too great a mass to be thrown by the strength of a human arm." After the siege, the King bestowed the Castle on his son Edmund, and his heirs; he likewise granted him free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands and woods belonging thereto, with a weekly market and annual fair.

Here, in the time of Edward I. was held a gallant assembly of a hundred Knights, and as many Ladies, headed by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, to which many repaired from foreign parts. The Knights exercised themselves in tilting and other seats of chivalry; the Ladies in dancing. It is recorded, seemingly as an extraordinary circumstance, that these Ladies were clad in silken mantles. Their diversions began on the eve of St. Matthew, and lasted till the morrow after Michaelmas-day. They stilled themselves the Society of the Round Table, from one at which they were seated, in order to avoid contention for precedence.

In the 15th of Edward II. this Castle escheated to the Crown, by the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract; when it was successively committed to the custody of Randolph Charot, Robert de Stok, John de Hastings,

Edo de Stok. The unfortunate Edward, being deposed by his Queen, was here kept close prisoner, and afterwards removed in the night to Berkly Castle, where he was shortly after cruelly murdered.

In the 30th of Edward III. Henry, brother and heir to the Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract, had all his brother's estate restored to him; among which was this Castle. His son leaving only two daughters, on a partition, the Castle fell to Blanch the younger, who married John of Gaunt, by whom, towards the latter end of the reign of Richard II was built that part of the Castle still called Lancaster's buildings.

In the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, this fortress was alternately taken by the adherents of the Red Rose and the White, but what has made it the most remarkable in history, was the celebrated Fete Champette given there by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth, which, for expense and magnificence, is said to have exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in these kingdoms. The Earl had previously repaired the Castle in a most noble manner, and it contained arms for a garrison of 10,000 men.

The Fete Champette, unlike those of modern date, lasted ten days. The Queen, with a numerous train of courtiers, according to Sir William Dugdale, arrived there in the middle of July, 1575, and was surprised at her entrance with the sight of a floating island on the large pool there, bright blazing with torches, on which were clad in silks the Lady of the Lake and two nymphs waiting on her, who made a speech to the Queen, in metre, of the antiquity and owners of that Castle, which was closed with cornets and other music.—Within the base court, was a noble bridge set up, of twenty feet wide, and seventy feet long, over which the Queen passed; on each side whereof, on posts erected, were presents on them to her by the gods, viz. a cage of wild fowl, by Sylvanus; divers sorts of fruits, by Pomona; of corn, by Ceres; of wine, by Bacchus; of sea fish, by Neptune; of all habiliments of war, by Mars; and of musical instruments, by Phebus. Also, during the several days of her stay, various pastimes and sports were exercised, viz. in the chace, a savage man with satyr's bear beatings, fire works, Italian tumblers, a country bride ale, with runnings at the quinting and notice dancing; and that nothing might be wanting which those parts could afford, the Coventrymen came and acted the ancient play, long since used in that city, called Hock's Tuesday, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time, which pleased the Queen so much, that she gave them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money, to bear the charges of a feast. Likewise on the pool there was a Triton riding on a Mermaid, eighteen feet long; as also Arion on a Dolphin, and rare music. The costs and expenses of these entertainments may be guessed at by the quantity of beer then drank, which amounted to 320 hogsheads of the ordinary sort; and for the greater honour thereof, Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer, Sir Henry Cotham, Sir Thomas Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Tresham, were then knighted; and the next ensuing year the Earl obtained a grant of the Queen for a weekly market at Kenilworth, on the Wednesday, with a fair yearly on Midsummer day.

After the revolutions of the reign of Charles I. this piece of antiquity gradually fell to decay, till it became the awful ruin it now appears.

The principal gate way of the castle has been converted into a farmhouse and is indeed the only part of the ruins that is now inhabited. On entering into the inner court, the beholder is struck with the sight of many mouldering towers, which preserve a sort of magnificence even in their ruins. On the west side of the court is a broken tower, which leads to a pathway on the top of the walls, from whence a most delightful prospect of the country may be seen around. To a thinking mind, this noble piece of antiquity gives ample room for reflection. Where now, one might ask, are the tilts and tournaments, the princely shows and sports, which were once so proudly

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**  
19th Sept. 1821.  
The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board,  
**JONA PINKNEY, Cash.**

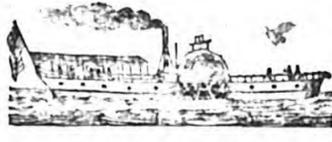
The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

**Six Cents Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 12th inst. Daniel Simpson, an apprentice to the tailoring business. He is between 20 and 21 years old, and small for his age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no charges allowed or thanks given.  
**John Thompson,**  
Sept 13. 3w.

**BENJAMIN T. PLYDLE,**  
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.  
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**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 needed, 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 inconvenience 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 11.

**SHERIFFALTY.**

**WILLIAM O'CONNOR,**  
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. 6/1

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

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

**Lots for Sale.**

The subscriber will dispose of  
**Several Lots of Ground,**  
Fronting on South street, twenty-five feet, and running seventy-foot back. Also a Lot on Duke of Gloucester street, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.  
**Nichs. J. Watkins.**  
Aug. 30. 5

**Taken up Adrift,**  
In the Chesapeake Bay on the 15th June 1820,

**A BATTEAU**  
nearly 16 feet long with the letters P. W. cut in the stern. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.  
**Solomon Wallace,**  
September 2 1821 3w.

**Constable's Sale.**

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by Rezin D. Baldwin, Esq. a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of October next, at the market House, in the city of Annapolis, at seven o'clock, A. M. for cash—One Negro girl named Maria. Seized and taken as the property of Francis Welch, to satisfy debts due to Lewis Neth, jun. and to James Williams and Lewis Neth, jun. executors of James Williams.  
**Christopher Holme,**  
Sept. 19th, 1821 2 Constable 3w.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber will attend at the Town of Upper Marlboro' in Prince George's county, on Friday the 5th day of October next, and requests all persons who have claims against the estate of Edward Harwood of said county, deceased, to exhibit the same on or before that day, and those indebted to make immediate payment as he is very anxious to settle up the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of September 1821.  
**Henry B. Harwood, Adm'r.**  
Sept 10. 3w.

The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and change the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

**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.  
M. v. 17. 20 6w

**THE MALE ACADEMY**

At the request of the Misses **Mari- ley**, we attended on Monday last the public examination of the pupils in their Female Academy, and were much gratified with the result. The several classes underwent a strict and careful examination—calculated by its manner not merely for a public exhibition but to try effectually the extent of their knowledge. It would be useless to name the classes of the individual young ladies who distinguished themselves in this examination. All of the classes gave the most satisfactory proof of their own industry, attention and improvement, and of the care and skill of the ladies by whom they have been instructed.  
We make this publication as an act of justice to the respectable and deserving ladies who have established among us this useful Seminary, and who have so conducted it as to merit a large share of the public patronage.  
**W. Goldsborough,**  
**B. B. Toney,**  
**Fred. A. Schley,**  
**Richard Potts,**  
**W. Ross.**  
August 1.

**LADIES ACADEMY.**

**MISS E. J. MARCILLE,**  
Inform the Parents and Guardians of Annapolis, that their house is prepared for the reception of Boarders, and that their pupils will resume their studies on the first Monday in September next.  
All the branches belonging to a polite English Education are taught at  
\$8 00 per quarter.  
French 5 00  
Music 12 00  
Board and Tuition included 37 50  
**Frederick-City, Aug. 18, 1821.**

**Flour, Wheat, &c.**

**H. H. WOOD,**  
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.  
**H. H. W.**  
Sept. 13. 9 1m.

**Calvert County Court,**

October Term, 1820.  
On application of **Wm. Snade** of Calvert county, to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on affirmation, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said **Wm. Snade** has resided the two preceding years prior to the said act, within the limits of Maryland, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said **Wm. Snade** do give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court, to be held at Prince Frederick town, in said county, on the second Monday of October next for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to show cause, (if any they have) why the said **Wm. Snade** should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be set up at the court house and church doors of said county two months previous to the sitting of the next county court. Signed by order of court.  
**WM. S. MOSELL, Clk.**  
Sept 6 4

**Just Published**

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

**State of Maryland, Sc.**

*Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,*  
August 22, 1821.  
On application by petition of **George Whitefoot**, administrator of **Thomas Whitefoot**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.  
**Thomas L. Hull, Reg. of Wills**  
A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Thomas Whitefoot**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty second day of August, 1821.  
**George Whitehead, Adm'r.**

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estates of **Mary and Margaret Callahan**, requests all persons having claims against either, to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.  
**William S. Green, Ex'r.**  
Aug 30. 5

**10 Dollars Reward.**

Strayed away from the subscriber 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,**  
June 21. 15 11

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 13th of October next on the premises, Fifty Acres of Land, lying on the west side of Stocketts Run, and two Negro Boys. Seized and taken as the property of **George C. Steuart**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Clayton and Randall**, for the use of **James Cox and Richard G. Cox, Ex'rs.** of **James Cox, Jun.** Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.  
**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sept. 20. 2 Sheriff A. A. county.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at the residence of **Mr. John Thomas**, near the Patapasco, two dark bay mares, and one colt, five head of cattle, two sows and three shoates, and one horse cart. Seized and taken as the property of the said **John Thomas**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Nancy Sewell**. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.  
**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sept. 20. 2 Sheriff A. A. county.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be offered at public sale on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at the horse of **George Adams**, on the North side of Severn, two negro boys named **Zachariah and William**. Seized and taken as the property of the said **George Adams**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Elijah Redman**. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.  
**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sept. 20. 2 Sheriff A. A. county.

**Anne Arundel County Court,**

April Term, 1821

On application to the honourable **Richard Ridgely**, Esq. one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of **Joseph Jones**, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said **Joseph Jones** having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said **Richard Ridgely** being satisfied by competent testimony that the said **Joseph Jones** had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said **Joseph Jones** be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said **Joseph Jones**, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said **Joseph Jones** then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said **Joseph Jones** should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.  
By order,  
**William S. Green, Clk.**  
July 5 13 3m.

**Anne Arundel County, to wit:**

On application, to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of **John Thompson**, of the city of Annapolis, Pr. stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, 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, 1805, 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 **John Thompson** 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 **John Thompson** 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 news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said **John Thompson**, should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 18th day of June 1821.  
**RICHARD RIDGELY,**  
Wm. S. GREEN, Clk.  
July 5. 13

**NOTICE.**

The commissioners of the Anne Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 30 of October next.  
**William S. Green, Clk.**  
Aug. 16.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

**JOHN TRIP,**

Aged about 19 years; thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers. He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.  
**Ephraim Gaither.**

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.  
E. G.

August 16, 1821.  
The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber living on the head of South River in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of September instant, a Negro Man named **Bill**, about 25 or 26 years of age, five feet four or six inches high, a scar above each eye, also one between the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, has a long head, large teeth, pleasant countenance, active and intelligent for a negro. Had on a grey coat, with black buttons, the covers nearly worn out, the coat patched at the elbows, with new cuffs, nankeen waistcoat with black buttons; he has no doubt changed his clothes. I am induced to believe he has been enticed away by a young white girl, about 15 years of age, with whom it appears he has been on intimate terms. He took with him a dark bay Mare, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags—the mare has a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose—paws, trots and gallops, two hind feet white above the hoof, also the fore right leg white. Thirty dollars will be paid for the man and mare, if taken in the state—if out of the state, the above reward, if secured so that I get them again.  
**RICHARD TUCKER,**  
Sept. 13 3

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Abandoned from the farm of **Mr. Sarah Clements**, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

**JACOB,**

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular, his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance, speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named **Delilah**, the property of **Mrs. Cave W. Eldon**, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.  
**Benjamin Green, Manager.**  
Sept. 13. 3

**Annapolis Jockey Club Races.**

Will be run over the Annapolis race course on TUESDAY, the 9th of October next, immediately after the Boston races, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than \$300. Heats four miles each carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.  
On Wednesday, the 10th, a colts' purse will be run for of not less than \$150. Heats two miles each.  
On Thursday, the 11th, a sweep stake of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.  
**JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.**  
The subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions.  
The members of the Club will meet at **Williamson's Hotel** on evening previous to the races.  
Sept. 13. 19th.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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AGRICULTURAL.

FEEDING STOCK.

As a further improvement in feeding of cattle, I would recommend the shucks to be well wet with brine, as they are stowed away in the fall. This was recommended to me the last winter, and was done in this way; as many shucks were thrown in the house at a time, as would raise it six inches, after being well trod down; and as soon as they were sufficiently trod, the surface was well sprinkled with brine, as many more were then put in, and the same process observed, until the whole were put away. In this way one bushel and a half of salt were applied to the shucks taken from a hundred bushels of corn, and the consequence was, my shucks were heartily eaten by my cattle, and until last winter, they never would eat them, as long as they could get pea vines. This is not all the advantage resulting from salting them; it was very evident that they were rendered much more nourishing, as the dry cattle which were fed on the shucks alone, were in nearly as good order as those which were fed on the vines. To do this properly they should be made so wet as to heat and mould. The expense need not be counted at all, as cattle, while those shucks are given to them will require no other salting.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice the subject, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen and throw the corn on the ground, in wet season they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot possibly thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted, and at other times raw.—This has been my practice for three winters; and my hogs have always fattened very fast and ate much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described.

Last winter after killing off half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and ate still less.

Last winter when my fields were cut, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allowance. I then laid the corn aside, and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub, and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted, they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn to fine meal, and find that I save a third after paying the toll.

L. D. GALLIARD.

HENRY LAURENS.

The firmness and disinterestedness of our patriots are not now brought out into the severe trials of the olden time; but we trust that our youths will enter with a deeper feeling of reverence, and a nobler emulation of excellence, into such a character as is revealed by the facts related of Henry Laurens, than can ever be excited by those classic models, which though not less estimable in themselves, cannot be so dear to us; for we do not owe to them our dignity, our freedom and our prospects as a nation.

Henry Laurens, a gentleman of property and high consideration in this his native country, was deputed by congress, in the latter years of the war, to negotiate a treaty between the U. States of America and those of Holland. He was captured on his passage, and thrown into a close and grievous imprisonment in the Tower of London. Many propositions were then made to him, which were repelled with indignation. At length news being received that his eldest son, a youth of uncommon talents, exalted sentiments, and prepossessing manner and appearance, that a romantic interest is still attached to his name, had been appointed the special minister of Congress to the French court, and was there urging the suit of his country, with winning eloquence, the father was requested to write to his son, and persuade his return to America; it being farther hinted, that, as he was held prisoner in the light of a rebel, his life should depend upon compliance.—

"My son is of age," replied the heroic father of a heroic son, "and has a will of his own. I know him to be a man of honour. He loves me dearly, and would lay down his life to save mine, but I am sure he would not sacrifice his honour to save my life, and I applaud him." This veteran was not many months after released, with a request from lord Shelburne that he would pass to the continent and assist in negotiating a peace between Great Britain and the free United States of America, and France their ally. "Colonel Laurens, his interesting son having executed his commission in France, returned to resume his place in the army. He was killed in the very last days of the war, in an insignificant skirmish just when the liberties of his country were decided.

Vandalia, (Illinois,) Aug. 7.

A duel.—At a special term of the Circuit Court for St. Clair county, holden at Belleville on the 26th ult. came on the trial of Timothy Bennett, for the murder of Alphonso C. Stewart, committed in Feb. 1819. It appeared that the dispute between Bennett and Stewart, arose from the loss of a mare belonging to Bennett, which he supposed to be killed by Stewart. The parties met at a tavern at Belleville, when it was proposed to Stewart to challenge Bennett, the proposers assuring Stewart that it should be a sham duel. The challenge was accordingly sent by Stewart, and accepted by Bennett. The seconds loaded the rifles with powder only, taking care to slip the balls, which were in their hands into their sleeves. Bennett was seen to put a ball into his rifle after his second had handed it to him. They went into the public street, took their distance and fired.—Stewart was shot through the heart and fell. Bennett was immediately arrested, examined, and committed to prison, from whence he escaped the evening previous to the day appointed for his trial.—About six weeks since he returned to the neighbourhood of Belleville for his family, and succeeded in removing them to the state of Missouri. He was apprehended near St. Genevieve, and again confined in the Belleville jail. The jury, after a patient investigation of the cause, returned with a verdict of Guilty; and he was sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September.

There is a family in Montreal the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

Greek Prophet.—The Greeks have long expected, with impatience and anxiety, the arrival of a mysterious personage, who was to deliver them and give them permanent independence. This prophet, this messiah, is now among them, and they fancy themselves at the summit of prosperity. No positive and authentic data respecting this person can be given. Under circumstances like the present, it is difficult—nay, impossible, to come to the truth amidst a thousand fictions. Every one reasons after his own manner. A person, who does not know how lively, how volcanic the imagination of the inhabitants of these countries is, can form no idea of the enthusiasm which the arrival of this person has excited in Greece. All that appears certain is, that an American ship of 18 guns brought him hither. The vessel was pursued all the way from the Cape of Good Hope by several English ships; but the American was such a good sailer, that they could not overtake it. It has overcome all difficulties, and, gliding over the waves with the rapidity of a bird, has arrived happily in the harbour of Rovarino. Little circumstances often produce great effects; and in a political view there is nothing indifferent in the conflict of human passions.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The following entertaining account is from an old English Magazine. Kenilworth Castle was built by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer to King Henry I; but it continued not long in this family; for in the eleventh year of King Henry II, the sheriff of Warwick reckoned with the crown for the profits of the Park, and it was garrisoned by the King, on account of the rebellion of his eldest son; at which time there were laid in for stores, an hundred quarters of bread-corn, charged 8s. 2d. little more than two pence per bushel; twenty quarters of barley, 33 4d.; an hundred hogs, 7l. 10s. forty cows salted, 4l; one hundred and twenty five quarters of salt, 30s. What an amazing disparity between these and the present prices of the like provision!

It is besides to be observed, that as the sheriff here acted as a commissary to the government, every thing was reckoned at least at the highest market price. At the same time a hundred shillings were allowed for making jail; and the next year the same sheriff, Bertram de Vardbu, accounted for large sums paid the garrison, which consisted of both horse and foot.

About this period Geoffrey de Clinton son and heir of the founder, appears to have recovered, for a time, possession of this Castle; but he held it scarce seven years; and after that time it was never out of the possession of the crown, till granted by Henry III. to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

In the beginning of the reign of King John, Henry de Clinton, grandson to the founder, released to the King all his rights in the Castle, with the woods, pools, and whatever belonged to it, excepting what he had in possession at the death of Henry; and towards the latter end of his reign that king caused the Castle to be garrisoned, and placed in it for safety, the Prince, his son, sending an experienced officer, named Ralph de Normandie, to command under William de Cantalupe, his steward, then governor.

In the time of Henry III it was some time used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the jail delivery. In this reign much money was laid out, and the Castle underwent many considerable repairs and additions; particularly in the twenty sixth year of that king, the chapel was ceiled, wainscoted and adorned with paintings; handsome seats were made for the king and queen; the bell tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the south side next the pool, entirely rebuilt.

Henry afterwards granted this Castle to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This Earl, joining with the Barons, was, with his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; but the Castle was six months held against the king by Henry de Hastings, appointed governor by Simon de Montfort, son of the deceased Earl, he being absent in

France, whither he went in order to solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack, the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary bigness, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies.

The king, finding a stouter resistance than he had expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time, in the town of Kenilworth, he assembled a Parliament, in order to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester, by which the estates of all persons, who had taken part with the Barons, were confiscated; this, he rightly considered, would make those, who had rashly embraced that party, become desperate.

Here, therefore, was made that decree styled "Dictum de Kenilworth," according to which, every person whose estate had thus been forfeited, Henry de Hastings and some of the heads of the party excepted, might redeem their lands on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding the amount of five, years rent.

On the first assembling of this Parliament, the king sent a messenger with the offer of advantageous terms to the governor and garrison; but this negotiation was not more successful than his arms; for although backed by the interposition and menaces of Ottobon, the Pope's Legate, then in his camp, they not only rejected these offers, but, with a barbarity that disgraced their courage, basely maimed the messenger. The person, guilty of this breach of faith, was likewise properly exempted from the benefits of the "Dictum de Kenilworth." The king greatly exasperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, resolved to storm the Castle—and therefore commanded the Sheriff of the Shire to assemble at Northampton, within three weeks, (namely on the 11th of Dec. 1266,) all the masons and other labourers within his districts, with their hammers, pickaxes, and other tools, there to receive his further orders; but in the meantime a violent pestilential disorder breaking out amongst the garrison, and their provisions being nearly exhausted, they agreed, on certain conditions, to yield up the Castle to the king, unless relieved on a fixed day. A messenger was, by permission, despatched to acquaint Montfort of the agreement; but, before his return, the disorder increasing, they surrendered; Henry de Hastings, with the rest of the garrison, being permitted to go freely forth, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements; they had also four days allowed them for the removal of their goods.

Bishop Gispson, in his edition of Camden, says, "Near this Castle they still find balls of stone sixteen inch diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the Barons' wars; the balls were most probably designed for particular engines: Their weight, supposing them only of the same specific gravity as Portland stone, would be upwards of two hundred, by far too great a mass to be thrown by the strength of a human arm." After the siege, the king bestowed the Castle on his son Edmund, and his heirs; he likewise granted him free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands and woods belonging thereto, with a weekly market and annual fair.

Here, in the time of Edward I. was held a gallant assembly of a hundred Knights, and as many Ladies, headed by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, to which many repaired from foreign parts. The Knights exercised themselves in tilting and other seats of chivalry; the Ladies in dancing. It is recorded, seemingly as an extraordinary circumstance, that these Ladies were clad in silken mantles. Their diversions began on the eve of St. Matthew, and lasted till the morrow after Michaelmas-day. They stiled themselves the Society of the Round Table, from one at which they were seated, in order to avoid contention for precedence.

In the 15th of Edward II. this Castle escheated to the Crown, by the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract; when it was successively committed to the custody of Randolph Charot, Robert de Stok, John de Hastings,

Odo de Stok. The unfortunate Edward, being deposed by his Queen, was here kept close prisoner, and afterwards removed in the night to Berkly Castle, where he was shortly after cruelly murdered.

