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MISCELLANEOUS

From the Commercial Advertiser. FREEDOM.

From the world in throngs shall press to the battle's glorious van. When the oppress'd shall seek redress and shall claim the rights of man—on shall freedom smile again, the earth and on the main.

When the tide of war shall roll like imperious ocean's surge, on the tropic to the pole and to earth's remotest verge—on shall valour dash the gem on each tyrant's diadem.

When the banner is unfurled like a silver cloud in air, and the champions of the world in their might assemble there—on shall stand his iron chain to redeem his rights again.

When the thunderbolts shall fall in their fury on each throne, here the despot holds in thrall Spirits nobler than his own—d the cry of all shall be, 'Tis his shield, or liberty!

When the trump shall echo loud stirring nations from afar, the daring lead to crowd, and to rear the blade of war—while the tide of life shall rain an crimson every plain.

When the Saracen shall flee from the city of the Lord—on the light of victory Shall illumine Jodea's sword—on new liberty shall shine on the plains of Palestine.

When the Turk shall madly view How his crescent waxes dim; the waning moon, whose hue Fades away on ocean's brim—then the cross of Christ shall stand in that consecrated land

On the light of freedom smiles On the Grecian phalanx now—on the Spartan lion fell! And on Ida's lofty brow—on the shouts of battle swell Where the Spartan lion fell! Proud and dauntless in the strife—How triumphant was his knell! How sublime his close of life! Glory shone upon his eye, Glory which can never die!

Soon shall earth awake to might, Retribution shall arise—And all regions shall unite To obtain the glorious prize—And oppression's iron crown To the dust be trodden down.

When the Almighty shall deform Heaven in the hour of wrath—When the angel of the storm Sweeps in fury on his path—then shall tyranny be hur'd from the bosom of the world.

Yet, oh freedom, yet awhile, All mankind shall own thy sway—All the eye of God shall smile On thy brightly dawning day—And all nations shall adore At thine altar, evermore. FLORIO.

THE INVIATION. BY DR. FERGUSON. Flower of a Southern garden newly blowing, Air as a lily bending on its stem, Whose cur'd, and yellow locks, in ringlets flowing,

See the lustre of a diadem, Than all the wealth of India's brighter gem; Than all the pearls that bud in Oman's sea, Than all the corals waving over them, Under the living light that circles thee, And through thy tender cheek's transparency,

The varnished tint of life is lightly flushing, At the faintest touch of modesty, Like rose leaves, when the morning's breath is brushing, Away the seeds of pearl the night-cloud shed, Thy twin opening lips are purely blushing,

With the softest dew and clearest red; Than fountains bubbling in a granite cave, Than sheathed snow, that wraps a mountain's head,

Thy lilies glancing through a stainless wave, O'er the snow that majestically o'er thy breast, And rests upon thy forehead—Oh with thee, The hours might fly away so sweetly, that time would melt into eternity.

Go with me to the desert loneliness of forest and of mountain—we will share The joys that only purity and bliss, And make a paradise of feeling there; And daily thou shalt be more sweet and fair, And still shalt make a more celestial hue, And spirits meeting in the mid-way air, Will meet and blend in the arch of bliss; Alone, not lonely, we will wander through thickets of blooming shrubs and mantling vines,

Happy as bees amid the summer dew, Or song of birds, when the fresh spring morning shines, And when departing life shall wing its flight, And tender back the gift that God has given,

Be thou to me a scarp of light, And bear my floating soul away to Heaven.

EXTRACT. Know thyself, let others follow; Alone, forget thy virtues, and be true thine own; To point out follies in the wise and good, looks much like showing envy seeking food.

THE INFLUENCE OF VIRTUE ON HAPPINESS.

"Know then this truth, enough for man to know, Virtue alone is happiness below."

It is not sufficient to prove that religion, so necessary to feeling minds, agrees perfectly with the moral nature of mankind. Virtue often obliges us to conquer our appetites, and struggle for conquest with our passions. We cannot fix our attention on the various objects of desire, which occupy the thoughts of men without readily discerning, that if they had abandoned themselves unrestrained, to all their wild propensities, they would often stray widely from the state of happiness which forms the object of their wishes. Any of the scattered blessings, strewed here and there in our path, cannot fill the void of our life.

Do the gratifications of the senses captivate our affections? Their duration is determined by our weakness; we find it impossible to break loose from the limits, and immutable decrees, opposed by nature. Are they the advantages dependent on opinion for which we look, such as honour and praise, or the exterior splendour attendant on fortune? You will perceive, that quickly after they are obtained; the charm is flown; and that they resemble Proteus in the fable, who only appeared a god at a distance. Mankind have more need than is generally imagined, of an interest independent of their senses and imagination; and this interest will be found in the duties morality inculcates and establishes. At all times, and in all circumstances, we have a choice between good and evil. Virtue may be continually in action; and we may discover the application of it, even in the most apparently indifferent relations of life; for virtue only has the privilege of connecting little things with a great object, and because it only can be encouraged by conscience, which, in accompanying all our actions & meditations, seems to augment our existence and procure those satisfactions which are unknown to those who do not act from principle. Though the paths of virtue may be varied, its end is ever the same. The virtuous man is more independent than others; for it is from himself alone that he receives commands, and expects approbation. Virtue has no associates in her council; she judges herself of all that is pure and good.

It is not the interest of a day or the pleasures of a moment, that virtue protects; but the whole life that it takes into consideration. To speak metaphorically, it is the vindicator of futurity, the representative of duration, and becomes to the feelings, what foresight is to the mind. It enlarges the mind, gives dignity to the character, and invests it with every thing becoming. In virtue of every character, there appears a kind of beauty, which charms us without reflection; and our moral sense, when it is improved by education, is pleased with that social harmony, which the sentiments of justice preserve.

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The great extent of the cavern, and the great number of spacious rooms, halls and chambers, into which it is divided, and the immense quantities of calcareous concretions which it contains, and different states of those concretions, from the consistence of lime mortar, to that of the most beautiful stalactites as hard as marble, render it difficult, if not impossible to describe it, and I shall only attempt to give a faint description of three or four rooms.

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Passing by this arch about 20 feet, you arrive at another, which leads into a hall 10 feet wide and 100 feet long, from 5 to 8 feet high, supported with pillars and arches, and the sides bordered with cupinae pleated in variegated forms as white as snow. Near the middle of this hall, is an arched way, through which you pass into a large room; which like the hall is bordered with curtains, and hung over with stalactites; returning into the hall, you pass through another arch into a number of rooms on the left hand, curtained, and with stalactites hanging from the roof. You then descend about 10 feet, into a chamber about 20 feet square and 2 feet high, contained in like manner, and hung over with stalactites.

In one corner of this chamber, a small mound is formed about 12 feet in diameter, rising 3 feet from the floor, the top of which is hollow, and full of water from the dripping of stalactites above; some of which reach near the basin.

Descending from this chamber, and passing through another arch into a hall, by the side of which you see another basin of water, rising about four inches from the floor; formed in the same way, but in the shape, size and thickness of a large tea tray, full of the most pure and transparent water.

The number and spaciousness of the rooms, curtained and pleated with large pleats, extending along the walls from two to three feet from the roof; of the most perfect whiteness, resembling the most beautiful tapestry, with which the rooms are embroidered; and the large drops of water, which are constantly suspended on the points of innumerable stalactites, which hang from the roofs above; and the columns of spar resting on pedestals, which, in some places, appear to be formed to support the arches above—the reflection of the lights, and the great extent and variety of the scenery of this amazing cavern, form altogether, one of the most pleasing and interesting scenes that was ever beheld by the eye of mortal man.

Its discovery immediately drew to it great numbers of people from the village and surrounding country; who were making great depositions upon it, by breaking off and carrying away, whatever they estimated most curious; when Samuel B. Kennedy, Esq. Mr. Le Ray's agent was applied to, to prevent further spoliation; who immediately directed the passage in the cavern to be enlarged, and a strong door placed under a rock and key, which has been finished and the door closed.

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FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND. The officers of the Daily Advertiser have received from the London Courier, on the evening of the 17th of April, and a Liverpool paper of the 19th.

"We announced yesterday the arrival of advices from Constantinople of the 11th of last month, stating that another 500000 men had been presented to the Divan on the preceding day by Lord Strangford, and the Austrian Intermittence.

It is already known that the note delivered by the Divan to the ministers of the two powers, though communicated to their respective courts, has not been officially made known to the emperor of Russia. The court of Vienna refused to present formally to M. Tatischeff, who had been sent to Vienna, to receive such communications as the mediating power thought proper to submit to him, and also with instructions which permitted him to modify some of those demands which had been presented by Russia. The rejection of the Russian ultimatum was not, we repeat, communicated to Mr. Tatischeff officially, though he could not remain ignorant of its contents. It was determined to make another effort to prevent the calamity of war; for, in the concluding part of the Turkish Note of the 27th February, the Divan had not, it was imagined, shut the door altogether against further overture or negotiation; it had merely stated that it was not for the Porte to send negotiators to the frontiers to negotiate peace, for she was not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations she had received; though she was prepared to repel hostilities if they were begun by Russia. Accordingly by the 10th ult. Lord Strangford and the Austrian Intermittence presented another Note; and their representations were accompanied by a note from the French Minister, M. Laforêt, who earnestly invited the Turkish government not to rekindle those flames of war which had raged so long, and which had been so recently extinguished. The joint note presented in the strongest manner, the withdrawing the Ottoman troops from Wallachia and Moldavia; a measure which, without compromising the dignity, or endangering the security of the Turkish government, would be considered as proof of its wish to remain at peace. Report adds, that the mediating powers pledged themselves that no advantage should be taken of such a measure by the Russian troops on the eastern banks of the Pruth. This note was delivered on the 10th, and the Divan had consented to take it into consideration, which was viewed as some indication of a less hostile spirit than that which had dictated the note by which the Russian ultimatum had been rejected. Couriers were forthwith sent off to the Austrian government with despatches, stating, that another door, it was thought, had been opened to negotiation, and that hopes were again indulged that the peace of Europe might yet be preserved. Such is the situation in which affairs were left, at the date of the last despatches.

In commenting on the news from Turkey, the London Courier remarks—Where so much depends upon the Turkish government it is not possible for any man to come to a decisive conclusion, or to pronounce even a strong opinion. But very little sagacity is necessary to enable any man to state that it is not for the well understood interest of any of the other Powers, but even Russia, to provoke a war at present.

An article from Semlin, dated 25th of March, states that on the 20th, Constantinople was the theatre of a sanguinary insurrection of the Janissaries. The London Courier places no confidence in the report. The accounts from Egypt and Albania were favourable to the Greeks.

The Courier of the 17th April, announces the receipt of papers and letters from Frankfurt and Vienna, from the latter to the 15th of April. They announce that intelligence had arrived from the Turkish frontiers, that the Russian forces had been augmented in the month of February, and that the Turkish government had made preparations for an early commencement of hostilities; yet, in the Austrian capital a confident expectation was entertained that peace would not be broken.

At a meeting of the ship owners engaged in the trade with the West India colonies, held on Wednesday, Andrew Colville, Esq. in the chair, resolutions were passed in favour of renewing the commercial intercourse between these colonies and the United States of America. It was further resolved, that the meeting should join the general ship owners, in the object of maintaining a reduction of the West India duties.

In the House of Parliament Lord Londonderry moved that the report of the Agricultural Committee should be considered on the 24th of April, which was agreed to.

FROM AMERICA. From the American. By the Dublin papers which arrived yesterday, we learn with pain that the spirit of outrage which lately prevailed several districts of the unhappy country, still remains unabated. Several recent atrocities are announced in the accounts from the south. In the county of Tipperary some houses had been burnt in the course of the week, and in the county of Limerick, a party of White Boys had murdered a man near Cappoquin. At the same time the zeal and energy of the local authorities, and the exertions of the military, seem to keep pace with the daring activity of the disturbers of the public peace; and though they cannot immediately stop the perpetration of crimes, by apprehending offenders and bringing them to justice, they must deter less hardened criminals from pursuing their giddy career. In the county of Limerick, several persons alleged to have been leaders of the insurrection have been seized and lodged in goal. On the person of a man named Dennis Egan, taken near Roscrea, was found a manuscript, containing, according to an Irish provincial paper, "the oath, password, and a complete system of insurrectionary organization." This precious document is a

DUTIES OF A MOTHER. Surely the mother is a much more important character, than is generally imagined. To whom are we to look for improvements? for such improvements as the world never sees? Is it to men? to those whose habits are fixed, whose characters are consolidated? No! it is to the rising generation, to babes, to sucklings. And who has the principal influence in forming the habits and characters of these? The mother; she who is with them, and is scarcely removed from them by night or by day; she who imparts to them her manners, her habits, her language, her modes of thinking, her opinions, her prejudices, her virtues, I had almost said, her very soul itself. Surely the mother has more influence in forming the rising generation, than is possessed by any other character; more than is possessed by man, with all his authority, with all his laws, with all his arms, with all his splendid literary institutions. Though the station of the mother is indeed, subordinate, as it is infinitely important. Though her station is subordinate, yet in a great measure, she carries in her heart, and holds in her hand, the destinies of the world. It is impossible, that mankind should be improved to any considerable degree and extent, without a corresponding improvement of mothers. Here and there individuals may arise and shine, as they have done from the beginning of time; but improvements will be exceedingly limited, unless mothers are improved. And even with regard to the most distinguished individuals, who have enlightened and astonished the world, it is probable that the mother has had greater influence in forming their character, than has been generally supposed. Who can tell how much her efforts may have conduced to give such a tone and direction to their minds, and an influence upon their whole succeeding conduct? All the future Bacons, Lockes and Newtons; all the future Baxters, Edwards and Dwigths, that are yet to rise and enlighten the world, will owe their influence, in a greater or less degree, to the mother. From her lips, they will learn to articulate their own names. From her, they will learn to walk, to think, to pray. She who is truly an excellent mother is one of the richest boons of Heaven.

We are assured by the voice of inspiration, that a child left to himself, brings shame to his mother. But why does an un-governed and forward child bring shame upon his mother, more than upon his father? Is it not because the mother has a peculiar influence and consequently a peculiar obligation to train up her offspring to obedience and virtue?

If I could for a moment believe the females have no immortal souls; that to their death is an eternal sleep; even at that moment, I would say, let the female character be raised, that she may elevate her sons; let it be exalted in the utmost, that she may exalt humanity.

A Hartford paper states, that an establishment for the manufacture of grass bonnets is about to be made at Westfield, Conn. Under the superintendance of Mrs. Sophia Wells, the lady to whom a medal was voted by the Royal Society of Arts in London, it is intended to be carried on to a considerable extent.

By the Dublin papers which arrived yesterday, we learn with pain that the spirit of outrage which lately prevailed several districts of the unhappy country, still remains unabated. Several recent atrocities are announced in the accounts from the south. In the county of Tipperary some houses had been burnt in the course of the week, and in the county of Limerick, a party of White Boys had murdered a man near Cappoquin. At the same time the zeal and energy of the local authorities, and the exertions of the military, seem to keep pace with the daring activity of the disturbers of the public peace; and though they cannot immediately stop the perpetration of crimes, by apprehending offenders and bringing them to justice, they must deter less hardened criminals from pursuing their giddy career. In the county of Limerick, several persons alleged to have been leaders of the insurrection have been seized and lodged in goal. On the person of a man named Dennis Egan, taken near Roscrea, was found a manuscript, containing, according to an Irish provincial paper, "the oath, password, and a complete system of insurrectionary organization." This precious document is a

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...The members are not bound by any instructions, but the objects desired are to be brought forward by petition from the people. The shall meet annually, and cannot sit longer than 120 days.

Two thirds of all the votes are necessary for the election of a president and vice president. In case no one has such a majority, he shall be chosen from the three highest candidates by the Congress; or if neither has the requisite majority, the next choice shall be from the two highest. The session is permanent until he is chosen. Senators are chosen by a majority; but where they have it not, they are to be chosen by congress in a similar manner. In case of a tie, the choice shall be determined by lot.

Each province shall have one Representative for every thirty thousand souls, and not more than one Representative, amounting to fifteen thousand; but every province shall have at least one Representative. The same proportion shall prevail, till the number amount to one hundred, after which it shall be increased so as not to vary the number of members, until the rate of representation is 40,000, after which it shall remain at that rate till the number of members amount to 150, when it shall stop again, until by the increase of population, the rate is one member for 50,000 souls. The principal qualifications are: to be 25 years of age, and to be a native of the province, or to be a professor of an art, or an income of 500, or being a professor of some science. Natives of foreign countries must have 8 years residence, and be worth 10,000 dollars in property, and natives of those parts of America which depended upon Spain in the year 1810, and have not been otherwise naturalized, are qualified, in this respect, after four years residence. The house has the power of impeachment before the senate. The members are elected for four years.

Each department has four Senators, who hold their office for eight years, but they are elected in such manner, that half go out every four years. A Senator must be thirty years old, have three years residence, possess property to the amount of 4000 dollars, or an income of 1000, or be a professor of some science. Natives of foreign countries are required to have a residence of 10 years, but Spanish Americans, only six.

The President must be a native, and have the qualifications of a senator. He is elected for four years and cannot be re-elected but once, without intermission. The president and vice president's salaries cannot be altered during their official period. His powers are nearly similar to those of the States, but in the approval of treaties the whole congress are in the place of our senate. He appoints to office, with the concurrence of the Senate, and has only the power of suspending from office for causes he must assign to the courts of justice, who are to pass upon the accusation. He may cause an individual to be arrested, but he must send him within 48 hours to the judiciary. He may commute the punishment of capital offences, with the concurrence of the judges having cognizance of the offence. In case of commotion, congress may authorize him to use extraordinary authority, in the times and places, where it is indispensable. If they are not in session, he shall immediately convene them, and in the mean time exercise that authority without them. He has an immunity against criminal accusations during his office, except on impeachment. He cannot leave the country, nor for a year after his office ceases, without the consent of congress.

The Council of Government shall consist of the vice president, one minister of the high court of justice, and the secretaries of state; but he is not bound by their opinion. They must keep a journal and annually transmit a copy of it to the senate, except such parts as require secrecy. There are five secretaries of state, viz. for foreign affairs, for the interior, for the treasury, for the navy and war. No order of the president can be executed unless it is authorized by the proper secretary.

The High Court of Justice shall consist of at least five members, who must be advocates and 30 years old. Three are nominated by the president, who strikes out one, and send the remaining two names to the senate, who strike out another. They hold their office during good behaviour, and receive a fixed salary. The high court has cognizance of causes affecting ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and diplomatic agents; controversies arising from treaties and negotiations of the executive, &c. Congress may establish other courts, superior and inferior; the judges of the former to be appointed and hold their offices in like manner as the judges of the high court.

Congress shall divide the territory into as many departments, over each of which an Intendant shall preside, who shall be the agent of and subject to the president. Every province shall have a governor, in every manner subordinate to the Intendant.

Very prudent regulations are laid down the nature of a bill of rights. The liberality of the press is established in the same manner as we enjoy it; and jealous provisions are detailed to protect personal liberty. The right of trial by jury is adopted. The right of emigration and all sorts of entails are abolished; and the granting of nobility hereditary honours or distinctions is prohibited. As also the creation of officers, whose emoluments are to continue no longer than the good behaviour of the incumbent. All foreigners are to be received and protected, and those who have rendered services to the republic in the war of independence, shall be equally eligible as natives, to every office, not requiring nativity in Colombia, provided they possess equal qualifications.

The former laws not inconsistent with the constitution, are to be in full force, till amended. The interpretation of the constitution is vested in Congress. Amendments to be proposed by two thirds of each house, to be taken into consideration after the next session, if they have gone out, and if they have been elected, after which if the amendment is adopted by two thirds, it shall have the force of law. Certain grand fundamental principles of the constitution are declared to be inviolable, and not liable to any such alteration. It is provided, that after all, or the part of the territory of the republic shall have become free, and after a trial of ten years, a convention shall be called to revise, and if necessary, amend every part of the constitution.

It was passed at Cuzco, 30th of August, 1822, and signed by 55 members.

# FOREIGN.

## Latest from Europe.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ALBION.

New-York, May 31.  
Last evening the packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of May. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondent copies of files of London papers to the evening of April 29th, and Liverpool papers of the 1st of May, all inclusive.

By the letter from Mr. Mark, and the Cork paper, it appears that a box of specie (gold coin) had been saved, together with some other property. A private letter received in this city, mentions that a second box of specie, containing about twenty thousand dollars, had also been saved. The Albion, it is said, was about 20 miles from the shore when she lost her masts in a dreadful squall, and was then in good channel way, on her passage to Liverpool.

The Robert Fulton, Holdridge, was engaged at Liverpool to take the place of the Albion, and sail for this port on the 16th.

Liverpool, May 1.  
In addition to the particulars of the loss of the Albion, published on 27th ult. the following have since been received.

Kinsale, 4th Month 25, 1822.  
"On my arrival here on 22d, I wrote you a hasty letter, apprising you of the melancholy fate of the ship Albion. I went over the fatal spot and I cannot describe the scene that presented itself to my view, nor am I disposed to dwell on the heart rending scene.

"I shall be as brief as possible. Henry Cammyer, the 1st mate, is saved and six of the crew. The whole company on board, including passengers, amount to 56, of whom 45 perished and 9 were saved. The log book being lost, the mate could not give me a list of the passengers - but, from memory, he has given me the names of 18, which are annexed. As the bodies that were found lay on the shore, the mate pointed out to me their respective names, which were put on paper and placed on each body, and I gave directions that the graves should be numbered and a list made out, which I expected to get this day, by which it can be easily ascertained where each body lies in the graveyard. A clergyman attended this melancholy procession. This may be some consolation to the afflicted relatives of the dead. Very little of the wreck remains, and the country people are carrying it off in all directions, in small pieces. I have desired the remainder to be put up at auction and sold. I inquired of the mate about the specie - there were two boxes for you, two for professor Fisher, a passenger, besides a package of dollars belonging to the only cabin passenger saved, Mr. Overhart, of Pennsylvania, who is very ill in bed. The mate thought I had not the least chance of recovering the dollar I, however, thought otherwise. Accordingly I look upon a confidential man, John Purcell, who is in the employment, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of my worthy and respectable friend, Thomas Rochfort, Esq. of Garretstown, who owns all the land in the neighbourhood. I told him to employ a few men, on whose honesty he could depend, and set them to work to examine the spot where I received the mate's report the money might be, and that I would give him a good commission (I think I said 5 per cent) if he could prevent plunder and save the property. Late last night, I received the enclosed, by express, and I am now on the point of returning to the wreck. The box was broken and plunder attempted.

"Yours truly,  
JAMES MARK."

"Cropper, Benson & Co.  
Garretstown, Thursday Evening, }  
April 25, 1822.

The Madrid papers of the 14th inst. contain the particulars of a very important discussion which took place in the Cortes relative to the Transatlantic Provinces. A report was made to the Assembly by the Committee on the affairs of the Colonies, in which it recognized the expediency of entering into negotiations with those Provinces that have declared their independence, and of establishing commercial relations with them suitable to both hemispheres. In the ensuing debate the Government was very warmly censured for neglecting to adopt measures for preserving Cuba and Puerto Rico, which with a few spots on the continent, were all that now remained to Spain of the immense empire which she once possessed beyond the Atlantic. The Minister of Justice spoke of the necessity of sending a naval force to the American seas, and seemed to console himself with the notion that might yet be adopted to lead back the Colonies to an union with the mother country. The time for indulging in such hope has long passed away, but it is important to know that Commissioners are to be sent out for the purpose of receiving the proposals of the South American Governments. The intention of the United States to recognize the independence of these Governments was not known to the Cortes at the time of this discussion.

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Utica Sentinel states, that there are now in Onieda county state of New-York, eleven cotton factories. Eight thousand six hundred and seventy spindles are constantly running, and many more are shortly to be put in motion. Without increasing the water power, or erecting any new buildings, these factories are capable of running 25,000 spindles. Some of the factories have erected the cast iron power looms, but as yet, most of the work is done by hand. The fabrics made are, shirtings, sheetings, stripes, checks, ginghams, broad and narrow tickings and calicoes. There are three woolen factories; the Clinton Oldenavneid, and the Oniskany, which do much business; these are all profitable establishments, and the last mentioned, extensively employed.