In the 30th of Edward III. Henry, brother and heir to the Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract, had all his brother's estate restored to him; among which was this castle. His son leaving only two daughters, on a partition, the Castle fell to Blanch, the younger, who married John of Gaunt, by whom, towards the latter end of the reign of Richard II was built that part of the Castle still called Lancaster's buildings.

In the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, this fortress was alternately taken by the adherents of the Red Rose and the White, but what has made it the most remarkable in history, was the celebrated Fete Champetre given there by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth, which, for expense and magnificence, is said to have exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in these kingdoms. The Earl had previously repaired the Castle in a most noble manner, and it contained arms for a garrison of 10,000 men.

The Fete Champetre, unlike those of modern date, lasted ten days. The Queen, with a numerous train of courtiers, according to Sir William Dugdale, arrived there in the middle of July, 1575, and was surprised at her entrance with the sight of a floating island on the large pool there, bright blazing with torches, on which were clad in silks the Lady of the Lake and two nymphs waiting on her, who made a speech to the Queen, in metre, of the antiquity and owners of that Castle, which was closed with cornets and other music.—Within the base court, was a noble bridge set up, of twenty feet wide, and seventy feet long, over which the Queen passed; on each side whereof, on posts erected, were presents on them to her by the gods, viz. a cage of wild fowl, by Sylvanus; divers sorts of fruits, by Pomona; of corn, by Ceres; of wine, by Bacchus; of sea fish, by Neptune; of all habiliments of war, by Mars; and of musical instruments, by Phœbus. Also, during the several days of her stay, various rare shows and sports were exercised, viz. in the chace, a savage man with sixty bear beatings, fire works, Italian tumblers, a country bride ale, with running at the quinting and morrice dancing; and, that nothing might be wanting which those parts could afford, the Coventrymen came and acted the ancient play, long since used in that city, called Hock's Tuesday, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time, which pleased the Queen so much, that she gave them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money, to bear the charges of a feast. Likewise on the pool there was a Triton riding on a Mermaid, eighteen feet long; as also Arion on a Dolphin, and rare music. The costs and expenses of these entertainments may be guessed at by the quantity of beer then drank, which amounted to 320 hogheads of the ordinary sort; and for the greater honour thereof, Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the Lord Burligh, Lord Treasurer, Sir Henry Cotham, Sir Thomas Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Treshman, were then knighted; and the next ensuing year the Earl obtained a grant of the Queen for a weekly market at Kenilworth, on the Wednesday, with a fair yearly on Midsummer day.

After the revolutions of the reign of Charles I. this piece of antiquity gradually fell to decay, till it became the awful ruin it now appears.

The principal gate way of the castle has been converted into a farmhouse and is indeed the only part of the ruins that is now inhabited. On entering into the inner court, the beholder is struck with the sight of many mouldering towers, which preserve a sort of magnificence even in their ruins. On the west side of the court is a broken tower, which leads to a pathway on the top of the walls, from whence a most delightful prospect of the country may be seen around. To a thinking mind, this noble piece of antiquity gives ample room for reflection. When now, one might ask, are the tilts and tournaments, the princely shows and sports, which were once so proudly

celebrated within these walls. Where are the pageants, the studded devices and emblems of chivalrous invention, that set the court on a pace, and even transported the high soul of Elizabeth? Where, now, the observer might say, (pointing to that which was a canal, but at present only a meadow with a small rivulet running through it) where is the floating island, the blaze of torches that eclipsed the day, the Lady of the Lake, the silken Nymphs, her attendants, with all the other fantastic exhibitions, surpassing even the whimsies of the wildest romance? What now is become of the revelry of feasting, of the minstrelsy that took the ear so delightfully, as it babbled along the valley, or floated on the surface of this lake?—See there the smokeless kitchens, stretching to a length that might give room for the sacrifice of a hecatomb; the vaulted hall, which mirth and jollity have set so often in an uproar; the rooms of state, the preference chamber; what are they now but void & tenantless ruins, clasped with ivy, open to wind and weather, and presenting to the eye nothing but the ribs and carcase of their former state? And see likewise that proud gateway, once the mansion of a surly porter; who, partaking of the pride of his Lord, made the crowds wait, and refused admittance, perhaps to nobles, whom tear or interest drew to these walls, to pay their homage to their master; see it now the residence of a poor tenant, who turns the key but to let himself out to his daily labour, to admit him to a short meal, and secure his nightly slumbers.

Yet, in this humble state, it hath had the fortune to outlive the glory of the rest, and hath even drawn to itself the whole of that little note and credit, which time hath continued to this once pompous building. For while the castle itself is crumbled into shapeless ruins, and is profaned by the vilest uses, this outwork of greatness is left entire, sheltered and closed in from bird and beast, and even affords some decent room in which the human face is not ashamed to shew itself.

There is also something else that fires one on the occasion. It brings to mind the fraud, the rapine, the insolence, of the potent minister, who vainly thought to immortalize his ill-gotten glory by this proud monument. Nay, it awakens an indignation against the prosperous tyranny of those wretched times, and creates a generous pleasure in reflecting on the happiness we enjoy under a juster and more equal government. Who can see the remains of that greatness, which arose in the past ages on the ruins of public freedom and private property, without congratulating themselves on living at a time when the meanest subject is as free and independent as those royal minions, and when his property, whatever it may be, is as secure from oppression, as that of the first minister.

#### From the Missourian.

Mr. Printer,—I was much amused by the story in your last paper, of the singular and poisonous worm described by your ingenious correspondent and naturalist, 'Hugo.' It is very much to be lamented by every philanthropist, lover of society, and good order among men, that either the terrific Goya of Peru, or the subtle and insinuating "Worm of the Still," should be permitted to exist to the annoyance of either brutes of four or two legs. But Mr. Printer, those are not the only venomous worms or snakes that infest our country, disturb the repose and blast the fairest prospects of the inhabitants of the two hemispheres.

Worms are to be found, particularly on the continent of North America, whose deleterious breath, or touch alone, without mangling or tearing the flesh with their fangs, destroy unfortunate victims who happen to be assailed by them.—They imperceptibly destroy the substance, empty the purse, devour the lands, goods and chattels of those whom they attack with their 'venomous qualities.' They like the "worm of the still," are of various sizes and shapes, and length. Some are thin, spare and lank, whilst others are thick corpulent and fat, and much resemble about the chest the form and shape of a flour barrel.—The difference in their size, is partially owing to the air, climate, quantity and quality of the sustenance they procure in their different sphere of action. It is even thought by some, that they improve in their appearance and condition by a residence in the vicinity of Hugo's

They are never to be found in the wilderness among savages, nor on the mountain cliffs, basking in the invigorating rays of a genial sun, with the copper head and rattle snake. They always see a residence near the haunts of man, in civilized society; and indeed are frequently found lurking about our cities, towns and villages. They were first discovered on this continent, in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; to which places, it is supposed they found means of migration in vessels from European cities, but principally from London and Dublin shortly after the discovery of America by that renowned navigator Christopher Columbus. Our climate and soil are congenial to the growth and propagation of their species, and they are too numerous amongst us, although it requires a period of at least twenty-one years, before they arrived at maturity and received the necessary surcharge of venom to render them dangerous to the community. When young, they are perfectly harmless, and they emigrate like the bee with the American population. The first ever known west of the Mississippi, were discovered in St. Louis, in the fall of 1804, shortly after the standard of the United States was planted on the soil of Missouri. They are now to be found as far in the interior as Franklin and Booneville on the Missouri. Their principal food is derived from the miseries of mankind. The pistol, the dirk and the knife are often used to their advantage. They delight in riots, rents, discord and dissensions in society, and although the misfortunes and miseries of men yield them support, they appear to sympathize and commiserate with the miserable, and are even attentive to such as are imprisoned and anathematized by the laws of the country for criminal or other offences.

Now Mr. Hugo, and people of Missouri, would you know the name of these worms? They are WORMS OF THE LAW.

#### St. Johns, (N. F.) Aug. 25.

The brig Hope, captain Hore, arrived on Wednesday evening, in a week's passage from Indian Tickle, Labrador, with about 600 quintals of green fish. By her we learn, that the fishery there, which had been very unsuccessful in the early part of the season, had, within the fortnight previous to her sailing, turned out much more favourable and was then likely to afford those engaged in it a tolerable fair voyage. Capt. Hore states, that about a week before they left, he spoke an American vessel, the Master of which informed him that there had been a serious quarrel between the Americans and some Nova Scotia fishermen, near Cape Charles, in which 14 men were killed! We have not been able to learn any further particulars.

#### From the N. York Gazette, Sept. 24.

We learn with pleasure, that the proprietor of the Steam-ship Robert Fulton, is preparing an armament to consist of four 9 and two 6 pounders, with 24 muskets, for the protection of property belonging to her passengers, and against the possibility of robbery from the piratical villains that are infesting the neighbourhood of Cuba. This armament, together with the great advantage which this vessel possesses of throwing boiling water, must afford a protection adequate to an attack from any of the pirates lurking in those seas. Her engine is one of the most powerful, and is capable of throwing double the quantity of water (boiling hot) which an ordinary fire engine now in use in this city can. It is asserted, that she can discharge from her boiler ten hogsheads, of 120 gallons each, in a minute, and throw it nearly to the distance of point blank musket range. Who knows but this method may yet be resorted to as a national defence, and as a new weapon to carry the war into an enemy's camp.

#### Boston, Sept. 21.

ANOTHER HANDSOME ASCENSION Yesterday afternoon Mr. Guille made a second successful aerial excursion from Washington Gardens, with the same fearless intrepidity as before. The essential preparations being matured, about 4 o'clock, the cords were let go, and the capacious Balloon ascended in majestic style, with its adventurous owner, amid the cheers and shouts of innumerable spectators.

The first course was westerly, and promised to waft him into the country; but in a higher region he

met a contrary wind, which conducted him directly across the town to the harbour, and he was in danger of being carried a considerable distance from the land—but by suffering the gas to escape from the Balloon, he descended rapidly, and came to the water a few rods from the end of Central Wharf. In a moment a boat was alongside, and he sprang from his car into the barge, neither getting much wet nor receiving injury. The Balloon was thrown upon the wharf, where an immense crowd was soon collected, who welcomed his return, and congratulated him on his safety.

#### From the New York Advocate.

"Last week I took a wife and when I first did woo her."—Yesterday James Ewing, a good looking young fellow, with black eyes and broad shoulders, was brought up before the police charged with having THREE WIVES, two being present. His first wife, a pretty little young woman, deposed as to her marriage; but in consequence of ill treatment, generally, she wishes to get rid of him. The second wife he married in Sussex County, N. Jersey, who is now living there with her two children. The third wife, a pleasant looking woman, in black, acknowledged that she was married last January in Lansingburg, and being the last wishes to continue with him. This Day of Algiers among the women, is represented to be a profligate fellow, rather dangerous to a moral community, and will be disposed of as the law allows in such cases.

"A farmer, who had a great name in the county for his dexterity in manly exercise, such as wrestling, throwing the bar, &c. drew upon himself many occasions to try his skill, with such as came far and near to challenge him. Among the rest, a conceited fellow rode a great way to visit this champion, and being told that he was in the garden behind the house, he alighted and walked in leading his horse, till he came to the place where he was at work, and informed him that he had come forty miles to try a fall with him. The champion, without more words came up to him, and closing with him on an advantageous lock, pitched him over the pales, and with great deal of unconcern, took up his spade and went to work again. The fellow getting upon his legs as nimbly as he could, called to speak to him. "Well," says the champion, "have you any thing more to say to me?" "No," replied the fellow, "only to desire you would be so kind as to throw my horse over too."

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 4.

[Translated from the German.]

For the Maryland Gazette.

#### SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

##### CHAPTER 25.

(Continued.)

"It is so long, my son," replied the bewildered Biorn, "since thou hast been here to visit me; and as it happened that this merry old fellow came to see me this evening, thou hast lost thy place at the table. But never mind, throw as de one of these old busts of armour, and move a chair in its place, and drink and be happy with us."

"Yes, do so, Sir Sintram," said Minikin: "After all, nothing worse can come of it, than that the falling pieces of armour will clatter somewhat strangely together, or that the straying spirit of him who once owned the panoply, may look once or twice over your shoulder. Therefore, come and join us."

Minikin laughed, and Biorn joined in his merriment with horrid impetuosity; and whilst Sintram collected all his strength, to keep from being confused by their wild addresses, and gazed with firmness into the dwarfish fiend's face, the old knight exclaimed—"Why does thou thus gaze at him? Does it appear to thee as if thou wert gazing into a mirror? Now, I see you together, the resemblance is not so striking, but before you came, I thought it very great indeed."

"God forbid it were so!" replied Sintram, approached nearer to the dreadful being, and said: "I command thee, deformed stranger, to depart from this castle; I command thee to flee, by the strength of my power, as the heir of this house, as a consecrated knight and superior spirit!"

The enraged Biorn seemed willing to oppose this command with all his authority; and Minikin murmured

half audibly—"What right has that to order me away? I am not master of this house, my power is youth; nor have thy hands ever wielded fire on this hearth"—but Sintram drew the sword which Gabriel had given him, held the cross-shaped hills before the stranger's eyes, and said tranquil, but with powerful voice: "Advance, or flee!"

Ad he fled, the dread stranger, he fled with precipitate fear, so that they could scarce tell had he disappeared through door or window.—But several of the panoply structures he upset in his retreat, the candles were extinguished, and by the yellowish-blue illumination that darted across the hall in an inconceivable manner, it appeared that his former words were fulfilled. For it seemed as if in the vacated place spirits inclined over the table, in their pale faces the absent grin of dread. Both father and son felt dreadful bodings in their hearts, but either espoused different means for salvation. Biorn wished his horrible guest back again, and his approach was immediately felt. So powerful was the deluded knight's will, that already they heard Minikin's footsteps on the stairs, that they heard his withered hand rattle on the lock.

But Sintram exerted all his strength to oppose him, and ever and anon he exclaimed—"We are lost, if he return! We are lost for ever, if he return!" and he sunk upon his knees, & prayed fervently from his heart's deep anguish to Father, Saviour and Spirit; and Minikin left the door. But again Biorn's will called him back, and again Sintram's fervent prayer repelled him. Thus continued the horrid contest during the whole night, and at the same time, the whirlwind's impetuous howl drove through the castle, so that all the servants feared the approach of the end of time.

At last the dawn of morn illumed the windows of the hall, the storm's roaring was hushed, Biorn sunk back in his chair in swoon-like sleep; in the hearts of the inhabitants of the castle returned hope and peace, Sintram left the black walls of the castle, and walked abroad to breathe the mild morning breeze.

#### CHAPTER 26.

The faithful Skrovemærke had followed his master with a thousand caresses, and lay now, whilst Sintram sat slumbering on a stone bench fixed in a recess of the wall, watching at his master's feet. Suddenly he raised his ears, looked round, and then bounded, merrily barking, down the hill. Immediately after, the chaplain of Drontheim appeared from among the scattered cliffs, while the animal pressed itself friendly against him, and then ran barking to the knight, as if to bring him the glad tidings. Sintram opened his eyes with a smile, as a child whose Christmas gift had been placed at his bed-side, for the chaplain's countenance appeared serene and friendly as he had never seen it before. The promise of blessing and high victory shone in its expression.

"Thou hast done great things yesterday, very great things!" said the pious clergyman; and he folded his hands, whilst his eyes beamed with a tear. "I praise the high God for it, my hero! Verena knows all; and she also praises God for thy victory. Yes, my son, I may now hope, that the time is approaching, when thou shalt be permitted to appear before her. But thy old father requires great and immediate assistance, and one more, probably the last, and the most difficult trial is yet before thee. Arm thyself my hero, with strength, and lay on also thy corporal arms. Though thou stand at this time in need only of spiritual ones, yet doth it suit the warrior as well as the monk, in the decisive moment, to wear his station's whole and solemn dress. If thou wishest it, we will go together immediately to Drontheim; to night thou must return. This belongs to the fulfilment of the secret decree of Heaven revealed only to Verena."

Sintram bowed consent, with friendly submission, and called for his horse and armour. "Only, added he, do not bring me any of the pieces that lie scattered in the hall!" Every thing was immediately done, as he had commanded.

The armour that was brought him, was beautifully adorned with inlaid work, only the helmet was plain, more like that of a squire, than that of a knight, and the lance of extraordinary length. Whilst Sintram was employed in laying it on, the chaplain observed, with some emotion, "Strange are the ways of providence! Your armour & lance

thou art now in possession of, and you stand in the same position with that knight, who, by his success—"

Sintram stood now ready to depart. He appeared calm and majestic. By his growth and vigour you would have taken him for youth, but the grief-furrowed countenance that appeared beneath his helmet, destroyed the illusion.

"Who adorned my war horse's head with leaves," asked Sintram, the servants, rather displeased, are not a victor, nor bidder to a wedding." "Sir, replication of that I know not the cause of it, but seemed to me as if something compelled me to fix those twigs there." "Let it be as he wishes," said the chaplain. "It appears to me to contain a heart-gladdening prediction."

The knight mounted his horse; the clergyman moved at his side, and both advanced, silent and slow, towards Drontheim. The faithful dog followed Sintram.

When they got within sight of Drontheim's castle, a mild smile spread over Sintram's countenance, like sunshine over a wintry vale. "God has done great things with me," observed the knight. "I left this castle a wild, ungovernable boy, I return a penitent man. I hope good things are yet prepared for me."

The chaplain inclined his head in affirmation, and soon after the travellers entered the high-arched gate. Upon the clergyman's demand, some attendants immediately approached, and took the horse into their custody. The chaplain and Sintram ascended the stairs, and through many winding passages and lofty corridors, they reached the pious man's sequestered apartment. There they spent a day in prayer and reading of sacred works. When the evening approached, the chaplain rose and said—"Rise my knight, girth thy horse, mount and return to thy father's castle. Thou hast a difficult journey before thee. Thou may not accompany thee, I will pray to the Lord for thee, during the whole dread night. O thou most precious vessel of him on high, take care lest thou be lost!" Shuddering with horrid forebodings, but strong and glad in spirit, Sintram did as the holy man had commanded. The sun had just set, when he approached an extensive cliff-girt valley, through which the way led to his ancestral castle.

To be continued.

#### COMMUNICATED.

Was drowned in the basin of the city, on Sunday last, Mr. PETER CURRAN, a native of Ireland, long a respectable Teacher, and formerly a Professor of St. John's College. The deceased possessed in the highest degree that generous disposition and liberal feeling, which are the distinctive and characteristic attributes of his native country.—He passed through life without partaking in its tumults, and may be truly said to have left no man his enemy. He was particularly attached to philosophical studies, and had a general knowledge of classical and polite learning. A numerous and infant family survive to feel and lament his loss.

"No further seek his name to know, Or draw his fragments from their final abode, (Where they stike in boundary's holy repose) The bones of this Father and his God."

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

At the election for two Delegates to represent this city in the next legislature,

Thomas H Carroll received 147 votes  
Jeremiah Hughes 111  
Col. Lewis Duval 121  
(No Federal Candidate)

For Sheriff,  
Pindle received 150 votes  
O'Hara 137

At the same time an election was held for seven Common Councilmen, when the following persons were voted for:

John T. Barber received 233 votes  
Washington G. Tuck 143  
Jeremiah Hughes 143  
Gideon White 139  
Edward Williams 138  
James Shaw 135  
William M. Parlin 131  
Jacob H. Slemaker 130  
James Hunter 127  
George Shaw 127  
Henry Maynardier 125  
William E. Pinkney 113  
Joseph Sands, jr. 110

#### CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Purvisance 135  
Tyson 134  
Kennedy 134  
Barney 134  
Cummins 111



**Sherriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, on the premises—Part of a tract of land called **Portland Manor**, containing 349 acres more or less, one Negro Girl named **Ethiopia**, one Negro Woman named **Sarah**, one Negro Woman named **Jada**, one Negro Woman named **Flora**. Seized and taken as the property of **John Weeks**, and will be sold to satisfy debts due **Nicholas Brewer**, survivor of **John Gibson**, for the use of **Seth Brewster**, and **Henry Darvall** for the use of **Joseph Daley**, for the use of **Nicholas J. Watkins**. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. County.  
Sept. 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at Mr **James Hunter's** tavern in the city of **Annapolis**—All the right and interest of **Edward Waters** to a part of a tract of land called **Waters's Lot**, containing one hundred acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of said **Waters**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Eleonor Dent**. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. County.  
Sept. 27.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estates of **Mary and Margaret Callahan**, requests all persons having claims against either, to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payments.

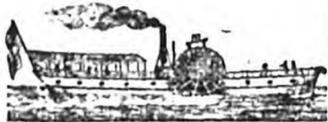
**William S. Green, Ex'r.**  
Aug. 30.

**Chancery Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the **Indian Landing**, Head of **Severn**, the following Real Property whereof **Richard Gambrell** died seized, to wit: A House and Lot at the said **Landing**, and a tract or parcel of Land called "**Lancaster Plains**," containing about 80 acres, lying in **Anne Arundel county**, about 3/4 of a mile distant from the **Indian Landing**; also a tract or parcel of Land called "**Worthington's Beguining**," whereon the said **Richard Gambrell** resided at the time of his death, containing about 158 acres and 1/2 perches. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to give bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of said sale, and payment of the purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorized to execute a conveyance for the same.

**Horatio Gambrell, Trustee.**  
Sept. 27.



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,

**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND**, will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from **Baltimore** to **Chester-Town**, by the way of **Annapolis**.

Leaving **Baltimore** every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at **Annapolis**, and from thence to **Chester-Town**. Fare as heretofore.  
Sept. 20, 1821.

The Editors of the **Federal Republican**, **National Intelligencer**, **Bond of Union**, and **Eastern Gazette**, will insert the above once a week, for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of **Anne Arundel county**, short letters of Administration on the personal estate of **Richard Conner**, 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.

**Joseph Conner, Adm'r.**  
Sept. 27.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**Harness & Trunk**

**MAKING.**

Notice to friends and fellow citizens, both of town and country, that the subscriber has commenced the **HARNESS & TRUNK MAKING** in this place, in **Coro-Hill street**, near to the **STATE HOUSE**, next door to **Stephen Rummell's Shoe Maker's Shop**, where intends to carry them out in the best and neatest manner, and with punctuality, and therefore he solicits the patronage of a generous public, and hopes that he will be patronized.

**Thomas Taylor.**  
Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1821. Or.

**10 Dollars Reward.**

Strayed away from the subscriber 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.**  
June 21.

**FEMALE ACADEMY.**

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he continues keeping an academy, where young ladies receive instruction in all the branches of female education, such as the English language, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Globes, History, French, &c. &c.

It is added, for the information of gentlemen residing in the country and who would wish to intrust children to his care, that board can be obtained in very respectable families, and on moderate terms, that references will be given establishing the character of the institution, and that the pupils can, at an additional expence, be instructed in Music and Dancing.

Terms. Ten Dollars per quarter for tuition, & no scholars received for less than one quarter.

N. B. The subscriber will recommence his French evening school for gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained.

**Charles F. Flusser.**  
Annapolis, Sept. 27.

**EDUCATION.**

**W. WILSON,**

Again returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons of **Annapolis** and its vicinity; and informs them that his school will be removed after the present month, to a house now repairing by **Mr. Randall** on **Prince George's street**.

He also informs the public that a few more students can be received; to whom, as well as to all others heretofore received, he pledges the utmost care and attention; though very sensible of his inability to satisfy the great trust reposed in him, to that degree of perfection so desirable in persons whose province it is, to instill into the minds of our youth those principles of morality and rectitude, which give them a true and happy direction in the pursuit of all public and private virtues, and by the indefatigable exercise of which, they may become eminently useful to themselves, good members of society and ornaments to their country; yet he feels confident his zeal to do all in his power for the attainment of these important ends, will not be altogether in vain, and as he is persuaded this will be kindly taken into consideration, so he trusts it will entitle him to a continuation of that generous and liberal encouragement, with which the citizens of **Annapolis** and its vicinity, have heretofore been pleased to favour him.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Intending to remove to **Elkridge**, will offer at public sale on the premises, his

**FARM**

At **West River**, on Tuesday the 16th of October at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day. The Farm contains 329 acres; the improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Ice House, &c. The land is of excellent quality and highly improved by clover and plaster, which have been used very liberally for the last seven or eight years.

Terms of sale are, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

**L. Murray.**  
Sept. 27.

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

September 20, 1821.

The Board of Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year, ending the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Tuesday the 25th instant.

**Trueman Tyler, Cashier.**  
Sept. 27.

**And 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 Vickars.**  
March 22.

**Flour, Wheat, &c.**

**H. H. WOOD,**  
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from **Frederick** and **Washington counties** large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of **Wheat**, **Rye**, **Corn** or **Oats**, for one quarter per cent commission, and **Pork** for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the **Baltimore market** will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

**H. H. W.**  
Sept. 13.

**Lots for Sale.**

The subscriber will dispose of **Several Lots of Ground**,

Fronting on **South street**, twenty-five feet, and running seventy-feet back. Also a Lot on **Duke of Gloster street**, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.

**Nichs. J. Watkins.**  
Aug. 30.

**Just Published**

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

**State of Maryland, &c.**

**Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,**  
August 22, 1821.  
On application by petition of **George Warfield**, administrator of **Thomas Whitefoot**, late of **Anne Arundel county**, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the **Maryland Gazette**.

**Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills**  
A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber of **Anne Arundel county**, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of **Anne Arundel county** in **Maryland**, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Thomas Whitefoot**, late of **Anne Arundel county**, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of **March** next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of **August** 1821.

**George Warfield, Adm'r.**

**Annapolis Jockey Club**

Will be run over the Annapolis course on **THURSDAY**, the 11th of October next, immediately after the **Eastern races**, a Jockey Club race of not less than \$100. Heats four miles each, carrying weights according to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday, the 10th, a colt's purse will be run for of not less than \$150. Heats two miles each.

On Thursday, the 11th, a sweep stake of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

**JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treas'r.**  
The subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions.

The members of the Club will meet at **Williamson's Hotel** the evening previous to the races.  
Sept. 13.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 13th of October next on the premises, **Fifty Acres of Land**, lying on the west side of **Stockett's Run**, and two **Negro Boys**. Seized and taken as the property of **George C. Steuart**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Clayton and Randall**, for the use of **James Cox** and **Richard G. Cox, Ex'r.** of **James Cox, Jun.** Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. county.  
Sept. 20.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from **Anne Arundel county** court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at the residence of **Mr. John Thomas**, near the **Patapeco**, two dark bay mares, and one colt, five head of cattle, two sows and three shotes, and one horse cart. Seized and taken as the property of the said **John Thomas**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Nancy Sewell**. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. county.  
Sept. 20.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from **Anne Arundel county** Court, and to me directed, will be offered at public sale on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at the house of **George Adams**, on the North side of **Severn**, two Negro boys named **Zachariah** and **William**. Seized and taken as the property of the said **George Adams**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Enjah Redman**. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. county.  
Sept. 20.

**Taken up Adrift**

In the **Chesapeake Bay** on the 15th June 1820,

**A BATTLEAU,**

nearly 16 feet long with the letters **P. W.** cut in the stern. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**Samuel Wallace.**  
September 15, 1821. 3 w.

**Constable's Sale.**

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by **Rezin D. Baldwin**, Esq. a justice of the peace for **Anne Arundel county**, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of October next, at the market House, in the city of **Annapolis**, at seven o'clock, A. M. for cash—One **Negro girl** named **Maria**. Seized and taken as the property of **Francis Welch**, to satisfy debts due to **Lewis Neth, jun.** and to **James Williams** and **Lewis Neth, jun.** executors of **James Williams**.

**Christopher Holne,**  
Constable.  
Sept. 19th, 1821. 2 3w.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**

19th Sept. 1821.

The president and directors of the **Farmers Bank of Maryland**, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at **Annapolis**, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at **Easton**, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board,  
**JOSEPH PINKNEY, Cash.**

The **Maryland Republican**, **Annapolis**, **Federal Gazette** and **American**, **Baltimore**, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND FOR SALE,  
AT THIS OFFICE,  
**The Votes & Proceedings**  
of the last session of the Legislature.  
Price—\$1 50.  
June 16.

**JOHN TUCKER**

Age about 19 years, thin face, high thin nose, light complexion, black, and very active, looks down and sideways when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the **Eastern Shore** near **Cambridge**, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of **Baltimore** or **Annapolis**. I will give the above reward for securing him, or if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expence if brought home.

**Eparaim Goulber,**  
N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harboring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

August 16, 1821.  
The **Eastern Gazette** will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, living on the head of **South River** in **Anne Arundel county**, on the 4th day of September instant, a **Negro Man** named **Bill**, about 25 or 26 years of age, five feet four or six inches high, dark above each eye, also one between the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, has a long head, large teeth, pleasant countenance, active and intelligent for a negro. Had on a blue coat with black buttons, the cover nearly worn out, the coat patched at the elbows, with new cuffs, nanket waistcoat with black buttons; he has no doubt changed his clothes. I am induced to believe he has been seized away by a young white girl, about 15 years of age, with whom it appears he has been an inmate terms. He took with him a dark bay mare, saddle, bridle, and middle bags—the mare has a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose—paces, trots and gallops, two hind feet white above the hoof, also the fore right leg white. Thirty dollars will be paid for the man and mare, if taken in the state—if out of the state, the above reward, if secured so that I get them again.

**RICHARD TUCKER.**  
Sept. 13.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Absconded from the farm of **Mr. Sarah Clements**, on the South side of **Severn River**, near **Annapolis**, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

**JACOB,**

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sullen, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in **Baltimore** named **Deliah**, the property of **Mr. Cave W. Edley**, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the **Annapolis** goal.

**Benjamin S. Mosher,**  
Sept. 13.

**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 **SCHOOER**, which will take and carry Freight 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 account to this office.  
May 17.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

From the London Magazine for May, 1821. The Water Lady—A Legend.

A secret horror in this dark deep. 'T seems as if beings of another race.

Here lurk invisible, except what time Eve's dusky hour, and night's congenial gloom.

Permit them show themselves in human guise— Men say that fays, and elves, and water spirits,

Affect such haunts—and this is surely one. On the banks of one of the streams

falling into the Inn, are the remains of an old castle not far from a narrow defile or den,

where the waters being hemmed in, rush with impetuosity through the fragments of rock

impending their course. Of these, the following legend is related. The last possessor of the castle,

which had not been inhabited for several centuries, was Count Albert, a youthful nobleman,

descended from an illustrious ancestry; daring, enthusiastic, and addicted to study; but his studies were of such a nature

that they incurred for him, among his credulous dependants, the imputation of holding unhallowed

intercourse with supernatural beings. Independently, however, of the censures his conduct occasioned

in this respect, he was admired by all for possessing, in an eminent degree, personal courage and prowess.

Qualities so necessary, and therefore so highly prized, in those ages. Yet even those who were most forward

to commend his undauntedness could not forbear blaming the indiscretions of his curiosity, which led him to venture into scenes that would, by the fancied horror attached

to them, have appalled the bravest of his followers. During the most stormy weather, when the spirits of the air were supposed to be

wreaking their fury on the elements in the depth of night, at what hour the departed were supposed to revisit the earth, and forms obscure and terrific to appear to the unfortunate traveller who should be bewildered on his way—even at such seasons would Albert venture into the recesses of the woods, enjoy the conflict of nature on the blasted heath, and explore the wildest solitude around his domain.

Such practices occasioned much conjecture and rumour—and many prophesied that some terrible visitation would overtake the man, who, if not actually leagued with the powers of darkness, delighted in all that was terrific and appalling; nor did the less scrupulous or the more imaginative hesitate to relate, with particular circumstance and detail, the dreadful mysteries he was reported, at such times, to have witnessed.

In the defile, which, as has been stated, was in the immediate vicinity of the castle, it was said that a fairy, or spirit, named by the peasantry the Water Lady, had been heard by night, singing within a cave hollowed in the rock, just above the most dangerous part of the current.

Albert was determined to ascertain the truth, and, if possible, obtain an interview with the supernatural inhabitant of the Black Water Vault.—Such a daring project excited the horror of all who heard it; since many were the tales respecting persons having been enticed to listen to the strains of the spirit, and afterwards perishing in the foaming waters; for she was said to delight in attracting the unwary, and the curious. But though the design of the young Count appeared so fraught with danger, and obdurate temerity, nothing could induce him to abandon the enterprise, neither the entreaties of his friends, nor those of Bertha, his betrothed bride, whom he was shortly to conduct to the altar: it rather seemed as if all obstacles and dissuaves had but irritated his unhalloved curiosity. One evening, the third of

the new moon, the count, attended by two companions, whom he had prevailed upon to assist him in rowing his boat, and steering it among the eddies of the torrent, departed for the scene of research. They proceeded in silence, for Albert was buried in thought, the others were mute from apprehension. No sooner did they approach the narrow pass where the foaming and congregated waters dash furiously through the contracted channel, than was heard the voice of one within the current.

The music was so strangely sweet and fascinating, that, although struck with awe at the supernatural sounds, they were induced to advance. A form was soon dimly descried; it was that of a female arrayed in floating drapery, but her features they might not discern, as she wore a thick veil. They continued to approach the spot so as to be able to catch distinctly the following words, which were chanted in a tone of solemn adoration:

By the treasures of my cave, More than avarice can crave, More than Fortune yet e'er gave, I charge thee, youth, appear. Here I wait thy will and heat, Here with me thou'lt safely rest, Thou art he my chosen guest; Then enter thou, nor fear.

Mortal, now in dead of night, Magic spell of friendly sprite, To favour thee, hath bound aright Aught that would thee harm. Hither hasten, youthful rover: In my secret inmost bower, Thou shalt find a worthy dower; Defy not, then, my charm.

By this time they had arrived opposite to the cave; Albert motioned to his companions to stay the bark, and scarcely had they obeyed, when, having leapt into the flood, he was soon descried by them climbing up the jutting crags below the cavern—he entered beneath its lowbrowed opening, and disappeared. Gazing upon each other with looks of dread, and fearing to speak, lest there should be horror in the tones of their own voices, they retired to some distance, waiting in the hope that the adventurer might reappear. At length they returned to the castle, in the same silence of terror they had hitherto observed. "Where was their companion, the Count—had he perished? How had they lost him—what had they beheld?" These and similar questions were put to them by the terrified inmates. Their replies were brief, vague, incoherent, but all of dreadful import; and no doubt retained as to the youth's having become the victim of his own temerity.

The following morning when the family were assembled, and preparing to commence their matin repast, Lord Albert advanced into the hall, and took his wonted station at the table, with the usual salutations. All started as if a spectre had stood before them—yet, strange to say, no one dared to address him as to his absence, or his mysterious return—for he had apparently but just quitted his chamber, clad in his wonted morning apparel; every one was as spell-bound, since no sooner did any attempt to question the Count, than he felt the words die away upon his lips. There sat a wondrous paleness on his brow, yet was it not sad; there was, too, a more than common fire in the expression of his eye, he was thoughtful—at times abstracted, but instantly roused himself and essayed to animate the conversation. If the silence of the others was singular, that of Albert himself was equally so, for he took no notice whatever of the occurrences of the preceding evening. No sooner had he quitted the hall, than every one began to enquire of his neighbour, if he knew when, or how the Count had returned—to wonder at their own silence on this topic, and impute it to some magic charm. Day after day did they continue to express to each other astonishment, their surmises, their apprehensions; but even his most familiar friends did not venture to speak a syllable to him on the subject of their curiosity; among other circumstances, which were whispered about, it had been remarked, that instead of the ring the Count used to wear, which was of great value and family antiquity, he now had one, of which the circle itself, and not the ornament, was apparently cut out of a single

piece of emerald, and, as some asserted, who had taken the opportunity of examining it, unperceived by its wearer, inscribed with mystic characters.

In time, however, these circumstances ceased to be the theme of conversation and even appeared forgotten during the preparations for the approaching nuptials between the Count and the lady Bertha; and were never mentioned during the gaieties attendant upon the solemnization. On the evening after the bridal day, while the Count was conversing apart with one of his guests, in the recess of an oriel window, the faint beam of the new moon fell upon his face, he looked up aghast, as if struck by some sudden, dreadful recollection, and dashed his hand against his forehead, rushed wildly out of the apartment. Consternation seized all who witnessed this dreadful burst of dismay, of which none could tell the cause.

Retired from his guests, the Count was hastily pacing to and fro, in a long gallery leading to his private apartments, when Bertha broke in upon him. She did not notice his extreme disorder, being herself hardly less agitated; but informed him that on the preceding night a figure veiled in a long flowing drapery, had been seen standing at their chamber door, and the next morning a ring picked up by her attendants on the very spot where this mysterious appearance had been observed. She then gave the ring to her Lord—it was that he had formerly worn. "Fatal, fatal night!—Listen, Bertha! exclaimed he in a tone of anguish. "Impelled by curiosity, I visited the cave of the 'Water Lady;' it was on the third of the moon. She compelled me to an interchange of rings: from her it was that I received this fatal one, which you observe on my finger, and which I am bound by a solemn vow never to lay aside. I vowed also,"—he shuddered as he spoke—"to consent to receive a visit from her on the third of the moon; this I was obliged to do, or incur all the consequences of her wrath, while yet in her power: from that fatal period, I have been obliged to submit to these intercourses with a strange being—the consequences of my unhalloved curiosity. Last night was due to her!"

Bertha listened in horror—the Count looked on his finger, the circle of the emerald was gone; how he knew not, but he hoped that he was now released from his terrible vow; yet he felt a strange presentiment of impending misfortune. Bertha, notwithstanding her own distress, endeavoured to cheer him, but became alarmed herself at the ashy paleness of his countenance; he tried to persuade her that he was not so disturbed as she imagined, & turned to a mirror for the purpose of seeing whether his features wore the deadly aspect she fancied—but a cry of horror issued from her lips; the mirror had reflected his dress, but neither his hands or his face. He felt that he was under the ban of that mysterious being, with whom his fate was so strangely linked. A deadly chill darted through his heart, he rushed to his chamber, but no sooner had he laid his fingers upon the bolt of the door, than he felt them grasped by a cold icy hand. "Albert," cried a voice, "thou hast broke the compact so solemnly ratified between us. Last night was the third of the moon: know that spirits may not be trifled with." Bertha had followed her bridegroom—she had heard the awful voice—she felt that some strange visitation was at hand, yet was not therefore deterred from entering the apartment.

Next day no traces of either Albert or Bertha could be discovered: they were never seen again; and all agreed that they had perished by the revenge of the "Water Lady." The castle was deserted; became a ruin—and the peasantry used ever afterwards to point out with dismay the fatal cavern of the Black Water Vault, and to relate to the traveller the legend of the Water Lady.

During the Revolutionary War, several of the States issued paper money; but it did not last long—in some of them, the depreciation began in March, 1777, at one and a quarter for one, and progressed to January, when it was eight hundred for one of silver.

ANNAPOLIS BIBLE SOCIETY.

WE whose names are underwritten, do agree to form ourselves, and do hereby form ourselves into an association for the purpose of distributing copies of the Holy Scriptures more extensively among the indigent, and such as may be proper objects of this charity. And for our government we adopt the following

CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLES: 1st. This Society shall be denominated The Female Bible Society of Annapolis and its Vicinity, auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

2d. Every Lady who subscribes these articles, and pays one dollar at the time of subscription, and annually afterwards, shall be a member; and every Lady who pays ten dollars at any one time shall be a member for life.

3d. Conformably to the principles of the parent institution, the Bibles and Testaments to be circulated by the Society shall be without note or comment; and those in the English language shall be of the version now in common use.

4th. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty members of the Society; they shall appoint from their own body a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, and a Corresponding Secretary; shall fill any vacancies which may occur in the Board, and call special meetings of the Society, if it shall be deemed necessary, and five shall form a quorum.

5th. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society held on the first Tuesday in October, at which time twenty managers shall be elected for the ensuing year, who at the close of their term of service shall report their proceedings to the Society.

6th. The Ladies elected as Managers shall meet within three days after their election, and choose from their own board the officers for the ensuing year.

7th. At the annual meeting of the Society the President, or in her absence the Vice-President first on the list, then present, and in the absence of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside at the meeting.

8th. The Treasurer shall take charge of the money collected, which money shall be deposited in the Farmers Bank till it is disposed of by order of the Board; she shall keep a regular account of all receipts and expenditures, and make a quarterly report of the state of funds to the Board of Managers; her accounts to be annually examined by a committee appointed for that purpose, which committee shall report to the annual meeting of the Society.

9th. The surplus revenue of the Society, after deducting the incidental expenses, and supplying the destitute within the sphere of its operation, with the Scriptures, shall be transmitted to the American Bible Society.

10th. Each meeting of the board, and of the Society, shall be opened by reading a portion of Scripture, and closed with a Hymn.

11th. The members of the Society shall be entitled to the privilege of purchasing from the depository of the Society, Bibles and Testaments, at cost prices.

12th. A copy of this Constitution, signed by one of the officers,

with the name and residence of the other officers, and one or more copies of each annual report shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Bible Society.

13th. The Board of Managers shall have power to make by-laws for their own regulation, and to fill up vacancies occurring in the Board during their year of office.

14th. These articles shall suffer no alteration except at a meeting of the Society, specially convoked for the purpose.

BY-LAWS.

1. The board shall meet on the first Tuesday in every month.

2. It shall be the business of the Corresponding Secretary to receive and answer all letters addressed to this Society, and copies of these letters shall be afterwards read before the Board.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep regular minutes of the proceedings of the Society, file all papers, &c. keep a register of the names of those to whom Bibles or Testaments are given, as also the managers by whom they are distributed.

4. The Managers shall make it their business to inquire what families or individuals, residing within the city or its vicinity, are in want of the Scriptures, and may be proper objects of the attention of this Society. In visiting the poor, where none of the family can read, it shall be the duty of the Managers to read the Scriptures to them.

5. No resignation shall be received but such as shall be in writing.

6. Each manager shall, at every stated meeting, render an account of the Bibles or Testaments she has distributed since the last meeting, and the names of the persons to whom they are given shall be in writing.

7. For the convenience of the Managers, the city shall be laid off in districts, and two or more Managers appointed to each, whose business it shall be to solicit subscriptions, to collect them as annually due, to ascertain who there may be in the district in want of the Scriptures, who would contribute by small payments, or in part, to the purchase of them, and to whom it would be proper to bestow them gratis.

8. It shall be the business of both Officers and Managers to inquire what Ladies there are in the vicinity who would undertake, either by individual exertion, or by forming associations auxiliary to this Society, to collect subscriptions, and to ascertain who in their respective neighbourhoods may be in want of the Scriptures, and the business of the Corresponding Secretary to write to such Ladies soliciting their cooperation.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Mary Davis, President, Mrs. Mary Steele, 1st Vice-President,

Mrs. Rebecca Nicholson, 2d Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Maynardier, Treasurer,

Mrs. Eliza Shaw, Recording Secretary, Miss Catharine Steele, Corresponding Secretary.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Goldborough, Mrs. A. Finkney, Mrs. E. McCubbin, Mrs. B. J. Ridgely, Miss A. Franklin, Miss E. Mills, Miss Ann Brice, Miss H. A. Chase, Miss Ann Randall, Miss C. Ridgely, Miss Isabella Steele, Miss H. Ridgely, Miss E. Maynardier.

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

INTREPIDITY.