Among the branches of mechanism recently commenced in the village of Utica, the following are mentioned as bidding fair to rival the best European Manufactures: - Mathematical instruments, Joiners Tools and water colour Paints. We are much gratified at contemplating these promising proofs of the rapid growth of our manufacturing establishments, which require only patronage to render nugatory our dependence on foreign supplies. - Onieda, in possession of many valuable manufactures, may justly be considered to rank among the richest counties in the state, and her example, we are pleased to find, is in progress of being extensively imitated.

# FROM THE AMERICAN HARBOR TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.

Take five bushels of ashes, wash them thoroughly on the ground, and let them stand from five hours to two days, so may be convenient, then make up the heap in an oblong form, from the middle, and put in three pecks of perfectly fresh lime, & sprinkle about three or four quarts of water over it, and cover up; observe to use hot water in very cold weather. In large experiments cold water will answer in any weather.

In half an hour the lime will heat, and burst open the heap of ashes, when the whole must be well and quickly mixed, & put into the ley tub, to the depth of one foot, and beaten moderately; another layer of ashes, of the same depth as the first, is then to be added and beaten down, as before, and so on until the tub is filled within six inches of the top; water is then to be poured in steadily until the ashes are nearly or entirely soapy. The ley must be of a strength scarcely sufficient to float a shilly laid egg; four gallons of this ley are to be put into a large kettle, and thirty or forty pounds of fat added, and stirred, using gentle heat. When it is perceived that the sharp taste of the alkali is lost, more ley is to be added occasionally, until the soap becomes transparent and very thick, and towards the last of the operation the liquid must be made to boil briskly. When the soap is made, let it stand for a day; when it does not grow thin in that time, no apprehensions need be excited as to the occurrence of that circumstance. The kettle should be covered, and should hold more liquid than is intended to boil, to give room for a brisk ebullition towards the close.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Accounts had reached London from Constantinople, to the 27th March, by way of Odessa, which state, that up to the 25th the Reis Effendi had not replied to the note of the mediating Ministers. Lord Strangford endeavoured to persuade the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi; he visits which he made them on the 22d to accept the ultimatum - but the latter replied that an answer was contained in the Note of the Porte of the 25th February, and that the Porte had no new Declarations to make.

Odessa, April 2.  
We expect here some decisive information on the subject of the differences with Turkey in a day or two. We see no indications of approaching hostilities; nor do we hear any thing from St. Petersburg of a hostile nature.

### ANOTHER DREADFUL SHIP WRECK.

The Liverpool paper of May 1st, contains the account of the loss of H. M. Ship Confiance; with all her crew, consisting of one hundred and thirty two men. This melancholy event took place near the Cape where the Albion was cast away.

The same paper contains the account of the Ether and Sandwich Packet. Every person on board perished.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The accounts from Ireland are stated to be of a mixed complexion - lawless outrage on the declining part in some of the south western counties has been succeeded by the extremes of wretchedness and famine. Last year's potatoe crop failed. Numbers of unfortunate peasants had abandoned in despair their miserable habitations, and taken to beg for the support of their starving children. Some individuals in the county of Clare had perished of absolute want - and not only was present food unobtainable, but the ground work of future destruction was laid in the utter scarcity of seed for the approaching season.

### SPAIN.

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# NOTICE.

The partnership of J. Waters and Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Jonathan Waters, who is authorized to settle the same.

JONATHAN WATERS,  
THOMAS G. WATERS.

The Saddlery and Harness making business will be continued at the old stand in Church street by Thomas G. Waters, where his friends and the public can be accommodated in his line, on very moderate terms, for cash only.

June 6, 3w.

# TAYLORING.

## LEWIS TYDINGS, & CO.

Respectfully inform the public and their friends, that they have commenced the above business in the Shop formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Thompson, and can assure those who may be disposed to patronize them, that no exertions shall be wanting to render satisfaction. They intend constantly keeping Cloths, Casimires, Waistcoating, &c. &c. suitable for the several seasons of the year, which they will be happy to make up, in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice.

They respectfully solicit a share of public favour.

June 6, 3w.

# To the Benevolent and Humane.

It has become the painful duty of a parent to make the public acquainted with the unfortunate condition of his son who has been for some months deprived of his reason, and is at this time wandering through the country, unconscious of his own affliction, & that which is felt by his parents. A long and fatiguing journey was undergone by his father in order to restore him to his home, and to the reason he had lost, but he had from him through the mountain passed cliffs & disappeared. Trackless however, as was his path, he was closely pursued, and heard of from the banks of the Ohio until he reached Rockville, in Montgomery county, Md. Any information that can be given of this unfortunate youth would be thankfully received; and he who would have the humanity and the benevolence to accompany him home, and thus restore him to his afflicted parents, shall meet with some other reward besides that of an approving conscience.

W. E. DULANEY.

# At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College held June 4th, 1822. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

Test,  
W. E. PINKNEY,  
Secretary to the Board.

# FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Land, Lying in the lower part of Calvert county, about 2 miles from the mouth of Patuxent. The greater part of this land is covered with wood of a very superior quality and of every description, viz. hickory, white oak, chestnut, pine, &c. The cleared land, though at this time much reduced, might be easily, and at a trifling expense, made productive by the use of plaster and clover. The improvements are few, and with the exception of a tobacco house, very indifferent. Fifteen or twenty acres of meadow land might be made at a trifling expense. To any person wishing to embark in the wood and timber business, it offers advantages equalled by few tracts of the same size in the county, being but a short distance from the head water of a creek navigable for boats carrying thirty cords of wood. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, supposing persons wishing to purchase would view the premises. Mr. Wm. E. Hungerford living near the premises will show it when called on. The terms will be accommodating - but a small part will be required in hand, the balance to suit the purchaser. Sale to commence on the twentieth of July next, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

THOS. B. HUNGERFORD.

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They respectfully solicit a share of public favour.

June 6, 3w.

# Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of said county, deceased, and request all those indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased, to produce the same properly authenticated.

Richard G. Stockell, } Exrs.  
Henry Wayman, }

June 6, 6w.

# State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court  
June 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of William M. Waters, administrator of John T. Davidson, 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 and Political Intelligence.

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 John T. Davidson, 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 December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1822.

WM. M. WATERS, Adm'r.  
June 6, 6w.

# Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green-street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis streets, and lying between his shop and the store of D. Ridgely & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application to

WILLIAM COE, Sen.  
PS. To rent the BRICK BUILDING opposite William's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins as a Shop. For the terms apply as above.

Annapolis, June 6.

# NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet on the second Monday of August next for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
May 23, 6w.

# An Overseer Wanted.

A single man, industrious, honest, and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to

JNO. A. GRAMMER,  
North side Severn, May 16, 4w.



**FRESH SPRING GOODS.**

**D. RIDGELY, & CO.**

Have just received, and offer for sale a handsome assortment of

**Seasonable Goods,** among which are,

- White and brown Drillings,
- Cotton Cassimeres, Striped Florentines,
- Long and short Nankins,
- White and coloured Marcellas,
- Black Florentine, Seartucker,
- Ginghams and Calicoes in great variety,
- Bengal Stripes,
- Capton and Nankin Crapes,
- Figured Canton Crapes Robes,
- Senshaws and Saranets,
- Figured Black Levantines,
- Plain do.
- Black Florentines and Florentines,
- do. Italian Lustring,
- White and do. 4-4 Italian Crapes,
- Green Gains, Hat and Arm Crapes,
- Bandannas and Flag Handkerchiefs,
- Spittlefield do.
- Ribbons assorted,
- Imitation Merino Shawls,
- Jaconet Muslin do.
- White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose,
- do. Cotton do.
- Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves,
- Linen Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
- Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
- Mull, Leno and Book do. plain and figured,
- Jabilee Cord, and Satin stripe do.
- Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and figured,
- Coloured do. do. do. do.
- 6-4 and 8-4 Super. Table Diaper,
- Bird eye and Russia do.
- 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
- Shirting Cambrics,
- Russia and Imitation Sheetings,
- Osnaburgh, Burap and Hessians,
- Dowlas, Russia Buck, and white Rolls,
- Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also Grass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates.

They constantly keep a supply of

**GROCERIES.**

May 2.

**HACKS, GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.**

The subscribers have for hire Hacks, Gigs, and Saddle Horses, which gentlemen can have by the day, week, or for such time as may suit them. The Hacks and Gigs are convenient, and their Saddle Horses pleasant. Their drivers are careful, steady and obliging men.

Application may be made at the Bar of Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, or to either of the subscribers.

Henry Matthews, John Smith.

P. S. They will receive Horses at

**LIVERY,**

and pledge themselves that every attention shall be paid them while in their keeping

Church-street, Annapolis, May 2.

**A Dwelling House for Sale.**

On Saturday the first day of June, I purpose offering for sale the three story Dwelling House at present occupied by Alexander Magruder, Esq. There are eight rooms, besides apartments appropriated for servants. It has a good garden, carriage house, and stable, attached to it. The terms of sale are, one third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, with interest. Notice will be given on the day of sale at what time possession can be obtained.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

**Sunday School**

The subscribers to the SUNDAY SCHOOL, or any other persons wishing to contribute, are respectfully informed, that the annual contribution of 50 cents is now become due, and requested to deposit the money at the Store of Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill.

**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 1803, Inclusive. PRICE—\$6 50.

**W. M. HOHNE, & Co.**

In addition to their stock of

**GROCERIES,**

&c. &c. at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. George & John Barber, at the head of the dock, and near the market-house, have for sale,

**OILS & PAINTS**

AND

Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

of the best quality, purchased for cash, which they offer for sale as low as can be obtained in this city for cash.

Annapolis, May 23, 1822.

**W. BRYAN,**

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, an elegant assortment of

**GOODS.**

To which he solicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for Cash.

May 9.

**G. F. TEUTO,**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has begun to make, and will every day, have

**STRAWBERRY AND LEMON ICE-CREAM.**

Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him with a call, will find genteel accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room, next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteel style. He likewise takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.

He has for sale, Madeira, Old Port, Claret and Malaga Wines in Bottles, of the best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different flavours, best Havana Cigars, Mould and Dipt Candles, and all other articles generally found in a Confectionary and Caking Establishment.

Annapolis, May 2.

**For Sale, THE HOUSE AND LOT.**

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq. Annapolis.

Jan. 17.

**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.

**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages; and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the 4th of June next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,

W. M. E. PINKNEY, Secretary.

The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.

May 16.

The Editors of the Md. Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette Editors, are requested to insert the above notice a week for four weeks and forward their accounts.

**Andrew Nicholls,**

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 1822.

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25 cents  
**The Constitution of Maryland,** To which is prefixed,  
**The Declaration of Rights—** With the amendments ingrafted therein  
Oct. 23.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 17th, 1822.

On application by petition of Sarah Arnold, administratrix of Robert Arnold, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she 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 Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Arnold, 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 11th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of May 1822.

Sarah Arnold, adm'x.

**Spring & Summer GOODS,**

**GEORGE M'NEIR, TAILOR,**

Has just received a very neat assortment of Goods of the first quality—This selection is suited to the present and approaching season. It has been made from the latest importations, and consequently comprises the most fashionable patterns, colours, and figures. He invites his friends and those disposed to patronize him to call at his shop, one door below the Post-Office, and examine for themselves.

He will with pleasure make up his materials after such fashion as customers may direct.

April 18.

**The Fountain Flowing.**

**WM. MURDOCH,** Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received, and intends keeping, a general supply of

**Soda, Magnesia, Balls-town and Rochelle**

**WATERS,**

**Strawberry, Lemon, and Ginger Syrups.**

(Twenty Tickets for a Dollar.)

He has likewise commenced making and intends keeping a supply of

**ICE CREAMS.**

Private families can be served on the shortest notice. He likewise has good

**ICE**

for sale, and will supply families with any quantity. Parties will be furnished with

**Cakes & Confectionary** of every description, at a short notice, and on moderate terms.

As usual he keeps a supply of

**Drugs and Medicines**

Annapolis, May 30.

**Shaw & Gambrill,**

Have on hand and intend keeping

**A SUPPLY OF THE BEST DRUGS**

AND

**MEDICINES**

which they will sell at the retail prices in Baltimore, and assure their friends and the public, that every attention will be given to weighing out and putting up any articles in the above line.

Orders from the country, (inclosing the cash,) will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

May 30th, 1822.

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

**The University of Maryland,**

**ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply affected by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of this Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to re-establish and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in August next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

**ALUMNUS.**

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JAMES DEALE, Ex'r.

May 16.

**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.

Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Fataspaco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight, and take them away.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of

**GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,** are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping an assortment of

**Shorte, Bran, and Horse Feed,** At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER

January 17.

**300 Dollars**

Runaway from the subscriber, Calvert county, Maryland, on the 15th of March, three negro men, viz.

**JIM,**

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, black complexion, round nose, and had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pants, and a new fur hat. As he can write, he is probable he has forged a pass for himself, and the others.

**TOM,**

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion, dark look when spoken to, he has a suit of white home made kersey and a hat.

**WAPPIN,**

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home made kersey with yellow stripes.

I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or 50 dollars for each if taken in the state, but I get them again.

JOSEPH W. WYNNE

April 18, 1822.

**A New & Cheap Tavern**

**JOHN TAYLOR,** (Who formerly commanded the post at Sloop Washington, from Annapolis to Baltimore.)

Adopts this plan of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new and cheap tavern establishment, in the blue frame house in Church street next door to Adams and John Miller's store, convenient to the market-house and dock, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who wish to favour him with their custom, with the best of every thing that belongs to his line of business. He is determined to keep the best of every kind of strong liquors; he likewise has and will constantly keep on hand a good supply of Porter, Ale, Beer and Cider. Persons wishing to have extra suppers of any thing that will suit the season, he will be very happy to serve them at the shortest notice. He also informs the public, that he has intended keeping a complete assortment of Groceries, which he will dispose of on moderate terms, such as strong and malt liquors, tea, coffee, sugar, bacon, pork, beef, butter, lard, shad, mackerel, herrings, &c. &c.

May 30.

**Notice is hereby Given.**

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John T. Barber, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, unto Joseph Sands, who is authorized to settle the above estate. All those indebted are requested to make payment as above directed.

Susanah Barber, adm'x. of John T. Barber.

May 30.

**FOR SALE,**

The property in Annapolis formerly occupied by the late Dr. James Murray. This property consists of a large and convenient

**Brick Dwelling House,**

With a good Garden, Pump of water, a Brick Building suitable for an office, Carriage-house, Stable, Smoke-house, and other useful improvements, all good order, and well calculated to accommodate a large family. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; bonds on interest, for the balance, with good security; an extra five credits will be given if required. Possession can be given in a short time. For Terms apply to Mr. Henry Magruder, or Mr. Daniel Murray, on the Ridge.

SARAH E. MURRAY

May 30.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Calvert County Orphans Court, 13th, 1822.

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

W. SMITH, Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

**This is to give notice**

That the subscriber of Calvert County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this the 6th day of May 1822.

THOS. BARBER

May 16.



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

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Commercial Advertiser. THE ALBION.

Will across the Atlantic's breast Sped the gallant Albion, When the sun set in the west, And the bluish sky was gone—

General Desnouettes.

From Campbell's New Monthly Magazine for April. TIME.

Canzone, from the Italian of Torquato Tasso. Comes that in the dazzling glow Of your youth and beauty glow

By Barber, Janr.

SALE.

By Barber, Janr.

Selling House.

Maryland.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

to give notice.

I love to view the spangled skies Shoot to the Lord, while space replies,

When the hour of toils is past, When the soul should all her good dispose,

Lord, let my thoughts revert to thee, To Jesus and his Calvary;

Or if thy will, divinely bright, Demand my anxious soul to-night,

From the Port-Folio. THE LAY PREACHER.

BY THE LATE JOSEPH DENNIE. And it came to pass, when they were come to Bethlehem,

Now what was there peculiar in the character, or eventual in the fortunes of this man,

Ab, the book of Ruth! But what can be learned from a tale so simple, which Thomas Paine has called an idle, binding story?

During the judicial administration of Judah, a famine compelled a man of Bethlehem, his wife and sons, to migrate to Moab.

Now, although, in the days of my youth and fantasy, I have wandered whole nights delighted among the fairy fictions of the Arabian tales;

Such a determination must be approved by a fond parent; that it was so, appears from the expressive silence of Naomi, and from the context, for they went until they came to Bethlehem.

But, in such a journey, there could be but few incidents. The hearts of Naomi and of her daughter were too full for utterance; if I were disposed to record the language of their looks, I might protract a prolix sermon.

However silent these pilgrims might be themselves, it seems that others talked, and loudly too, at the sight of virtue and beauty in distress.

Some little time afterwards, Mrs. Dunlap a lady of respectability, who had been taken by the Indians, and retained a prisoner among them on Mad river, in the state of Ohio,

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city was in commotion, but not from vengeance to resort to the tables of the money changer, or the seats of those who sold down.

An English philosopher, an English physician, and a French duke, have strongly asserted, in their respective works, that the natural state of man was warfare, and that he is invariably a selfish animal.

When an afflicted sister of brother knaves, let the gates of charity be thrown wide open.

Like the sympathizing city of old, "be moved" at a picture of misfortune.

To the Naomia of this world, give "heavenly for ashes," and provide a benevolent Boaz for every virtuous Ruth.

ALEXANDER MCCONNELL'S ESCAPE FROM FIVE INDIANS.

Early one morning in the year 1781, Mr. Alexander McConnell, who resided in the neighbourhood of Lexington, wandered into the woods on foot in pursuit of game.

Having succeeded in killing a deer at some distance from home, he found it necessary to return for a horse on which to carry it off.

While he was gone five Indians came to the spot where the deer lay, and naturally concluding that some one would soon return thither for it, three of them remained to watch it, and two placed themselves in ambush near the path, along which they rightly supposed the huntsman would pass.

As he rode, therefore, near their place of concealment, they shot at him, killed the horse under him, and consequently took him prisoner.

For several days he travelled quietly with them, and, as he had a good rifle, and was an excellent marksman, they required him to shoot deer, buffaloes, &c. for them.

During the judicial administration of Judah, a famine compelled a man of Bethlehem, his wife and sons, to migrate to Moab. The wife soon became a widow.

Now, although, in the days of my youth and fantasy, I have wandered whole nights delighted among the fairy fictions of the Arabian tales; although I read ten times the adventures of Don Quixote, lunatic knight, and of Gulliver, sober faced seaman;

Such a determination must be approved by a fond parent; that it was so, appears from the expressive silence of Naomi, and from the context, for they went until they came to Bethlehem.

But, in such a journey, there could be but few incidents. The hearts of Naomi and of her daughter were too full for utterance; if I were disposed to record the language of their looks, I might protract a prolix sermon.

However silent these pilgrims might be themselves, it seems that others talked, and loudly too, at the sight of virtue and beauty in distress.

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M. Connel, and who has repeatedly heard related, with the utmost animation, by himself.

From Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War. MRS. DANIEL HALL.

Having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when a British officer stopping forward, in the most authoritative manner demanded the key of her trunk.

"What do you expect to find there?" said the lady. "I seek for treason," was the reply.

"You may save yourself the trouble of search then," said Mrs. Hall. "You may find a plenty of it at my tongue's end."

MRS. BREWTON. Walking in Broad street, in Charleston, when the British were in possession of Charleston, in deep mourning, according to the fashion of the Whig ladies, an English officer joined her at the moment that a crape shawl was accidentally torn from her dress.

She picked it up, and passing the house of John Rutledge, the absent American governor, then occupied by the English Colonel Moncrief, she exclaimed—"Where are you dearest governor; surely the magnanimous Britons will not deem it a crime, if I cause your house, as well as your friends, to mourn your absence."

Saying this, she tied the crape to the front railing, and departed. Whether her companion mentioned the circumstances, or that her conduct was observed by persons within; (which is more probable) it is certain that in a few hours she was arrested & sent off to Philadelphia.

AN OFFICER. Distinguished by his inhumanity & constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs. Charles Elliot in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the Camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance.

"The Rebel Flower," she replied. "Why was that name given to it?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined the lady, "it thrives most when most trampled upon."

MRS. SABINA ELLIOTT. Having witnessed the activity of an officer, who had ordered the plundering of her poultry houses, finding an old muscovy drake, which had escaped the general search, still straying about the premises, had him caught, and mounting a servant on horseback, ordered him to follow and deliver the bird to the officer, with her compliments, as she concluded, that in the hurry of departure, it had been left altogether by accident.

MARION. An anecdote is related of him, of the authenticity of which many of his followers can still give testimony—I name one of them Lieut. J. H. Stevens, of Mayham's regiment, who was an eye witness of the occurrence.

A British officer was sent from the garrison at Georgetown, (S. C.) to negotiate a business interesting to both armies;—when this was concluded, and the officer about to return, the general said, "If it suits your convenience, Sir, to remain for a short period, I shall be glad of your company to dinner."

The mild and dignified simplicity of Marion's manners, had already produced their effect; and to prolong so interesting an interview, the invitation was accepted. The entertainment was served up on pieces of bark, and consisted entirely of roasted potatoes, of which the general eat heartily, requesting his guest to profit by his example, repeating the old adage, that "hunger was an excellent sauce."

"But surely general," said the officer, "this cannot be your ordinary fare." "Indeed it is Sir," he replied, "and we are fortunate on this occasion, entertaining company, to have more than our usual allowance."

While the British were preparing for embarkation, a party were sent to Lamprier's Point, to procure water. A hint was given to Marion, that this would afford a fair opportunity of inflicting a parting blow; to which he replied—"My brigade is composed of citizens, enough of whose blood has already been shed; if ordered to attack the enemy, I shall obey; but not another drop shall, with my consent, be lost, though it should procure me the greatest honours that, as a soldier, I could aspire to. Certain as I am, that the enemy are at the point of departure, so far from offering to molest, I would rather send a party to protect them."

AT QUINCY. Colonel Baxter, a gallant soldier, possessed of great coolness, and still greater simplicity of character, calling out, "I am wounded, colonel!" "Hurry, hurry," cried the wounded man, "stand to your post."

"But I can't stand, colonel—I am wounded a second time!" Then he down Baxter, but quit not your post. "Colonel (cried the wounded man) they have shot me again, and if I remain any longer here, I shall be shot to pieces." "Be it so, Baxter, but stir not." He obeyed the order, and actually received the fourth wound before this engagement ended.

GEN. WILLIAM WASHINGTON. While attached to the light corps commanded by Gen. Morgan, he by a very ingenious stratagem, carried the point of Rugely's taking a large body of the enemy, without firing a single shot.

Apprised of the character of his opponent, Rugely, he fixed a pile log on the front wheels of a wagon, so as to make it appear at distance as a field piece, and threatened immediate destruction should resistance be attempted; the frightened Colonel requested that quarter might be allowed, surrendered at discretion.

It was on this occasion, that Lord Cornwallis ironically said—"Rugely will not be a Brigadier."

WILMOT AND MOORE. A few days previous to the evacuation of Charleston, a very rash expedition, suggested by Colonel Kociusko, occasioned the loss of Captain Wilmot and Lieutenant Moore, two of the most distinguished patriots in the service.

The British buried Wilmot with the honours of war, & showed the greatest respect to Moore, who was removed to Charleston to receive the best surgical assistance.

The limb in which he received the principal wound, was amputated, but mortification soon followed. Mrs. Daniel Hall, who had been lodged, and who had watched over him unremittingly, being apprised of the business, which brought the most distinguished surgeons, entered the apartment of Moore as soon as he had retired, and said—"I am happy to find that you have not been subjected to so severe an operation as had been anticipated; you appear to have experienced but little agony; I was constantly in the next room and heard not a groan."

"My kind friend," he replied, "I feel not the least agony; but I would not have breathed a sigh in the presence of British officers, to have secured a long and fortunate existence."

A STORY OF LAKE ERIE. An Indian woman, and her child who was about five years old, were travelling along the beach to a camp a few miles distant. The boy observed some wild grapes growing upon the top of the bank, and expressed such a strong desire to obtain them, that his mother, seeing a ravine at a little distance, by which she thought she could gain the edge of the precipice, resolved to gratify him.

Having desired him to remain where he was, she ascended the steep and was allured much farther into the woods than she first intended. In the mean time the wind began to blow vehemently, but the boy wandered carelessly along the beach, seeking for shells, till the rapid rise of the water rendered it impossible for him to return to the spot where he had been left by his mother.