In the year 1811, the house of Sir John Parrell, of Highfort, in Dublin, was attacked by a desperate gang of robbers, who forced the windows of the parlour adjoining to the room in which he had just retired to rest. They appeared to him to be about fourteen in number. He immediately got out of bed, and his first determination being to make resistance, it was with no small mortification that he reflected upon the unarmed condition in which he was placed, being destitute of a single weapon of the ordinary sort. It happily occurred to him that having supped in the bed chamber on that night, a knife had been left behind by accident, and he instantly proceeded to creep in the dark for this weapon, which fortunately he found, before the door, leading from the parlour into the bed chamber, had been broken open. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would soon lead them to his bed chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed against a nailed up door expeditiously displaced, and immediately afterwards the door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness, and when this door was thrown open, the light streaming in through three large windows in the parlour, afforded Sir John a view that might have made an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive. His bed room was darkened to excess, in consequence of the shutters of the windows, as well as the curtains, being closed, and thus, while he stood enveloped in darkness, he saw standing before him, by the brightness of moonlight, a body of men all armed, and of those who were in the van of the gang, he observed a few blackened arms, and a single case knife, and added only a fearless heart, he took his station by the side of the door, in a moment, one of the villains entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife into the robber's body, who, upon receiving this thrust, reeled back into the parlour, crying out blasphemously that he was killed. Shortly after another advanced, who was received in a similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dark room; whereupon a man stepped forward with a short gun in his hand. As this fellow stood in the act to fire, Sir John had the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer, and without betraying any audible emotion, that might point out the exact spot where he was standing; he calmly and deliberately calculated his own safety from the shot which was prepared for him, and in this state he stood, without flinching, until the piece was fired, and its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall.

As soon as the robber fired, Sir John made a pass at him with his knife, and wounded him in the arm, which he repeated again in a moment, with similar effect; and, as the others had done, the villain retired, exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers then immediately rushed forward from the parlour into the dark room; and then it was that Sir John's mind recoiled at the deepest sentiment of his danger, not to be oppressed by it, however, but heroically to surmount it.

He thought all chance of preserving his life was over, and he resolved to sell that life still dearer to his intended murderers, than even what they had already paid for the attempt to deprive him of it. He did not lose a moment after the villains had entered the room, to act with the determination he had adopted. He struck at the fourth fellow with his only weapon; and at the same instant he received a blow on the head, and found himself grappled with. He shortened his hold of the knife, and stabbed at the fellow with whom he found himself engaged. The floor being very slippery, Sir John and his adversary both fell; and while they were down, Sir John thinking that his thrusts with the knife, though made with all his force, did not seem to produce the effect which they had in the beginning of the conflict, he examined the point of the weapon with his finger, and found that the blade of it had been bent near the point. As he lay struggling on the floor, he endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to straighten the curvature in the knife; but while one hand was

employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grass was losing its constraint and pressure, and in a moment or two he found himself wholly released from it—the limbs of the robber were, in fact, unshackled by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized, and gave him several blows with it. At length, the robbers finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, employed themselves in removing the bodies; and Sir John took this opportunity of retiring into a place a little apart from the house, where he remained for a short time. They dragged their companions into the parlour, and having placed chairs with the backs upwards, by means of those they lifted the bodies out of the windows and afterwards took them away. When the robbers retired, Sir John returned to the house, and called up a man servant from his bed, who during this long and bloody conflict had not appeared, and consequently received from his master warm and loud upbraiding for his cowardice. Sir John then set his daughter-in-law and his grand child, who were his only inmates, in places of safety and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out till the daylight appeared. It appeared in evidence on the trial of one of the robbers, that they were nine in number, all of whom were armed, and that two of them were killed and three severely wounded in the conflict.

A tale in.—In the reign of King William the Fourth, a gentleman of the name of Cromwell, an attorney, while he stood enveloped in darkness, he saw standing before him, by the brightness of moonlight, a body of men all armed, and of those who were in the van of the gang, he observed a few blackened arms, and a single case knife, and added only a fearless heart, he took his station by the side of the door, in a moment, one of the villains entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife into the robber's body, who, upon receiving this thrust, reeled back into the parlour, crying out blasphemously that he was killed. Shortly after another advanced, who was received in a similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dark room; whereupon a man stepped forward with a short gun in his hand. As this fellow stood in the act to fire, Sir John had the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer, and without betraying any audible emotion, that might point out the exact spot where he was standing; he calmly and deliberately calculated his own safety from the shot which was prepared for him, and in this state he stood, without flinching, until the piece was fired, and its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall.

REPTIL CHARMS.

From scenes of mercenary intrigue and political clamour, I frequently pay a visit to the pastoral retreat or tranquil felicity, and contrast the confusion of a sea port with the sweet enjoyment of peace in the country, where smiling plenty rewards the industrious farmer, and cheerful amusements brighten the aspect of the contented villager. Free from care, at evening all retire to pass the time as circumstances may invite. The rustic circle, with evening eclat, announces the accomplished feat, whilst hoary age sanctions the sport with a smile of approbation.

Each swain selects his favourite lass, and joins in the mazy dance, or rambles in the smiling fields, illumined by the silver beams of Cynthia's light, whose partial gleam through the thickest grove, plays on the meandering rivulet, and gives a romantic appearance to the scene. These are the joys of happy humbleness. May propitious heaven ever bless those scenes, where artless simplicity charms the soul, frees the mind from the rude blasts of capricious avarice, and lulls all care to rest.

Col. Chapman, of Springfield, Massachusetts, famous for his success in fattening oxen, now has three, of which the following are the weights:  
Largest ox lbs. 3028  
Mate " 2709  
Four year old steer " 2156

INTERESTING PHENOMENA.

Monday, (Fermont,) Sept. 25. On Sunday, 9th inst. a powerful whirlwind passed from west to east, the distance of about two miles in Berlin, twisting potatoe tops, bushes and brakes, close to the ground, and carrying them up entirely out of sight. In its progress it crossed Stephen's Branch, and entered Onion river, raising the water in a body, about the circumference of a barrel, and carrying it in a column to the clouds. The interesting phenomena was witnessed by Mr. Jacob Davis, Jr. and a number of others, by whom we are favoured with the fact. Watchman.

Young Napoleon.—We copy the following notice of this interesting youth, from a letter published in the National Gazette, written by an American gentleman in Vienna, to his brother in New-Jersey. As the son of Buonaparte will probably, hereafter, be frequently mentioned, we think the account interesting.—Whether he will inherit more of his father's genius than he has of his fortunes is very doubtful. Genl. "The young N. poleon, now little more than ten, is well grown of his age, and seems very intelligent, and very well constructed, and is a great favourite with his grand father, and with every body.

I saw him first as he stepped out of the imperial carriage with his tutor, the main guard turned out to salute him; the people remained uncovered, and the little fellow bowed on the side and on that, with a smile that showed, that it was not the first time he had received such respectful salutations. He has a fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and an expression of countenance more amiable than heroic. I must confess, that although I had seen their imperial majesties without emotion, and have looked with indifference on the crown, the bals and the sceptre, which the vulgar are permitted to gaze at, yet I could not behold the son of Buonaparte without profound feeling.

At the imperial box, he was obliged to sit behind the princess of the blood, but he was continually putting his head forward as in the heyday of childhood and happiness, and making observations, which seemed very much to amuse the young princes.

New York, Oct. 3.

FROM GIBRALTAR. The last sailing brig White Oak, capt. Noyes, arrived at Amboy yesterday morning, having sailed from Leghorn Aug 13th, an Gibraltar Aug. 28. We learn nothing new from the former place relative to the Greeks and Turks. Capt. Noyes understood that no events of importance had recently taken place in that quarter. The White Oak had a passage of 9 days to Gibraltar, and remained there five days.

The yellow fever had broken out at Cadix and Malaga, and the intercourse between those places and Gibraltar was interrupted.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Jones, and ship Ontario, capt. Chauncey, arrived at Gibraltar previous to the 22d Aug. both in 17 days from Leghorn.

Nashville, Sept. 12.

On Saturday, the 20th inst. a negro man belonging to Mr. David McGavock, was passing through his park, a black Elk made at him; he attempted to get out of his way, but could not, was overtaken and run thro' the belly by the animal's horns. The Elk then run his horns under the lifeless body and pitched it about several minutes, before the whole force that could be started with rails and poles could beat him off. The body was mangled in the most shocking manner, the negro however lived for two days after the accident. Mr. McGavock has had the horns of the animal sawn off. This is the first time we have ever heard of an elk using its horns, for annoyance or defence; kicking and pawing being its usual mode.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

Mr. Wm. Green, of Alexandria, has invented an ice-breaking machine, calculated to break through ice of the thickness of six inches, at the rate of from 3 to 4 miles an hour, with the same power as an ordinary steam-boat. If put in practice, this machinery might be of a great deal of use during the winter season, in opening a passage to outward bound vessels frozen up in the ice.

Freeman's Jour.

HORRID MURDER.

A coroner's inquest was held in Bond street, F. P. at the house of Mr. John Hamilton, on Friday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, by Lambert Thomas, esq. over the body of Miss Ann Hamilton, aged about 15 years. The verdict of the jury was that "she came to her death by a pistol ball shot at her by Joseph Thompson, first mate of the hermaphrodite brig Leopard, the ball entering behind the right ear, and penetrating into the brain."

As far as the circumstance of this distressing affair have come to our knowledge, it appears that the father of the young lady, about seven o'clock in the evening, came home—he passed through the parlour in which Thompson and the young lady were sitting. A short time afterwards, while the father and mother were above stairs, they heard their daughter cry out "My God! Thompson is going to shoot me!"

Alarmed at the expression, they were in the act of descending the stairs, when the report of a pistol was heard—and the mother, who came down first, received her daughter in her arms at the bottom. She was found shot in the head as stated in the verdict above, and instantly expired—Before the father could pass by his wife and daughter, Thompson had raised another pistol to his own (Thompson's) head, and discharged it. He instantly fell on the floor, but from the after report of the surgeon who extracted the ball from his head, we learn that the deed was not followed by the mortal consequences intended. Thompson was soon placed in the watch house, and on Saturday morning committed to gaol.

The cause which led to the commission of this dreadful act we understand to be briefly this—Thompson, who boarded in the house, had evinced an affection for the young lady, which was not, it is said, reciprocated on her part; and under the supposition that she was more favourably disposed towards another, he determined to destroy both her life and his own.—

Since the murder he has maintained an obstinate silence on all questions put to him. Balt. American.

Messrs. Strickland and Baldwin, engineers, left Philadelphia on Tuesday last, with several others engaged in the work to commence operations on the Union Canal, which is to unite the waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, above York-Haven.

King George is literally keeping it up in Ireland. Nothing but processions and waltzy punch. No attempt at violence: he knew that the Irish treat every body well that come to see them; and therefore he makes merry with his hospitable subjects, puts a shamrock in his hat, and huzzas as loud as any of them. We shall see, anon, whether Catholic emancipation fares better than it formerly did. N. Y. Adv.

Articles from French papers. M. de Chateaufort, in a late work of his, according to information communicated to him by the prefect of the department of the Seine, rates the population of Paris at 713 966 souls. This number consumes daily 60 000 pints of milk. Formerly in the city of Paris, there was one ecclesiastic to every sixty individuals, now there is but one to every six hundred and twelve. The condition of hospitals is meliorated. Instead of two dying out of nine, at the Hotel Dieu, as it used to be, it is now out of seven; that is 14 out of a hundred, instead of 22.

Rothschilde the elder, has been raised to the dignity of a Marquisate by the Emperor of Austria.—He is the first Israelite that ever received that title.

The keystone of the seventeenth and last arch of the bridge of Bordeaux, was placed on the 6th of June. This bridge was begun in 1808, but slowly carried on; the works were resumed with spirit in 1815, so that 7 years of exertion will have completed this superb monument of the national taste.

By digging at Nismes, around the temple of the grandson of Augustus, called la Carree (Square House) to lay open the base, covered by a rise of the ground two metres thick, they have discovered marbles, columns, various pieces of sculpture and architecture, some apparently belonging to the interior decorations of the temple, and the rest to something of an outer construction. They have first discovered two basins, probably for

the purpose of washing the statues which lay on the summit of the temple at a little distance from the base. It is thought that the temple was surrounded by a wall, ornamented with columns. The researches are to be continued until the ground about the temple is reduced to its ancient level, and surrounded by a railing; the temple may then be seen in all the glory of its former proportions.

Potatoes.—The best mode of preserving potatoes, is to pack them in casks, when digging them from the ground, and filling the interstices with sand. The cask will hold as many as it would without the 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. Hundreds of barrels, taken to the West Indies, on arrival, 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.

Cotton-Crops.—It is stated in a letter to the editors of the Savannah Republican of the 22d ult. that the crop of cotton in the upper part of the state is very unpromising, and that from information, it is believed the present crop will fall short of the last two years, by one fourth. The corn crops, on the rivers, from the unprecedented succession of freshets, were almost entirely destroyed.

The late Storm was fatal to the leaves on a great portion of the fruit and forest trees in the vicinity, and we believe for considerable extent upon the seaboard; such trees as have been thus injured, are not only putting out new leaves, but some of the fruit trees are in full bloom. This will be the effect upon their products for next year, are we not allowed to say, but serious injury is pretty generally apprehended. Com. Journal.

W. Bryan, & Co. Have just received an elegant assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, which they will sell low for cash. Persons wishing to get bargains will do well to give them a call. Annapolis, Oct 11.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, October 1st, 1821. A. Mrs. Ann Hamilton, John Hamilton, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Mrs. Margaret Miller, George Hamilton, John Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton. B. Mrs. Mary Ann Barnes, Jacob W. Hunt, John H. Brown, Mrs. Eliza Davis, Benjamin Harrison, Clement Davis, James B. Hunt, Viktor Richter, Jeremiah L. Boyd, William B. Hunt. C. James Clary, David Caldwell, John S. Camden, John Clark, Elijah Chaney, Thomas Chase, Solomon G. Chaney. D. Mrs. Susan Davis, Benjamin Drummond, Miss Eliza Davis, Miss Ann E. Davis, John W. Davis, Mr. Davest, James Deason, Daniel Dashiell, Mrs. Mary E. Davis, Samuel Deakin, Jr. E. Benjamin Faulstich, Thomas Fardon, Thomas M. Foreman. G. Miss Ann C. Gibson, John Gibson, Mrs. Gambrell. H. Col. Hood, John Hammond, Peter Hart, James Holland, Philip H. Hopkins, J. Hopkins W. D., Samuel Harrison, David Haslam, Rev. Hammond, Mr. Home, Miss Priscilla Hall, George Hogarth, Thomas W. Hall, James Hall, Christopher Home. I. Sabret Journey, James Jackson, Abraham Jarrett, William Jones, Mr. Johnson, Thomas Igbert, Nathan Jackson, Leonard Igbert. K. Henry Kullbols. L. Dr. F. La Bason, J. D. Learned, Miss Ann B. Lamb, Miss Sarah Elmer, Richard Landon. M. Henry Mallock, James Murray, P. M.

(Translated from the German.)

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.) CHAPTER 27.

On entering the dark narrow vale the knight looked once more, thankfully praying, towards the castle of Dronheim. It stood there in awful silent majesty, the bright windows of the Chaplain's apartment reflected the parting rays of the sinking sun, and before Sintram yawned the oblique cliff-bound chasm like a grave.

It happened now, that he espied a human figure on a small horse riding up towards him. Skovemarke ran towards the approaching stranger, but returned immediately with hanging ears and tail, and sought, timidly howling, for shelter beneath the legs of Sintram's steed.

But even the noble animal seemed to have forgotten his wonted joy of combat. He shrank together, and when Sintram attempted to urge him on towards the stranger, he rose wildly foaming upon his hind legs; and it was only after long and violent exertion, that Sintram could make him obey.

It was already so dark that Sintram could not rightly distinguish what sort of being it was that moved before him. He discovered only a very pale countenance, the knight thought it was snow-covered, glaring forth from beneath the heavy folds of muffling garments.

After some silence, Sintram replied "the noblest war-horses are sometimes frightened at the sight of the meanest steeds, and the boldest dogs start back from strange and uncouth shapes. I have no timid animal about me."

"Then, Sir, ride with me into the valley." "I will go there, but I want no companionship."

"But perhaps I may want one. Do you not see that I am unarmed? And about this time all sort of magic monsters and shapings move about in the valley."

"It seems as if I could be of some assistance to you. The company of an unknown horse has been forbidden me, take courage therefore and let us ride on through the vale."

"Thinkest thou to be of assistance to me?" was the answer: "Alas, how mistaken! Perhaps I may have to assist thee! Dread indeed will be thy doom when I no longer can bring thee assistance. Then wert thou lost, and a cruel fate awaiting thee. But come on through the vale."

The snow had slid down from the steep, smooth rocks, and by the light of the rising moon they discovered many and strangely contorted shapings on the naked cliffs. Some seemed like tortuous serpents, others like human faces, but they were only the grotesque veins of the rock, and between them the bare roots of trees, that sprang up among the stones with headstrong determination. Once more, as if to take leave, shone forth upon them, three enormous rents in the rocks, the high majestic castle of Dronheim.

The knight turned his eye upon his companion, and examining his shape closely, he deemed it was Weigand the slender that rode at his side. "For heaven's sake," exclaimed Sintram, "say art thou the spirit of the departed hero that suffered and died for Verena?"

"I suffered not, I died not, it is you poor men, who suffer and who die!" murmured the stranger. "I am not Weigand, I am the other who resembled him so strongly, and whom thou hast met before now in the black forest."

Sintram tried to overcome the horror that seized him at these words. He looked up at his horse, it seemed to him entirely changed. The oak leaves upon his head glittered and rustled by the moon's pale shine, like the flame of a sacrifice. He threw his eyes down upon his faithful Skovemarke, he too was strangely deformed, and drawn together from fear. In the road there lay bleaching bones of the dead, and moved through them "bloated" toads and slippery lizards, whilst, notwithstanding the wintry season, red-glowing poisonous fungus plants reared their moist clammy heads over the soil.

"Is this really my own horse I ride?" murmured the knight "is this trembling animal my dog?" Suddenly some one came behind him. "Stop! Stop! Take me with you!" Looking round, Sintram saw a diminutive misshapen being, with horns on his head, half wild boar, half bear of countenance, walking upright on horse's feet, and holding in his hand a weapon in shape almost like a hook or sickle. It was the being he had oft seen in his dreams, and alas it was also Minikil, and wildly laughing the fiend stretched out his long talon-like hands towards the knight.

Confused by the sight, Sintram whispered scarce audibly, "I must have fallen asleep, and now my dream has seized me." "Thou art awake," replied he on the small horse: "But thou knowest me also from thy dreams, for behold, I am Death. And the garments fell off from him, and a moldering corpse appeared, above the pallid face shone a diadem formed by a coiling serpent, the box he held hid under his mantle was an hour-glass half run-down. Death held it up before the knight. At the same time the bell round his horse's neck sounded most solemnly. It was a death-bell, "Lo! into thy hands I commend my spirit," prayed Sintram, and in submissive devotion he followed the beckoning stranger.

"He has not yet got thee! Thou art not yet his!" exclaimed the horrid fiend: "Give thyself rather to me! In an instant—for swift as thy thoughts is my power—in an instant thou shalt be in Normandy. Even now Helena blooms as beautiful as ever, as beautiful as when she left here; and thine shall she be tonight." And again he broke out into sinful praise of Gabriela's beauty, and Sintram's heart beat wild and glowing within his oak breast. Death said nothing more, but he raised the hour-glass high, and higher in his hand, and as the sand ran down, a mild trembling light seemed to proceed from it and repose on Sintram's head, and he thought he could see eternally open before him the gates of her ceaseless morn, while sin and the world held him back with piercing fangs.

"I command thee, dreadful shape, that follows me," exclaimed Sintram; "I command thee in the name of the Lord and Saviour that thou desist from thy deceitful seductive invitation, and that thou tell me thy name, such as it is marked down in the Holy Bible!"

A name, dread as the clap of thunder was roared from the lips of the despairing tempter, and he disappeared.

"He will not come again," said Death.

"Then perhaps I belong now altogether to thee, my serious companion!"

"Not yet, my Sintram. That will happen many, many years hence, but till then, thou must not forget me!"

"For ever shall thou be present to my soul, thou dread but wholesome warner; thou my terrific but loving guide."

Oh, replied the pale being: "It is in my power to appear very mild and friendly too."

And thus it proved to be. For less and less distinct became his shape in the illumination that sprang forth from the glass, his features, so late appalling, smiled mildly, the serpent crown shone like a palm-branch wreath, the horse was turned to a white airy cloud, and the note of the bell sounded like sweet and distant lullaby. Sintram thought he distinguished the following words:

The world and friends, at length have yielded to thy struggle; Salvation's morning light illumines thy gloomy night. But haste thee on, on speed, To help the sufferer's need, That lies with quivering breath, Before he sinks in death.

Sintram knew the song meant his father, and encouraged his horse to speed. Now it obeyed him with ease and joy, and the faithful hound bounded happy and friendly before him. Death had disappeared, a light rosy morning-cloud only moved before, which remained visible, even after the risen sun shone bright and warm from the wintry sky.

To be continued.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

The Jockey Club Purse of 300 dollars was run for on Tuesday, and won by Dr. Thornton's sorrel horse Rattler, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Horse Name, Driver, Heat, and Result. Includes Dr. Thornton's h. Rattler, Col. Nabb's g. h. Chance, and Mr. J. D. Sleeper's h. Sir James Fitz James.

Second Day.

COLTS' PURSE.

Table with 4 columns: Horse Name, Driver, Heat, and Result. Includes Mr. Miller's Dutchess of Marlborough, Mr. Sleeper's Escape, and Gov. Weight's Selina.

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States.

Facts, like those which I am about to record, would, some years ago, if made known, have excited the indignation of every honest man in this nation. But so deep have we, of late, sunk into lethargic habits, as regards the affairs of the general government, that I begin to be apprehensive, that no conduct, however unjust or iniquitous, on the part of our executive rulers, will awaken you from your fatal slumber.

That there has, in the case to which I particularly allude, been a most shameful dereliction of duty, and an absolute violation of public trust, on the part of administration, will—nay must be admitted by every honest man in the community, do matter to what party he may belong.

In the list of public defaulters, as reported by the third auditor of the treasury, appears the name of "Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of New York," and now vice-president of the United States, with a liquidated balance annexed to it of \$11,022 37; to which is subjoined this remark by the third auditor: "Balance of his account, settled 14th June, 1820." Would it not have been more ingenious in the 3d auditor to have stated the whole of the fact in this case? Will he say that the vice-president is not delinquent on other accounts beside that "settled on the 14th June 1820?" But we will, for the present, pass over that matter, and admit, for argument's sake, that the \$11,000 (which, however, is not the fact) is the only debt which that officer owes to the public. What will you say, when I tell you that, in the face of this balance against him, he is permitted to draw, and does actually draw from the public treasury, his salary quarterly, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum? If this be not downright treachery to your interests, I am at a loss to imagine what would be. The vice-president has enjoyed the use of this money, (and a great deal more belonging to you) for many years, and with interest. Instead of compelling you to return it from whence he got it, it does not appear that he has even been "requested" to do so, but, contrary to every principle of justice and right, receives from the treasury, every three months, upwards of \$1200! Thus, fellow citizens, you have before you the singular and perilous spectacle of a public delinquent, holding a station next in rank to the president, quietly and peaceably, enjoying the use of large sums of your money, and paying no interest on the same—while, at the same time, he is drawing money from your treasury, placed there from loans on which you are paying interest!—Let those in power deny this statement if they can—if they dare.—What would you say; or rather,

what would you do, if a transaction of this sort took place under one of your state governments?—What would any one of you say, or do, if one of your private agents should in this manner violate and abuse the trust you had reposed in him? Do we live in a country of equal laws and equal rights? Do you subscribe to the doctrine, that it is consistent with the principles of our government, "to render equal and exact justice to all men?" If you do, you must pronounce the conduct of administration in the transaction to which I have alluded, an act of treachery. This is a strong term, I admit, but not more so, in my judgment, than the nature of the case requires. We ought constantly to bear in mind, that our rulers are only the trustees, not the owners of the estate; that the fee simple is in us. Upon what principle of justice or honesty they can justify themselves in this affair, I confess I am totally at a loss to conceive or imagine. The truth is, their conduct cannot be defended—it is not defensible. Their hireling and unprincipled scribblers may write, and attempt to "explain;"—demagogues and knaves may prate and rave and endeavour to put the thing down by telling you that it comes from a "disaffected quarter"—But all this will avail them nothing, so long as truth and justice shall be permitted to triumph over falsehood and villainy.

A Native of Virginia.

Second Whiffled.

The Rev. J. Moffit, a young man of powerful eloquence and fervid piety, has lately been preaching at the Methodist Chapel in Boston, to very crowded audiences. The Boston Gazette of Monday last says, "Mr. Moffit yesterday delivered a very eloquent discourse at the Methodist Chapel, Bloomsfield Lane. Thousands of persons who went to hear him could not enter the house, as it was so crowded at an early hour. The preacher was obliged to get in by the pulpit window."

FRANCE.—A character who

once evoked much public curiosity in England, is now living in circumstances of comparative affluence in Havre-de-Grace. The celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, who before the British Parliament, opened Pandora's Box upon the Duke of York, with respect to his military corruptions after his first appointment to the situation of commander in Chief, resides there, and is received by the first society.

From the Hudson Centinel.

On Monday the 3d ult. a man by the name of Martin Poland, of the town of Middlebury, Schoharie co. N. Y. struggled to death in attempting to swallow a fish, (called sun-fish) of the dimensions of two inches in width in its widest part, & 4-1-2 or 5 inches in length. He struggled and expired immediately, notwithstanding all possible exertions were made to relieve him. He has left a wife and family to the mercy of friends.

The circumstances attending this shocking death, together with the previous character and conduct of the deceased, should serve as a powerful warning to the presumptuous and depraved. The Saturday previous Poland had a savage fight with one of his neighbours by the name of Hurtle. On the day following, (Sunday) his devotions were paid to his bottle of whiskey at the tavern. And after becoming intoxicated, he expressed a wish, (to use his own words) to be laid out. His companions, possessing equal depravity with himself, accordingly laid him out in a manner, in the manger of a horse shed, and an awful burlesque was made upon the usual ceremony of laying out the dead. The next day, he and his associates repaired to a pond in the town of Kenesawetville, to fish, tho' not without providing themselves with a full allowance of whiskey. After the fishing sport was over, and the fish taken on shore, a profusion of whiskey-fire being added to animal heat, was together with usual production of wickedness and strife; they then introduced the strange sport of swallowing whole fish, and tried who should signalize himself with the honour of swallowing the largest. A man by the name of Crab, swallowed two, & the deceased in attempting to make way with his second, which was larger than the first had been swallowed, was awfully disappointed of success, and in the greatest agony and distress gave up his breath.

Departed this life yesterday morning, after a painful illness, the Honorable WILLIAM KELLY, Chancellor of this state, in the 64th Year of his age.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorized to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, John T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, Jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct 1821

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER.

Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to practical dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, and every article suitable for Gentlemen's uses.

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed. Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call. Oct. 11.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by the late H. G. Munroe, where he has just received his Fall and Winter Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. which, with his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. He invites his friends and customers to give him a call and assures them that his prices will be found suited to the times. Oct. 11.

The best Family Flour & Bottled Porter.

Oct. 11.

Anne-Princeps County, and State of Maryland.

This is to certify, that on the 23d day of September 1821, Lewis Reynolds of the county, brought before me one of the justices of the peace for the county aressid, a MARRIAGE, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his property. The natural and artificial marks of which said Marriage are as follows: a deep sorel, or between a bay and sorrel, somewhat hipshort in her rear hip, a small white spot in her forehead some white spots on her back, upwards of fourteen hands high, and appears to be upwards of ten years old, and so badly fowered that her gait is not easily perceived. Given under my hand and seal this twenty-fourth day of September 1821.

ABNER LINTHIC: (Seal)

The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEWIS REYNOLDS,

Living on the Ridge Landing. Oct. 11. 3w\*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the Alum and Coppasas near Cape Sable on Magdohy River, near Annapolis, about the 27th ult. a dark mulatto man named Tom Johnson, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, shows a great deal of tobacco, a very cunning and artful fellow, professing to be very religious which he endeavours to manifest by preaching and praying very vociferously to his fellow evanters; he took with him a variety of good clothing, amongst them a drab great coat, and a blue coat.

The above reward will be given if taken within the state, and lodged in any goal so the man may be recovered again, or twenty five dollars if taken within the state, in either case all reasonable charges will be paid. RICHARD CATON. Oct. 11.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and from Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 19th day of October next, on the premises—Part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 340 acres more or less, one Negro Girl named Elizabeth, one Negro Woman named Sarah, one Negro Woman named Juda, one Negro Woman named Flora. Seized and taken as the property of John Weeks, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Nicholas Brewer, survivor of John Gibson, for the use of Seth Sweetser, and Henry Darvall for the use of Joseph Daley, for the use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.  
Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. County.  
Sept. 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at Mr James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis—All the right and interest of Edward Waters to a part of a tract of land called Waters's Lot, containing one hundred acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of said Waters, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Dent. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.  
Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. County.  
Sept. 27.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estates of Mary and Margaret Callahan, requests all persons having claims against either to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.  
William S. Green, Ex'r.  
Aug. 30.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Friday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the Indian Landing, Head of Severn, the following Real Property wherof Richard Gambrell died seized, to wit. A House and Lot at the said Landing, and a tract or parcel of Land called "Landaster Plains," containing about 80 acres, lying in Anne Arundel county, about 1 1/2 of a mile distant from the Indian Landing, also a tract or parcel of Land called "Worthington's Beginning," wherof the said Richard Gambrell resided at the time of his death, containing about 158 acres and 23 perches. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to give bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of said sale, and payment of the purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorized to execute a conveyance for the same.  
Horatio Gambrell, Trustee.  
Sept. 27.



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND, will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.  
Sept. 20, 1827.

The Editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union, and the American Gazette, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

### Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, short letters of Administration on the personal estate of Richard Conner, 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.  
Joseph G. Pinner, Adm'r.  
Sept. 27.

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

### Harness & Trunk MAKING.

Notice to friends and fellow citizens, both of town and country, that the subscriber has commenced the **HARNESS & TRUNK MAKING** in this place, in Cornhill-street, near to the STATE HOUSE, next door to Stephen Russell's Shoe Maker's Shop, where he intends to carry them on in the best and neatest manner, and with punctuality, and therefore he solicits the patronage of a generous public, and hopes that he will be patronized.  
Thomas Taylor.  
Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1821. 3w.

### 10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber 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 blind 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.  
June 21.

### FEMALE ACADEMY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he continues keeping an academy, where young ladies receive instruction in all the branches of female education, such as: the English language, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Globes, History, French, &c. &c.

It is added, for the information of gentlemen residing in the country and who would wish to intrust children to his care, that board can be obtained in very respectable families, and on moderate terms, that references will be given establishing the character of the institution, and that the pupils can, at an additional expense, be instructed in Music and Dancing.

Terms: Ten Dollars per quarter for tuition, & no scholars received for less than one quarter.

N. B. The subscriber will recommend his French evening school for gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained.  
Charles T. Casser.  
Annapolis, Sept. 27.

### EDUCATION.

#### W. WILSON,

Again returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons of Annapolis and its vicinity; and informs them that his school will be removed after the present month, to a house now repairing by Mr Randall on Prince George's street.

He also informs the public that a few more students can be received; to whom, as well as to all others heretofore received, he pledges the utmost care and attention; though very sensible of his inability to satisfy the great trust reposed in him, to that degree of perfection so desirable in persons whose province it is, to instill into the minds of our youth those principles of morality and rectitude, which give them a true and happy direction in the pursuit of all public and private virtues, and by the indefatigable exercise of which, they may become eminently useful to themselves, good members of society and ornaments to their country; yet he feels confident his zeal to do all in his power for the attainment of these important ends, will not be altogether in vain, and as he is persuaded this will be kindly taken into consideration, so he trusts it will entitle him to a continuation of that generous and liberal encouragement, with which the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, have heretofore been pleased to favour him.  
Annapolis, Sept. 27.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to remove to Wicridge, will offer at public sale on the premises, his

### FARM

At West River, on Tuesday the 16th of October at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day. The Farm contains 329 acres; the improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Ice House, &c. The land is of excellent quality and highly improved by clover and plaster, which have been used very liberally for the last seven or eight years.

Terms of sale are, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.  
D. Murray, ts.  
Sept. 27.

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

September 20, 1821.  
The Board of Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year, ending the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Tuesday the 25th instant.  
Tredman Tyler, Cashier.  
Sept. 27.

### New Cheap Goods.

**GEORGE WNEIL, TAILOR.**  
Informs his friends and the public that he has just received a choice and handsome assortment of  
**THE MOST FASHIONABLE & SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to call at his shop opposite Mr. J. Hughes's store.  
Oct. 4.

### NOTICE.

The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs Rachel Leeds Kerr, of Easton, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tyding's is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Enquire at this Office.  
Oct. 4.

### 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, ts.  
March 22.

### FOR SALE

A stout active negro woman, about twenty-seven years of age, with or without her female child, aged about six years. The woman is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer. They are slaves for life, but would prefer selling them for a term of years. Apply to the Printer.  
Sept. 27.

### Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,  
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.  
Sept. 13.

### Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of **Several Lots of Ground,** Fronting on South-street, twenty-five feet, and running seventy-feet back. Also a Lot on Duke of Gloster-street, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.  
Aug. 30.  
Nichs. J. Watkins.

**Just Published**  
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
December session, 1820.  
And for Sale at this office  
Price—\$1 50,  
April 18.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, at the late residence of Richard Gambrell, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of negroes, stock of different kinds, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms—The cash to be paid for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars, and a credit of 6 months, with bond and security, with interest, for all over twenty dollars.  
H. Gambrell, Adm'r.  
Oct. 3.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale of Saturday the 13th of October next on the premises, Fifty Acres of Land, lying on the west side of Stockett's Run, and two Negro Boys. Seized and taken as the property of George C. Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Clavon and Randall, for the use of James Cox and Richard G. Cox, Ex'r. of James Cox, Jun. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.  
Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. county.  
Sept 27.

### Boarding-House and Furniture FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public Auction, on Friday, the 12th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, in the city of Annapolis, at the house lately occupied by Mrs. Janetta R. Stevens, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of an extensive and valuable assortment of household and kitchen furniture, comprising all the articles necessary for a large Public Boarding House. This property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. The purchasers to give notes with approved security. And at the same time and place the subscriber will sell at public auction the House and Lot in the city of Annapolis, long occupied by Mrs Stevens as a Boarding House—this property is held under a lease for ninety-nine years renewable for ever, reserving a very small rent.

This house from its situation, the conveniences attached to it, and its established reputation as a Public House, must be considered as very valuable. Purchasers or purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three instalments, one third with interest thereon from the day of sale, in 6 months, one third with interest thereon from the day of sale, in nine months, and the remaining third with interest thereon from the day of sale, in twelve months—Immediate possession will be given.  
James Waters, Adm'r.  
Cum Testamento Annexed.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to send them duly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
R. Waters, Adm'r. C. T. A.  
Sept 27.

### Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by Rezin D. Baldwin, Esq. a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of October next, at the market House, in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for cash—One Negro girl named Maria. Seized and taken as the property of Francis Welch, to satisfy debts due to Lewis Neth, jun. and to James Williams and Lewis Neth, jun. executors of James Williams.  
Christopher Hohne,  
Constable  
Sept. 19th.

### Farmers Bank of Maryland,

19th Sept. 1821.  
The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board,  
JONA PINKNEY, Cash.  
The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

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

### Fifty Dollars Reward

Runaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

### JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 18 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, or that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.  
Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forbidden from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.  
E. G.  
August 16, 1821.

The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, with the will annexed, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, part of the personal estate of Susannah Beard, of the said county, deceased, consisting of cattle, hogs, 40 head of turkeys, household and kitchen furniture. The terms of sale will be, cash for all sums under ten dollars, and for all sums above ten dollars, a credit of 6 months will be given, on purchasers giving notes with approved security.  
John Beard, Ex'r.  
Oct. 4.

### JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,  
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS  
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the  
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND  
From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive;  
PRICE—\$5 50.  
Sept. 27.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

### JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Delilah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.  
Benjamin Scott, Manager.  
Sept. 5.

### 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 authorised 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. and 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 Freight, 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 13.

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

ASTRONOMY.

Baron Lindeneau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. It will be found, says he, that the sun may have been imperceptibly subject to successive diminution since the science of astronomy has been cultivated.

The Inflexible Magistrate.

In the year 1526, James Lynch Fitz Stephen, merchant, being elected mayor of Galway, in Ireland, sent his only son, commander of one of his ships, to Bilbao, in Spain, for a cargo of wine.

of nature; and if you dare hope, implore that Heaven may not shut the gates of mercy on the destroyer of his fellow creature.

He was led back to prison, and a short time appointed for his execution. Amazement sat on the face of every one within this little community, which at most did not consist of more than three thousand people.

Succeeding times look upon such an act with astonishment, which the production of the arts in this country should perpetuate with statues.

END OF SUMMER.

"The fading many colour'd woods, Shade deepening over shade, the country round Imbrown; a crowded umbrage dusk and dun

The sun is taking leave. Every thing is changed with us. The earth, which was lately so beautiful and fruitful, is now becoming gradually barren and poor.

Yet the country, stripped and desert as it is, still presents to a feeling mind the image of happiness.—We may recollect, with gratitude to Heaven, that the fields which are now barren, were once covered with corn and a plentiful harvest.

Perhaps our own lot in this world has its seasons: if it be so, let us in the dull winter of life have recourse to the provisions laid up in the days of prosperity; and endeavour to make a good use of the fruits of our education and experience, happy if at the close of life we carry with us to the grave, the merit of having been useful to society.

Remarks by Dr. Priestly, ON THE PROFESSION OF LAW.

The profession of Law, I cannot help considering as much inferior to the other two, (Theology and Medicine) especially with respect to the principles of the mind.

And when this indifference to truth and right is produced, the accomplished lawyer becomes a most dangerous member of society—his talents are at the pleasure of all who will pay the hire of them, and especially of kings and courts, whose views are often unfavourable to the people at large; who have seldom been able to succeed in their iniquitous designs without some assistance of this kind, as well as that of a military force.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. VENTRILOQUISM.

Mr. Nichols, the ventriloquist gave a humorous specimen of his art last evening, in Market street. Walking with a friend between 9 and 10 o'clock, past the corner of Church and Market street, where a well was sinking, the surface being covered with loose boards, his companion suggested to him that it offered a good opportunity to exert his powers of speech.

I have since become acquainted with the history of Mr. Nichols, which may not be uninteresting to the public. He is a young gentleman about 20 years of age, a native of Nantucket, in Massachusetts.

as soon as he should arrive home the same evening; he did so and found himself perfectly successful.

CANINE FIDELITY.

A few days before the fall of Robespierre, a revolutionary tribunal, in one of the departments of the north of France condemned to death M. des R\*\*\*\*, an ancient magistrate, and most estimable man, as guilty of a conspiracy.

The British Packet Montague conveyed the remains of Major Andre from New-York to Halifax, where they were removed to the Phœton frigate, which sailed for Portsmouth, Eng. on the 14th ult.

POETRY.

The Comforter.

In times of grief, when Jove's command, Had darkness spread o'er Eden's land, To records handed down from olden days, The king and his divan expressed A wish to help the land distressed, And offered many a high reward, To any that could light the day.

THE DIRGE OF WALLACE.

They lighted a taper at the dead of the night, And chanted their holiest hymn, But her brow and her bosom were damp with a fright.

Anne-Brundel County, and State of Maryland.

This is to certify, that on the 23d day of September 1821, Lewis Reynolds of said county, brought before me one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a MARE, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his property.

ABNER LINTHICUM, (Seal.) The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. LEWIS REYNOLDS, Living near Elk Ridge Landing, Oct. 11.

**SELF-LOADING CART.**  
Mr. David Lewis of Virginia, has invented a cart for removing earth, which according to the certificates which he has published, with one man and two pair of oxen "can move from the hill and put in the valley as much earth in one day, as six men can do with the same teams and two carts, with shovels to load them." The cart "usually loads itself so as to be heaped, and we have no doubt then contains as much earth as will be 2 1-2 cubic yards when compacted, equal to 5040 lbs. or 2 1-2 tons. In favourable ground it will load itself in going to the distance of about 45 yards, and when from the point at which the loading commences, to the place of deposit, the distance does not exceed 70 yards, it will make about twelve loads in an hour."  
Bost. D. Adv.

From the Savannah Georgian Oct 3'  
**SOMNAMBULISM.**  
A boarder in the City Hotel, recently arrived from New-York, on Saturday night during his sleep, rose from his bed, and threw himself from a window in the 4th story on the pavement. He was taken up much bruised, but we understand without breaking a limb. The perpendicular height of the window from the street, is upwards of 35 feet, and when all the circumstances are considered, it is really matter of astonishment that he was not killed on the spot. Such was the force with which he descended, that the impression of his heels is left on the flag stone, from which they have completely broken two entire pieces.

**Arkansas, Sept. 1**  
The Osages and Cherokees.—We learn by a boat which arrived here a few days ago, from the U. S. Factory in the Cherokee Nation, that the Osages are collected on White River to the number of about 1,500, and have sent in a runner to advise the Whites to remove their families and property from among the Cherokees, as they intended shortly to make an attack on the latter, and would treat all they should find in the Cherokee nation as enemies. This intelligence had created considerable alarm among the Cherokees, who were holding councils every day, to concert measures for their defence.  
For several months past, we have had various and contradictory reports respecting war parties, sometimes from one nation, and sometimes from the other, going against their opponents, without any engagement taking place, until we begin to place but little reliance on any of them. Upon the whole, we believe, from the best information we can collect, that both nations are heartily sick of the war, in which no advantage has been gained by either party, and both would gladly bury the tomahawk, and with it the grounds of dispute which have caused the late unhappy rupture between them.

**An incorrigible Rogue.**—The Montreal papers of the 22d ult. inform us, that Pierre Du Charm, who was condemned to the gallows, to be executed on the 21st June last, but who was afterwards pardoned through the clemency of his excellency, with orders to leave the province, was again committed to jail, for having stolen, (since his pardon,) twenty-eight sheep.

October 11th, 1821.  
**Action in Baltimore County Court for Seduction.**  
George Foggelman,  
vs.  
Anthony Noblet.

This was an action by Foggelman against Noblet for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. It is, we believe, the first case of this nature which has ever occurred in Baltimore county court.  
The defendant kept a shop for the sale of ready made clothes—These were mostly manufactured by poor women. Here the plaintiff's wife repaired, among the rest, for the purpose of obtaining work—of course she became in this way acquainted with Noblet. This intimacy with her increased from day to day, and ended in her seduction and final ruin. The seduction was proved by the most credible testimony. The defendant was a married man with a family of children—and the plaintiff was the father of four children. The moment he discovered the infidelity of his wife he banished her from his house, and his family was broken up.  
The jury after hearing all the testimony, listening to the argu-

ments of counsel, and sitting nearly the whole of the day—retired to their rooms, and soon returned with a verdict "for the plaintiff of two thousand five hundred dollars damages."  
American.

From a Montreal paper.  
A child four years of age, the son of Mr. Vecher, residing in the second concession of Lancaster U. C. being missed on the 19th inst. in the morning, and it being supposed that he had strayed into the woods, immediate search was made, but although conducted by a great number of persons, it proved fruitless until the afternoon of the 21st, when he was found in the woods, two miles from any habitation, asleep with his head under a fallen tree; his dog who had not deserted him a moment, lay with his head upon that of his young master, asleep also; upon being disturbed, he sprung upon the person who had discovered him, but was readily pacified, & the young adventurer, was taken, half famished, to his father's house, where he was received with unbounded joy, by his distressed parents.

**FOREIGN.**

New York, Oct. 11.  
**LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.**  
The fast sailing Packet Ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived this morning in 41 days from Liverpool. By this arrival files of various London papers to the evening of the 30th August, Liverpool to the 31st. The Albion left Liverpool on the 1st of September, the NW. buoy on the 2d, and the coast of Ireland on the 11th.

The following summary embraces a notice of every late occurrence which appears worthy of attention.

**THE GREEKS AND TURKS.**  
The papers as usual, abound with letters, and extracts from the continental papers; relative to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks, but they are equally as unsatisfactory & contradictory as former accounts have been. We have made a few extracts, and have also epitomized the different rumours.