He immediately began to cry aloud, and she being on her return, heard him, but instead of descending the ravine, hastened to the edge of the precipice, from the bottom of which the noise seemed to proceed. On looking down, she beheld her son struggling with the waves, and vainly endeavouring to climb up the bank, which was fifty feet perpendicular height, and very slippery. There being no possibility of rendering him assistance, she was on the point of throwing herself down the steep, when she saw him catch hold of a tree that had fallen into the lake, and mount one of its most projecting branches. He sat astride upon this, almost beyond the reach of the surges, while she continued watching him in an agony of grief, hesitating whether she should endeavour to find her way to camp, and procure assistance, or remain near her boy. However, evening was about to close, and as she could not proceed through the woods in the dark, she resolved at least to wait till the moon rose. She sat on the top of the precipice a whole hour, and during that time, occasionally ascertained that her son was alive, by hearing his cries amidst the roaring of the waves; but when the moon appeared he was not to be seen. She now felt convinced that he was drowned, and giving way to utter despair, threw herself on the turf. Presently she heard a feeble voice cry, (in Indian,) "Mama, I'm here, come and help me." She started up, and saw her boy scrambling up the edge of the bank,—she sprang forward to catch his hand, but the ground by which he held giving way, he was precipitated into the Lake, and perished among the rushing billows!

From a London paper of April 13. The anniversary meeting of the Worcester Church Missionary Association was held at the Guildhall, on Thursday, the 4th inst. The Assistant Secretary of the Parent Institution detailed the operations of the Society, and was followed by several other Clergymen, who, with much eloquence, pleaded the cause of Missions. It appeared from the report that 200 missionaries and teachers are employed by the Society in different parts of the world; that not less than ten thousand heathen children are instructed under its auspices, and that the happiest effects are the result of these exertions.

At one church on the Western Coast of Africa, there are 300 communicants. The following is the disinterested testimony of Sir G. Collier to the success of the Society's labours in Western Africa.—"It is hardly possible to conceive the difficulties which have been surmounted in bringing the colony of Sierra Leone to its present improved and still very improving state. Roads are cut in every direction, useful for communication; many towns and villages are built, and others, as the black population increases, are building; more improvement, under all circumstances of climate and infancy of colony, is scarcely to be supposed. I visited all the black towns and villages, attended the public schools and other establishments, and I never witnessed, in any population, more contentment and happiness. The manner in which the public schools are here conducted, reflects the greatest credit on those concerned in their prosperity, and the improvement made by the scholars proves the aptitude of the African, if moderate pains be taken to instruct him. I have attended places of public worship in every quarter of the globe, never did I witness the ceremonies of religion more piously performed, or more devoutly attended to, than at Sierra Leone."

FASHIONABLE ABSENTEES. It is calculated there are now above twenty thousand English families in Paris; none live in greater splendour, than the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Stair and Fife. They seem to be the life and soul of the gay world. These three noblemen alone must expend above £100,000 per annum. At the small village of Tours, there are upwards of four hundred English families who keep carriages, &c. besides others who are less opulent.

From the Sandusky Clarion. GAS SPRING. About a quarter of a mile below the village of Milan, is a place just in the edge of the water of the Huron river, where there is a constant current bubbling up from a number of places; these bubbles, touched with a lighted candle or torch, burn with a beautiful, clear, and brilliant flame. There is gas enough issues from this place, to light ten houses.



**BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.**

Queens County Circuit—1822.  
Elizabeth Demott, vs Samuel L. Smith, Breach of Promise of Marriage.  
M'COUS, for Defendant.  
Weeks and Patch, for Plaintiff.  
The above case came on for trial, on Friday, the 31st of May, before his honour Judge Woodworth. It appeared that the defendant began paying his addresses to the plaintiff, who is the daughter of a very poor, though respectable inhabitant of Queens County, in the winter of 1812, and continued doing so, until the summer of 1821, when he informed the mother of the plaintiff that her daughter was a good girl, but that he had changed his mind for the present, and if he ever did marry, he would marry Elizabeth. He thereupon discontinued his visits—and the present suit was brought for damages. The defendant charged the plaintiff with a want of chastity, and endeavoured to prove it by a certain witness, who, upon being asked the question, said he was not bound to answer. This witness was most severely dealt with, by the Counsel for the plaintiff, and seemed to share the indignation of those present, with his friend the defendant. His insinuations were treated by the court and jury, with the contempt they merited. The character of the plaintiff was sustained by the testimony of many highly respectable witnesses—indeed she appeared to acquire additional respectability from the base attempt made to destroy her. His honour the Judge charged the jury, that the character of the plaintiff was proved to be not only pure, but unsuspected. The promise and breach were clearly made out, and that there was nothing offered by the defendant, to justify, or even excuse his cruel breach of faith.—That it was in evidence that he was worth between three and four thousand dollars, and he could not avoid expressing his opinion, that it was a case demanding heavy damages. That it was not a case of a pecuniary contract, in which the jury could measure, and would be bound to give the actual amount of damages—but they could, in this action, be measured only by the sound moral discretion of the jury—he advised them to act with caution, but at the same time with firmness; the defendant had perhaps destroyed the plaintiff's peace of mind for ever—he had gained her affections—he had trifled with her for a great portion of her life—and had, without cause, discarded and abandoned her. The defendant could claim nothing but justice at their hands, and he submitted to them, whether the public, as well as the plaintiff, could not ask in this case, an exemplary verdict.  
The Jury retired, and brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff of Two thousand dollars.  
Advocate.

**IMPORTATION FROM SCOTLAND.**

On Friday last, a quantity of wheel barrows and hand barrows, imported from Scotland, were sold at auction in front of the Tontine Coffee-House. Whether the price obtained was such as to warrant further importations of this species of merchandise, we are not informed. The person who made this shipment to the United States must, we presume, have received his impression of our country from some of the accurate descriptions which have appeared in the Edinburgh Review, and Journals of British travellers. He must have concluded, either that the country was barren of trees, or that the people did not possess sufficient skill to manufacture such choice goods. He had heard his learned countrymen ask—"Who reads an American book?" and probably thought it would be as pertinent to enquire, "Who wheels an American wheel barrow?"—New-York paper.

**From Humboldt's Travels in Mexico. MINES OF MEXICO.**

In Mexico the family of the Count de la Valenciana, possesses alone a property worth more than 25 millions of francs, without including the mine of Valenciana, which yields a net revenue of a million and a half of livres (267,503 sterling). This family is divided into 3 branches, and they possess altogether, even in years when the mine is not very lucrative, more than 2,200,000 francs of revenue (\$550,000). The Count de Regala constructed at Havana, at his own expense, in Acapulco and cedar wood, two vessels of the line of the largest size, which he made a present to his sovereign. A single seam in the mine which the family of the Marquis of Fagoaga possesses, left in five or six months, all charges deducted, a net profit of twenty millions of francs, (\$400,000). The Count de la Valenciana drew from his mine alone in one year, a net revenue of six millions of livres (\$1,111,000). The annual revenue during the last twenty five years of his life was never below from two to three millions of livres, (\$70,000 to \$55,000). There is also a considerable number of very powerful families who never had the working of any very lucrative mines. Such are the rich descendants of Cortez.

The Duke of Monteleone, a Neapolitan lord possesses superb estates. The ordinary expenses of management amount to more than \$25,000. The annual revenue of the eight bishops of Mexico, amounts to £112,300 sterling, (about \$500,000). In the city of Mexico are five hundred and fifty ecclesiastics and one thousand six hundred and forty six Regulars.  
The building erected for the School of Mines cost \$555,000.

**TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH SPY, ANDRE.**

From the New York Evening Post.  
This morning we have been shown a beautiful cedar snuff box, inlaid with pure gold, which has been presented by the Duke of York, to the Rev. Mr. Demarest, of Tappan, in token of the grateful sense, which the Duke entertains of his respectful attention to the remains of the late Major Andre, which were disinterred from his grave. The cedar, out of which the box is carved, grew upon the grave and was sent to England with the sarcophagus, which contained the bones of the deceased. The following is a copy of the inscription inside the lid:  
From His Royal Highness the Duke of York, To mark his sense Of the Rev. John Demarest's Liberal attention Upon the occasion of the removal Of the remains of the late Major John Andre, At Tappan, On the 18th of August, 1821.

**From the New York Gazette, June 4. IMPORTANT TRIAL.**

Yesterday, in the District Court of the United States, the cause of the Government vs. the Vice President of the United States, for an alleged balance against the latter of about 11,000 dollars, growing out of his disbursements as governor of this state during the late war, commenced. A number of witnesses were examined, and the court adjourned at 3 o'clock, to meet again at 11 o'clock this morning. The Vice President opened the cause with considerable talent, and examined the witnesses in person.—The whole proceedings were highly interesting, and the result will prove, that on this subject, the public have imbibed very erroneous impressions.

**From the New-York Gazette of June 7. The United States vs. The Vice-President.**

The United States District Court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of concluding the above cause. Robert Tiltottson, Esq. United States District Attorney, summed up, on the part of the prosecution, in a long and elaborate speech. After which, (about two o'clock) Judge Van Ness delivered a short but impressive charge to the Jury, in which he commented upon the fact of the Vice President having been held up to the world as a public defaulter; which said he is not considered as a common debtor, but implies a want of moral rectitude. He then adverted to the circumstance of his having been acquainted with the defendant in the morning of his life, when all was sunshine, but he now knew him in the evening of that life when his circumstances had materially changed. He then proceeded to instruct the jury on several points in the case, and concluded by observing, that if they should decide a verdict in favour of the Vice-President, it should be a general verdict; that is, if it appeared to them that he (the Vice-President) had produced evidence of claims equal to the balance alleged to be due by him to the United States, their verdict should be to that effect. He at the same time observed that if the jury were of opinion that government was indebted to him in a larger amount, they might, as individuals, sign a certificate to that effect, which would not, however, be recorded, but might, at some future day, be of service to the Vice-President.  
The Jury came into Court at a quarter past five o'clock, and rendered a general verdict in favour of the defendant. They at the same time gave a certificate for a balance, which they considered as justly due from the government to the Vice-President of \$136,799 97.

**A BAD WEEK'S WORK.**

A Circuit Court was held in the county of Worcester, last week, at which two blacks were tried and convicted for breaking and robbing the store house of a Mr. Bayles, of Torrington. What is somewhat singular in this instance, is, that they committed the burglary on Friday night, were pursued and taken on Saturday, committed to goal on Sunday morning, indicted on Monday morning, tried and convicted on Tuesday, sentenced on Wednesday, and safely lodged in the State Prison by the sheriff of that county on Thursday.  
N. Y. pap.

**THE NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTION.**

To the Citizens of the United States.  
An erroneous idea has been taken up, in consequence of the repeal of the law relative to Vaccination; and many persons have been induced to believe, that this Institution was thereby broken up and abandoned—but this is not the case. The law which has been repealed, never granted any money, or made any other provision to encourage vaccination, except to permit all letters to and from me on the subject, to be carried free of postage.  
It must be evident then, that the Vaccine Institution can be continued as well without the aid of this law, as with it. The repeal of this law, indeed, renders an institution of this kind doubly necessary, and clearly proves that the public good requires it should be permanently fixed upon some sure foundation. It should not be liable to be affected at any time by personal caprice, private interests, or vulgar prejudices of any kind.  
I will continue my exertions, therefore, to establish this Institution on the plan proposed, in opposition to every difficulty that may be presented, and I hope that a discerning public will give it such encouragement as, they must perceive, it merits.  
The auxiliary agencies already established, shall be continued; and other agencies shall be appointed, to whom this remedy will be forwarded occasionally for distribution. If these agents should not want it at the time I may send it, they need not pay postage or receive it. My letters containing the vaccine matter will in this case remain in the hands of the postmasters, to be returned as dead letters to the general post office.

After all that has transpired under my observation, after an experience of twenty one years, (and particularly since the natural small pox has been prevalent in this city,) I can assure the public, that when perfect kine pock matter is used, and the vaccine process is suffered to terminate without interruption, Vaccination is a sure preventive of the small pox.  
Those interested, who may wish for further information on this subject, may address me through the medium of the post office, postage paid.

JAMES SMITH,  
Late Agent for Vaccination for the United States.

Vaccine Institution,  
Baltimore, May 10, 1822.

**GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.**

At an annual Grand Communication of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maryland, held in the city of Baltimore on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of May, the following brethren were chosen Grand Officers for the ensuing year:  
Brother Willm Am H. Winder, R. W. Grand Master.  
Benjamin C. Howard, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.  
William Stewart, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.  
Israel D. Manly, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.  
John D. Beadel, Grand Secretary.  
Edward G. Woodysaw, Grand Treasurer.  
JOHN D. READEL, M. D.  
Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

**REMARKABLE.**

Capt. Johnson, of the schooner Florida, trading among the Bahamas, has within a few months, saved the British brig Ann, of London, twice. The first time he fell in with her ashore, on her passage from Jamaica to Havana. He boarded the brig and cargo in that situation, loaded the Florida, got the brig off, and sold her to one of the passengers. The brig proceeded to St. Mary's, where he sold his cargo. Some time after, he found the Ann ashore again on her passage from Havana to the River of Plate, with a cargo of sugar, indigo, &c. and pursued her, and got her off a second time. He loaded his schooner again, and both proceeded to St. Mary's where a great sale was made.

A Louisville paper states, that materials of good colour and quality for making queensware, are found in abundance in that neighbourhood, and that workmen only are wanting in order to carry the manufacturing on to a great amount. The same paper also mentions that materials for china were found on the banks of the Ohio.

Between 12 and 1500 men are now employed on the 22 miles of canal, commencing about 3 miles below Reading, and ending about 7 miles below Pottstown, and it is expected that two or three hundred more will shortly be engaged. The money which this work puts in circulation, gives great activity to the farmers and mechanics in that part of the country. The latter have as much custom as they desire, and the former get almost any price they choose to ask for their produce. Phil. pap.

**From the New York Spectator. COMBINATI N AGAINST THE LAWYERS.**

A society is about to be established in Winchester County, the object of which is to prevent Law Suits. It is to be termed: the Peace Society!!!

**From the Norfolk Herald of June 3. HORRID SUPERSTITION AND IGNORANCE.**

A labouring man named Joseph Lewis, living near Deep Creek in Norfolk county, was on Monday last apprehended and examined before a magistrate, being charged with having fired at with a gun and killed a free mulatto man of the same neighbourhood, named Jack Bass. The facts stated in evidence against the accused, were in substance as follows. The wife of Lewis had been for some time complaining of sickness, which both she and her husband sagaciously ascribed to the power of conjuration; in other words they were firmly under the belief that a spell had been put upon her by some secret enemy—or to use the technical phrase of the Boston community in which they resided—that she was "tricked." To place the matter beyond a doubt, and at the same time to discover the secret emissary of Satan who had caused the poor woman's malady, the husband posted off to Portsmouth to consult a female oracle who has for a long time gained a comfortable living in that town by practising the abstruse art of fortune telling, at the expense of the credulous and superstitious from all parts of the surrounding country. This pretended sra-veller of mysteries confirmed the suggestion of the wife's being "tricked," and gave such a description of the "tricker" as left no doubt on the husband's mind, that his neighbour Jack Bass was the man. The impression which such a discovery was calculated to make upon a mind wrapped in the gloom of ignorance and superstition may be readily imagined, but it could scarcely have been supposed that it would have led to so fatal a catastrophe. The miserable dupe is next represented to have gone to the dwelling of Bass, and there to have perpetrated the horrid deed for which he was arrested. As he is in the hands of justice it would be improper for us to say any thing that might have the effect of prejudging his case. We shall only add that he was committed to prison—while the mother of the mischief, the high priestess of ignorance and folly, is left in the undisturbed exercise of her vocation.

**From the Albany Daily Advertiser. POST OFFICE.**

It gives me pleasure, Messrs. Editors, to state to the public at large, that, after the angry passions have been allayed, which a rose in consequence of the appointment of General Van Rensselaer, to the post office in this city, the arrangement of his new office, in North Market street—the punctual attendance of himself and his clerks, and the regularity attending every branch of the duties attached to it, have a ready obtained for him the confidence and respect of every member of this community; and I hesitate not to say, there is not a Post Office in the United States in which the duties are performed to more general satisfaction, and in which a more strict regard is paid to the public interest, than in the Post Office at Albany.

**A MERCHANT.**

Norwalk, June 5.

**HAIL STORM.**

A very severe storm of hail and rain, accompanied with heavy thunder and the most vivid flashes of lightning, was experienced in this town on Sunday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12. The stones were about the size of a large walnut, and descended with such force as to strip the fruit from many trees, and strew the ground with their leaves and twigs. The cloud first rose in the west, and after a few minutes parted and went to the north & south, where we fear the storm was felt more severely than in this place.

Louisville, Ky. May 10.

**EXCHANGE.**

U. S. paper was sold in this town Wednesday at the rate of \$170 currency for \$100 U. S. paper. Exchange may therefore, be fairly quoted at \$170 and improving. Commonwealth money is gaining confidence among the merchants.

**From the Philadelphia Gazette. MOWING MACHINE.**

Jeremiah Bailey, of Chester county, Farmer, and Mechanic, intends gratifying his fellow citizens with a sight of his Patent Mowing Machine, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and to-morrow at the same hour, near John Elliott's inn, on the Lancaster turnpike road, two and an half miles from Philadelphia. With one man and one horse this machine mows in the handsomest manner eight acres of grass per day.

**FOREIGN.**

By the Scipio, Drummond, arrived at Norfolk, from Liverpool.  
Capt. Drummond states, that there were no advices from the Russian and Turkish armies, that had come to his knowledge, later than is contained in the Mercury newspaper of the 3d. The impression among the well informed was, however, that there would be no war. He had heard nothing farther on the subject of a difference between France and Spain—and respecting the West India restrictions, although he had not understood that the bill had been taken up since our previous accounts, there was no doubt but it would pass, as the Ministry were generally in favour of it.

Liverpool, May 5.  
We have nothing decisive to communicate as to the state of affairs between Russia and the Porte. The constant answer of the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors is, that the Porte has no desire for war; but that, if she is attacked by any power, she is prepared to defend herself.  
By advices from Vienna to the 20th ult. the most sanguine expectations of peace between Russia and Turkey were there entertained.  
Subscriptions are opened in London for the distressed Irish, and plans proposed, in which it is anticipated that government will assist to despatch quantities of potatoes for immediate use, and for seed to the sufferers. It is recommended to purchase potatoes in Lancashire, and despatch them from this port.

**LOSS OF THE NELLY SLOOP.**

On the morning following the fatal night of the 21st ult. the keeper of the Southern light-house, at St. Ann's Head, observed a dismantled sloop within the Heads, drifting about. He apprised some pilots at Dale, who at the risk of their lives rowed towards the wreck, boarded her, and after much difficulty and danger brought her into Dale Roads. She proved to be the Nelly from Bridgewater, and appeared to have been wrecked by a tempestuous sea, carrying away every thing from the deck, along with the crew, supposed to have consisted of five persons.  
Distress and disturbances in Monmouthshire.

The peace of this country is greatly disturbed. Numbers of men nightly attack those who work at the mines, at prices which they consider low; though according to resolutions of a late meeting, at which the Lord Lieutenant presided, it was deemed impossible to raise wages, on account of the depression of the trade. Some coal wagons were attacked by the populace, whom it was found necessary to disperse by the military (the Scotch Greys) which was done with celerity and humanity, not a man being wounded. The dreadful distress to which the farmers are reduced may be learned from the following facts: "The desertion of farms by their occupiers, after a thorough clearance of the property, is beginning to be very alarming, in part of Monmouthshire. It is an absolute fact, that two magistrates residing in that county, travelled eighteen miles on Saturday se'n night, to give possession to the landlord of a deserted farm; and in order to complete the business, they must travel as many more. The magistrates had the mortification to learn, as they went along that several other tenants in that part of the county had already done the same thing."

**CATHOLIC PEERS.**

The papers received last night contain a long report of the debate on Mr. Canning's motion for the admission of Catholic peers into the House of Lords, which was carried by a majority of five, in an unusually full house, the number of members present being 493. We confess that we feel very little interest, nor do we believe that the great body of the Catholics feel much more, in the issue of this motion, which, like the disfranchisement of Grampond is a mere "stab to the whale." The probability is, that it will be lost in the upper house; but however that may be, it is a partial expedient, one of those half measures to which the present government so often resort, with so bad a grace, when it is in their power to conciliate by a more decided line of equitable policy. The other speakers were Mr. Secretary Peel, who opposed the motion, and Mr. Plunkett, who supported it. Lord Nugent also spoke. He did not give his sanction to the proposition; yet did not dwell upon the impropriety of the measure, but on the imprudence of bringing it forward at the present time, separated as it was, by the mover, from the case of the Roman Catholic question in general.

**DREADFUL STATE OF IRELAND.**

Sir E. O'Brien stated in the house of commons, on Monday, that famine desolated a large portion of the southern districts. The potato crop had partially failed; and on the banks of the Shannon, the potatoes had rotted, from continued inundations.—He implored the interposition of government for one million of people who were in distress—in starvation: for four months they had nothing to look to for subsistence. One hundred and fifty thousand persons in Clare were starving! Mr. Goulburn replied, that a gentleman had been commissioned to visit those districts; and that the Irish government would, after every thing possible was done by the resident gentry, no doubt apply every possible relief. (What an alarming state of society! The agriculturalist of England crying out against a abundant prop; the poor of Ireland starving for want of food!)

**WRECK OF THE ALBION.**

Copy of a letter to the owners of the Albion giving an account of what had happened to the ship previous to her being driven on the rocks.  
"Kinsale, (Ireland,) April 27, 1822.  
"Gentlemen,—I have taken the liberty to perform the unpleasant task of giving you the particulars of the melancholy shipwreck of your ship Albion, commanded by my esteemed friend, J. Williams. After leaving New-York, on the 1st, they had a fine passage until the 21st; then being off this coast they experienced a tremendous gale of wind from S. S. E.  
"The ship was hoisted under a close reefed main-top-sail and fore and main trysail, until about forty minutes past eight o'clock, P. M. she shipped a sea, which knocked her on her beam ends, swept her decks, and her

...they found they were...  
...of the crew, and that...  
...precipitately prepared to...  
...were lost, which left...  
...means of clearing the...  
...had filled to the leeward...  
...fetched away; and a number...  
...gers very much injured...  
...made every exertion to...  
...to clear the wreck—but...  
...and she drifted in a short...  
...when they made the light...  
...of Kinsale. The gale...  
...with a heavy sea, their...  
...seen by Captain Williams...  
...steadily encroaching all...  
...erling himself in every...  
...ship, until about four o'clock...  
...ing the 22d.

All hopes were taken away...  
...downed; they found the ship...  
...which was breaking against...  
...which are 150 feet high, nearly...  
...Capt. Williams then...  
...passengers of the situation...  
...that no exertions could...  
...and in five minutes she...  
...nine out of the whole number...  
...of which is Mr. Everhart, of...  
...Pennsylvania, cabin passenger...  
...only one of the cabin passengers...  
...saved. Mr. Cammer of New-York...  
...was the first officer of the...  
...of the crew, and one...  
...is an American, and the only...  
...steering passenger on board.

The names of the crew...  
...William Hyatt, boatswain, Hyatt...  
...James Richards, Ebenezer Warner...  
...Pais Bloom, and James Simpson...  
...The ship went on shore in...  
...Bay, about three miles...  
...Light of the Old Head of...  
...few minutes went to pieces...  
...cargo will not net one dollar...  
...that is all that ever will be...  
...many persons upon the cliffs...  
...the melancholy sight about...  
...from the ship, but could not...  
...any assistance. A few of the...  
...been found, but the body of...  
...is yet missing; if it be found...  
...buried in a suitable manner."

It seems that a contagious...  
...brought into Europe from...  
...French and English armies...  
...Italy and the North. Mr. Gail...  
...the Duchess of Angouleme...  
...to the Rhine to study the...  
...best treatment of this disor...  
...ready made its appearance...  
...A number of French officers...  
...lately returned from Greece...  
...had gone to offer their serv...  
...Turks, complained bitterly...  
...tude and barbarity with wh...  
...received.

An opinion was prevalent at...  
...among the money brokers that...  
...Russia and Turkey was inevitable.

Some movements are said to...  
...place in the Russian army...  
...Count Wittgenstein.  
A Special Congress, to take...  
...the present state of Europe...  
...about to assemble at Vienna.  
Three bridges are said to...  
...constructed over Danester, to...  
...to the Russians into Besarabia...  
...that war commenced.  
Prussia was to join the...  
...between Austria and Russia...  
...the Turks.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber being anxious...  
...to settle up her business, requests...  
...who are indebted to her, immediately...  
...to pay, or close their accounts by...  
...those persons in particular whose...  
...accounts have stood for twelve...  
...and upwards, must settle shortly...  
...they may expect that measures...  
...will be taken to compel them.  
The subscriber has on hand a...  
...stock of Russian made

**SHOES,**

comprising almost every...  
...which are offered for sale at...  
...rate advance for cash, or on a...  
...credit to such of her customers...  
...known to be punctual. Persons...  
...have permitted their accounts...  
...to remain a long time unpaid, are...  
...that no more additions will be...  
...to them from this date. She is...  
...determined in future to credit no...  
...will not pay once a year, or oft...  
...called upon.

A. MUNROE.

June 1 3, 1822.

**State of Maryland, or. Anne-Arundel County, orphans Court.**

July 11th, 1822.  
On application by petition of...  
...Beard, executor of the last will...  
...ment of Susannah Beard, late of...  
...Arundel county, deceased, it is...  
...that he give the notice required...  
...for creditors to exhibit their...  
...against the said deceased, and...  
...same be published once in each...  
...for the space of six successive...  
...in the Maryland Gazette.  
THOMAS H. HALL,  
Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby Given**

That the subscriber of Anne-Ar...  
...county, hath obtained from the...  
...of A. A. County, in Md. (the...  
...testamentary on the personal...  
...Susannah Beard, late of Anne-Ar...  
...county deceased. All persons...  
...claims against the said deceased...  
...hereby warned to exhibit the...  
...with the vouchers thereof, to...  
...subscriber, at or before the 11th...  
...December next, they may other...  
...law be excluded from all...  
...estate. Given under my hand...  
...day of June, 1822.  
John Beard, Ex...







FRESH SPRING GOODS.

D. RIDGELY, & CO.

Have just received, and offer for Sale a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Among which are,

White and brown Drillings, Cotton Cassimeres, Striped Florentines,

Long and short Nankins, White and coloured Marseilles, Black Florentine, Searsucker, Gingham and Calicoes in great variety,

Bengal Stripes, Canton and Nankin Crapes, Figured Canton Cape Robes, Senshaws and Saranets, Figured Black Levantine, Plain do. do.

Black Florentines and Florentines, do. Italian Lustring, White and do. 4-4 Italian Crapes, Green Gauze, Hat and Arm Crapes, Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, Spotted do. do.

Ribbons assorted, Imitation Merino Shawls, Jaconet Muslin do.

White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose, Cotton do.

Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves, Linen Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Mull, Leno and Book do. plain and figured,

Jubilee Cord, and Satin stripe do. Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and figured,

Coloured do. do. do. do. 6-4 and 8-4 Super. Table Diaper, Bird eye and Russia do.

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, Shirting Cambrics, Russia and imitation Sheetings, Osnaburgh, Burlap and Hessians, Dowlas, Russia Duck, and white Rolls, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also Grass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates

They constantly keep a supply of

GROCERIES.

May 2.

HACKS, GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

The subscribers have for hire Hacks, Gigs, and Saddle Horses, which gentlemen can have by the day, week, or for such time as may suit them. The Hacks and Gigs are convenient, and their Saddle Horses pleasant. Their drivers are careful, steady and obliging men.

Application may be made at the Bar of Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Mrs. Itobinson's Boarding-house, or to either of the subscribers.

Henry Matthews, John Smith.

P. S. They will receive Horses at

LIVERY,

and pledge themselves that every attention shall be paid them while in their keeping

Church-street, Annapolis, May 2.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of said county, deceased, and request all those indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased, to produce the same properly authenticated.

Richard G. Stockett, } Ex'rs. Henry Wayman

An Overseer Wanted.

A single man, industrious, honest, and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to

JNO. A. GRAMMER, North side Severn, May 2.

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.

W. BRYAN, GOODS.

To which he solicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for Cash.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has begun to make, and will every day, have

STRAWBERRY AND LEMON ICE-CREAM.

Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him with a call, will find genteel accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteel style. He likewise takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.

He has for sale, Madeira, Old Port, Claret and Malaga Wines in Bottles, of the best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different flavours, best Havana Cigars, Mould and Dipe Candies, and all other articles generally found in a Confectionery and Caking Establishment.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq. Annapolis.

Jan. 17.

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.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, June 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of William M. Waters, administrator of John T. Davidson, 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 and Political Intelligence.

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 John T. Davidson, 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 December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1822.

WM. M. WATERS, Adm'r.

June 6. 6w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By order, WM. S. GAYLEN, Clk.

May 23.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 1822.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights—With the amendments ingrafted therein

Oct. 25.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

The partnership of J. Waters and Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Jonathan Waters, who is authorised to settle the same.

JONATHAN WATERS, THOMAS G. WATERS.

The Saddlery and Harness making business will be continued at the old stand in Church street by Thomas G. Waters, where his friends and the public can be accommodated in his line, on very moderate terms, for cash only.

June 6. 2 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of Sarah Arnold, administratrix of Robert Arnold, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she 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 Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Arnold, 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 11th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, 11th day of May 1822.

Sarah Arnold, Adm'r.

May 16. 6w.

The Fountain Flowing

WM. MURDOCH, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received, and intends keeping, a general supply of

Soda, Magnesia, Ballstown and Rochelle

WATERS, Strawberry, Lemon, and Ginger Syrups.

(Twenty Tickets for a Dollar.)

He has likewise commenced making and intends keeping a supply of

ICE CREAMS.

Private families can be served on the shortest notice. He likewise has good

ICE

for sale, and will supply families with any quantity. Parties will be furnished with

Cakes & Confectionary

of every description, at a short notice, and on moderate terms.

A usual he keeps a supply of

Drugs and Medicines

Annapolis, May 30. 3 3w.

Shaw & Gambrill,

Have on hand and intend keeping,

A SUPPLY OF THE BEST

DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES

which they will sell at the retail prices in Baltimore, and assure their friends and the public, that every attention will be given to weighing out and putting up any article in the above line.

Orders from the country, (inclosing the cash,) will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

May 30th, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and execute

FUNERALS

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONATHAN WEDDON, Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1822.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to re-establish and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in August next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the faculty to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

ALUMNUS.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16. 3 11A.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JAMES DEALE, Ex'r.

May 16. 4w.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.—Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, by night and take them away.

Feb. 25. 16

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suit to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

Shirts, Brans, and Horse Feed.

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER, January 17. 22

300 Dollars Reward

Runaway from the subscriber being in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 21st inst. three negro men, viz.

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, well set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black cassimer pants and a new fur hat. As he can write it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion, and down look when spoken to, he had on a suit of white home made kersey and a new hat.

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home made kersey with yellow stripes.

I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or five dollars for each if taken in the state, so long as I get them again.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS, April 18, 1822.

A New & Cheap Tavern

JOHN TAYLOR,

(Who formerly commanded the packet Sloop Washington, from Annapolis to Baltimore)

Adopts this plan of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new and cheap tavern establishment, in the blue frame house in Church street next door to Adams and John Miller's store, convenient to the market-house and dock, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who wish to favour him with their custom, with the best of every thing that belongs to his line of business. He is determined to keep the best of every kind of strong liquors; he likewise has and will constantly keep on hand a good supply of Porter, Ale, Beer and Cider. Persons wishing to have extra-suppers of any thing that will suit the season, he will be very happy to see them at the shortest notice. He also informs the public, that he has and intends keeping a complete assortment of Groceries, which he will dispose of on moderate terms, such as strong malt liquors, tea, coffee, sugar, lard, pork, beef, butter, lard, and mackerel herrings, &c. &c. &c.

May 30. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John T. Barber, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, unto Joseph Sands, who is authorized to settle the above estate. All those indebted are requested to make payment as above directed.

Susannah Barber, Adm'r. of John T. Barber.

May 3. 3w.

FOR SALE,

The property in Annapolis formerly occupied by the late Dr. James Murray. This property consists of a large and convenient

Brick Dwelling House,

With a good Garden, Pump of Water, a Brick Building suitable for an office, Carriage-house, Stable, Smoke-house, and other useful improvements, all in good order, and well calculated to accommodate a large family. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; bonds on interest, for the balance, with good security; an extensive credit will be given if required.—Possession can be given in a short time.

For Terms apply to Mr. Henry Maynard, or Mr. Daniel Murray, on Elk Ridge. SARAH E. MURRAY, May 30. 5w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1822.

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

W. SMITH, Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May 1822.

THOS. REYNOLDS, May 15. 5w.



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

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Charleston Courier.

LOVE ASLEEP.

Waken him not—his dreams of bliss, His little lips put forth to kiss; His arms entwined in virgin grace, Firm link'd in beautiful embrace.

SACRED EFFUSION.

O God, create my heart anew, Bid unbelief and fear depart, Be holy faith diffusing dew, Descend and cleanse my longing heart.

THE NATURE OF MAN.

I have said suppose a man never to have seen the face of the earth but in the month of May, and you may conclude that he would be able to form an idea of its beauties.

PICTURE OF HAVANNA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana, to his friend in Mobile, describing the city, which strikes the attention of an American on his arrival at this port.

W. SMITH.

W. SMITH, at Calvert County, give notice.

They say, and apparently with much truth and feeling, they have now, as it respects commercial affairs, no government at all.

THEY SAY.

There are no wars, but there are rumors, not of wars, but of revolutions. The governor is alarmed and does not know whom to trust.

THEY SAY.

It is well known heretofore that the pirates who have lately robbed and destroyed our vessels, and committed so many infernal atrocities on the crews, belong to and sail out of a den of thieves, nearly opposite to this city.

THEY SAY.

The climate of this island is delightful and the soil is rich and fertile. The bread fruit tree, the lemon, the date, and allspice tree, grow here; but although the inhabitants breathe the fragrance of the groves of Java, they do not sleep upon the down of the cygnets of Ganges.

THEY SAY.

The variety of characters is so great that it would puzzle Alcibiades or even St. Paul, to become all things to all men.

THEY SAY.

At day light, it being very rough, and my watch on deck, I was much surprised and somewhat alarmed, by the appearance of three large whales playing close under our bows.

female attraction, particularly among the Creoles of New Orleans. A great majority of them are too fat and gross to be handsome, unless quantity may be taken as an equivalent for quality.

THEY SAY.

There's much conspicuous eyes in outward shape. Where dwells the high expression of a mind.

THEY SAY.

The principal places of resort, for amusement, are the Coffee House, the Theatre, La Quintada, Obispo, or Bishop's Country Seat, the Ball building, the Balls, and the King's Walk or Paseo.

THEY SAY.

Some were habituated as Indians, some as priests, and others as fools. Some of the men, like Sampson, arise and shook themselves, and some of the women, like Miriam's angel, did wonderfully.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

One half of the world knows not how the other half lives. The journal of an officer of one of our Seal-Hunters, which we have been looking over, shows the way of life of these hardy adventurers at those distant isles, which they seek their prey.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

At day light, it being very rough, and my watch on deck, I was much surprised and somewhat alarmed, by the appearance of three large whales playing close under our bows.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

At 8 P.M. came to in Whalman's harbour, (New Island, Falkland,) in 20 fathoms water.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

I took an opportunity of visiting the rookery of which I had heard such extravagant accounts, and found to my great surprise that the description was not the least exaggerated, and in fact I cannot find words to express it.

Went with a number of men in the boat to one of the islands opposite—entered a small bay, with a very fine white sand beach, where we saw a rookery of grey albatrosses, generally called noddy, which immediately on our landing dispersed and left the beach covered with eggs, from which circumstances we gave it the name of Egg Harbour.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

We remained at this place about 3 hours, shot a few geese, and proceeded further. After a pull of 6 miles came to a place called Quaker Harbour, where we found plenty of geese; we built a fire, prepared a repast, and satiated our boat for the purpose of spending the night, intending to start for the brig in the morning.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, we anchored in Shallop Cove. After clearing up the decks I went ashore, and about half the crew, after game, I shot 5 geese, and returned on board before sundown, and the men returned in the evening with 9 geese.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

A gang started after geese, and I started with two men and Growler on my first hog cruise. By accident I got separated from my men. I took a thick Tusk bog, & in about half an hour started a hog; Growler soon brought her to; after some difficulty I got up to them, and struck the hog, when the lance staff broke short off, leaving the head in the animal; I made out to finish her with a jackknife; it proved to be a fine sow of about 150 pounds.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

The dead are buried here, heaped upon heaps, like the Philistines whom Sampson slew with the jaw bone of an ass. Men and women and children are promiscuously huddled into the same grave without coffins, a little earth being sprinkled between the bodies and a prayer made, by way of ceremony or for the sake of decency; and thus the operation, highly judicious and important, is continued until the grave, which usually holds five or six, is filled up, when they put quick lime upon the whole mass, and pound them down as a paver does paving stones.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

This being the day agreed on for attacking the rookery of seal on the south end of the island, we started a gang over land for that purpose, it being deemed not prudent to send the boats.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

At 8 P.M. came to in Whalman's harbour, (New Island, Falkland,) in 20 fathoms water.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

I took an opportunity of visiting the rookery of which I had heard such extravagant accounts, and found to my great surprise that the description was not the least exaggerated, and in fact I cannot find words to express it.

Went to Penguin Point, (which is covered with eggs; saw a beautiful rookery of hogs, most of the nests having three eggs in them.) Went out in the boat, and caught some fish much resembling a sea bass in shape, but of a dark brown colour; and a very curious fish about 20 inches long, the head much resembling that of an alligator, about 3 inches long, perfectly white, the body resembling the cod in shape and colour; on opening the body there was no appearance of blood.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

Landed the boat and started on a cruise to the westward, landed on some rocks about 1/2 mile from our rendezvous, and killed 19 seals, on one of these rocks found a bottle containing a letter from Capt. Andrew Macfarlane, of the Brig Dragon, of Liverpool, dated Nov. 26, 1820, requesting persons visiting the place not to trouble the seal, as he claims the sealing ground by prior possession.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

Light winds from WSW with very warm pleasant weather. Crossed over to the main island, and after travelling about three miles over the mountains we arrived at one of the most frightful places I ever saw; we had to descend about 400 feet nearly perpendicular; after we had got to the bottom we saw about 1500 seal, which were very wild that we got but 47.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

Dispatched a gang of hunters this morning. Tried the clam rake, but without success. Caught some small fish along shore. In the evening the hunters brought in three hogs and 70 geese.

FROM A SEAL HUNTER'S JOURNAL.

Yesterday one of the bands in strolling over the island, fell in with a rookery of seal on the south side, (which seal we had a knowledge of, and were) only waiting an opportunity to take them;) they very foolishly or mischievously fired a musket among them, and killed one, which frightened all the rest.

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MASONRY.

The Masonic Society has received more injury by the introduction of strangers to its principles, than from all the derision the world can throw upon it; from suffering men to enter its sacred walls who were not fit materials for the edifice, and who could not have the working tools of the Craft adjusted to them—Weigh them in the balance they are found wanting—Trazz must be wrote upon them.

MASONRY.

Do we put upon them the twenty four inch gauge, there is no division to be found—no part for God. Bring the plumb line to such an one, he neither stands upright before God nor man. Lay upon him the square of virtue; put the mallet and engravers chissel into the hand of the most skillful workman, there can be no appearance of the diamond found. Lay upon him the level, and who will be willing to be placed upon all—with one who in his ordinary transactions, is a disgrace to himself.

MASONRY.

Bring upon him the circle of universal benevolence; present him with some of our precious jewels—he has no eyes to see them he will cautiously avoid them. Point him to the rounds of Jacob's ladder—he cannot climb them; heaven born charity is a stranger to his bosom. Attempt to make use of the trowel—there is no cement of brotherly love and affection in him.

MASONRY.

Such materials are totally unfit for the Masonic edifice, and ought to be thrown overboard among the rubbish. And now, brethren, by reason of the introduction of strangers among the workmen, our ancient and honourable institution is brought into disrepute. Let our actions and morality, therefore, be such as to silence the tongues of slander, and blunt the dart of envy.

MASONRY.

Do we put upon them the twenty four inch gauge, there is no division to be found—no part for God. Bring the plumb line to such an one, he neither stands upright before God nor man. Lay upon him the square of virtue; put the mallet and engravers chissel into the hand of the most skillful workman, there can be no appearance of the diamond found. Lay upon him the level, and who will be willing to be placed upon all—with one who in his ordinary transactions, is a disgrace to himself.

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**To the People of the United States.**

Mr. Jefferson and the last bit once more. "I have no friends," is part of an old proverb, the correctness of which we have almost daily experience. That Mr. Jefferson has been so abused by his friends to write the letter which lately appeared in the "Richmond Enquirer," and has been since published in most, if not all, the newspapers in the country, I have not the smallest doubt. How far he has succeeded in relieving himself from the charge against him in my 6th letter, addressed to you, I am perfectly content to leave it to you to judge, provided you judge with reason and impartiality, and decide according to the evidence before you; or rather, I ought to have said, according to the evidence in the case—knowing, as I do, that many of you will not be permitted to see the evidence, if the editors of certain public journals, who have caused Mr. Jefferson's letter (and that only) to be published, can prevent it. These most pure, high minded patriotic editors deem it to be quite inexpedient—quite unsafe, for you to have a view of the whole ground, in this affair—lest, peradventure, the honest and reflecting part of you might decide according to truth, reason and justice, which is their especial business to prevent. Else, why not honestly publish both sides of the question? Mr. Schaeffer, the independent editor of the Federal Republican, in whose paper my letters to you originally appear, has done so, at my particular request—and because he, no doubt, thought it but fair and right to do so. What would any one of you say of that court of judicature, which, on the trial of a cause, should permit testimony to be given on one side only? Your own standing and your common sense would be shocked at such a proceeding—and such ought to be your feeling on the present occasion. This is, in truth, no party question. A high public functionary has been charged with the commission of an improper act; an act, which, as I contend, concerns every man in the nation; because, if the bill of exchange, for which Mr. J. drew the money from the treasury in 1809, shall be found, and presented for payment, (a thing not at all impossible) the people must again pay it, it having been drawn and negotiated by one of their accredited agents.

In order to draw the public off from the true object of inquiry in this case, Mr. Jefferson begins his letter of justification by saying, that his papers contain the arraignments of the presidents of the U. States generally, as speculators, or the accessories to speculators. Now, I ask every man of truth and candour, who has read the "Native of Virginia," to say, whether this be true or no? That a gentleman of Mr. J.'s advanced period of life and high political standing, should have hazarded such an assertion, directly contrary to the evidence before him, is conclusive proof to my mind, that he was more intent in fixing the public odium on the individual who had charged him with having been guilty of an improper act, than he was in furnishing clear, satisfactory and conclusive proofs of his own innocence. These, I apprehend, his own conscience told him could not be obtained. But, in the very next sentence, after making this serious and unfounded charge against me, he tells us, that the 6th No. of the "Native of Virginia" was the "only" one he had seen! How, then, could he know who I had arraigned? In that number, I spoke of none of our presidents, except Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. In respect to Mr. Adams, I merely gave an extract of the balance standing against him on the public books—said that his account ought to be closed; that I did not believe much was due from him, and that it was not creditable either to him or the public functionaries, to permit this account to remain so long unsettled. In regard to President Madison, I have no where, I believe, named him with disrespect, if I have named him at all; and as to general Washington, it is impossible for me to mention his name, but with reverence. Can Mr. Jefferson say, that he has always so spoken of that great and good man? He may, indeed now say so; but I doubt whether he will be able, with all his popularity, to find ten sober minded men, in the country, credulous enough to believe him.

When the character of General Washington was publicly abused, and the then President of the United States, Mr. Adams, was called to the bar, at my recollection, "A Hoary Headed Scoundrel!" And for writing this very book, and performing similar services, Mr. Jefferson is charged, & does not believe, that he paid Callender the sum of Fifty Dollars. Indeed, I have myself, as have many others, seen the original letter from Mr. J. stating that that sum was enclosed as an encouragement for him to go on with the goodly work. This, I think, was an "arraignment" of President Adams, with a vengeance. And yet I have been credibly informed, that, at that very time, Mr. Jefferson was in the practice of writing to Mr. Adams private letters of friendship—paying the good old gentleman, no doubt, many handsome compliments; all of which he, of course received with much delight & complacency, & as good earnest; little suspecting that his learned and philosophic friend was all the while as we would say in Virginia feeding him with soft corn.

Again:—Did not Mr. Jefferson, in his message to congress, at the session of 1806, conduct Mr. Chief Justice Marshall—a gentleman who is justly esteemed an ornament to the bench and to the country—by intimating, by innuendo, the expediency of "originating" an enquiry into his conduct, with a view to an impeachment, merely because that independent and upright judge did not construe the law on treason, so as to hang Aaron Burr, and a few more "choice spirits"?

The apology which Mr. Jefferson gives for "condescending" to answer the charges made against him, by a Native of Virginia, remains to be noticed—though, in truth, he has not answered what was alleged against him at all—he has not said whether he received the money in Europe for the bill in question or not. The apology is this:—"I have thought it my duty (says he) to relieve my fellow citizens and my country from the degradation in the eyes of the world, to which this informer is endeavouring to reduce it by representing it as governed hitherto by a succession of swindlers and speculators; nor shall I notice any further endeavour to prove or palliate this palpable misinformation." Would it not have been better, more consistent with reason and common sense, for Mr. Jefferson, before he undertook the gratuitous task of relieving his country from degradation in the eyes of the world, first to have "relieved" himself from the charge which was made against him, either by a direct denial of it, or admitting it to be true, and affirming that he had a right twice to receive the value of the lost bill? But this philanthropic gentleman, as it would seem, feels much more concern for the honour of his fellow citizens, than for his own reputation! It ought to have occurred to him, that "charity begins at home," and before he undertook to defend the character of the nation (which was not assailed, by me at least) to have cleared up his own. But Mr. Jefferson, most unceremoniously, denounces me as an "informer" actuated by the base motive of "endeavouring" to bring my native country into a state of "degradation in the eyes of the world"—Can this be so? I trust not. And wherefore am I thus denounced? Why, simply for this—because I have, after much trouble and labour, collated from the public documents a number of important facts—highly interesting to the American people—and brought them to public view. I say facts—for, notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson has charged me with giving "misinformation," I again challenge any man to show wherein I have made a single misstatement. I have before said—and I now repeat—"if the public records be true my statements cannot be false." I am further charged with endeavouring to "induce" our own citizens and the world to believe, that the country has been "governed hitherto by a succession of swindlers and speculators." Mr. Jefferson must, one would think, have been under considerable excitement, when he penned this sentence. It appears near the close of his laboured epistle to the editor of the "Richmond Enquirer" "All I can say in answer to it, is, that the charge is totally unfounded, and wholly unwarranted by any thing which I have ever said or written. The charge is, moreover, inconsistent with Mr. Jefferson's own declaration, in another part of his letter, where he ascribes "the ardour of my zeal for the public good." But, perhaps, his friends will say that this was mere irony. Be it so. It matters little to me what some men may think of me or my motives. Be they what they may, they have, as regards the public at least, little or nothing to do with the facts stated in my several communications. But this much I will say—I have perhaps, quite as many inducements for promoting the true honour and welfare of this country, as Mr. Jefferson or any other man.

And now let us soberly and dispassionately enquire, how far Mr. Jefferson is himself exempt from the charge he makes against me, of "endeavouring" to bring his country into a state of "degradation in the eyes of the world." Let us, for this purpose, take in our hand the torch of history—now that all party spirit is subsided, and an era of good feeling prevails. Let us calmly examine Mr. J.'s conduct, during the administration of that truly illustrious personage, General George Washington, who was, most truly "an ornament to human nature." A few extracts may serve to put this matter in a clear point of view.