A letter received in this city from Liverpool dated Sept. 4, states that a rumour was afloat in the Exchange at London, at 5 o'clock P.M. of Aug. 30, that the Emperor Alexander had declared war against the Turks; and a Liverpool paper of the same date, contains a similar story. This is news which we should like exceedingly to hear corroborated—but

The British Traveller of the evening of the 30th, in a Postscript dated at half past 3 o'clock says—"We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence:  
Royal Exchange, 3 o'clock.

The Levant Company have received an express that the Turks have agreed to the Ultimatum of Russia. Stocks have risen in consequence one per cent.

This account from the shape in which it comes, is entitled to more credit than the other, although the other purports to be two hours later. And if it be true, the "Interlude of Grecian liberty is over, and the curtain falls again, of darkness and despotism."

The Greek nation is engaged in the formation of a government, to be exercised by a Senate and Deputies from the Peninsula and various islands. Leontari, near the centre of the Morea, is chosen for the seat of government. The Turks are feeble in the Morea, but in the northern provinces their power is completely established.

The major part of the accounts are rather in favour of the Greeks. There is a fragment of an address from Germano, Arch Bishop of Achaia, dated Calavryta, 2d of July, announcing that the whole of Peloponnesus is in the hands of the Greeks. Lala Dinietzana, Caritene, Phanari Tripolitza, Calavryta, Vastizza and Monembasia, are free under the colours of the cross. Seven hundred and twenty four villages are besides liberated from the yoke of the Turks, who, shut up in the fortress, must, it is said, be soon starved into a surrender. The story about the great victory gained over the Turkish fleet was premature. At the latest dates, the fleet was on its way with a strong force, to succour the Turks in the Morea. If the Grand Seignior should succeed through the mediation of G. Britain, to pacify the Czar, it is doubtful whether he could succeed in inducing the Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Porte to witness tranquilly the reconstruction of the

Christian churches. It is asserted in an article from Posen, that the Russian troops cantoned on the Duna, had broken up for the southern frontiers.

There is another report that the Divan has accepted the mediation of England. In the mean time a secret negotiation is carried on between Russia and Austria. The meeting of another congress is expected, in which will be decided the definitive existence of Greece. The three divisions of the Russian army are concentrated on the Pruth: they have their advanced posts on the extreme frontier for the purpose of watching the movements of the Ottoman forces under Jussaff Pacha. Prince Alexander Ypsilanti is placed under the surveillance of an Austrian officer. At Constantinople, conferences have taken place between the Divan and the Austrian Intercuncio, but the latter has displeased the Porte on account of the manifest partiality displayed to the cause of Russia. The Porte leans particularly towards England; and the British ambassador has frequent conference with the Ottoman Ministers, and every thing seems to authorise the presumption, that the cabinet of St. James has definitively declared itself mediator.

Various accounts in the German papers state the Russian armies to be anxious for orders to enter the Turkish territory; the soldiers are inflamed with religious enthusiasm, on account of the atrocities committed by the Turks against the Greek Christians. It is declared that Constantinople must be attacked by sea and land, and that the Greek empire must be re-established. Notwithstanding that Ypsilanti has been withdrawn from Wallachia, which was caused by the desertion of the Albanese, the insurgents remain in considerable force. In Little Wallachia almost all the convents have been fortified by them; and the Greek chieftains occupying the mountain positions near Busco. A chieftain of very intrepid character and well versed in warfare, is at the head of 1200 formidable warriors. The situation of the two provinces is extremely deplorable.

**ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.**

Nothing material has occurred since our last advices. The King continues in Ireland, and the attentions paid him by the whole mass of the population, are unabated. He intends visiting Hanover, Vienna and Paris, during the season; and a Regency will, it is said, be appointed to administer the government during his absence.

The London papers are filled with the proceedings of the inquest investigating the particulars of the death of Honey and Francis, who were killed during the Queen's Funeral in London. The radicals are making a political matter of the circumstance, and an attempt was made to have a grand display at their funeral. There was some difficulty between the troops and the mob, but no lives were lost.

**SPAIN.**

The accounts from Madrid are to the 17th of August. We are gratified to perceive that profound tranquility prevails in all the populous cities of Spain, and there are strong indications that political liberty and liberal principles are becoming more firmly established. The hordes of banditti, however, still prowls about through various districts, and in some instances they laugh at all the measures which the government orders against them. On the 8th of Aug. a proclamation was issued by the political chief of Valencia, stating that the king had ordered 10,000 reales de Vellon to be paid to Juan Navarro, for having killed the famous Marrana, one of the chiefs of the band of Jaime Alfonso. A reward of 30,000 reales is offered for the apprehension of Jaime himself, 10,000 for that of each of the individuals who have been more than four years with him (so long has he carried on his depredations) and 6000 for each of the other persons who belong to the band at the publication of this notice.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this decree, Jaime contrived to take prisoner a son of the above Juan Navarro, and he has had the insolence to send to the afflicted father, demanding 2000 piasters for the liberty of his son, assuring him that if the sum is not paid within six days, the boy (a lad of 15,) shall be flayed alive! What a dreadful alternative for a poor father. He is doing his utmost to collect this enormous sum, and some generous inhabitants have contribut-

ed; and then the demand of Jaime, that the father himself shall bring it to the Sierra alone without any escort!

The King has directed an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes.—The proclamation sets forth the objects for which the extraordinary Cortes is to be convened. They will be occupied with the division of the Spanish territory and of the measures necessary to settle the political government accordingly: with the project of a decree respecting beneficial establishments; the means which the government proposes to the Cortes in order to secure the tranquility and promote the welfare of America: the criminal code and the code of procedure: the reform of the tariff; the liquidation of the officers of government, the necessary means to avoid the heavy injury suffered by the nation from the circulation of false or defective foreign money; military affairs; the decree for the organization of the active militia; and the project of organic decree as to the naval force. The Cortes is to be installed on the 24th Sept. because this day can hardly fail to remind both that and other nations of the valour of the Spaniards against their foreign enemies, their constancy in adversity, their desire and purpose to live in just liberty, and their loyalty & love to the august person and family of the King.

**PORTUGAL.**

Lisbon papers had been received in London to the 18th of August. We find no extracts relating directly to the affairs of Portugal. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 11th of August sundry dispatches were read relating to the late occurrences at Brazil. They spoke of plots and disaffections, and machinations, of a "hideous disposition" which exists to disunite the Portuguese of the two hemispheres. It appears that the Junta of Bahia have refused to act under the government of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro, or any government except directly under the King. The Cortes highly approve of this resolution, (for what reason we cannot divine.)

**GERMANY.**

The German papers are chiefly filled with letters and accounts of almost every description and complexion, relating to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks. A Venice article of the 15th, says that the King of England will proceed to that place, after his visit to his Hanoverian dominions. "It is expected his majesty will arrive about the 29th of Sept. Prince Esterhazy, who announced this news, has given orders for the necessary preparations at his seat of Eisenstadt, to receive George IV. on his way hither. His majesty will only make a short stay amongst us, as he will depart in Oct. to return to England, taking Paris in his route thither."

There has been an affray at Dantzic, between the Jews and Christians, which was not terminated without bloodshed.  
The Brussels Oracle of the 18th Aug. says that they value the property which Buonaparte placed in the different banks at 36,000,000 of francs. As to the memoirs which he wrote at St. Helena, it appears certain that there exists three copies of them; but it seems doubtful whether they will be delivered to the Printer for some time to come.

**NAPLES.**

Letters from Naples mention that a resolution has at last been taken, to exile a certain number of persons who took more or less distinguished part in the revolution. The list it is said, will extend to about 90 persons, including Poerio, Libelli, Arcovito, Petronelli &c.—Liberty will be given them to reside in Austria, Prussia, or Russia.  
A letter from Palermo states, that the Sicilian government had concluded an agreement with M. M. Rothschild and Agerman, for the loan of a thousand ounces of gold. The conditions are the same as those stipulated for the loan of ten millions, previously affected by the Neapolitan Government.

**BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.**

(From the Limerick Irish Chronicle of Aug. 18.)  
On Wednesday night upwards of two hundred misguided wretches, mostly armed, many of them mounted on horseback, and the entire dressed in white shirts, surrounded the house of Mr. John Ives, a tithe peevor, at Inchrouke near Aakheaton. After dragging him out of the house on the highway, they

proceeded to administer oaths, forbidding him from ever interfering in the tithe business; and while thus employed, a party of Mr. Going's Police, consisting of seventeen constables, under the command of Thomas Doolan, Esq. chief peace officer, approached the house, having received private information in Rathkeale that such proceedings would take place during the night. On being challenged by Mr. Doolan, and commanded to surrender, they drew up in regular line for battle, and immediately commenced firing on the police, by an order from their leader. In that discharge, one of the police, named T. Manning was shot dead. Mr. Doolan instantly ordered his party to fire in return, which was quickly obeyed, and a regular volley obliged the assailants to break line and disperse in all directions. A charge was then made by the police, who succeeded in taking three prisoners, in full costume: two were also found dead similarly attired. A pursuit after the fugitives took place, and many skirmishes occurred, in which upwards of 60 shots were fired by the police.

From every information that can be collected great numbers have been wounded, and we are told, several dead bodies are concealed in the neighbourhood. Those found by the police in the first instance, were taken to Rathkeale, where they were interred on Thursday without coffins, in a large hole dug by their companions in a piece of waste ground, near the Guardhouse. The two prisoners were compelled by Mr. Going, to perform all the offices at the burial; after digging the hole, they were obliged to bear the bodies and place them beneath, and afterwards to shake quicklime plentifully over them. Another of the gang died last night in a hut on the mountain, where he had been removed from the scene of action, his name was Moran, and was brother to one of the prisoners in custody; he was shot through the abdomen. Many more would have been shot by the police, but after the first volley the fellows all dismounted, and took shelter behind their horses. The roads in the neighbourhood of Aakheaton present a most horrid appearance; streams of blood in various parts, and the different gaps, across which the wounded were borne away, are all besmeared with blood. There were 15 horses brought into Rathkeale, by the police, upon which those wretches were mounted, but had deserted; many of them were dreadfully wounded. A considerable number of spits, old scythes, and some fire-arms, were brought into Rathkeale by the police. Mr. Doolan missed fire twice at the leader of the gang, his pistol having got wet. He was very close to him at the time, and would certainly have shot him dead, had the pistol gone off. Before the police came near Ives's house, there were regular sentinels placed at different points, to give the main body notice of any alarm. When they were challenged, the answer was "we are Christians." After the volley fired by the police, the captain or leader of the gang, who was attired in a most conspicuous manner, with a white dress, a cocked hat and feathers, endeavoured to rally his troops, but without effect.

Turkey.—The last intelligence received from Constantinople is of a rather more warlike complexion than the previous advices. The ultimatum of the emperor Alexander would not, it was thought, be acceded to by the Porte. This ultimatum we gave, in substance, a week or two since; but, if the following enumeration of its demands be correct, they differ in some slight degree from what has already appeared. It is now said the emperor of Russia exacts—

- 1st. The evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia in favour of Russia.
  - 2d. Amnesty to the Greeks.
  - 3dly. Free navigation of the Dardanelles full and complete.
  - 4thly. Full and complete indemnification to the Greeks for the loss of property already destroyed, and security against further destruction.
  - 5thly. Complete repair of the Greek churches, and re-establishment of the Greek religion.
  - 6thly. A public and open apology to Baron Strogonoff for the continued insults which the Porte had offered him.
- A period of 8 days only was allowed to answer this demand from the Court of St. Petersburg. The Divan, it is said had been in close consultation upon the subject for several days, and the European states-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 18.

[Translated from the German.]

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 25.

"He is dead, he died of the terror's of last night's storm!" observed some of the men of Bjorn, about this time rising from their couches of wolf and bear skins, which they had had the preceding night in the hall. One of the 'squires signed with deep emotion: "O God! have mercy on his poor soul!" Just then sounded the trumpet of the watch on the tower, and a servant entered the chamber, with all the marks of astonishment in his face.

"A knight of wondrous strange appearance is coming towards the castle," observed he: "I should have taken care for Sir Sintram, but a bright morning cloud moves lightly before him, and reflects such brilliant hues upon him, that you would think him covered with rosy flowers. His horse moreover carries a reddish crownlet of oak leaves upon his head, and that you know it was never the practice of Sintram to fix there."

"Just such a one, I wound for him yesterday," said another. "At first he seemed displeased with it, but he nevertheless did not remove it." "What was thy reason for doing it?"

"Methought I heard a voice continually crying in my ears: 'To victory, to victory, to victory, your knight rides on to victory!'"

"A branch of our most aged oak tree spread its snow-covered leaves over my head. I shook the white fleeces off, and wound a victor's chaplet for Sintram's noble steed. At that moment Skovemaerke—ye know the good animal stood always in great awe of Sir Bjorn, and had therefore followed the horse into the stable—jumped up gladly barking at my side, and licked my hands with a thousand caresses, as if to thank me for my undertaking. I know such noble animals have often very clear presentiments."

The sound of Sintram's spurs was heard on the marble stairs, and Skovemaerke's joyful voice. Up rose at once the supposed corpse of Bjorn, looked round with his eyes wide open and wildly rolling, and asked the frightened menials: "Who comes there, my men? Who comes? I know it is my son. But who is with him? Your answer decides of my fate! Godhard and Rudlib have prayed for me most fervently, but if the dwarf comes with Sintram, I am lost for ever."

"Thou art not lost, dear father!" sounded his son's friendly voice as he slowly opened the door, and the rosy cloud soared in above him. Bjorn folded his hands, looked towards Heaven and said with a smile: "Thanks, thanks be to God, it is the right companion! it is death, friendly, welcome death." And then he beckoned his son to approach, saying, "Come hither thou my preserver, come hither thou blessed of the Lord, that I may make known to thee, what has happened."

As Sintram sat down close to his father's couch, all persons in the chamber observed a singular, contrasting change in them. Old Bjorn, formerly glowing of countenance, appeared of a pallid hue, almost like whitish marble, but the pite Sintram on the contrary showed cheeks of a youthful roseate hue. This proceeded from the bright cloud which was yet spread over him.

"Oh my son," observed the aged man in the most friendly and composed accents: "I have lain long in deadly slumber; and then I knew nought of what passed without me, but deep within my heart I felt lacerating pain. I thought my soul was devoured by endless pain, oh! and I felt that that soul itself should last for ever as that pain. Dear boy, thy rosy cheeks begin to blanch as I speak. I forbear of this; but let me tell you of things more bright and consoling. Far off I dreamed, I saw a lofty splendid church, there kneeled Godhard and Rudlib before the altar and prayed for me. Godhard was very old, and appeared almost like our snow-covered mountains, during the bright morning-hours when the sun reposes his rays on them. Rudlib too had grown up to be an oldening man, but fresh and strong. They both prayed to God with fervour and

power for me, their enemy. Then I heard a voice, as an angel's, that said: 'His son will do the best. He must attend this night with death and him that has fallen off. His victory is victory for both, and his destruction that also of his father! At this I woke, and knew that all depended upon whom thou broughtest with thee. Thou didst conquer, and, next to God, be my thanks unto thee.'"

"Godhard and Rudlib have helped you greatly too," said Sintram, as also the fervent prayers of Oronthem's pious Chaplain. I felt during the contest with seduction and terror, that the prayers of those pious men were breathed over me."

"I believe thee, my glorious son," replied the old man, at the same time the Chaplain entered the hall, and Bjorn held out both his hands to receive him.

They all embraced in union and peace. "Observe," said Bjorn, "how friendly Skovemaerke looks up to me, as if he wished to caress me. Not long ago, he howled and fled, whenever he saw me."

"Even in the dumb beast," said the Chaplain, "there moves and breathes a power of heaven, tho' indistinct and scarce known to the poor animal."

By degrees it grew still and stiller in the hall. The old knight's last hour was approaching, but he remained composed and happy. The Chaplain and Sintram prayed at his bedside. The menials kneeled round it. At last the dying man observed: "Is that the bell that calls Verena to prayer?" Sintram inclined his head in affirmation, and burning tears fell upon his father's pallid cheek. A beam of light suddenly broke from the old man's eye, the rosy morning-cloud lowered upon him—in an instant, beam, cloud and life were gone.

To be continued.

MR. GREEN.

The following communication was intended for the press at the time it was written, but was mislaid, and found but a few days since, you will oblige several citizens by giving it to the public through the medium of the Gazette.

Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1821.

This day at 2 o'clock Lieutenant JOSEPH HOPKINS, of the 3d regiment of Artillery, Fort Severn, was accompanied by a concourse of the most respectable citizens, a midst his numerous friends and acquaintances, to the Steam Boat Maryland, on board of which he and his amiable lady proceed to the city of Baltimore, from whence he takes his departure for Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's River, to which station, being ordered by the Secretary of War, to repair and report himself without delay.

It is barely justice to say this officer's conduct amongst us, and in the routine of duty at the garrison, has been unexceptionable. The urbanity and social manners of this citizen soldier, have very deservedly endeared him to a large circle of the most respectable citizens of this place. With the troops of the garrison he was likewise a great favourite. His affability and humane and attentive care of his brother soldiers, could not fail to gain him their sincere esteem. This is as it should be—such conduct will never fail to carry its own reward. And it appears to be held in any estimation, it is with no small indications of sincere regret, not without strong emotions of the finer feelings, a generous heart, they bid adieu, and perhaps for ever, to officers who knew as well how to command as to gain the esteem of their brother soldiers, and for whom they entertained so many kind wishes. On this occasion their conduct has done justice to their feelings, showed every mark of generous and manly dispositions. Their countenances and actions uniting to display unequivocally the feelings of their hearts. The man is without a soul who cannot participate in these, the best emotions of humanity. Sympathy is a natural passion—it is instinctive. Who does not feel its force upon such occasions? To part with our friends at any time is distressing; yet there is one consolation poured into the cup of bitterness, to the its poignantness: It is the consciousness of having deserved their esteem. Upon the present occasion this was truly the case: For we can truly and justly say, that among the many officers who from time to time, had the command or served at this garrison, few, if any, of those respectable officers, had made a more general circle of friends and acquaintances, nor any ever left us for whose departure there appears a more general indication of regret. It is no more than what we owe to truth to declare, that we do not suppose he has left a personal enemy behind him in the city or garrison. The regret of Mr. Hopkins showed plainly a reciprocity of feeling, but more causes than one conspired to produce it. He not only departed from a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends, a pleasant, beautiful, and highly improved and salubrious post, and a polished society; but as he is ordered to repair to a country not favourable to the constitution of a more northern people, in consequence of this, he feels himself reduced to the disagreeable alternative of leaving a friend yet dearer than all, behind him—his amiable lady—to return to her parents in New England, until a thorough knowledge of the climate, state of society, and other circumstances of the post to which he is destined, be fully ascertained, which shall enable him, if those circumstances prove satisfactory, to rejoin her affectionate partner. This, altho' the most distressing alternative, is certainly the most prudent that could be adopted on the present conjuncture, and we sincerely hope its success may be equal to its prudence. His friends here would feel unmixed regret at this state of things, did they not entertain a lively hope, that at the post to which he is destined, he shall soon be promoted, and blessed with the same degree of health, esteem and respect, which he so deservedly

enjoyed in this city, and which few of his friends wish more sincerely than he who has taken the liberty of sketching this brief notice of his departure. A CITIZEN.

Appointment by the Governor and Council.

The Hon. John Johnson, Chief Judge of the first judicial district, was on Monday appointed Chancellor of this State, vice Hon. William Kilty, deceased.

On Tuesday Judge Johnson arrived in this city and qualified as Chancellor.

We have much satisfaction in announcing the appointment of the Hon. John Johnson, late Chief Judge of the first judicial district, as Chancellor of Maryland. The great legal acquirements, and the integrity, ability and impartiality, which eminently distinguished him as a judge, afford the best reason, for believing that he will discharge the duties of Chancellor in a manner equally honourable to himself, and beneficial to the state. This appointment cannot fail of proving highly acceptable to the community at large.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Anne-Arundel County Court, Oct. 16th, 1821.

At a meeting of the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, and the Members of the Bar, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Members of the Court and Bar of Anne-Arundel County, wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days, in testimony of their respect for the memory of the late Honourable WILLIAM KILTY, Chancellor of Maryland.

Baltimore County Court, 11th Oct. 1821.

On hearing of the death of Wm. KILTY, esq. Chancellor of this state, the court adjourned at an earlier hour than usual; and the judges of said court, and the members of the bar being assembled, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the judges of Baltimore County court, and the members of the bar of the said court, will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a mark of respect for the memory of his honour WILLIAM KILTY, late Chancellor of Maryland, and of regret for his death.

The Franklin 74, Commodore Stewart, went over Sandy Hook Bar early yesterday morning and came to anchor till afternoon, when she got under way and proceeded to sea, accompanied by the Dolphin schooner. N. Y. pap. Oct. 11.

Upon receiving official information at the Navy Department of the death of Commodore ALEXANDER MURRAY, senior officer of the Navy of the United States who died at his residence near Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. we understand that orders are immediately issued to the several commanding naval officers, &c. to pay to the memory of that gallant officer the ceremonies usual on such occasions. Nat. Int.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th November next, at James Hunter's Tavern, One House and Lot in the city of Annapolis. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell, and sold to satisfy a debt due John Randall & Son. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 1st November next, on the premises, One Negro Boy named Tony. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Darnall, and sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams and Lewis Smith, jr. ex'rs. of James Williams, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 29th day of October inst. on the premises, Two bay horses, two cows, two hollers, seven shoats, two sows, and one horse cart. Seized and taken as the property of John Thompson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nancy Sewell. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 30th October inst. on the premises, One negro woman and girl. Seized and taken as the property of Sabret Journey, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Randall and Clayton, and David Ridgely executor of Abraham Ridgely. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C.

JONA. HUTTON'S

Coach & Harness Maker,

Still continues the above business at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, and thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. Orders for work will be received with pleasure, and executed with promptness. He has on hand

A NEW FASHIONABLE

GIG & HARNESS,

which he will sell on terms accommodating to the purchaser.

Oct. 18.

Commercial Academy,

At the School-Room lately in the occupancy of Mr. Carran.