"Under the garb of democratic simplicity (says the history) and modest retiring philosophy, he [Mr. J.] covered an inordinate ambition, which grasped unceasingly at power, and sought to gratify itself by professions of excessive attachments to liberty, and by traducing and lessening, in the public esteem, every man in whom he could discern a rival. To this aspiring temper [was] ascribed, not only those pestilent whispers which, clandestinely circulating through the country, had, as far as was practicable, contaminated some of its fairest and warthiest characters, but also certain publications affecting the reputation of prominent individuals whom he might consider as competitors with himself for the highest office in the state. A letter written by Mr. Jefferson to a printer, transmitting for publication the first part of 'The Rights of Man,' which letter was prefixed to the American edition of that pamphlet, contained allusions to certain 'political heresies' of the day, which were understood to imply a serious censure on the opinions of the vice-president, [Mr. Adams]; and the great object of the National Gazette, a paper known to be edited by a clerk in the department of state, which department Mr. J. then presided as Secretary of State) was to calumniate and blacken public characters, and particularly to destroy the public confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury,

who was to be hunted down for the unpardonable sin of having been the steady and invariable friend of broad principles of national reform. It was also said that his [Mr. Jefferson's] connection with that paper, and the patronage he afforded it, authorized the opinion, that it might fairly be considered the mirror of his views, and thence was adduced an accusation not less serious in its nature than that which has already been stated. The National Gazette was replete with continual and malignant strictures on the great leading measures of the administration, especially those which were connected with the finances. If Mr. Jefferson's opposition to these measures had ceased, when they had received the sanction of law, nothing more could have been said than that he had transgressed the rules of official decorum, in entering the lists with the head of another department, and had been culpable in pursuing a line of conduct, which was calculated to sow the seeds of discord in the executive branch of the government, in the infancy of its existence. But when his opposition extended beyond that point; when it was apparent that he wished to render odious, and of course to subvert (for in a popular government these are convertible terms) all those deliberate and solemn acts of the legislature, which had become the pillars of the public credit; his conduct deserved to be regarded with a still severer eye. It was also said to be peculiarly unfit for a person, remaining at the head of one of the great executive departments, openly to employ all his influence in exciting the public rage against the laws and the legislature of the Union, and in giving circulation to calumnies against his colleagues in office, from the contamination of which the chief magistracy himself could not hope entirely to escape." Vide note vi. vol. v. of the Life of Washington, by Chief Justice Marshall.

Having given the historical account of Mr. Jefferson's connection with the press, which "arraigned" the administration of general Washington, let us now see how that great and good man was afterwards treated by the same fraternity, with Mr. Jefferson at the head.

"With equal virulence (says the same historian) the military and political character of the President (general Washington) was attacked, and he was averred to be totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or a statesman. The calumnies, with which he was assailed, were not confined to his public conduct; even his qualities as a man were the subject of detraction. That he had violated the constitution in negotiating a treaty, without the previous advice of the Senate, and embracing within that treaty subjects belonging exclusively to the legislature, was openly maintained, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested; and that he had drawn from the Treasury for his private use, more than the salary annexed to his office, was unblushingly asserted. This last allegation was said to be supported by extracts from the Treasury accounts, which had been laid before the legislature, & was maintained with the most persevering effrontery. Though the Secretary of the Treasury denied, that the appropriations had been exceeded, the atrocious charge was still confidently repeated, and the few who could triumph in any spot, might cherish the lustre of Washington's fame, felicitated themselves on the prospect of obtaining a victory over the reputation of a patriot, to whose single influence they ascribed the failure of their political plans. With the real public, the confidence felt in the integrity of the chief magistracy remained unshaken; but so imposing was the appearance of the documents produced, as to excite an apprehension, that the transaction might be placed in a light, to show that some indiscretion, in which he had not participated, had been inadvertently committed."

"This state of anxious suspense was of short duration. The Secretary of the Treasury, during whose administration of the finances this peculation was said to have taken place, came forward with a full explanation of the fact. It appeared that the president himself had never touched any part of the compensation annexed to his office, but that the whole was received and disbursed by the gentleman who superintended the expenses of his household. That it was the practice of the Treasury, when a sum had been appropriated for the current year, to pay it to that gentleman occasionally, as the situation of the family might require. The expenses at some periods of the year exceeded, and at others fell short of the allowance for the quarter; so that at some times money was paid in advance on account of the ensuing quarter, and at others, that which was due at the end of the quarter, was not completely drawn out. The Secretary entered into an examination of the constitution and the laws, to show, that this practice was justifiable, and illustrated his arguments by many examples, in which an advance on account of money appropriated to a particular object, before the service was completed, would be absolutely necessary. However this might be, it was a transaction in which the president personally was unconnected."

"When possessed of the entire facts, the public viewed, with just indignation, this attempt to delaminate a character, which was the nation's pride. Americans felt themselves affected by the atrocious calumny on their most illustrious citizen, and its propagators were frowned into silence." Amen—24th

**A Native of Virginia.**

**BLASPHEMY.**  
In Tioga county, N. Y. Jonathan Todd was recently convicted of the crime of blasphemy, and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment and fined fifty dollars.

**FERRY-KEEPERS FINED.**  
The company, to which the Steam and Horse Boats on Brooklyn Ferry belong, have been subjected in two different penalties by a jury at Long Island; the one for detaining a passenger over 21 1/2 minutes; and the other for taking 2000 cents ferrage from a passenger in the horse boat. We are glad that this subject has been thus bro't before the public. We never were treated with less urbanity at any ferry in the union than we are at this. The servants of the company are, perhaps, the only persons to blame, and ought to be replaced by men of more civility. But we cannot free the principals from censure when we find them every hour of the day, exacting, as they have done from us, and thousands besides, double the rate of ferrage they are allowed by law.  
N. Y. Spectator.

**THE WORM & FRUIT TREES.**  
From the Lewis County Gazette June 7. A respectable farmer of this town, a few days since, discovered one side of one of his apple trees dying, while the other side was in a thriving state. He dug down from 12 to 15 inches, to the bottom of the main roots of that side of the tree, and under the roots found many white worms, from 3/4 to 1 inch in length, and as large as angle worms; he found none of them till he came to the under side of the roots, from which he concludes that they either girdle the roots or perforate them so as to stop the sap, and consequently the trees become diseased and die. This may be an inducement for those who have suffered in this way, to make some further discovery on this point, and if found true, may seek some remedy which may be of great importance to the country.

**BLAST ON PEAR TREES.**  
It has been generally supposed, that the frequent blasting of the limbs of Pear Trees was caused by lightning, and though this often happens, yet it is not the primary cause, and should not be attributed to it. The Pear, like many other trees sheds its bark, and if in good health it falls off in small flakes, but if not in a healthy state, considerable patches of it remain and turn black, adhering to the inner or new bark, so closely as to stop the circulation of the sap through that part immediately under it, and frequently extends entirely round a limb; and by preventing the circulation, causes the death or blasting of all that part above it, which being frequently accelerated by lightning, is generally attributed to it as the cause.

The mode I have adopted to prevent the above is simple and easy—If I find a Pear tree that does not shed its bark freely, I give it a gentle scarring with a curry-comb, so as to cut through the dead black bark, which permits the sap to circulate, or if the disease (if it may be so called) be confined to a few spots, I shave off the dead bark, with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut into the inner bark, which when relieved soon grows, and I have found by a little attention to my trees, that they are preserved in health.  
A FARMER.

**VINEGAR.**  
Bordley, in his husbandry, gives the following directions for making vinegar:  
Ten gallons of Cider new from the press, are suffered to ferment, fully; which may be in about two weeks. Add then 8 gallons of like cider, that is new, for producing a second fermentation. In two weeks more, add another like new quantity for producing a third fermentation. This third fermentation is material. Now stop the bung hole with an empty bottle or flask, the neck down. Expose it to the sun for some time. When the vinegar is come, draw off one half into a vinegar cask, and set it in a cool place, above ground, for use when clear. With the other half in the first cask proceed to make more vinegar in the same method. Thus always one cask is to make in, and another to use from.

**From the Am. Farmer.**  
"Prevention is better than Cure."  
"GAPES."  
Take a piece of saffron about the size of a hen's egg, beat it tolerably flat; then wrap a piece of cotton cloth round it, and nail it the bottom of a trough where they are daily watered; this method is to be adopted when the hens begin to bring forth their young broods, and it will be attended with invaluable success in preventing that destructive disorder.  
RUSTICUS.

**LIGHT.**  
Among the valuable uses of light, its indispensable necessity in the progress of vegetation demands particular notice. Plants nursed in the shade never flourish like those which are placed in the light. This does not result simply from the deficiency of heat, but from the absence of those grateful influences, which the rays of light afford. Sunflowers, daisies, &c. turn their heads to the sun, and follow his course around the heavens; and leaves droop when deserted by his beams.

Light is also the cause of colour in plants, as indeed in every other object. A remarkable fact is stated in the account of a recent expedition to the north pole, by Lt. Parry, Mustard and cress were cultivated below deck near a stove; the light being entirely excluded. The vegetables were white until summer returned, and the light was immediately bent in the direction of the light, & the tips became green, which colour gradually extended down the stalks. The following experiment may be easily tried. Let a rose be placed near an aperture in a window, in a darkened room; and let this aperture be filled by a glass vessel containing red or other coloured liquid, and the rose will receive a strong tinge from it. It has been beautifully remarked, that man has learned the art of painting with light.

**MASONIC.**  
We have been informed by the Democratic Press, that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and New York have unanimously rejected the proposition made at Washington to establish a General Grand Lodge throughout the United States. The meeting in New York is reported to have been highly respectable and numerous. The Vice President of the U. S. presided, and there were upwards of 1000 votes present at their deliberations.

**A TURTLE.**  
Of a very uncommon kind has been seen at Beaufort N. C. It measured 7 feet 4 inches; in width, from the nose one foot to the end of the tail, 9 feet 2 1/2 feet through the body. The head was black, which with its side, are 3 inches under the part is black and white, and the bill resembles that of the hawk.

**SQUIRELS.**  
The Western Press, (Mercer county, Penn.) states that in that county, during the month of May, 6,000 Squirrels have been slain.

The Camden Star, assures us that the prospect of the grain harvest in New Jersey is highly flattering, and that the trees promise abundantly.

**FOREIGN.**

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

The ship Panther arrived at New York bringing Liverpool papers to the 5th, and London to the 6th of May.

New York, June 16, 1821.  
Bell's Messenger of the 6th says intelligence of an important character as regards the Turkish question had been received from Vienna. It is stated that an official communication had been made from St. Petersburg to the court of Vienna, indicating the most pacific sentiments on the part of the emperor, and a full acquiescence in the proposals submitted by the mediating powers for the preservation of peace. The nature of the proposals were not known, but it is stated that couriers were despatched by the Austrian court to convey the agreeable intelligence to the different governments.

A bloodless duel took place on the 1st of May at the Kensington Gardens, between the Duke of Buckingham and Bedford, and Buckingham fired, but his shot did not take effect. The Duke of Bedford discharged his pistol in the air, and a reconciliation took place, immediately took place.

Paris, May 11.  
"There is nothing new, except that the Chambers are to be closed to-day for the present session. They will be again convoked for a short session on the 4th of next month, merely to pass the budget for next year. The funds fell a little yesterday, but it was occasioned by its being a trading day. We have received Paris papers of Wednesday last. The advices from Vienna contained in them, speak with increasing confidence of the preservation of peace. The Austrian funds were rising.

Paris, May 11.  
Letters from Vienna of the 22d ult. do not say a word of the arrival of M. de Lutnow. The Austrian Funds were on the rise. Almost all the Paris journals have announced the return, at Vienna, of M. de Lutnow, the Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople. This statement is altogether false, and appears to have been invented for the purpose of producing a decline in the Funds.

Vienna, April 29.  
The speculators who frequent our Chamber act in a manner to induce a belief that they no longer doubt the maintenance of peace.

Angsburg, April 29.  
Accounts from Odessa, says the Allgemeine Zeitung, state, that the Turkish vessels, employed in the coasting trade in the Danube have been put under arrest for 20 days. Under present circumstances trade suffers great stagnation. The Turkish vessels detain, at the entrance of the Danube, a great number of ships coming from Europe, and thus we are without any news from the Archipelago.

London, May 3.  
The accounts from Ireland to-day, are every allowance for exaggeration, of a most distressing character. In the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Galway, Mayo, and Clare, the peasantry are suffering under a deplorable want of food; and to accumulate their sufferings, the typhus fever has made its appearance among them. We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday. The Journal des Debats contradicts the statement that M. de Lutnow, the Austrian Intermuncio, had quitted St. Petersburg. This idle rumor our correspondent at Paris had previously refuted, in his letter of Monday, which was yesterday published.

Paris, April 29.  
"A letter from Frankfort dated the 18th inst. positively announces the arrival of Emperor Alexander, at Minsk, on the 25th ult. and that all advices from the war are of warlike tenor."

"A letter from Lombard, dated the 25th inst. states that the Russian army has passed Italy at several points."—Journal de Paris.

Vienna, April 29.  
M. de Councillor of State Talleyrand only took leave of his Majesty the Emperor this afternoon. He will set out to-morrow for St. Petersburg. His embassy there appears to be finished, and we are assured general, that all differences with the Emperor have been amicably adjusted. M. de Scheff did not consider it necessary to wait for the arrival of the courier who was dispatched by M. de Lutnow. It is supposed the intelligence he had received from St. Petersburg was in his opinion quite satisfactory. The preparations for the departure of M. de Councillor of State Talleyrand, are proceeding with activity. The Emperor's departure is expected to take place on the 25th inst.

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**COURT OF APPEALS.**  
On Monday the 10th inst., the Court met at 10 o'clock, Chief Justice, Geo. B. Sigsbee, presiding.

**Tuesday, June 11.**  
The case of *Stewart vs. Donaldson's Lessee*, was argued by *Dorsey*, (Attorney General), counsel for the appellee, and the argument was concluded by *Winder*, on the part of the appellant.

**Wednesday 13th.**  
*Dorsey*, Judge, attended. The case of *Harper vs. Selzer*, (from Harford), was argued by *Winder*, the appellant, and *Ray*, for the appellee.

**Thursday 14th.**  
*Martin*, Judge, took his seat on the bench. The argument in *Law vs. Scott*, was continued by *Magruder* for the appellant, and *Bullitt, Jr.* and *Winder*, for appellee.

**Friday 15th.**  
The day was occupied by the case of *Law vs. Scott*. *Winder* and *Taney* addressing the court on behalf of the appellee, and *Harper* for the appellant.

**Saturday 15th.**  
The argument in *Law vs. Scott* was closed by *Harper* for the appellant.

**Sunday 17th.**  
*Feltner* concluded the argument which commenced on Saturday, in *Hous vs. House*, and was followed by *Nelson* for the appellee.

**Tuesday 18th.**  
*Robinson*, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the *State of Maryland vs. James A. Buchanan, James W. Caldwell, and George Williams*. This is a case of the conspiracy of the bank officers, which was argued in December last.

**Wednesday 19th.**  
The court had delivered their opinion in the case of *Hous vs. House*. The argument was resumed by *Nelson* on the part of the appellee, and continued by *Schley* on the same side, until the hour of adjournment.

**NEW VIEW OF FLORIDA.**  
Letter from a friend in Florida.

**Paris, May 1.**  
The arrival of M. de Lamoignon, the French minister, at Vienna, is a great event. It is a statement in absolute truth, that a decline in the political state of Europe is to be expected.

**Vienna, April 28.**  
The frequentour "Chateaux" produce a belief that the maintenance of peace is a matter of course.

**London, May 3.**  
The character of the present stagnation is a matter of course. The appearance of the "Dunlop" is a matter of course.

**Paris, April 28.**  
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**GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Philadelphia, Monday, June 11, 1852.

Resolved, That the proposition from *Wm. B. Lutz*, for endorsing a professorship at Alleghany College, submitted by him to the Grand Lodge, be accepted.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge recommend to the officers and brethren of the subordinate lodges throughout the state to unite their efforts, as may be in their power, to raising by subscription, a sum sufficient for endorsing the said professorship, and procuring a suitable apparatus.

Extract from the minutes.  
**GEORGE A. BAKER,**  
Grand Secretary.

**SIGNS AND TOKENS.**  
The people of Reading were a few years ago thrown into considerable uneasiness, by certain strange signs and tokens with which their bread came impressed to them from the oven.

**IMPORTANT LAW INTELLIGENCE.**  
A question has for some days past been pending before the District Judge of this District, which has excited very great attention among the dealers of stocks and exchange, and generally in the commercial community, from the extent and novelty of the principles, which were understood to have been assumed in the case.

A debtor of the United States Bank was possessed of a certificate of stock in his own name to a large amount, and on the day the notes became due, he having failed, the bank filed a bill in equity and prayed that an injunction might issue to restrain any transfer until a decree should be made on the claims set forth in the bill.

The claim was resisted by the debtor. On Saturday last the District Attorney, Mr. Blake addressed the court in support of the bank, and the counsel of the opposite party, J. T. Austin, Esq. was to have been heard yesterday, to which time the court stood adjourned.

At the opening of the court yesterday the person for whom the respondent was trustee appeared by Daniel Webster and S. K. Williams, Esquires, as counsel, and by a supplemental bill, claimed the funds in question as part of trust fund. Whereupon by consent and without argument, the District Judge dismissed the petition of the United States bank and decreed on this latter claim that the stock should not be transferred until the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States.

The general question therefore, about which so much interest has been excited, was not discussed and has received no decision—but we understand that some other claims of a similar nature are about being brought forward, in which these important principles will necessarily receive the attention of the court.

**ARCHITECTONIC PROFESSORSHIP.**

Alleghany College, founded at Meadville, in Crawford county, in 1815, by a few enterprising individuals, has been favoured with a patronage, mostly from abroad, worthy of grateful recollection. By the munificence of Bentley, Thomas, Winthrop, many bookellers, and others, its library is supposed to be but the second in point of value, belonging to any of the forty nine collegiate institutions in the United States.

Not a few of its most active, persevering, and liberal friends in the vicinity of its location, and in a distant sister state, are members of the masonic fraternity Western Star Lodge, No 116, at Meadville, has conceived the design, and with a liberality worthy of the craft, has commenced a subscription, in which sister lodges are promptly and cordially uniting, for the purpose of endowing a professorship in that college. The object is to raise a sufficient sum, the interest only of which is to be appropriated from year to year, for the support of a learned mathematical professor, except such part as may be deemed necessary for purchasing a suitable apparatus. It is well known that the enlightened brethren of the ancient and honourable fraternity have ever considered it a duty, according to their avowed principles, to promote, as far as in their power, a knowledge of the arts and sciences calculated to benefit the world, and that whatever is ranked under the name of mathematics has, time immemorial, claimed their fostering care.

The Western Star Lodge has recently issued a letter addressed to all the lodges in Pennsylvania, respectfully inviting their brethren to co-operate in an object tending to scatter the light of important science in the regions of the west. The object accomplished, it is to be hoped that undue prejudices against a society in the records of which are multiplied, not easily numbered, of the most pious, and excellent of the earth, will subside; that this enterprise may prove a public demonstration of the christian benevolence and patriotism, which, unknown to the world, adorn and dignify, and enable every genuine masonic heart; and that it may stand a monument to the honour of the craft more durable than pillars of brick or brass.

The President of Alleghany College has been deputed to visit the lodges, or at least as many members of every lodge in the state as may be practicable, to give explanations, obtain subscriptions, collect money, and to make arrangements for these purposes, where it may not be in his power fully to accomplish them in person. At the late grand quarterly communication, he made known agreeably to his instructions, the object contemplated, requesting the sanction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, upon which the Grand Lodge was pleased to pass the following Resolutions:

**FROM SOUTH AMERICA.**  
By the Ship Crisis, from Monte Video.

It was reported at La Plata, that a boat belonging to the Franklin, 74, had been lost on the coast of Chili, and with it, a lieutenant and boat's crew. Com. Stewart, and lady, were said to be in good health at the last accounts.

**FROM THE FRANKLIN 74.**  
We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board the Franklin 74, dated at Valparaiso the 11th of February, & in the following paragraphs have endeavoured to give the writer's ideas on several subjects.

In speaking of the Franklin, he says that she is crowded with visitors from morning to night, and excites uncommon admiration. The ship was in fine broad sound, after noticing the compliments paid to some visitors, he observes, "I returned thanks for the compliments of friends for whom we felt a deep interest, and you cannot imagine the enthusiasm which animated their countenances when I closed by observing that the North and South Americans were politically and geographically brothers and sisters, and that it gave us great pleasure that their visits afforded an opportunity of more closely uniting the bonds of friendship."

The writer next speaks of having dined together with the other officers of the Franklin, on board the British sloop of War Blossom. The compliment was reciprocated by the American officers. "They seem much disposed," says he, "to cultivate good fellowship and good feeling and they meet a corresponding disposition on our part. They speak without reserve on the propriety of avoiding every thing calculated to excite national feelings and prejudices; and I trust this good beginning may have a good end. In truth I never saw so much unrestrained cordiality between Englishmen and Americans, and I must do them the justice to add that they are gentlemen in the full sense of the word."

The season of the year was unfavourable to seeing Chili to advantage, as the luxuriance of the vegetable kingdom prevailed during the rainy season of winter; in a few months they expected to see the parched and apparently barren hills "arrayed in all the pomp and glory of Flora's gayest colours." The wheat crops have been cut short by insects.

Of the political state of the country the writer says little, but observes that the Chilians appear to be united in their detestation of the Spanish despotism, and ready to sacrifice their lives, in resisting their old masters. "Indeed," says he, "in this they are romantically patriotic, and brave to indiscretion; but their rulers, it is to be feared, are destitute of disinterested patriotism, and the populace too ignorant to perceive that a change from foreign despotism to domestic tyranny is not calculated to improve their condition."

Some difficulty it appears existed between Lord Cochrane and Gen. San Martin. Reports unfavourable to the latter, were in circulation and such epithets as "selfish," "arrogant," "detestable," "villain," & "republican," was applied to him. The Chilians rejected that Cochrane was appropriating to his own purpose 500,000 dollars of the sum which St. Martin entrusted to his safe keeping, and which constituted one half of the amount of which he had defrauded the Chilean government.

**ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) June 14.**  
**SHOCKING TO HUMANITY!**  
On Tuesday, the 4th inst. the body of a man was seen floating past this place, which, we since understand, was picked up near the Bluff, and shewed evident marks of the most inhuman outrage.

**GREAT SQUIRREL HUNT—TRAITS OF CHARACTER.**  
The following is the result of a Squirrel Hunt, which took place in Bethel township, Miami county, Ohio. It commenced on Friday the 26th ult. and terminated on the 27th at 3 o'clock.

**FOREIGN VARIETIES.**  
Russian literature seems to make a rapid progress since the commencement of the century. From 1700 to 1800 only about 3000 works were printed in that empire, & yet in the last 20 years 80-0 volumes have appeared. Three hundred and fifty living authors exist there; the greater part of whom are unknown even in name, in the rest of Europe.

**ANOTHER FAITHLESS SWAIN.**  
A suit was brought at Haverhill, (N. H.) on the 6th inst. to recover damages for a breach of marriage promise, and the sum of \$384 dollars was taken from the pocket of the faithless lover and put into the lap of the disconsolate fair.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland.**  
Annapolis, June 19th, 1852.  
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election shall be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town.

**THE NUTMEG.**  
The nutmeg tree is a beautiful vegetable. The stem, with a smooth brown bark, rises perfectly straight. Its strong and numerous branches proceed regularly from it in an oblique direction upwards. They bear large oval leaves pendulous from them, some a foot in length. The upper and outer surface of the leaf is smooth, and of a deep greenish green. The under and inner surface is marked with a strong nerve in the middle of the leaf, from the foot-stalk to the point; and from this middle nerve others proceed obliquely towards the points and edges of the leaf; but what distinguishes most this inner surface, is its uniform bright brown colour without the least intermixture of green, and as if strewn all over with a fine brown powder. The whole leaf is characterised by its fragrant odour, sufficiently denoting the fruit which the tree produces. This fruit, when fresh is about the size and figure of a common nectarine. It consists of an outward rind, between which and the inward shell, is found a reticulated membrane or divided skin, which, when dried, is called the mace. What is known by the name of nutmeg, is the kernel with in the shell, and is not in its original state.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the first day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. two Sorrel Horses, one Bay ditto, 12 Head of Cattle, and 15 Head of Hogs. Seized and taken as the property of Benja Hammond, of Rebin, at the suit of Edward Talbot and William Edger. Terms cash.

**ATTENTION!**  
If Catherine Chapman, Thomas Hawkins, or Ralph Joppson of Jemison, are living, if they would write and inform Joseph F. Caldwell now living at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va. where they reside, they may have in return some important information. The persons above alluded to used to reside near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, and it may be they are still there.

**NOTICE.**  
The partnership of J. Water, and Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Jonathan Waters, who is authorised to settle the same.

**To the Benevolent and Humane.**  
It has become the painful duty of a parent to make the public acquainted with the unfortunate condition of his son, who has been for some months deprived of his reason, and is at this time wandering through the country, unconscious of his own affliction, & that which is felt by his parents. A long and fatiguing journey was undergone by his father in order to restore him to his home, and to the reason he had lost, but he fled from him through the mountain rugged cliffs & disappeared. Trackless, however, as was his path, he was closely pursued, and heard of from the banks of the Ohio until he reached Rockville, in Montgomery county, Md. Any information that can be given of this unfortunate youth would be thankfully received; and he who would have the humanity and the benevolence to accompany him home, and thus restore him to his afflicted parents, shall meet with some other reward beside that of an approving conscience.

**FOR SALE,**  
Four Hundred Acres of Land. Lying in the lower part of Calvert county, about 2 miles from the mouth of Patuxent. The greater part of this land is covered with wood of very superior quality and of every description, viz. hickory, white oak, chestnut, pine, &c. The cleared land, though at this time much reduced, might be easily, and at a trifling expense, made productive, by the use of plaster and clover. The improvements are few, and with the exception of a tobacco house, very indifferent. Fifteen or twenty acres of upland land might be made at a trifling expense. To any person wishing to embark in the wood and timber business, it offers advantages equalled by few tracts of the same size in the country, being but a short distance from the head water of a creek navigable for boats carrying thirty cords of wood. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, supposing persons wishing to purchase would examine the premises. Mr. Wm. E. Hungerford living near the premises will show it when called on. The terms will be accommodating—but a small part will be required in hand, the balance to suit the purchaser. Sale to commence on the twentieth of July next, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

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**FRESH SPRING GOODS.**  
**D. RIDGELY, & CO.**  
 Have just received, and offer for Sale a handsome assortment of Seasonable Goods, Among which are,

- White and brown Drillings,
- Cotton Cassimeres, Striped Florentines,
- Long and short Nankins,
- White and coloured Marseilles,
- Black Florentine, Searucker,
- Glenghams and Calicoes in great variety,
- Bengal Stripes,
- Canton and Nankin Grapes,
- Figured Canton Crap Robes,
- Senshaws and Sarajets,
- Figured Black Levantine,
- Plain do. do.
- Black Florentines and Florentines,
- do. Italian Lustring,
- White and do. 4- Italian Crapes,
- Green Gauze, Hat and Arm Crapes,
- Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
- Spottfield do.
- Ribbons assorted,
- Imitation Merino Shawls,
- Jaconet Muslin do.
- White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose,
- do. Cotton do.
- Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves,
- Linen Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
- Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
- Mull, Leno and Book do plain and figured,
- Jubilee Cord, and Satin stripe do.
- Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and figured,
- Coloured do. do. do.
- 6-4 and 8-4 Super, Table Diaper,
- Bird's eye and Russia do.
- 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
- Shirting Cambrics,
- Russia and imitation Sheetings,
- Osnaburgh, Burlap and Hessians,
- Dowls, Russia Duck, and white Rolls,
- Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also Grass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates.

They constantly keep a supply of **GROCERIES** May 2.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber being anxious to settle up her business, requests those who are indebted to her, immediately to pay, or close their accounts by note. Those persons in particular whose accounts have stood for twelve months and upwards, must settle shortly, or they may expect that measures will be taken to compel them.

The subscriber has on hand a good stock of ready made **SHOES**, comprising almost every description, which are offered for sale at a moderate advance for cash, or on a short credit to such of her customers as are known to be punctual. Persons who have permitted their accounts to remain a long time unpaid, are informed that no more additions will be made to them from this date. She is determined in future to credit no one, who will not pay once a year, or oftener if called upon.

**MUNROE.** June 1 3. 1822. 6w.

**Notice is hereby given,** That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of said county, deceased, and request all those indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased, to produce the same properly authenticated.

Richard G. Stockell, } Ex'rs.  
 Henry Wyma, }  
 June 6. 6w.

**An Overseer Wanted.**

A single man, industrious, honest, and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to **JNO. GRAMMER.** North side Severn May 16. tf.

**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.

**W. BRYAN.**  
 Has now on hand, and offers for sale, an elegant assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS.**

To which he solicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less, or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for cash.

May 2. 6w.

**At a Meeting**  
 Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College held June 4th, 1822 the following resolution was unanimously passed:  
 Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

Test,  
**W. E. PINKNEY,**  
 Secretary to the Board  
 June 6. 6w.

**FOUND**  
 Some months since, in Prince-George's street, in this city an old fashioned **GOLD SETT FINGER RING**, a Mocha stone sett round with Garnets on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and paying the expense of advertising.

June 13. 3w.  
**For sale,**  
 THE HOUSE AND LOT,  
 Now occupied by Richard J. Crabbe, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of the City of Annapolis.

Jan. 17. 23

**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. 37

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
 Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, June 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of William M. Waters, administrator of John T. Davidson, 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 and Political Intelligencer.

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 John T. Davidson, 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 December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1822.

WM. M. WATERS, Adm'r.  
 June 6. 6w.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By order, **WM. GREEN, CLK.**  
 May 23.

**Andrew Nicholls,**

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 1822.

**Just Published**  
 And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts  
**The Constitution of Maryland;**  
 To which is prefixed,  
**The Declaration of Rights—**  
 With the amendments ingrafted therein  
 Oct. 25.

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

**TAYLORING.**

**LEWIS TEDINGS, & CO.**  
 Respectfully inform the public and their friends, that they have commenced the above business in the Shop formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Thompson, and can assure those who may be disposed to patronise them, that no exertions shall be wanting, to render satisfaction. They intend constantly keeping Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoating, &c. &c. suitable for the several seasons of the year, which they will be happy to make up, in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice.

They respectfully solicit a share of public favour  
**AN APPRENTICE**  
 Will be received and taught the above business. He must be 14 or 15 years of age.  
 June 6. 3w.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
 Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of Sarah Arnold, administratrix of Robert Arnold, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she 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 Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Arnold, 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 11th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, 11th day of May 1822.

Sarah Arnold, Adm'r.  
 May 16. 6w.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
 Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, July 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of John Beard, executor of the last will & testament of Susannah Beard, 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. Wills. A. A. County

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susannah Beard, 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 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1822.

John Beard, Ex'r.  
 June 13. 6w.

**Shaw & Gambrill,**

Have on hand and intend keeping,  
**A SUPPLY OF THE BEST DRUGS**

AND **MEDICINES**

which they will sell at the retail prices in Baltimore, and assure their friends and the public, that every attention will be given to weighing out and putting up any article in the above line.

Orders from the country, (inclosing the cash,) will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.  
 May 30th, 1822. 4

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the **Cabinet Making Business, &c.** Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish **FURNITURE**

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.  
 He will also attend to the business of **Upholstering and Paper Hanging.**  
**JONATHAN WEEDON.**  
 Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

The University of Maryland.

**ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply affected by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resurrect and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in August next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

ALUMNUS.  
 P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.  
 May 16. 6w.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JAMES DEALE, Ex'r.  
 May 16. 4w.



**THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
 Feb. 28.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of **GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,** are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping an assortment of **Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed,** At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.  
**G. & J. BARBER.**  
 January 17. 23

Calvert county, Orphans Court, May 13th, 1822.

**JIM**  
 Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, round face, black eyes, and had on when he was last seen a blue coat, black cassimeres pantaloons, and a new top hat. He has a scar on his forehead, and has a mark on his forehead like the others.

**TOM**  
 Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, slender made, black complexion, and down look when spoken to, he has a suit of white home made Jersey and a top hat.

**WAPPIN**  
 Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a dark complexion, had on a suit of blue made Jersey with yellow stripes. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above negroes, if taken out of the state, or one dollar for each if taken in the state. I get them again.  
 J. SEBASTIAN REYNOLDS  
 April 18, 1822.

**Private Sale.**

The subscriber will sell the two story **FRAME BUILDING** in Green street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient. He will likewise dispose of the **LOT OF GROUND** fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis streets, and lying between his shop and the store of D. Ridgely & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application to **WILLIAM COE, Senr.** PS. To rent the **BRICK BUILDING** opposite William's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins as a Shop. For the terms apply as above.  
 Annapolis, June 6. 3

**By the Corporation**  
 Of Annapolis, June 10, 1822.

Ordered, That the Corporation will meet on the 21st inst at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of appointing a City Collector. Applications to be made to the Mayor, in writing, at any time previous to that day.  
 By order, **JOHN BREWER, CLK.**

**Notice is hereby Given**

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John T. Barber, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, unto Joseph Sands, who is authorized to settle the above estate. All those indebted are requested to make payment as above directed.  
 Joseph Barber, Adm'r.  
 of John T. Barber  
 May 27. 3w.

**FOR SALE,**

The property in Annapolis formerly occupied by the late Dr. James Murray. This property consists of a large and convenient

**Brick Dwelling House**

With a good Garden, Pump of Water, a Brick Building suitable for an office, Carriage-house, Stable, Snyok-house and other useful improvements, all good order, and well calculated to accommodate a large family. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; bonds on interest, for the balance, with good security; an extra credit will be given if required. Possession can be given in a short time. For Terms apply to Mr. Henry M. Radner, or Mr. Daniel Murray, on E. Ridge.  
**SAMUEL E. MURRAY**  
 May 30. 4

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
 Calvert County Orphans Court, May 13th, 1822.

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

W. SMITH,  
 Reg. Wills for Calvert County

**This is to give notice**

That the subscriber of Calvert County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1822.  
**THOS. REYNOLDS**  
 May 16. 6

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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Charleston Courier. I will go to the grave, where my child has gone.

Day after day, like an opening flower, His mother's pride he grew;

And there is a home where dear ones meet, And blend their innocent love;

And blend their innocent love; There hours of happiness never fleet,

Where the links, that bind our souls, by death,

Shall never be broken more, But a better life, with its quick'ning breath,

Shall every charm restore: Then, cease, ye bitter tears, to fall;

My heart its grief shall bear, Till I hear from Heaven the tender call.

Of love invite me there.

FIRST DUTY OF NATURAL RELIGION.

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Sloan, in his "Leading Features of the Gospel Defeated."

A gentleman, who was afterwards for many years a clergyman, of distinguished eminence in the Church of England,

was called upon by Doctor James Foster, just celebrated for his able statement of the situation, to converse with him upon the religion which then oppressed his own

After the necessary introduction, he endeavored to state his objections, when the doctor with that benevolent gravity for which he was distinguished, stopped him

with this question, "Have you asked a question of your difficulties from God this morning? Have you prayed to the fountain of all light for information?"

Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he rejoined, "Sir, you will excuse my gratifying your curiosity on the subject of revelation, while you are chargeable with the breach of the first duties of natural religion."

EXTRACT. A divine legislator uttering his voice from heaven, an Almighty governor stretching

his arms to punish or reward; informing us of perpetual rest prepared hereafter for the righteous, and of indignation and awaiting the wicked—these are the considerations which overawe the world,

which support integrity, and check guilt.

ON WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA. Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette from a piece bearing the above title, written by Monsieur Malte Brun, and inserted in a

paper. The savage nations inhabiting along the banks of the Ohio, had chosen a vast plain

which they intended to use as a field of battle; they extirpated every tree belonging to every kind of culture was prohibited

the soil was fertile, and spot consecrated to the revolution of ages has turned a stream of destiny; a new race has driven

away the ferocious warriors of the Ohio, and when expanded in past times the gloomy field of battle, numerous flourishing

plains grace the fertile state of Kentucky the lands bordering upon that mighty river

the Danube, towards the mouth, in the Black Sea have experienced long since the

of Kentucky; the flowery plains, the rolling hills of Moldavia, Wallachia, and

bordering countries are since times immemorial the highway and fields of battle

of all barbarous nations that started from the coasts of Asia, and rushed like

torrents to overflow Europe; there the Scythians, with flat faces, short and strong limbed

warriors (not the Araxians of the Scythians) on their fleet couriers before the heavy

legions of the Romans; the Huns were informed than the Sarmatians pursued

the remnant of the Goths; twenty other nations, without glory, the Asari, Comans, and

Scythians, founded an ephemeral dominion; the Bulgarians alone, by becoming

tribes, were able to establish themselves; the Ottoman Turks unfurled their

glorious banners; from these parts they drove away the white eagle of Poland; but

in fifty years the black eagle of Russia was seen in their turn

Oppressed by so many masters, the Wallachians and Moldavians spin out an

unhappy and precarious existence. Language, the fundamental monument of every

people's history, proves that the first settlers in these regions, the Geti or Daci,

the Slavonians who under the name of Carpi, Lygo, Venedi, inhabited

the Carpathian mountains and the plains of the Vastala; and all the names of ancient geography

which have the Polish termination, such as the Polish language, are explained by the

Slavonian and Latin. A natural consequence is deducible from the foregoing

facts: the Wallachians are the descendants of the ancient Geti or Daci mingled with

the numerous Roman colonies sent to this province by the Emperor Trajan.

Few traces are left of the peculiar idiom of the other nations that reigned over

Wallachia and Moldavia—these facts are entirely founded upon history; many a research

remaining to be made about Etymological and Grammatical details, but we may already affirm that the Wallachian springs

from the same common source as the French, Italian, Spanish—its harmony, grace, copiousness are no disparagement to

its other sisters derived also from the Latin. I shall quote but a few facts—In the

15th century they said in the Wallachian language: vos fratre (your brother); they say

not we, for you; Jul he, for they; tu ditione; noi areni, we have; sic voi ta (flat vowels)

are not these phrases like the French, Latin, Italian? I have noticed some words

which prove that the Latin spoken by the Roman legions was not very classical; for

example: sustulit, soul, is derived from sustulit, breath in Latin; but this word is not

found in Pliny. Pimentur, the earth, comes from parimentum, a floor, a pavement

paved with stone. I think it is a form of speech peculiar to the Roman Christians—parinthe nostrum, our father; imperata, is ta, thy kingdom. These expressions

were brought by the Roman legions—the word empire was familiar to them, not

the word kingdom—they styled the emperor Parens militum.

In 1249, as it has been observed, the order of St John of Jerusalem obtained the

sovereignty over a part of Wallachia, but they were not invested with a permanent

possession—In 1236, the pope sent Latin missionaries into Wallachia; they however

obtained no great success—these two events do not explain the Italianism found in the

Wallachian language—We must go back to the vulgar Latin of the age of Trajan—this

question is then interwoven with the history of the Roman rustic language, the fountain

of the French, Italian and Spanish.

A people sprung of so remarkable a mixture call themselves Roumanie or Romans, and a legal right infuses them to that name, for

an edict of Caracalla gave to all the subjects of the empire the title of Roman citizens,

however they are known to their neighbours under the name of vlach (pronounced vlah) which appears to bear in

some Slavonian dialect the signification of pastors—this nation which spreads in Bulgaria,

Greece, Hungary and Transylvania, amounts to about two millions and a half, of

which to 700,000 inhabit Wallachia, & 3 to 400,000 Moldavia—Being subjects of the

kingdoms of Bulgaria and Hungary, they formed after the death of Ladislas, in 1290,

an independent state whose first prince was called Rodolphe the black—about the year

1350 one of their colonies occupied Moldavia—under the conduct of a prince named

Dragosch—But in spite of the help granted by Hungary and Poland to these minor

states, their existence never came to any stability and the unfortunate battle of Mohacz

in 1526, obliged them to submit ultimately to the Ottoman power—the Turks

left them their interior regulation; but they obliged the despots or Hospodars (these

were the Grecian and Slavonic titles of princes) to acknowledge themselves as vassals

to the Porte—to pay an annual tribute as well as a right of investiture, to furnish

auxiliary troops and receive a Turkish garrison in several strong places.

Such in general, are the conditions imposed upon a vanquished foe by conquerors;

but the geographical position of Dacia between the Ottoman empire on one side,

Hungary, Poland and Russia on the other, drew upon its people a particular scourge,

from which many other provinces in Turkey escaped. At the commencement of

the campaign in the north, Wallachia and Moldavia are the rendezvous of the Turkish

armies. In case of defeat, the christian legions invade these provinces. Provisions

must be provided for this double swarm of grasshoppers. This is not all—Part of the

Boyards or Wallachian and Moldavian lords side with the masters whom they dread;

others favour the enemy through attachment, peace concluded. Exiles, confiscations,

and massacres are the inevitable consequence of these interior movements. Thus

may be traced, in a few words, the outlines of the gloomy history of these countries,

for the last two centuries. A faint beam of hope was left to the

Wallachians as long as the race of their native princes lasted. An hereditary and national

principle, however precarious and weak, offered some consolation, and could hold forth

the means of safety. But now the Porte sends them every seventh year, sometimes

often, a Greek taken out of that class of Drogmans whose habits have been traced

by the Duke de Choiseul Gonfiere—an arbitrary power, changing every seventh

year. A power confined to a stranger who takes with him a train of other strangers

chosen from amongst artificial and meanly obsequious courtiers! What do I say, chosen!

There is no choice. They are named, as chance directs, out of the class of highest

bidders, for the thrones of Wallachia and Moldavia sell publicly at Constantinople

like any other parcel; and in reality, with a touch of Dual Cap, a court modelled

on a small scale, after that of the Byzantine emperors, and especially a threefold

standard, the Hospodars are nothing more than a kind of Grecian pacha, bereft

of that military power with which a Turkish pacha is invested, and of that skill and

energy, which in the hands of such a man as Mohammed Ali of Egypt, can compensate

the disastrous effects of despotism. The Hospodars must retrieve from their

subjects the cost price of their office and pay the annual tribute or bribe to the Porte;

besides pacify by continual presents the Turkish commandant of the fortresses of Ibrailow,

Glouglow, who have in their power to overrun the country, the Boyards and the

Drogmans residing at Constantinople, to whose disapprobation they are exposed; finally,

the members of the Imperial Divan who may find a pretext to dismiss them or have

them beheaded in spite of the treaty entered upon with Russia. Thus the most distressed

among the Hospodars are compelled to drain the fortunes of people already poor,

and exhaust a country which though gifted

with all nature's favours, derives no advantage from it.

The most beautiful river in Europe waters the southern frontiers of these provinces;

it opens an opening to Hungary's fertile soil, and to the whole of Asia—it opens a direct communication between

Europe and Asia by the Black Sea; all that to no purpose, hardly does a solitary bark

glide along the majestic stream; rocks, shoals, Turkish garrisons and the plague

are on Lipoveana. Other beautiful rivers descend from the summit of the Carpathian

mountains, and empty into the Danube. Their only use is the furnishing of fish during

lent; their course left to nature's way threatens ruin to the circumjacent shore,

whereas under better management it would fertilize all the adjacent country. Immense

marshes infest the lower part of Wallachia, so that constant bilious fevers prevail in that

part of the country throughout the year. Superb forests clothe the mountains—the

wood they yield is not employed in the building of fleets but in the paving of streets and

avenues of roads; for sloth and ignorance are incapable of removing the granite and

marble masses contained along the chain of the Carpathians.

Daluta and other rivers roll gold sand; it is collected by the Bohemians or Zigeones; this

indicates the existence of mines as rich as those of Transylvania, but nobody thinks

of looking out for them. The parterres being covered with aromatic plants might

feed large flocks; in Wallachia sheep wool has naturally a great degree of fineness—

the wines of these provinces are not of an inferior quality, care would make them

equal to the produce of the famous vineyards of Hungary. Numerous other advantages

are held out by kind nature, but without avail to a people deprived equally of industry

and information. Why are the descendants of the Daci without activity? the children of humans

beared of knowledge? Because an anti social organization weakens their natural

faculties—a mangled, corrupted, degenerated feudal system bears heavily upon the

Wallachians and Moldavians. The Boyards or Lords appear, according to all

accounts, well intentioned men, they have at heart the happiness of their peasants

and wish to keep pace with civilization. Circumstances independent of their wishes

keep them from fulfilling the conditions of a paternal aristocracy, they are bound to form

the court of Hospodar, besides being exposed to be plundered, they cannot reside on

their estates, they pass their lives at Buckerest, an immense village containing 80,000

inhabitants, castles intermixed amongst innumerable huts, blooming gardens, fragrant

groves and delightful walks. In this capital (which I take to be beautiful at least from

far and open report) one may ride in magnificent coaches, play at pharao, perhaps at

other innocent games of the kind, make one's court to the prince, assist at the knight

errand-like exercise of the astraule guards, or go to a German play until the appearance

of the Italian opera, now on its way to the place. Some of the Lords form libraries of

an elegant appearance; that of the Boyar or prince Brantousan, was burnt lately by the

insurgents. A kind of Grecian gymnasium has been established, it is said a regular

course of classical studies may there be made; however according to a Frenchman's

assertion (M. Recorder) the Professors fought lately with fists and clubs—probably

they wish to renew the system of mutual teaching (Lancasterian system), of the

Centaur Chiron, in order to form new Achilles. The Greeks who come from Constantinople

are of a truly amiable disposition; they dress tastefully and bow with supreme

elegance. Some Grecian Doctors from German Universities have brought back a taste

for serious studies. In the first circles of society, modern Greek, the Turk, a little

Italian and French are spoken. It is the nick of the bon ton to forsake the ladies.—

They consequently enjoy great liberty and show fascinating manners to strangers. It

is Prince de Ligne who vouches that. Such is the civilization begun of late by

the superior class in Wallachia and Moldavia—this state of society is similar to what

existed in Poland a little before the fall of the Republic—mere outsiders are polished

whilst the ground work of social society displays no conspicuous proof of improvement.

How can the Boyards attempt to meliorate agriculture, perfect the breed of sheep,

cultivate the vine, and above all still till the peasants the preliminary notions of

ploughing, sowing? How can they impart to them the art of building wholesome dwellings,

of keeping their grain in barns and not under ricks of hay of assuming the attitude

of active and happy vassals until they can become free and easy farmers? It

is out of the power of the most philanthropic amongst the Boyards to give way to

similar enterprises, for neither fixed laws, nor a regular administration, nor even public

safety exist in that country under any shape whatever.

Laws compiled agreeably to the code of Justinian with regard to the manners of the

country govern Wallachia and Moldavia. But an absurd imitation of the Roman

procural and muslimen pachas, invests the prince with the right of deciding law suits

upon the last hearing, and he consults but his conscience about similar matters—these

judiciary oracles are enforced as laws even by his successors.

The prince disposes at his pleasure of the great offices of state, he grants them for one

year only—So that the great dignities, notwithstanding their pompous titles, dare not

raise their voices in the Divan; a name given to the Supreme legislative, administrative

and judiciary council. The Greeks from Constantinople naturally monopolize as many places as they

possibly can. Each Hospodar has brothers, sisters, nephews, cousins in his suite—these

strangers do not think the Wallachians gifted with enough understanding to fill the

highest political functions.—But still they will not disdain to fill the office of Ispranick;

or receiver of contributions which requires no other talent than that of reckoning.

The public safety is confided to a kind of gendarme composed of native troops amounting

to 1500 and commanded by the grand Spahdar; this title sounds badly; it is as if one

said the great Spahdar; but the title belongs to the descendant, Byzantine empire, and names are nothing in the

matter.

Two hundred and twenty-two years ago the English first began to build with bricks

& perhaps partially to this circumstance may be attributed the destruction by the "great

fire" in London, 54 years after, which consumed 13,000 houses—For previously most of the houses of the English, even in London,

were wooden.

Glass Windows began to be used in England in 1180.

Tea was first drunk in England 146 years ago, but chocolate was known in Europe

151 years before.

Potatoes were first brought from Mexico into Ireland, 238 years ago; grapes and limes

began to be used in England, only the year before.

Five hundred and fifteen years ago, interest on money in England was 45 per cent!

If it decreased in value for 515 years more, those golden times ought to come

when a man should give 45 cents to get rid of a dollar. A pound sterling, or a French

livre in these days of years, was a pound in weight of silver.

Shakers, or Dancing Quakers, were known at Aix la Chapelle in the 14th century.

In 1013 a law was passed in England to prevent parents from selling their children!

The Kings of England obtained the title of "defenders of the faith" through their

ancestor, Henry VIII, upon whom the Pope conferred it on account of his writings.—

Twenty-two years afterwards he quarrelled with "the Pope," because he would not divorce

him from one wife that he might marry another; laughed at the bull of excommunication; disfranchised all the monasteries

in his kingdom; seized their estates, turned the nuns adrift, and was the cause of

establishing the Protestant religion in the realm. So what can be more ludicrous

to a simple republican, than the preposterous vanity of the English monarch—King of Great Britain, France and Ireland; and

EUSEBIUS. From the Indianapolis (Indiana) Gazette of May 25.

It will appear by an advertisement inserted to day, that the late state printer, for this state (Matthew Patrick), has made his temporary exit from the reach of many creditors, whom he has left to dance to the slow and melancholy tune of Hard Times.

Stop the Swindler.