NO IMPROVEMENT, NO CHARGE!

J. G. DOUBLEDAY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends teaching young ladies and gentlemen in the different branches of an English education, with the use of the globe, upon a plan peculiar to himself; which will insure improvement without corporal punishment, and will be received by the pupil with studious attention and gratification.

P. S. The Flute taught—Terms, &c. may be known on application to Mr. D. at Mr. Setler's, Market-space.

Merchants accounts adjusted, and letters written on moderate terms.

AN EVENING SCHOOL,

Will commence on October 29th, Oct. 18. 3w.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that the sixth and last instalment of five dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Tuesday the 20th day of November 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 stockholders shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the president and directors,

Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.

Oct. 15.

White Pine Lumber.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

At Mr. Terry's Ship-Yard near the Steam-Mill,

200,000 feet Plank of different qualities,

50,000 do. of Joist & Scantling,

50 Bunches Shingles.

The above Lumber will be sold low for cash. ALBERT FENTON.

Annapolis, Oct. 18, 1821. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jonathan Childs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and then in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment. Nathan Childs, Executor. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Agnes M. Minskey, 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. BARUCH FOWLER, Adm'r. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, 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. BARUCH FOWLER, Adm'r. DBN. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 31st October instant, at the house of David Robertson, near the head of the River—A parcel of Dry Goods. Seized and taken as the property of John Gardner, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Elijah Rockhold. There will also be sold at Abraham Hilgare's, (near the Allum Factory), on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. one Bureau, one looking glass, and bedstead. Seized and taken as the property of the said John Gardner, and sold to satisfy Elijah Rockhold's debt. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C. Oct. 18.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

LIFE OF COM. MURRAY. From the Port Folio.

Commodore Alexander Murray was born in Chestertown, Maryland, on the 12th day of July, 1755, of honest and respectable parents. From early life he was devoted to the water element; and at the age of 18, commanded a vessel in the European trade. The revolution shortly after breaking out, zealously attached to the cause of his country, he forsook the mercantile life, and was appointed a lieutenant in the first Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Smallwood. He had previously received an appointment to the same station in the navy, but as we had no frigate then in service, he entered the army. He took an early and conspicuous part in the hard fought battles that ensued at White-plains, Flatbush, York, &c. His sense of hearing was much impaired by the explosion and bursting of sundry pieces of cannon, on the New York battery, while firing at the enemy's fleet, on their passage up the North river. This infirmity he laboured under until his death. At the close of this campaign he was severely afflicted by chronic complaints, and was compelled to retire, soon after having been appointed to the rank of captain in the second regiment. At this time two hundred effective men only returned, out of nine hundred that marched from Annapolis; the rest having been either killed, or taken, or having fallen victims to the maladies of the camp.

On the re-establishment of his health, captain Murray resumed his rank in the navy. As there were no public ships ready for service, he was appointed at various times, to command sundry letters of marque, repeatedly passing and repassing the enemy's fleet, and seldom escaping without a battle. One of these engagements is worthy of record:— Having been appointed to the command of the Revenge, a letter of marque, carrying 18 six pounders, with a complement of 50 men only, he sailed from Baltimore for Holland. He had the chief command of all the vessels then lying at that port, bound on foreign voyages, some of which were well armed. Meeting with the enemy's force much superior, he was compelled to return with his fleet, consisting of 40 vessels, and to seek refuge in the river Patuxent. The number afterwards increased to about 50 sail—the commanders of which all agreed to fight their way through the opposing fleet. With this determination they put to sea, when a fleet of privateers hove in sight. A signal was made for all the unarmed vessels to return, and for the remainder to rally round their commander. The enemy's fleet, consisting of one ship of 18 guns, one brig of 16 and three privateer schooners stood for the body of the fleet. One brig and one schooner only obeyed capt. Murray's signal to rally. He soon discovered himself lying between the ship and brig, when a severe engagement ensued. Captain Murray kept up an incessant fire from both broad sides, and in an hour's time had the satisfaction to see his enemies haul off, after having sustained much damage. The brig and the schooner likewise behaved extremely well, and repelled the assaults of their adversaries. Captain Murray after this action, returned to Hampton Roads to refit; his sails and rigging were much injured; but fortunately no lives were lost; few only were wounded, himself among the number. After captain Murray had repaired his vessel, he sailed for the banks of Newfoundland, and was unfortunately overtaken and surrounded by an English fleet of one hundred and fifty men of war and transports, bound to New York.— He was pursued and captured by a frigate. The captain and lieutenant were his intimate friends, from whom he received every kindness and attention. He at last arrived in Philadelphia, where he was regularly exchanged.

The United States frigate Trumbull, of 32 guns, commanded by his gallant friend and relation, the late captain Nicholson, was then ready for service. This officer had before distinguished himself in a very severe engagement off New York, with a British ship of war called the Wyatt. She was manned with a picked crew, and sent expressly to take the Trumbull. The action continued for 2 hours; both sides received much injury, and a dreadful carnage ensued. The British ship hauled off, and was towed into New York. The captain being asked the name of the Trumbull's commander, replied, that he must be either Paul Jones, or the Devil—for never was a ship fought before with such frantic desperation. Captain Nicholson likewise put into port to repair; and when he sailed on his second cruise, capt. Murray volunteered his services as a lieutenant; and he had the pleasure of finding his gallant friend, the present commodore Dale, one of the lieutenants on board likewise. In the midst of a violent gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning, the Trumbull lost her foretopmast.— When the storm abated, the crew discovered themselves to be close on board an English frigate. All hands were, nevertheless, called to their quarters, and a dreadful action ensued. At the time when the enemy's fire began to slacken, it was discovered that most of the battle lanterns were extinguished, and that the crew had fled from their stations. A second English ship was laid along the stern of the Trumbull, which poured in her raking broadsides, and put an end to the action. Two of the lieutenants, with lieutenant Murray, were severely wounded; and one third of the crew were either killed or disabled. The Trumbull was the next day towed into New York, without a mast standing, and several of her gun ports beat into one.

After captain Murray had recovered from his wounds, he repaired to Baltimore, where he was furnished with another fine brig, a letter of marque. As he was unable to procure a complement of men and guns, he took a cargo of tobacco, and went on an intended voyage to St. Croix. When he sailed from Hampton Roads he had only five six pounders on board, and the crew amounted to no more than twenty five men. A privateer of fourteen guns, and one hundred men, came alongside, by superior sailing, and lay fast upon his quarter. The five guns were brought to bear, and the privateer was repelled. Perceiving captain Murray's weakness, the attack was renewed with redoubled fury, while his own guns were perpetually shifted from side to side, as occasion demanded. In attempting to board, the privateer was again driven back, but succeeded in carrying away the mast, leaving not a stick of timber standing but the mainmast and the stump of the bowsprit. A final and desperate attempt was at length made to board, but the crew of the privateer, with the loss of half their number, were again repulsed. Captain Murray, after much hazard, arrived in safety at St. Thomas, where he made sale of the cargo.

Having refitted at this place, he captured a British packet by stratagem, in the Gulf of Florida, without firing a gun, and brought his prize into the Havanna. An embargo was laid at this port in consequence of an expedition then fitting out against the Bahama Islands, in which he obtained a command. Several other American vessels then lying in port, were armed and attached to this expedition, which set sail with a large Spanish fleet of transports, carrying five thousand men, all under the American flag. Captain Murray arrived off New Providence, and the wind blowing hard, no alternative was left but either to attack a fort well mounted with heavy ordnance, or to be driven on shore by the violence of the gale. The former of these alternatives he adopted, and entering the port, summoned the fort to surrender. This was immediately done, and the Spanish flag waved triumphantly on the ramparts. The governor and his aid (since the noted general Miranda) who both sat on board captain Murray's ship, were engaged in forming

the terms of capitulation. It was in vain suggested to Miranda, by the subject of the present memoir, that an unconditional surrender might be obtained, as the principal forts were then in their possession. Miranda, then a captain of Spanish grenadiers, mortified at the thought that the Americans should have so large a share in the glory of this enterprise, made shameful and disgraceful terms of capitulation.

A controversy with Miranda ensued, which ended in a formal challenge on the part of Captain Murray. That officer believing, with Falstaff, that "the better part of valour was discretion," refused to answer the call. Captain Murray, after a successful voyage, arrived at Baltimore, & was ordered on board the Alliance frigate, as first lieutenant, under the command of his old friend, the gallant commodore Barry. Peace, in a short time, ensued between the United States and England; and after the ratification was signed, captain Murray was the last officer who held a commission in the naval service. He had been in thirteen battles in the army and navy, was frequently wounded, and often taken prisoner, which was the only thing that ever withdrew him from active and honourable engagement in the service.

During the administration of president Adams, at the commencement of our hostilities with France, the name of captain Murray was found amongst the officers appointed in the navy. He repaired to Baltimore, and took the command of the United States ship Montezuma, of 24 guns; cruised for eight months along the whole range of West India Islands, and conveyed nearly one hundred sail to the different ports of the United States, without the loss of a single vessel. Returning, he arrived at the Delaware, received the public thanks of the president, and was ordered to the command of the Insurgent. With a crew of three hundred and twenty men he repaired on board of this ship, and sailed under a roving commission. Understanding that the French frigate Ambuscade was in the neighbourhood of the West India Island, he cruised there for several weeks, and put into the port of Lisbon to recruit his provisions.

He next proceeded in company with the British frigate Phaeton, on board of which were lord Elgin and suite, in quest of two French frigates, reported to be cruising off Cape St. Vincent, with whom he sailed until her arrival at the Straits of Gibraltar.

He then blockaded two large French corvettes in the bay of Cadiz; but hearing that a number of American vessels were watched by French privateers at Algairas, he repaired to Gibraltar for information. Here admiral Duckworth was anchored with a fleet of several ships of the line, from whom he received every testimony of civility and kindness. He next cruised off Madeira and the Canary Isles; but never obtained sight of the enemy; the two corvettes excepted. Receiving information that the French frigate Volanteer, of 44 guns, was cruising off Cayenne, he arrived at that port, where he understood she had sailed for Guadaloupe. At length he discovered this frigate, of which he had been so long in chase, at Point Petre, where he blockaded her until all his provisions were consumed, and repaired to Saint-Christophers to recruit. On returning to renew the blockade, he fell in company with the Constellation, and learnt from the gallant Truxton that this frigate was the Vengeance. The particulars of that memorable battle are too well known to require a specific detail.

The Constellation, then in a crippled state, and the Insurgent sailed in company to Jamaica, for the purpose of refitting, where the two American officers experienced every kindness and courtesy from sir Hyde Parker, who commanded on that station.

Captain Murray received orders from Havanna to return to America. Meeting with strong and heavy gales, and a lee current, the ship sustained much injury, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she was brought into Baltimore; thus terminating a cruise of nine months, never longer that a week in one

port, and his ship almost reduced to a wreck—the bolts and nails starting from her decks and sides in every gale.

Scarcely had he time to visit his family at Norfolk before he received orders to take command of the Constellation, commodore Truxton having been transferred to the President. His first cruise was for the Leeward Islands, where he relieved captain Talbot of the Constellation, off Cape Francois. He had several sloops of war, brig, &c. under his command; and such were his arrangements, that our trade in that quarter was effectually protected—not a single capture having been made by the French cruizers.

While sailing in quest of the French frigate Vengeance, after the action with commodore Truxton, he received information of her capture by the English. He was afterwards relieved by captain Sevier, in the frigate Congress, and sent on his return to Delaware. Passing through the Bahama straits, he stopped at the Havana, to convoy some American vessels, and was introduced to the vice-roy of Mexico and his lady, on their route to Spain, by whom he was noticed with every mark of cordial respect, participating in all the splendid entertainments given by them to the principal inhabitants of that place.

His stores being replenished he sailed for the Windward Islands, and on his passage encountered a dreadful gale, where he had nearly foundered, and was on the eve of cutting away his masts, when the storm abated. He proceeded northwards towards Guadaloupe, and fell in with the British frigate Magnanimie of forty-four guns, in a dark night, from which a gun was fired without the preliminary ceremony of showing a signal. At this moment captain Murray's ward room officers crowded around him, indignant at the insult offered the American flag, and anxiously inquired if he did not intend to return the fire. He sternly ordered them instantly to their quarters, without deigning to give any other reply to their urgent interrogations. Disgusted they obeyed the command, suspecting no very honourable motives for such haughtiness, coldness, and reserve. It requires but very little aid from fancy to observe by the light of the battle lanterns, this little group of officers at their guns, bending their full, expressive, and indignant looks on their commander, their eyes gleaming with reproaches which their tongues dare not utter. From him they cast their eyes upon each other, and their silent glances accompanied by sly and indignant smiles, emphatically expressed what opinion was prevalent. The captain meanwhile maintaining a cold tranquility of deportment, saw and enjoyed the scene, appearing perfectly unconscious of the impression which his orders had made. This silent interchange of thoughts and sensations more eloquent, however, than all the powers of language, lasted some time. Not a word was spoken—all was attention and dumb resentment. These officers at length to their astonishment and delight, received orders from their commander to return the salute with a full broadside. Another train of sensations occurred, and the frowns of anger were exchanged for gleams of the fondest admiration. The orders were promptly executed, when the explanation ensued, and precluded further hostility.

The next day he captured a French lugger of eighteen guns, from which he received the first intelligence that preliminaries of peace had been signed between the two belligerents; and falling in with admiral Duckworth, these tidings were confirmed. Arriving off Point Petre, he sent a flag of truce to the French commissioner, by whom he was invited on shore, and was received with every testimonial of respect. Feux de joie were fired from the forts as he passed, and during the two days of his residence at that place, all was hilarity and mirth. He communicated the pacific intelligence to the other American commanders with whom he fell in, and taking a convoy, sailed for Philadelphia.

The act of Congress reducing the navy was now passed, and the commodore was one of the thirteen still

retained in the service. He received orders to repair to the Mediterranean, to protect the American commerce in that quarter from the ravages of the Tripolitan cruizers. Commodore Truxton was originally destined to take the command in the Mediterranean; his controversy with government and his resignation are circumstances well known. Captain Murray in the Constellation sailed in pursuance of his orders, and when he arrived in the Straits was informed by the British admiral sir James Saumarez, that the Philadelphia and Essex frigates lay at Malaga, where the two commanders Bainbridge and Barron were anxiously waiting to be relieved. As senior officer he permitted their return to the United States. While lying in that port awaiting instructions from his government, he was informed by lord Keith the British admiral on that station, of the daily expectation of the arrival of his royal highness the duke of Kent. Desiring to pay the royal duke every mark of respect, the admiral invited commodore Murray to join if it was not inconsistent with his arrangements. The commodore with his usual courtesy agreed, and the first rank was assigned to him after the admiral's own flag. As soon as the royal standard was discovered in the bay, the British fleet, consisting of twelve sail, fired a salute, followed by the American frigates, and then the Portuguese and Danish men of war. The yards were all manned, and in this manner they escorted his royal highness on shore, lord Keith leading the van in company with the royal duke. They then repaired to the parade ground, where they were all presented to his royal highness in form, in the centre of a hollow square formed by a garrison of five thousand men. When this ceremony was ended, they marched round, and at the head of each regiment were received with military music and a feu de joie was fired in rotation from all the cannon in the batteries.

Commodore Murray had a long and familiar conversation with his royal highness, which was several times repeated, and always with the warmest declarations of his respect and regard for the Americans. The next day he received a polite note from lord Keith, in which the admiral says "I am commanded by his royal highness the duke of Kent, to make his public thanks to you, and to the officers commanding the American frigates for their courtesy and attention to him yesterday, in his own person, and that of the British nation."

On the day following, the Philadelphia and Essex having departed for the United States, commodore Murray proceeded up the Mediterranean with valuable presents from his government to the Bey of Tunis, sent from England by our minister, Mr. King, which he delivered.— From this port he sailed for Tripoli, and fell in with the Boston and two Swedish frigates, with which he concerted a plan for a rigorous blockade. As the Boston was compelled to put into Malta to repair, and the Swedish ships of war to go away in quest of provision commodore Murray was left alone in sight of the town for several weeks. He repaired to Syracuse for provisions, and in the mean time very advantageous terms of peace were offered him by the Bashaw, to which, as he had no powers from his own government, he was unable to accede.

He was once becalmed, when he was attacked by all the Tripoline gun boats, and the contest was maintained for an hour. A light breeze springing up, he brought his guns to bear, and distributed among them such showers of grape, that they never annoyed him afterwards.

Commodore Murray visited the ex-bashaw at Malta, where he went in quest of provisions. He was an interesting and well disposed Turk, of free and easy manners, he detailed to the commodore at great length, the sufferings and oppressions imposed on him by his brother, and solicited his assistance; but the commodore was unable to serve him, and could only breathe a fervent prayer for his success. His brother, the bashaw, was a tyrant, whose heart was impenetrable to the touches of mercy and compassion. He remained four months before

It is not, awaiting the orders of his government. At length he went to Palermo, to inquire if any American vessels required convoy, when he heard that capt. Morris, in the Chesapeake had arrived in the Mediterranean. He touched at Naples, and remained there until his rudder was repaired, during which time he was introduced into the diplomatic corps, and to the principal nobles of the place, participating in all the courtesy and hospitality of their tables. These compliments were required by invitations on board his frigate.

At Leghorn he met with capt. Morris, with whom he arranged all matters respecting his future course, & sailed down the Straits with a convoy. He proceeded as far the gulph of Lyons encountering many severe gales, and was compelled to put into Malaga, for the purpose of fishing his mast, which had sprung by the violence of the wind.—Here he met with capt. Rodgers in the frigate John Adams, who put into his hands an open letter from the secretary of the navy, directed to capt. Morris, enjoining him to despatch the Constellation and some other vessels of war home.—As capt. Morris was then 1300 miles distant, he returned to America, after having informed that officer by letter of his motives for so doing. He sailed with a fleet of upwards of 100 vessels under his convoy, & arrived at Washington, where his ship was dismantled.

He remained for a period in the bosom of domestic retirement, from whence he was summoned to take command of the Adams, & cruise off the American coast, which was then infested by French privateers. He cruised for some time along the coasts of Carolina and Georgia in a tumultuous season of the year, until his ship was almost a wreck, when he returned to Washington, where she was laid up.

During the late war and to the period of his life he was employed as commanding officer on the Philadelphia station.

These are some of the prominent facts in the life of a man who was lately the oldest officer in the American navy. He has courted every opportunity to prove his devotion to his country, by shedding his blood in her service. He has proved his fidelity to her by dungeons and wounds, by seeking her foes in every stormy sea, and by pursuing danger and death in all the shapes in which they were presented. Should such services be requited with cold regard, success will be made the standard of merit, and the most hardy intrepidity, and skill the most consummate, will go unrewarded, unless the individual possess likewise a lucky ticket in the lottery of fortune. Every nobler feeling of the heart should be enlisted in the service of such characters; victory brings its own reward, and we need not fear that the conqueror will be denied the enjoyment of his laurels. Commodore Murray might proudly say it is not my fault if I still enjoy the delight of friendship, and the sweets of social intercourse; it is not my fault that my wife is not a widow and my children orphans; I am not to blame if I am not now a mangled corpse in the service of my country. In relations less public though more interesting, he adorned the character of the husband, the parent and the friend, with their distinct and appropriate graces and virtues. Courteous and urbane he embellished private life with all its endearing attractions, and still retained the few surviving friends of his youthful years, while the hairs of age were silvering his temples.

He married the daughter of captain Miller of this city.

[He died on the 6th October, 1821.

Yesterday came down from Medford, a Steam Boat with a double revolving engine, a patented improvement. The peculiar construction of her boiler allows to be above deck, leaving the hold unoccupied, and free from heat and danger.

Boston Daily Adv.

A dreadful accident occurred on the 9th ult in the department of Saoué at Loire. A considerable mass of sulphurated hydrogen gas had accumulated in a coal mine, during a suspension of the works. The workmen on the renewal of their labour, had descended the mine to the depth of 350 feet, when a loud explosion took place, and a column of fire was seen to rise 32 feet above the entrance to the pit. Seventeen men were the victims of this fatal catastrophe. Some were suffocated, and others burnt or mutilated.

London pap.

### To the People of the United States.

As yet, I have adverted to a few cases only of palpable delinquencies, on three sets of the public books; namely, the books of the 3d and 4th auditors, and those denominated "books of receipts and expenditures," which contain the account of receipts and disbursements relative to the civil list, &c. All the monies charged on these three sets of books, were drawn directly from the treasury of the U. States. There are yet other public books on which individuals are charged for public money received by them before it comes into the public treasury; namely, the "books of the customs," on which collectors of the customs are charged with balances due on their accounts, respectively; the "books of internal revenue and direct tax," on which the collectors of internal revenue and direct tax are charged; and the books of the general post-office, on which delinquent post masters and others are charged with public money in their hands arising from that source of revenue. Besides these, there are other public delinquents to an immense amount, (not to mention the debtors for public lands) who are not specifically charged on any of the public books at the seat of government—such, for example, as debtors on the custom house books, (the actual delinquencies of which class of debtors, amount, I think, according to a late report of the secretary of the treasury, to 2 millions of dollars)—forfeitures and penalties incurred and remaining due to a very great amount; to which may be added foreign bills of exchange purchased by the agents of the U. S. and protested for non-payment.

The total amount of balances on the three sets of books first above-mentioned, to wit: those of the 3d and 4th auditor, and of "receipts and expenditures," appears to be upwards of 18 millions of dollars—to which may fairly be added for debts in the other cases above specified, (always excluding the debt due for public lands sold) the sum of 7 millions of dollars—making a grand total of 25 millions of dollars. From this we will deduct the sum of 5 millions; the amount which will probably be admitted to the credit of persons now charged. Then there will be left (exclusively of the debt due on account of public lands sold) no less a sum than twenty millions of dollars actually due from individuals to the U. States. This, I verily believe, will fall considerably short of the true amount now due—for it should be kept constantly in mind, that these reported balances were due for more than three years prior to the 30th Sept. 1820—consequently the greater part of these balances accrued prior to the commencement of President Monroe's administration. We shall see, by and by, how the public money has been applied, or rather misapplied, under his official management. One thing I will venture, before hand to assert, and when the official documents shall have been made public, I will prove it,—that at no period since the establishment of this government, and in a time of peace, has there been any thing like such profusion, extravagance, waste and misapplication of the public treasure, as have taken place since his induction into the office of President. The records of the treasury for the last four years and upwards, will, when recurred to, exhibit a profligacy of expenditure, at issue of impositions on the public, and a list of private delinquencies, unparalleled, certainly in the history of this, and probably in that of any other country. I say this without fear of contradiction. I say further—I do not believe there is a people on earth who get so little for their money, in services and supplies, as the good people of the U. States. The fault must rest some where, and it is easily seen where it does rest. It rests, in the first place, with ourselves, in not attending, with more vigilance, to the national concerns; by not providing wholesome and efficient checks, to prevent collusions and fraud; by abandoning fundamental principles and adhering to men without principle and without capacity.