A SUPERFINE SCOUNDREL, who calls himself

Matthew Patrick, printer

absconded from New-Albany, Indiana, on or about the 3d inst. indebted to us and several others to a considerable amount: This said Patrick is very talkative, and from his own statement, is by birth and education a Vermonter—pretends to understand the art of printing—is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches

high, an acknowledged liar, a proven villain, a sandy-haired, red faced, blue eyed, long nosed, stoop shouldered,

gallows-looking, pretentiously learned, stultified, woman-bated, blue coated, black vested, grey pantalooned, dandy dressed deceiver—one of those pestiferous insects that often make their

flight into the western country, destroying as they go, the herbage of honesty, and poisoning the foliage of

the innocent and unsuspecting, and then take their flight. One peculiar characteristic in Patrick is, to use great exertions to impress upon the minds of strangers that he possesses more than ordinary talents, inexhaustible funds and uncommon good standing in society—has an excellent art of

getting in debt and paying off by running away. He will undoubtedly make a great change in his dress and appearance, as his natural profligacy and means were ample. Several journey-men printers, who have spent the last four or five months in his service, were left by him without any kind of compensation, to exonerate the days

wherein they had toiled, and the sleepless nights



From the Monthly Magazine for April.  
**ACCOUNT OF THE PLAGUE.**  
In the Southern part of Epirus, in the territory of Aly Pasha of Jannina in 1816. Arta in the present state contains a palace belonging to Aly, a residence for the French Consul, erected at the expense of the French government; but the property was lately disputed by Aly on the intermission of the customary gratifications.

Arta is the see of a Greek Arch Bishop, and possesses 26 churches, 7 synagogues and 5 mosques, to accommodate a population of about 7000 Greek Christians, 800 Mahometans and a thousand Jews, who removed thither from the south of Italy, when forced to leave their homes in the 15th century. Such was the state of Arta when the plague broke out in May, 1816. The French Consul established in town instead of withdrawing from danger, nobly complied with the request of the Turkish Governor to remain in the place; that by his presence and influence he might in some measure restrain the disorder of the inhabitants threatened with the pestilence, and suffering from famine. For the stock of flour in the town was exhausted, and the aqueduct which supplied the mills had been (purposely as it is believed) interrupted.

The real nature of the distemper which shewed itself in different parts of the town was kept secret; and as the French Consul continued in the place, the fears of the public were abated, and the houses of the rich, which were supposed to contain stores of provisions, were saved from plunder. The water courses were repaired, and the mills began to furnish flour; but the places of worship were closed, to prevent the promiscuous intercourse of the healthy, and those probably infected. The Greek Clergy visited the sick, the governor distributed gratuitously provisions, and the consul daily repaired to those places in which the infected were confined. All this passed on for some time; but one morning the consul met in the street a young girl with her dress and hair in disorder, her body covered with pustules, and from them scales fell off like those of a fish in decay. Longer to conceal the presence of the plague was now impossible: fifteen or twenty persons were daily cut off by it, and it was judged necessary to announce the truth to the public. Then a suffragan bishop, in his sacerdotal dress, his head covered with a long black veil, passed through the streets, attended by a number of inferior clergy, carrying funeral torches, distributing holy water around him, and proclaiming that the destroying angel was now present in the city. The dismal silence of the ceremony was only interrupted by the single voice of the bishop chanting the ancient funeral hymn, which commences with these words: "At the banquet of life we appear but for a day." The principal inhabitants now sought safety in the surrounding towns and villages, the consul repaired to his brother established in Patras in the Morea. In the course of three months above two thousand persons fell under the scourge; and in the ensuing year (1817), two-thirds of the population of Arta were no more; eighteen months elapsed before the warring graves were closed, and the consul returned to his post.

The following is the letter he sent to his brother in Patras, soon after his arrival in Arta:—  
"The pestilence is at an end; the remains of the people have returned to the town. The scourge has exhausted its venom, but during its course it has exhibited every capricious but horrible character of its malignity. To say nothing of the disorders in the head and stomach, and of the fever which usually characterizes the plague, the concomitant signs of the malady were not less various than destructive. Not one of those who died was more than 48 hours ill. Some, tortured by insatiable thirst, died before the appearance of the biles. Others had the breast and even the whole body covered with an eruption resembling currents. In some cases, large carbuncles after suppuration, threw off sloughs of such thickness as to discover the ribs and bones. Of those who had biles on the joints not one recovered. Persons of a weak constitution expired so exhausted that their bodies rapidly decayed as if struck with lightning. Others died in paroxysms of convulsions and madness. A small number retained their reason to the last; but the greater number delirious and furious, would get on the tops of the houses and utter the most horrible screams. Often while in conversation together, persons were seized by giddiness; the eyes became inflamed, the voice became loud; and they hastened to throw themselves into the wells or the river to quench the fire that devoured them. A general derangement of mind seemed to prevail among those even who were not affected by the distemper. My servants, terrified by beholding several persons perish in the house, and even in my bed chamber which was broken into, affirmed that they heard a voice which warned them to escape for their lives.

"Since the cessation, the Greeks fancy they see on a neighbouring hill a decrepit old woman, calling out again and again! The clergy themselves assure me that they observed flames breaking out of the graves of the infected. The whole people seem in some measure to be deranged."

On the formation of the government of the U. S. under the constitution, the House of Representatives consisted of 65 members. For the first census the number was increased to 105; for the second to 141; for the third to 161, and for the present, the fourth census, it will be organized with 212, making in a little more than 40 years, an increase of more than double its original number; while the ratio of representation has risen from 30 to forty thousand. The population according to the census of 1790, was 3,921,327; that of 1800 was 5,319,762; that of 1810, 7,239,902; and that of 1820, is 9,637,999.

**NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF FOOD.**  
Last year a very interesting report on this subject was presented to the French Minister, by Messrs. Percy and Vauquelin, two members of the Institute. The result of their experiments is as follows.—In bread every hundred pounds weight are found to contain 80 pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's meat averaging the various sorts, contains only 35 pounds in one hundred; French beans (in the grain) ninety-two in one hundred; broad beans 69; peas 93; lentilles (a kind of half pea) 94 pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips furnish only 8 pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots 14; and what is very remarkable 100 lbs. of potatoes only yield 2 lbs. of substance valuable as nutrition.—One pound of good bread is equal to two pounds and a half or 3 pounds of the best beef.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
**UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.**  
An attempt has been made to raise a prejudice against the higher schools, by stating that they were for the benefit of the rich alone, and widened the actual distinction between them and the poor. This topic has been seized upon, not only in this state, but perhaps in every state, where these higher schools have been under consideration.—We have never seen this advertisement argument more forcibly exposed, than in the following extract from a memorial recently laid before the Legislature of Connecticut by the President and Fellows of Yale College. Add to this, that at these very institutions scholars are bred up, who become the teachers of the poor—that from our primary schools the choicest geniuses may hereafter be called to be educated at the University—and add to these specific facts the general advantages to be derived from them, in point of economy, of the illumination shed from these foci over the public mind, and of the moral force they communicate to the state by which they are cherished, and the argument in their favour becomes irresistible.

"The advantages of education are not confined to those who are immediately instructed. They extend to every class of the community. As the manners and dress of polished society descend from one rank to another, till something of their form and spirit, reaches even the humblest cottage; so the acquisitions of persons of superior education, are circulated among multitudes who have had no access to the original sources of information. Knowledge is daily diffused by social intercourse, in domestic conversation, in parties of business and pleasure. A spirit of inquiry is awakened. A taste for reading is produced, and the public understanding is invigorated. A single individual of exalted attainments, may elevate the habits of thinking through a nation.

"But why should not the expenses of public education, be defrayed wholly by those who are most immediately benefited? Because, from the very nature of the higher seminaries of learning, they could never exist without aid from the public. They require a permanent establishment, buildings, apparatus, professorships, and endowments which are to continue for life. Who ever erected a college, or even an academy, for the exclusive benefit of his own children? We might as well expect the traveller to construct his own bridges, roads, and houses of entertainment.

"Unless permanent funds are secured for our literary institutions, our youth must either remain in comparative ignorance, or be sent abroad for their education. We must be dependent on the bounty of other states, for those resources, which we neglect to provide for ourselves. This is in fact the case to a very considerable extent, at the present time. Many of our youth are sent to other colleges, which have the means of furnishing a cheaper education.

"It is a point of high importance to the public, that collegiate instruction should be brought within the reach of those who are in moderate circumstances. We are aware of no prevalent error, on the subject of education, which is wider from the truth, than the opinion that the benefits of the higher seminaries of learning are principally enjoyed by the rich. The fact is directly the reverse of this. The rich can always obtain an education for their children; either by sending them abroad, or by procuring for them private tuition. Unless public provision is made for academical and collegiate instruction, the wealthy will, in a great measure, engross the learning of the country. This will tend to throw the weight of literary influence into the same scale with that of property, and in this way to form an effective aristocracy, inconsistent with the principles of republican government. It will suppress the exertions of those who, if they could be furnished with means of education, would give the fairest promises of literary eminence. Talents are as often found in the dwellings of the poor as in the mansions of the rich. Who have in fact been the most useful and distinguished divines, physicians, and statesmen in New England? Is any great portion of them to be found among the sons of the opulent? The steps of science are not often ascended, except by those who have been early accustomed to force their way through surrounding difficulties. This is so manifest to those who are acquainted with the history of literary men, as to have had an intelligent observer to remark, that a college is a lottery, in which the sons of the poor draw all the prizes."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, June 17.  
**SHOCKING PIRACY.**  
The brig Aurilla, capt. Howland, of this port, was spoken on the 21st ult from Baltimore bound to New Orleans; she had been boarded on the 15th May, by two piratical schooners armed with one 9 pounder, brass piece, two sixes, one pivot gun each, and manned with about 40 or 50 men each; off Key Sal. The passengers and crew were cruelly treated, beat with swords and pistols, and one of the passengers was hung up to the yard arm, and then dropped into the water apparently lifeless. The vessel was plundered of almost every thing.—The passengers were robbed of all their clothing, watches, breast pins, &c. except what apparel they had on when captured. The women on board were brutally ravished, and the most shocking excesses committed upon their bodies. After committing the most wasteful and indiscriminate plunder, and inflicting upon the crew and passengers acts of the most barbarous enormity and shameful indignities, they ordered the captain to cut the cable and be off about 10 o'clock the next morning. Brigs Hiram, of Newport, capt. Weeks; Fair Trader, of Boston, and Bay, of R. I. were taken the same day, anchored near the Aurilla, all robbed, &c. and all released about the same time. The Aurilla was robbed of all her papers, as well those which belonged to the brig, as those of the captain and passengers. Capt. H. stated that on the 17th he fell with the US schr. Shark, and after receiving a L. on board (to proceed in the vessel to New Orleans, capt. H. apprehending difficulty on his arrival, having no papers) she shaped her course for Key Sal, to look after the pirates.

"A later account says they are all blacks. A man named John Townsend, who for a wager had undertaken to walk backwards 38 miles in 12 hours on three successive days, had accomplished his task. He was to commence a second task for a wager, viz to walk 130 miles in three successive days, of 14 hours each day, 75 miles forwards, and 75 backwards. He is a stout well made man about 30 years of age.

Wheeling, (Va.) June 2.  
**HYDROGEN GAS.**  
Mr. Edward Phelps has been for some time boring for salt water, on the margin of Wheeling creek, about half a mile from the town. On Monday last, at the depth of 413 feet from the bed of the creek, he struck a vein of water of an excellent quality, and at the same time perceived a strong current of air issuing from the mouth of the well, which has continued ever since without abatement, and is found to be highly inflammable. Whether it is pure hydrogen or hydrogen combined with some other substance we are not able to say.—It burns without any offensive smell. Similar phenomena have been witnessed at most of the salt works in the western country. We should like to see the opinion of philosophers on the question, Does this gas exist naturally in the bowels of the earth, or is it caused by the decomposition of water? Gazette.

Among other tales of high life which appear in the fashionable English periodicals, we were struck with the following:  
**LOVE TOKENS.**  
The girting or receiving of hair, as a token of love or remembrance, has been long considered dangerous, nay fatal, to the duration of an attachment. Never was the justice of this objection rendered more manifest, never more strongly exemplified, than by a late "marriage in high life." The new countess of B.—— was the relict of the late E. T. D.—— Esq. and "in one little month, ere those shoes were old," and so forth, we find her once more "a young and blooming bride." The countess was remarkable for a beautiful head of hair.—On the decease of her late beloved husband, she approached the coffin in which his remains were about to be inclosed: seized a pair of scissors, and (oh, heavy tale!) cut off, at one fell swoop, "those beautiful ringlets," which (as she pathetically exclaimed upon this occasion) he had loved so much while living, and which he should bear with him to the grave."—smiting the action to the word, she cried with Gertrude, "sweets to the sweet!"—strewed them on his corpse, and was borne away inanimate—Peace to his manes!

**MASONIC.**  
A Society, entitled "The Palestine Masonic Missionary Society," has been formed at Louisville, (Ken.) the object of which is to assist in spreading the Holy Scriptures. It is composed, as its name imports, of Masons.

The following is extracted from an obituary notice of the late Colonel JOHN M'KINSTRY, who died lately in the town of Livingston, (State of New York) aged 80.  
"At the first call of his country, (says the Hudson Whig) he engaged in her service; and from the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, with which her sanguinary trials began, down to the surrender of Cornwallis at York town, with which they gloriously ended, his zealous and efficient support was given to the cause of freedom. He had been repeatedly and severely wounded; and some of the enemy's balls he has borne with him to the tomb in which his remains are deposited. As a partisan officer he was particularly distinguished; and in many instances he showed, that to a daring spirit of gallantry, (which was, perhaps, his most peculiar characteristic) he added the skill and conduct so seldom attained, and yet so indispensable to the formation of that character. One incident in the life of this veteran, is too remarkable to be passed slightly over. At the battle of the Cedars, (thirty miles above Montreal, on the St. Lawrence) Col. McKinstry, then a captain in Col. Patterson's regiment of continental troops, was twice wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians. The intrepidity of Capt. McKinstry, as a partisan officer, to which we have alluded above, had rendered him alike the object of their fears, and their unforbearing resentment. The British officers were too much in dread of their savage allies, on account of their vast superiority of numbers, to risk an interposition of their authority to prevent the horrid sacrifice they saw preparing. Already had the victim been bound to the tree, & surrounded by the faggots intended for his immolation; hope had fled—and in the agony of despair he uttered that mystic appeal which the brotherhood of masons never disregard; when as if Heaven had interposed for his preservation, the warrior Brandt understood him and saved him. Brandt had been educated in Europe; and had there been initiated into the mysteries of free masonry.—The advantages of education, and his native strength of mind, gave him an ascendancy over the uncultured sons of the forest, that few other chiefs possessed. His utmost endeavors were accordingly used, and they were happily successful, in obtaining for McKinstry an immediate respite, and an eventual ransom. After the settlement of peace, he retired to the cultivation of his farm in the vicinity of this city, sustaining an unblemished reputation and enjoying the reward of his toils and sufferings, in the respect which was accorded, as well to the rectitude of his private life, as the patriotic services he had rendered to his country.—His remains were yesterday consigned to the tomb; and it is needless to say that an immense concourse of people were present, to pay the last sad duties to one so honored and esteemed. His funeral obsequies were conducted by the Hudson Lodge, and there was a peculiar fitness—an impressive solemnity—in performing the masonic rites of sepulture for a brother whose connexion with the order had once saved him from an untimely death—had given him back as an ornament to society for more than forty years—and afforded a proof so undeniable of the excellence of the institution.

From the Hudson Whig.  
One circumstance, connected with the extraordinary adventure of the late Col. McKinstry with the Indians, as mentioned in our last, deserves to be recorded, as honorable to all the parties concerned. On hearing of the death of Brandt, Col. McKinstry, then quite infirm, came several miles to attend the next regular meeting of the Hudson Lodge; where he stated the obligation he owed to that Indian chief. It was unanimously voted that the members of the lodge should wear the customary badge of mourning for a deceased brother, which was accordingly done.

**RELIGION & LEARNING.**  
Send your son into the world with good principles and a good education, and he will find his way in the dark.

From the Brit. Morning Chronicle.  
We learn that Ephraim Bacon has been appointed by the Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions, "instituted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Chateaubriand and School-mistress on the coast of Africa; that Mrs. Bacon has been appointed School-mistress in the same employ. We learn further, that this is done with a view of organizing a permanent mission on the African coast, and that this appointment is approved of by the Colonization Society, in expectation of the protection which their settlement extends. Mr. Bacon has been by the same authority, empowered to collect contributions for the above mentioned purpose.

To those who do not know Mr. Bacon, we need only remark, that both himself and his wife, have already resided in Africa; that he is the brother of that hero of Christ, Samuel Bacon, who died on the shore of Africa, while enrolled in the service of Christian benevolence. His brother Ephraim, has enlisted as a soldier in the same glorious cause; he has undertaken to fight under the standard of his Redeemer, on the desolate shores of Africa, in the humble hope, that under the divine blessings, millions and millions, will hereafter be led to the foot of Calvary, and to rejoice in the beams of Christian light. Perhaps his ashes are destined to mingle with those of his brother, who fell a glorious martyr to the cross. We can only say, that he has our best wishes for success—  
Go on, tho' Atheists laugh and fools revile,  
Go on, rewarded by a Father's smile.

**LIFE PRESERVING DRESSES.**  
A person who has invented a dress of this description, gave an exhibition of its effects, in company with another person, on Monday afternoon. They both walked for some time perfectly upright in the water near the Governor's Island, and one of them came ashore at the battery. Another exhibition will take place next week, when it is intended to test the usefulness of the dress in cases of shipwreck. NY. Com Adv.

Batavia, (N.Y.) June 12.  
**A PANTHER.**  
Of extraordinary size (measuring 9 feet in length) was found dead a few days since on the lake shore near the mouth of Johnson's creek, in Oak Orchard, in this county, supposed to have perished in a rencontre in the water with a deer. Another has been since seen; they are the first of their species that have been discovered in this part of the country for twelve or fourteen years, and were believed to have been totally exterminated.

FROM MATANZAS.  
Capt. Fosdick informs, that on the 29th of May, an English brig arrived there from Turkey Island, which was fallen in with on Key Sal Bank by two piratical schrs. and robbed of three men, the captain and mate hung by the neck, and the former so much cut and bruised, that he was unable to leave his bed, and it was doubtful whether he would recover. N. Y. Gaz.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, that the members of the legislature shall be paid from the state treasury. Hitherto every town has been obliged to pay its own representatives and in many cases, when there was no great party question to be agitated, many towns have voted not to send any representative, in order to save the expense. One of the Boston papers states that two thirds of the towns are unrepresented the present year.

The Grand Jury, at Albany, N.Y. on the 13th inst on a visit to the debtors prison, found that "not a single individual was confined within its walls."  
Boston, June 7.  
**FIRE AT PORTLAND.**  
A letter from Portland, dated Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. says:—"We have just returned from the fire, which we have been fighting for four hours. It began on the westerly side of Green street, nearly opposite Matthew Cobb's store, and consumed about fifteen stores and a number of dwelling houses, several of which were brick.—The loss cannot be estimated at this moment. The wind was very high. Lines were formed to the core, as the water in the wells was very low. For a long time it was feared that all in that quarter of the town would be consumed. We have no time to give particulars, as the mail is closing." The above is all the information we have received.

From Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War.  
"It is a tribute of justice due to our Allies, the French, to state, that during our Revolutionary struggle for freedom, they invariably endeavored to harmonize with our citizens, relinquishing, on most occasions, with distinguished politeness, their own modes and prejudices, to conform themselves to the habits and customs of America.—They did indeed carry their desire to please and conciliate to such an extent, that I remember, on one occasion, a French officer being asked by Gen. M'Intosh, (providing at a court martial, and desirous of administering an oath, that his evidence should be given with impartiality).—"Of what religion he was?" replied very readily—"The American, Sir;" thinking, undoubtedly, that it was a duty to conform as much as possible to the religious opinions of the people in whose cause he had drawn his sword. And this appears the more probable, for time being allowed for reflection, and the question varied, by substituting what faith, instead of what religion, he exclaimed—"C'est bien une autre affaire—Roman Catholicisme Apostolique, Mon General."

**SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS FROM FRANCE.**  
From the New York American.  
Accounts from France in relation to the affairs of Turkey, Greece and Russia are of a less pacific character than those which reach us from England. By the Draper, recently arrived at this port from Havre, it appears that the Greeks continue the struggle, and have wrested Negropont an important island in the Archipelago from the Dominion of the Turks. Their cause, at present, is represented to be flourishing.—The Provisional Government is removed from Argos to Corinth, from whence it has issued a declaration of independence, and the constitution of Greece. Corinth commands the two seas, which wash it, and by which it can have very active communications with the islands of the coast of the

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The Emperor of Russia remained in his imperial head quarters at Moscow, and preparations for war are said to be proceeding. An embargo has been laid upon Turkish vessels trading to the mouth of the Danube, and the Russian flotilla has been ordered from Jansel to the Rains, at the entrance of the Pruth and the Danube. Commercial affairs of Russia are not flourishing as the military. Great and numerous failures have taken place at St. Petersburg, and the rate of interest is 10 per cent in the capital.

The Petersburg Gazette announces considerable sums continue to be sent to the relief of the Greek refugees in Greece. In addition to half a million roubles subscribed for the relief of his countrymen by Counsellor Warwal, Prince Gagarin received 900,000 roubles.

The Journal de Paris gives a translation of the Russian army have crossed the Pruth several points.

France continues to be disturbed in various parts of the interior, but the conditions are of a character not likely to jeopardize the stability of the government.

At Avilcourt, 3,000 sheaves of wheat, 200 sheep and 3,500 tresses of hay were consumed by fire, and threatening letters and placards are distributed.

The works to effect a junction between the Canal de l'Oureq and Seine, advancing with great activity.

In Spain the Cortes had adopted in its last, with the exception of a slight amendment, the proposition of the committee inviting the government to take immediate steps to establish commercial relations with the American colonies which had obtained their independence.

From Italy it is stated that the health is perfectly restored, and the Father has resumed his daily sittings.

The Swiss government has received a note from M. Zea claiming the recognition of the Independence of Colombia, and proposing the establishment of commercial relations. According to the usage of the federal constitution, the communication will be transmitted to the 22 Cantons.

**FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.**  
We have already given sufficient specimens of the debates in the French Chamber of Deputies, to show that they continue to resemble more the disputatious wrangling of a juvenile debating club, than the deliberations of a national council; but following scene, we think, exhibits a stronger light than has yet been shown, of characteristic national foibles that actually discredit the proceedings of the French Legislature. The controversy relating printed lists required by law to be published previous to elections.

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MARYLAND

Annapolis, Thursday, June 27.

Having understood that the notice which was taken in our last paper of the decision of the court of appeals in the case of the State of Maryland against James A. Buchanan, and others, had been in some measure misapprehended, we deem it an act of justice to the individuals concerned, to add a few words in explanation. By the expression, 'advised against the parties accused,' it is not to be understood, that the court expressed any opinion with regard to the truth of the charges preferred. On this subject it was impossible that they could have formed an opinion, as no evidence was offered in the inferior court, and of course none could be brought to the view of the court of appeals. The case was simply this: When the indictments were called up for trial in Harford county, they were demurred to by the defendants, who maintained, that the facts charged would not, if proved, constitute a criminal offense, and that therefore they were not bound to answer. The demurrer was sustained by the Harford county court. Before Chief Justice, dissenting. This decision was appealed from by the District Attorney on behalf of the state of Maryland, and the case was brought by writ of error to the court of appeals, who reversed the judgment that had been given in Harford, and ordered the cases to be remanded for trial. All therefore that has been determined is, that the facts stated in the indictments amount, if proved, to the crime of conspiracy. To this extent only we intend to convey the idea that the court had decided against the parties accused. They have only expounded the law. The facts are to be judged of by another tribunal, which will decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused from the evidence that may be offered.

Taking it for granted that the real question before the court was never really understood, we could not suppose that the language used by us was liable to misconception. It is certainly conformable to the uniform mode of speaking on such subjects. Where a question either of law or fact is at issue between two parties, if the side maintained by one of them be adopted, is any thing more common than to say it has been decided against the other? and is not this phraseology in fact strictly correct? As it appears, however, to be thought not sufficiently explicit, we have now most cheerfully done every thing in our power to render it so.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, June 19th. The argument in House vs. House was continued by Schley and Taney for the appellants, and Piggan for the appellees.