There appears to be an actual delinquency, as exhibited in the comptroller's report to congress, on the civil list alone, of about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars!—a sum which, during General Washington's administration, or during the first four years of Mr. Jefferson's, would have been sufficient to discharge the whole of the expense of the government (exclusive of the army and navy) for two

years! These, fellow citizens, are not mere assertions for party views or purposes; they are solemn truths—facts upon records. And be it always remembered, that these public defaulters (with a very few exceptions here and there, when a judgment has been obtained) pay us no interest on these immense sums of money in their hands. The interest, alone, on the whole sum, which I estimate to be actually due from individuals to the United States (20 millions, exclusive of the land debt) would, if exacted and paid, be sufficient, even in these times of extravagance, to defray for a whole year the expenses of the "civil list" of the general government. A few of the delinquents are sued, perhaps, for form, or for shame's sake; and the suits are suffered to freeze on the docket; or, if the party pays the money to the marshal, or, more probably, to the U. S. Attorney, the latter will (I will not say in quite all cases) take care to retain it—so that it gets not into the public treasury, even after the original defaulter is compelled to deliver it up—Witness the case of Edward Livingston, formerly district attorney for New York, who has been suffered to hold upwards of \$50,000 of public money in his hands for above twenty years! In a word, such has been, and such continues to be the laxity of our government, and the apathy of the people, that, unless a radical change in this respect speedily take place, it requires no ghost to tell us, that we shall ere long be overwhelmed with disgrace and ruin. In a few days I intend to acquaint you with some other facts, which, if suffered to pass unheeded, will, doubtless, lead to such a catastrophe. A Native of Virginia.

### THE GRAVEL.

The excruciating sufferings sustained by persons afflicted by gravel in the kidneys, &c. induced me to communicate a remedy which has, in numerous instances, afforded relief.

This remedy was discovered and its efficacy first tested by Dr. Williams, a late eminent physician in Virginia. He had for several years suffered extremely by gravel. As an experiment, Dr. W. put a small quantity of the gravel which he had voided, into three wine glasses, one containing gin, a second containing a solution of lime (lime water) the third glass containing pure strong coffee. After waiting a few days, on examination, he found that the gravel deposited in gin, was not, in the slightest degree, altered—that deposited in lime water appeared a little softened; that deposited in strong coffee, was reduced to an impalpable powder.

Encouraged by this experiment, Dr. W. immediately adopted the use of pure strong coffee not mixed with sugar, milk or any ingredient. In a short time he voided gravel reduced to sand, with little pain and was relieved.

The above important facts were stated to me by a respectable physician, who has administered this remedy with similar success.—I. M.

### THE GRAND CANALS.

Our readers, especially those who reside at a distance, will doubtless be surprised to learn, that upwards of nine thousand men have been employed the greater part of the season, and are now stretching along the lines of the western and northern canals, viz. about 5000 between Utica and Schenectady; 2500 beyond Seneca river, and 1500 on the northern canal. This body of workmen would make a formidable army, nearly equal to that with which Washington, in a great measure, achieved our independence.

We are informed that the line of the western canal is principally excavated from twenty miles west of the Genesee river to the city of Schenectady; besides working parties on the line towards this city, by the route of the Cohoes Falls; and that the whole routes of both the western and northern canals, are laid out and under contract.—That about 70 miles of navigable canal will be added the present year to the middle section from Montezuma to Utica, a distance of 96 miles. A flight of five locks at the Little Falls, is represented superior to any similar work in America, & in point of neat execution and durability, may challenge the world.

The northern canal was completed the season past, from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River; the present season the excavation will be completed to its junction with the western canal near the Cohoes Falls. Albany Register.

### CAUTION TO THE LADIES.

Mr. Colman opened the pleadings. Mr. Searlett had to state the case opened by his learned friend. The plaintiff now applied to them for some reparation in damages, for the loss he had sustained of being disappointed of a marriage he had contracted, and from which he could reasonably expect comfort and happiness. A celebrated writer (Lord Bacon) who would be admitted as long as the English language existed, and whose observations on manners and human nature, formed the stores of authority to which their attention could be directed, had said, "A young man marries for a mistress—a middle aged man for a companion—and an old man for a nurse." This remark was authorised by the highest species of philosophy, and the justest view of human nature—"It is not good for man to be alone." Solitude at any age was not good. We were made for communicating and enjoying the pleasure of consolation, by a reciprocity of attention and kindness. He made these remarks because he observed a smile on some faces at the age of his client, who, he admitted, was sixty eight (Laughter.) And if he could provide himself with a nurse, on account of the defendant's conduct, he was entitled to damages, and must feel the loss he suffered, as sensibly as some younger men. The defendant was of an age to be answerable for her promises. She had attained the discretion when years covered, and was not a giddy, thoughtless, extravagant girl. She was not at a period of life, as in many cases, to make her marriage unhappy, but a steady, discreet, sensible lady, of an age proportionate to the plaintiff's—Miss Wilson, he understood, was sixty four! [Pls of laughter resounded through the court, and greeted the learned gentleman himself.]

He wound up by praising the genius and eloquence of a celebrated writer, who charmed his readers with a description of love at the age of 60; or that he felt the poetic fire of a writer of his own age, Lord Byron, who had made the love of an old man of 80 the subject of a tragedy. The love he had stated to the jury was one of the soberest views which the passion presented. But there was great advantage, after all, in aged love, it possessed the comforts and advantages of a steady and matured union of sentiments. If there was no real friendship but in a perfect community of interests, a true friend was not to be found, by these parties in any state. The plaintiff, a seafaring man, by gallantry on board his vessel had distinguished and advanced himself. He had been married and had a family, and his wife died in 1805. Since that time he had lived at Aytton, where the defendant resided with her father, mother, and younger sister.—They became acquainted, and were inspired with mutual esteem. Her brother, his particular friend, was now dead, and her father, mother and sister followed leaving her alone. Before that period, there had been great intimacy and constant intercourse between the parties, and now friendship ripened into love. Left destitute, though not in fortune, she had ten thousand pounds, the plaintiff continued her intimate friend and adviser. Finding the house in which her family had resided too large and inconvenient, she quitted it and took lodgings of a Mr. Williams, of Goughborough, leaving the plaintiff to arrange her affairs at Aytton. At this period, he should lay before them evidence of that contract, the breach of which laid the ground of the present action, though he let her see to expose the enlightened communications which passed between the two parties. She induced him to engage a house, in which they might live together as man and wife. How was it then the union had not taken place? He would show them. His client had not been so absurd as to despise the additional comforts to be derived from a wife's fortune, but her fortune had not been his object.

He had said, "With respect to fortune, I ask not a farthing, settle it as you please, except what may be necessary for my living comfortably." As matters appeared, a crisis, he advised her to communicate her intentions to Mr. and Mrs. Dodd. That was the cause of the present action, for one or both of them dissuaded her from pursuing her engagement. He would now lay before them the correspondence, which, though it did not contain the strong expressions of a girl of eighteen, predominated in the sober discretion and prudence which were required in a wife.—[The learned counsel then read extracts from several letters to show her unbending confidence in her plighted lover, in which the maiden lady made various arrangements respecting her property.] In her letter of the 15th Oct. 1820, she gave the first intimation of her intention to change her condition. She avowed some views which she was unwilling to commit to paper; these were communicated at a personal interview, but as he could give no evidence of it, its nature must be inferred from the letters. In these letters, she gave directions for taking a house, and expressed a hope that some would bring all things about. "What did that mean but the wedding day?" (Loud laughter.) Then she alluded to the month of May, which proved it strictly what step the lady meant to take. She apologized for not going to Aytton, on a certain day, to drink tea, but named one on which she would go for the electrifying machine (laughter,) what was this but a good excuse to meet her admirer, whom she before disappointed, by not keeping her engagement. Then she talked of accepting an invitation to the festivities of York Spring Assizes, of which persons partook, who did not work so hard as he, and those who heard him. Then May was approaching. That was the happy time that was to bring all things about. "That was the month celebrated by the poet as the month of marriage—"

"From the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom  
"Whose, less and less the liveliest room  
"Her lips bluish deeper sweets—  
"The shining moisture swells into her eyes,  
"Her cheeks wash burning roses,  
"With her palpitations wild, kind words to woe,  
"Her veins—and all her yielding soul is love."  
(During the repetition of this the court was convulsed.)  
"Whenever you marry again gentlemen, May is the proper time." She intimates to her accepted lover, how gay she would be next week at York, attending concerts and other amusements, suited to her prospects, and directs him to take the horse only for six years, which was extremely prudent, as by that time the horse might not be large enough. (Laughter.) She corresponded with him after her return from York, till the merry month of May, and in one letter complained of the inconvenience of getting her postiches into the post office, and of being too much watched; which ladies in her circumstances were apt to think. (Laughter.) In these letters it was evident that she thought of changing her situation; that she approved of the plaintiff's attachment; and was only

things which she was unwilling to do. She wrote a cold and distant letter, an explanation, and she answered the same coldly and reservedly. She blamed the Dodds for the advice they gave every person but his own personal happiness.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—It was kind and prudent to prevent them from doing a foolish thing. Mr. Searlett.—Another letter was written, to say the house would not be wanted, ascribed, "Your obedient servant, Rachel Wilson." Instead of as formerly, "Yours sincerely." From these circumstances the plaintiff thought proper to break her contract, some compensation ought to be made to the plaintiff. After being acquainted with her fifteen years; he was thrown back on all the miseries of solitude, and deprived of his prospects. He should prove the promise from the letters from which he had read extracts.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—And the breach, I suppose?  
(His lordship recommended an arrangement, but the attempt failed.)  
Mr. George Dodd was examined, and that letters had passed between the parties, and that a number produced were in the handwriting of the plaintiff.

After another attempt at arrangement, Mr. Searlett said, at the recommendation of his lordship, he accepted of the proposition, to take a verdict for a small sum, and proceed no further. Considering the ages & situations of the parties, he could not expect such damages as if they were younger, and there was more love and sentiment in the connexion.

Mr. Raine.—I am glad it is put an end to.  
Mr. Justice Bailey.—It is all I think, under the circumstances, the plaintiff is entitled to.

The Foreman.—We should have given more.  
A verdict was accordingly taken for the plaintiff—Damages 20l

The Poughkeepsie Journal mentions a Mr. Beadle, who for many years kept a tavern near that village, but who died 10 or 12 years ago, and within a year, his widow has also died. Now there is nothing singular in this, but there is in what follows.—Since the death of mine hostess, a bag of money has been found among her effects, which on examination, proved to consist entirely of six-penny pieces. The amount was 1600 dollars, making the enormous number of 25,600 six-pences, which, supposing her to have laid by 4 each day, must have been nearly 20 years in accumulating. A very interesting circumstance, which we heartily recommend the industrious of similar ones, to all the worthy landladies in the country. "Take care of the pence," says the proverb, "and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Bonnets, &c. at the Brighton Show for the patronage of the Ladies.

On Monday I stopped at Brighton and saw a variety of elegant specimens of the ingenuity and industry of the people of our state, indicating that we are in a good way to become practically, as well as theoretically, an independent nation. Heretofore we have exported many millions of dollars to Europe to obtain the Leghorn bonnets for our ladies; I was therefore particularly gratified to see a number of specimens of beautiful bonnets wrought by the hands of our own country, and among the many, two bonnets, which were made in a town not far from Boston, precisely in the same manner of braid and sewing with the Leghorns. They are made of Spearo Wit (Gass, which is common in our fields, for fineness and evenness of texture, and fairness of colour, they will compare well with bonnets that cost the highest price. They will be durable equally with Leghorns.

Our wealthy ladies who can afford bonnets that cost so much labour, will be proud to patronise the industrious manufacturers. Scarcely can the virtue and dignity of their sex be more effectually promoted by any means, than by rewarding their industry.—The best imitation of the Leghorns cost a young lady from two to three months of active industry. Elegant veils, carpets, rug, table linen, broad cloths and articles of ornament and use of various descriptions, invite the patronage of those who love their country and would advance her prosperity.

Two Straw Bonnets, manufactured by Mr. Cephas Leach, of Easton, sold at the Brighton exhibition for \$10 each; although they were not entered in season to entitle him to a premium, yet on account of their superior quality the committee on manufactures deemed it proper to award a small compensation. Boston paper of Oct. 13.

### OCTOBER.

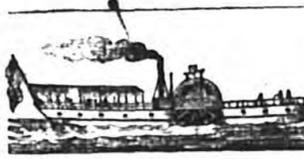
The man who will improve his time and keep up with his business, is out of the shell's reach. When you see a farmer leave his corn in the field after it is ripe, to be destroyed by unruly cattle, or by vermin and birds; or forsake his orchard ground, or leave his apples to rot in the weeds and grass, you may rationally conclude he has gone to work with his team for an attorney or constable, to pay cost on an execution, which had run out once and been renewed. Suffer not the labour to be lost, which you bestowed on your orchard in the spring.—"A penny saved is two pence clear—a pin a day's a great a year." It is very easy to save a penny by picking up apples which would otherwise be lost.

If your cider casks have been used & were not rinsed out as soon as the cider was drawn off, they are probably musty; the evil might have been prevented easily in season, but it is cheaper to cleanse a foul barrel than buy a new one. Put a small loup of undiluted lime into it, and pour in about half a gallon of warm water, not closing the bung too tight, and the work is soon done. If you make cider for your own use, a little extra labour and care will be richly compensated by its superior flavour and clearness—if for sale, its reputation will in a few years command an advanced price. The same observation will apply to whatever articles you furnish for the market. If you have early corn, flax, or any kind of grain to sell, do not too long, hoping to obtain a higher price. By this practice, many farmers have lost much, while but few have gained any thing. During the time your produce lies on hand, it is in your way, and is constantly wasting by vermin and various other ways; you lose the interest on the price, & take the risk of total loss by fire and other accidents. Unite industry with economy, and you will have little reason to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, or an empty purse. Connecticut Journal.



**List of Letters**  
Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, October 1st, 1821.

- A.**  
Joseph Allen  
James Allison  
Benjamin Arvell  
John Arnold  
Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson
- B.**  
Dr. Brown  
Miss Ann Barnes  
John W. Bird  
John H. Brooks  
Miss Eliza Broun  
Benjamin Brooman  
Clement Brent  
James Burt  
William Boyer  
Elizabeth L. Boyd  
William Boyer
- C.**  
James Clary  
David Caldwell  
John S. Camden  
John Clark  
Edgar Clancy  
Thomas C. Case  
Solomon G. Casey
- D.**  
Mrs. Susan Davis  
Benjamin Drayton  
Miss Ann Davis  
John W. Davis  
Mr. Durrill  
James Deacon  
Daniel Dehliel  
Mrs. Mary E. Davis  
Samuel Deane, Jr.
- F.**  
Benjamin Faulstich  
Thomas M. Foreman
- G.**  
Miss Ann C. Gilman  
John Gilman  
Mrs. Gentry
- H.**  
Col. Hood  
John Hammond  
Peter Hart  
James Holland  
Philip H. Hopkins  
John Hopkins  
Edward Hart  
David Harbo  
Hester Harbo  
Mr. House  
Miss Frances Hall  
George Hegarth  
Thomas W. Hall  
James Hall  
Christopher Hume
- J.**  
Robert Journey  
James Jackson  
Abraham Jarrett  
William Jones  
Mr. Johnson  
Thomas Iglehart  
Nathan Jackson  
Leonard Iglehart
- K.**  
Henry Kelbols
- L.**  
Dr. F. La Barre  
J. D. Leonard  
Miss Ann E. Lashy  
Philip G. Lechman  
Mrs. Sarah Lucas  
Richard Locomon
- M.**  
Henry Medford



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it, THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.

Sept. 20, 1821. Considering it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland, to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the

**MARYLAND**

shall start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board.

The Editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union, and Boston Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, and State of Maryland.

This is to certify, that on the 23d day of September 1821, Lewis Reynolds of said county, brought before me one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a MARE, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his property. The natural and artificial marks of which said Mare are as follows: a deep sorrel, or between a bay and sorrel, somewhat hippish in her near hip, a small white spot in her forehead, some white spots on her back, upwards of fourteen hands high, and appears to be upwards of ten years old, and so badly fundered that her gait is not easily perceived. Given under my hand and seal this twenty-fourth day of September 1821.

ABNER LINTHICUM, (Seal.)

The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEWIS REYNOLDS, Living near Elk Ridge Landing Oct. 11. 3w

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

**W. Bryn, & Co.**  
Have just received an elegant assortment of

**Fall & Winter Goods,** which they will sell low for cash. Persons wishing to get bargains will do well to give them a call. Annapolis, Oct. 11. 6w.

**Dissolution of Partnership.** The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Barber, jun. who is authorized to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Barber's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821

**NOTICE.**  
**ADAM & JOHN MILLER,** Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected **STOCK OF GOODS,** offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

**New & Cheap Goods.**  
**NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,** Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of **CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,** And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses.

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed. Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call. Oct. 11. 3w.

**REMOVAL.** The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by the late H. G. Munroe, where he has just received his

**Fall and Winter Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.** which, with his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. He invites his friends and customers to give him a call, and assures them that his prices will be found suited to the times. Richard Ridgely.

N. B. He has on hand and intends keeping, The best Family Flour & Bottled Porter. Oct. 11. 3w.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.** Ran away from the Alum and Copper works of Cape Sable, on Magothy River, near Annapolis, about the 27th ult. a dark mulatto man named Tom Johnson, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews a great deal of tobacco, a very cunning and artful fellow, professing to be very religious, which he endeavours to manifest by preaching and praying very vigorously to his fellow servants; he took with him a variety of good clothing, amongst them a drab great coat, and a blue coat. The above reward will be given if taken without the state, and lodged in any goal so that he may be recovered again, or twenty five dollars if taken within the state, in either case all reasonable charges will be paid. Oct. 11. 3w. RICHARD CATON.

**Dollars Reward.** Strayed away from the subscriber 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. Oct. 11. 3w. John Hammond.

**FOR SALE** A stout active negro woman, about twenty-seven years of age, with or without her female child, aged about six years. The woman is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer. They are slaves for life, but would prefer selling them for a term of years. Apply to the Printer. Sept. 27. 5w.

**South River Bridge Company.** Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that the sixth and last instalment of five dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Tuesday the 20th day of November 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 stockholders shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the president and directors, Thos. Franklin, Treasurer. Oct. 15.

**Notice is hereby given,** That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jonathan Childs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment. Nathan Childs, Executor. Oct. 15. 3w.

**Notice is hereby Given,** That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne M. Minskey, 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. BARUCH FOWLER, Adm'r. Oct. 18. 3w.

**Notice is hereby given,** That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, 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. BARUCH FOWLER, Adm'r. D.B.N. Oct. 18. 3w.

**White Pine Lumber.** THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, At Mr. Terry's Ship-Yard near the Steam-Mill, 200,000 feet Plank of different qualities, 50,000 do. of Joist & Scantling, 50 Bunches Shingles. The above lumber will be sold low for cash. ALBERT BENTON Annapolis, Oct. 8, 1821. 3w.

**Sheriff's Sales.** By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th November next, at James Hunter's Tavern, One House and Lot in the city of Annapolis. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell, and sold to satisfy a debt due John Randall & Son. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Oct. 18. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 1st November next, on the premises, One Negro Boy named Tony. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Darnall, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams and Lewis Neth, jr. ex'rs. of James Williams, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Oct. 18. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 29th day of October inst. on the premises, Two horses, two cows, two heifers, seven hogs, two sows, and one horse cart. Seized and taken as the property of John Thompson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nancy Sewell. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. Oct. 18.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 30th October inst. on the premises, One negro woman and child. Seized and taken as the property of Robert Journey, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Randall and Clayton, and David Ridgely executor of Absalom Ridgely. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C. Oct. 18.

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

**JONA. HUTTON,** Coach & Harness Maker, Still continues the above business at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, and thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. Orders for work will be received with pleasure, and executed with promptness. He has on hand

A NEW FASHIONABLE **GIG & HARNESS,** which he will sell on terms accommodating to the purchaser. Oct. 18.

**NOTICE.** The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr, of Easton, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tydingus for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire at this Office. Oct. 4. 4w.

**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 12. 1f.

**Flour, Wheat, &c.** H. H. WOOD, Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be gotten in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent. commission, and Pork for 2 per cent. commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business. H. H. W. Sept. 13. 1m.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,** 19th Sept. 1821. The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

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

**Dissolution of Partnership.** The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Barber, jun. who is authorized to adjust and settle 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, 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 Freight 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. 24w.

**50 Dollars Reward.** Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named **JACOB,**

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Delia, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal. Benjamin Scott, Manager. Sept 13.

**Sheriff's Sale.** By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 31st October instant, at the house of David Robertson, near the head Magothy River—a parcel of Dry Goods. Seized and taken as the property of John Gardner, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Elijah Rockhill. There will also be sold at Abraham Hagar's, (near the Alum Factory,) on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. one Bureau one looking glass, and bedstead. Seized and taken as the property of the said John Gardner, and sold to satisfy Elijah Rockhill's debt. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C. Oct. 18.

**JUST PUBLISHED** And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive. PRICE—\$6 50. Sept. 27.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.** Ranaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

**JOHN TRIP,** Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers. He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home. Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying on board any negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law. August 16, 1821. The Easton Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.