Thursday 20th. Piggan concluded his argument in House vs. House, and the case was closed by Wirt on behalf of the appellants.

The case of Ann Berry and Zachariah Berry, an appeal from the court of chancery, vs. Joseph Kent, adm'r. of Rinaldo Johnson, was opened by Taney for the appellants.

Friday 21st. The argument of Berry vs. Kent was continued by Taney for the appellants, and Dorsey; (Attorney General,) for the appellees.

Saturday 22d. Magruder continued the argument in Berry vs. Kent, for the appellee.

Monday 24th. The argument in Berry vs. Kent was concluded by Taney on the part of the appellants.

Tuesday 25th. The case of Jones vs. Sloby, (an appeal from chancery,) was argued by Maske for the appellant, and Magruder for the appellee.

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States. Before I enter upon the arduous, and, I will add, very unpleasant duty, of bringing to your view some of the most prominent abuses of the present administration, as related to the misapplication, and improvident advances of the public money, exhibited in the reports of last year to Congress, I beg your indulgent attention while I offer a few preliminary remarks.

By reference to the acts of the late session of Congress, which appropriate monies for the public service, it will be seen, that the body has found itself constrained to check, as far as it could, the unwarrantable and unjustifiable proceedings of the executive officers of the government, in paying away the public money to individuals to whom it is not due. It had, it seems, been the practice with these officers, to whom has been confided the care of the public treasury of the nation, to pay to individuals, from time to time, considerable sums out of the public treasury, when these same individuals, at the same time, were largely indebted to the United States. A course of conduct at once so unjust to the country, and so reprehensible to those concerned in it, is believed, without a parallel in the history of any or any other country, making any pretensions to the practice of justice and right. That men should be found in our midst, who, at the very moment when they are making loud and solemn assertions of their patriotism, and of their devotedness to the public interest; whose special duty it is to husband the public resources, and stand as faithful, honest sentinels to guard the people's interests; that these very men should, for the love of popularity, or from some other cause, which will not pretend to name, permit and sanction abuses of this kind, must be matter of deep regret to every real patriot and faithful friend to the country. The laws of Congress, which I allude, are those which prohibit the officers of this government from paying the public money to any person who, at the time of making claim for it, shall be indebted to the United States. Can there possibly be a more severe censure on the present administration than this? What has Congress, by these legal provisions, said, in respect to our executive officers? Why, plainly, this: "You have pledged yourselves to be faithful in the performance of one of the most important duties; we cannot look upon your disobedience in you; you have violated the solemn and important trust reposed in you, of guarding and protecting the people's money; you have permitted public officers and speculators, at the very time when they were largely indebted to the public treasury, to draw from that same treasury large sums of money, without calling on

compelling these speculators to settle up their accounts, and pay the balances due from them. If the laws to which I allude do not mean this, they mean nothing. After this, it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more complaints from certain quarters, about the "arrangements" of public characters by the "Native of Virginia." Was it necessary, under General Washington's administration, of our affairs to pass a law like this? No, early, it was not. No man, during his administration, would have dared to have demanded money from the treasury, being at the same time a public delinquent. And if he had had the liberty to make such a claim, he would have quickly found himself foiled in his attempt to impose upon the public. The men who were then at the helm of state knew too well their duty, and had too much regard for their reputations, to acquiesce in such an unreasonable and unjust request.

But the independent editors of the National Intelligencer, that durs vehicle of the fine political faith, told the people last year, in effect, that there was no public delinquency;—that there was little or nothing due to the government from individuals;—that what were reported to congress, as balances due to the U. States, were mere "miscellaneous and unsettled accounts." The representatives of the nation, however, thought differently; and they did, in consequence of so thinking, pass laws "impeaching the republican administration." Now, fellow-citizens, we must needs do one of two things;—we must either say, that the public records are false, or that the statements made by the editors of the "National Intelligencer" are untrue. They cannot both be right; because they state, upon the same subject, directly different things. These cannot, one would suppose, be any possible good reason why a public officer should charge an individual with more money than he is justly and fairly chargeable with. On the contrary, there is now, as every body knows, great anxiety to reduce, as much, and as speedily as possible, the amount of outstanding balances. I cannot, therefore, bring myself to believe, that these reports of outstanding debts are "official slanders;" whatever may be thought of them by the editors of the "National Intelligencer," and some of their friends and patrons.

In that paper of the 21st of May last, the editors, in proof of the "misrepresentations" of the "Native of Virginia," published a letter of the 8th of the same month, (which they accidentally "saw lying on a table in one of the public offices," from the Comptroller of the Treasury to "R. J. Meigs, jr. esq. now Post master General," setting forth that he, (Mr. Meigs,) had "accounts" for the sum of 5,500 dollars advanced to him many years ago, on account of making roads, under the treaty of Brownsville. And then these watchful, zealous defenders of the people's rights triumphantly exclaim: "Here is another bubble dissipated at a breath!" and so, "I may have stated last year that these 5,500 dollars were unaccounted for then. And this is the sort of proof which these gentlemen furnish of my "misrepresentations." And is it for these persons to charge, or any body else, with misstatements? Let them do so. I will take special care to show the public— to prove—not merely assert—who makes false statements, knowing them to be so.

The editors of the "National Intelligencer" are the printers of the public documents for both houses of congress. They profess to give "full" information to the people relative to their public affairs, and they have it more in their power to do so than any body else. Now, fellow citizens, to give you an idea of the great candour and impartiality of these gentlemen editors, and to show most conclusively how anxious they are to give you see both sides of the question—to give you "a view of the whole ground," I will state to you another fact. At the very time they (accidentally, no doubt,) "saw lying on the table in one of the public offices," the letter from the comptroller to the post master general, just referred to, and when in the act of chuckling at what they would find inducement you to think, (not what they themselves believe,) was a misstatement made by me—they had in their possession, (scarcely fifty from the press) an official document by which the same Mr. Meigs is exhibited as indebted to the United States, on another account, in the sum of \$37,297 69. The vouchers in relation to this account are so "defective," (says the third auditor) as to require legislative sanction before they can be admitted.

Again—in the "National Intelligencer" of the 1st of June, instant, the editors state, that "the whole amount of unsettled accounts is but five millions!" What!—these editors who have access to the public books and who print the lists of balances due from individuals to the government—they gravely tell us that "the whole amount of unsettled accounts is but five millions!" Every man of common sense and common honesty in the country ought to feel indignant at such a most unfounded assertion as this; made out, directly in the teeth of the facts and proofs in their own possession. And is it for these men to charge me with "gross misrepresentations?" If health permits, I will endeavor to show you before long, "the whole amount of unsettled accounts." My statements to you shall be, as they always have been, accompanied by the proofs. Let the court editors, and others opposed to me, accompany their assertions by proofs also. I challenge them to do this; and until they do it, what reliance can reflecting men place in what they say?

A Native of Virginia.

"See report of speech of Mr. Johnston, of Kentucky, in the Senate, as reported in the National Intelligencer, last session of congress.

From the Boston Evening Gazette, of June 11.

An unusual appearance in the sky presented itself yesterday afternoon in this city. It gave to all terrestrial objects the hue of a yellowish green, and produced an effect on the atmosphere not unlike the approach to the total occultation of the sun in an eclipse. The heavens in the east were covered with a wild cloud of a peculiar colour; combined of a murky green and dull yellow; whilst at the west all was clear sunshine and brightness. The air was westerly, yet the cloud appeared to be cast over the city by a counter current from the sea—but unable apparently to extend itself in every quarter of the skies, it was finally dissipated by the western wind.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.

Doctor Roniston, of Raphoe, in Ireland, lately dug in his garden a single potato top, which produced seven nearly sized potatoes!

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

The ship Fame, Capt. Reynolds, arrived at New York on Thursday evening in 35 days from Coahuila, and has furnished the following intelligence:—That General Juan Martin has resigned the Presidency of the Republic of Central America, in favour of the Vice-King La Serna, who will be accompanied by 40 troops from Lima, and a force of 2000 men.—But Gen. Bar. Smith retained possession of that place with a body of 30,000 regulars and 2000 militia. It was reported that as soon as the rainy season was over an effort would be made by the royal army to obtain possession of Lima.—The Marquis Torre Tello de Truxillo, has been appointed Supreme Director of the government of Peru, which has issued \$200,000 of paper money. Specie was scarce, and commanded a premium. The streets were overstocked, and English manufactures were selling at a ruinous loss. Silks were abundant, and few sales. The Peruvian squadron and expedition under Admiral Blanco, which sailed for the Province of Arica, had been ordered back, and returned to Callao. The loss of a boat belonging to the Franklin, as lately stated, having been heard of by Capt. Reynolds. Lord Cochrane had sailed, but his destination was unknown.

The United States ship Franklin, Capt. Storr, was at Valparaiso—all well. The report of the loss of one of her boats, with a lieutenant and several men, is without foundation. The Fame has brought a large number of letters from the officers and crew of the Franklin, to their relatives and friends. Subsequent to the 12th of March, at which date the Fame left Haugo, she spoke a British vessel that informed Capt. R. and the Commodore had arrived at Valparaiso, and would sail from there for Philadelphia about the middle of April. Benebeda, the notorious outlaw, had been taken, carried to St. Jago de Chili, and shot.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE REV MR SUMMERFIELD. It is a subject of sincere congratulation to the friends of fervent piety, and the admirers of pulpit eloquence, that the Rev. Mr. Summerfield is now convalescent.—There is no better proof of the lofty estimation in which this gentleman's character and talents are held than the intense anxiety which has been manifested for his recovery. We recollect no instance in which public sympathy has been so warmly engaged, or in which the danger of one individual has produced so lively a sensation upon the general mind.

It has often been asked by those who have not enjoyed the pleasure of hearing Mr. S. in what the peculiar character of his preaching consisted. The youth and apparent debility of the speaker, the dignified and solemn manner in which he performed the initiatory offices of divine worship; and above all, the chase and fervent simplicity of his petition to the Eternal, swept aside all prejudice, and opened every heart and every eye to the truth and beauty of holiness.

His sermon was beyond all comparison superior to any thing the writer ever heard, though he has enjoyed opportunities of hearing with no careless ear, many faithful and able ministers of the word. It was not of that declamatory kind, which is calculated to excite the feelings of a promiscuous assembly, nor of that subtle and metaphysical texture which involves the most vigorous intellect, and perplexes the plainest truth. It was on the contrary a happy union of argument and entreaty—seeking to convince and 'persuade men' of propositions distinctly stated, cogently enforced, and happily illustrated by natural and felicitous imagery. It was the outpouring of a full heart seeking to disburthen itself of the awful responsibility of its station, and to give vent to the 'glad tidings' of the gospel, as the spirit gave it utterance.

This was the first time the writer ever heard Mr. Summerfield. He afterwards enjoyed this pleasure several times, and his admiration was on every occasion increased by the wonderful versatility of his powers. His eloquence was not of that insidious kind which cloys by the unwhimsical profusion of its sweets, nor of that mechanical construction which begins every paragraph with a trope or concludes it with a figure. It was rather of that camelion character which takes the hue of the object whereon it dwells, and finds the manner in the matter. Sometimes he would lash the bending conscience with the scorpion's Law—and at other times he would pour the broken hearted with the promise of Christ—and pour into the bleeding and contrite heart, the oil and the wine of the gospel. Occasionally he would descend into the inmost recess of our nature, and probe to the core the corruptions of the unrenewed heart, which is evil, only evil, and that continually. Then he would melt into unrestrained tenderness while he exclaimed "turn ye—turn ye—why will ye die?" And again; as promise and prophecy flashed upon his mind, the veil of eternity seemed rent from before him—the glories of the second advent appeared to burst upon his vision, and a voice seemed thrilling in his ears, "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

RATTLESNAKES.

The Illinois Gazette gives an account certified by twelve respectable men, of the finding of a den of Rattlesnakes, about six miles from Mount Vernon, in Jefferson county, in that state. The den was found in a hill side of bluff, the surface fronting the north; the elevation of the hill above the surface of the water, in the branch at the bottom of it, supposed to be twenty feet.—The ascent of some parts of it is so great, that a person could scarcely stand on it. Many small holes were seen penetrating the hill side in different places, for one hundred yards, especially the steepest part of it, and leading to a mass of small and stones, of a very soft texture; On digging two feet or more, they found stones of nearly the same texture; of various consistencies, composed of horizontal layers, with clefts and perpendicular fissures between them—in which were found from the surface to the depths of about five or six feet, the following number of snakes:— April 1st, Rattlesnakes, 3 Copperheads, and 1 black snake. Do 2d, Rattlesnakes, do 14 Copper do, and 1 black do. Do 3d, 26 Rattlesnakes, do 16 copper do, and 3 black do.

Three were found and killed in March, and two the 18th of April. Four were found dead in the den—and many appearances justify a belief that it has been a den of long standing, such as old rattles, bones, &c. &c. It is believed many had left their den before it was found.

BREAKING FIRE.

About half past four, a clock yesterday afternoon the alarm of fire was raised, and the dense black smoke which immediately followed thereafter indicated the quarter of the city whence it originated. The fire proceeded from the stables of the stern and well stocked lumber yard of Messrs. Kirby and Clark, and spread with unexampled rapidity, being aided with a strong south-east wind. The combustible nature of the property soon caused it to communicate to the facade of Messrs. William West and B. H. Brownwell & Co. which were also full of lumber, and thence to the extensive range of brick warehouses and dwelling fronting on Middle street, the first SEVEN TEEN of which, counting south from Mr. John Duffenderfer's warehouse at the corner of Pratt street, were soon enveloped in a general conflagration, and with much of the property within them, reduced to ruin. On the south side of Pratt street two or three houses were burnt—but the intervention of a strong wind, and the indefatigable exertions of the citizens, stopped its progress in that quarter. The high wind, the immense mass of lumber and the consequent heat arising from its almost simultaneous combustion, where the causes which rendered every effort of the hose and engine companies to check the extension of the conflagration, fruitless and unavailing. Personal observation enables us to say that every exertion which enterprise, hardy daring, or persevering industry could suggest as likely to prove of service was essayed on this occasion—but all in vain.—The destructive element had gained such power as to baffle every human attempt to subdue it. It was not until about 8 o'clock that the fire was checked at the lower or south end of the wharf at the seventeenth house. The lumber here was not so thickly piled away, and there being a vacant lot between this house and the block below it, the laborious exertions of the firemen at length arrested the progress of the flames in this quarter also.

We will not attempt to describe the loss which has occurred by this desolating fire, certainly the most destructive in its consequences of any which was ever experienced in this city. The number of houses large and small which were burnt amount to from 75 to 30, twenty of which were large and valuable. The property destroyed in them must have been of great value in the aggregate and much of that which was at first removed was subsequently thrown into the dock to preserve it from the devouring element. The sufferers are numerous that we find it impossible to ascertain their names at this late hour. The lumber alone destroyed has been estimated, and we believe with out exaggeration, at one hundred thousand dollars. With the sufferers, in common with our fellow citizens, we sincerely sympathize. We know many of them to be active, honest and industrious, and well worthy of that assistance which generous hearts cannot fail to offer on so distressing an occasion.

A DUEL.

A late issue of a publication, after stating that the consequence of the duel, in modern times, is a rapidly deplorable from the cause of quarrel being the unsubstantial point of honour, or difference of opinion on trifling subjects, relates the following appropriate anecdote:—"A traveller, describing to a company the many wonders he had witnessed, stated, amongst others, that he had seen anchovies growing in a field in Egypt. They stated at him, and one at another; but one of them was not content with this silent indication of opinion; he expressed his disbelief in rather unequivocal terms; at which, the angry traveller reiterated protestations of the truth of his assertion, adding some menaces and observations, offensive to the sceptic. A hostile rencontre followed, when chance gave the traveller the privilege of firing first, which he had no sooner done, and before his adversary could return the compliment, than he dropped his pistol, and clapping his hand to his forehead exclaimed, "I protest to God, 'twas capers I meant," which explanation, together with a suitable apology for his mistake, terminated the affair."

HAS A MAN A RIGHT TO THE POSSESSION OF HIS OWN WIFE?

This question it appears has been recently and gravely agitated in the Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace at Genesee, Livingston county, under the following circumstances.—An action on the case was brought by the husband against the father of the wife, for forcibly taking her away and detaining her against her own will, and that of her husband. The decision in the court below was in favour of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed. On the trial of the appeal, it was admitted that the daughter was a minor, & married against the will and without the consent of her father. The defendant's counsel contended that the father had a right by law, to the custody and services of his minor child; the marriage notwithstanding; and the court on that ground consulted the plaintiff. On a subsequent day of the term, however, the court set aside the nonsuit, and granted a new trial; Riggs and Jones, Judges, dissenting; so that the parties now stand in statu quo. We may add into ballum.

CENTURY DISCOURSES.

The Rev. Jacob Flint of Cohasset has published two discourses delivered Dec. 16, 1821, on the completion of a century from the gathering of the Church of which he is pastor. The following anecdote is related of the Rev. John Brown, who was ordained a minister of Cohasset, in the year 1747.—There was but one person in the parish who opposed his settlement. Mr. Brown called on the dissenting person and inquired the cause of his opposition. "I like your person and manners," said the opposer, "but your preaching, sir, I disapprove." "Then, replied Mr. Brown, "we are agreed. My preaching, I do not like very well myself, but how great the folly for you and I to set up our opinion against that of the whole parish." The man was convinced by this argument, and became reconciled to his minister.—Salem Gaz.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION.

The building occupied by the widow E. Tuttle, near the meeting house in Watertown, was struck by lightning, during the shower on Tuesday evening last. While Mrs. T. was sitting in her chamber, near the front window, reading her Bible, and with thoughts recollected by the noise of the storm, reflecting on the power and awful majesty of the Most High, and the defenceless condition of weak mortals, that part of the house received the discharge. Penetrating its outside of the building, it dashed the fragments of the wall, and a looking glass, which was suspended by it, with great violence over the table where she was sitting. Mrs. T. was much shocked, and in several places, considerable blisters were raised upon the skin, but thro' the protection of that Being in whom her confidence was placed, she sustained no material injury.

PROMPT POLICE.

A passenger who arrived in the ship Juno, Capt. Doze, answering the description of Northwick, Cashier of the East Lothian Bank, who it was stated in the English papers, had made off with the principal part of the funds of the institution, was arrested last evening, immediately after his landing, by the exertions of our sheriff, Mr. D'Lyons, who acknowledged his guilt, and was committed to prison by 10 o'clock. His name is Wm. Northwick, but his assumed name is Williams. The whole amount of which he defrauded the Bank was 200 pounds, but the principal part of this sum, we understand, was behind him, subject to his order. A small amount of the Bank of England notes was found in his pocket book; in his trunk, which remains on board the Juno, is a considerable sum in sovereigns. A reward of 200 guineas was offered in Great Britain for his apprehension.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

MY HOUSE NEAR ANNAPOLIS, Lately in the occupation of John Quynn. Possession will be given immediately. Nicholas Brewer, jun. June 27/3w.

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster; a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder. JOS. MAYO, 18th. June 17.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Welch, sen. late of said county, deceased. This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment. WALTER WELCH, Adm'r. June 27.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, June 19th, 1822.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town. By order, JONA. DICKNEY, Cash.

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



**FOR SALE,**

Four Hundred Acres of Land, Lying in the lower part of Calvert county, about 2 miles from the mouth of Patuxent. The greater part of this land is covered with wood of a very superior quality and of every description, viz. hickory, white oak, chestnut, pine, &c. The cleared land, though at this time much reduced, might be easily, and at a trifling expense, made productive, by the use of plaster and clover. The improvements are few, and with the exceptions of a tobacco house, very indifferent. Fifteen or twenty acres of meadow land might be made at a trifling expense. To any person wishing to embark in the wood and timber business, it offers advantages equalled by few tracts of the same size in the county, being but a short distance from the head water of a creek navigable for boats carrying thirty cords of wood. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, supposing persons wishing to purchase would view the premises. Mr Wm. E. Hungerford living near the premises will show it when called on. The terms will be accommodating—but a small part will be required in hand, the balance to suit the purchaser. Sale to commence on the twentieth of July next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. THOS. B. HUNGERFORD. June 6

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the first day of July next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. two Sorrel Horses, one Bay ditto, 12 Head of Cattle, and 15 Head of Hogs Seized and taken as the property of Rezin Hammond, of Rezin, at the suit of Edward Talbot and William Edger. Terms cash. W.M. O'HARA, Shff. June 20, 1822.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be offered at public sale, on Monday the first day of July next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, a quantity of Tobacco now in the house. Seized and taken as the property of William Hall, jun. at the suit of Caleb White. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock. Terms Cash. W.M. O'HARA, Shff. June 20, 1822.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber being anxious to settle up her business, requests those who are indebted to her, immediately to pay, or close their accounts by note. Those persons in particular whose accounts have stood for twelve months and upwards, must settle shortly, or they may expect that measures will be taken to compel them. The subscriber has on hand a good stock of ready made

**SHOES,**

comprising almost every description, which are offered for sale at a moderate advance for cash, or on a short credit to such of her customers as are known to be punctual. Persons who have permitted their accounts to remain a long time unpaid, are informed that no more additions will be made to them from this date. She is determined in future to credit no one, who will not pay once a year, or oftener if called upon. MUNROE. June 13, 1822.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of said county, deceased, and request all those indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased, to produce the same properly authenticated. Richard G. Stockett, Ex'rs. Henry Wayman, Ex'rs. June 6, 1822.

**An Overster Wanted.**

A single man, industrious, honest, and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to JNO. A. GRAMMER. North side Severn, May 16.

**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 1803, Inclusive. PRICE—\$5.60. Sept. 27.

**ATTENTION!**

Calherine Chapman, Thomas Hawkins, or Ralph Jempton or Jemmeson, are living, if they would write and inform Joseph F. Caldwell now living at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va. where they reside, they may have in return some important information. The persons above alluded to used to reside near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, and it may be they are still there. The editor of the Herald of the Valley would consider it a favour, which if ever requested he would return, if the editors of papers in Maryland would give this a few insertions in their respective papers. June 20, 1822.

**At a Meeting**

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

Test, W. E. PINKNEY, Secretary to the Board. June 6.

**For Sale,**

THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Berge's Annapolis. James Newburn. Jan. 17.

**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.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, June 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of William M. Waters, administrator of John T. Davidson, 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 and Political Intelligencer. 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 John T. Davidson, 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 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1822. WM. M. WATERS, Adm'r. June 6.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers. By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk. May 23.

**Andrew Nicholls,**

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 20th.

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts. The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights—With the amendments thereto. Oct. 25.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**TAYLORING**

LEWIS TYBINGS, & CO. Respectfully inform the public and their friends, that they have commenced the above business in the Shop formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Thompson, and can assure those who may be disposed to patronize them, that no exertions shall be wanting to render satisfaction. They intend constantly keeping Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoating, &c. &c. suitable for the several seasons of the year, which they will be happy to make up, in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. They respectfully solicit a share of public favour. AN APPRENTICE Will be received and taught the above business. He must be 14 or 15 years of age. June 6.

**To the Benevolent and Humane.**

It has become the painful duty of a parent to make the public acquainted with the unfortunate condition of his son who has been for some months deprived of his reason, and is at this time wandering through the country, unconscious of his own affliction, & that which is felt by his parents. A long and fatiguing journey was undergone by his father in order to restore him to his home, and to the reason he had lost, but he fled from him through the mountain rugged cliffs & disappeared. Trackless, however, as was his path, he was closely pursued, and heard of from the banks of the Ohio until he reached Rockville, in Montgomery county, Md. Any information that can be given of this unfortunate youth would be thankfully received; and he who would have the humanity and the benevolence to accompany him home, and thus restore him to his afflicted parents, shall meet with some other reward beside that of an approving conscience. B. T. DULANEY. Charles county, Md, May 22. Editors throughout the Union will subserve the cause of humanity by publishing the above 2 weeks.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of John Beard, executor of the last will & testament of Susannah Beard, 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. Wills. A. A. County

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susannah Beard, 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 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1822. John Beard, Ex'r. June 13.

**Shaw & Gambrill,**

Have on hand and intend keeping, A SUPPLY OF THE BEST DRUGS AND MEDICINES

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received. He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging. JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

The University of Maryland. ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to reconstitute and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them. It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in August next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it. As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention. Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite. ALUMNUS. P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals. May 16.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JAMES DEALE, Ex'r. May 16.

**THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester-town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Feb. 28.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted. They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of Shirts, Bras, and Horse Feed, At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms. G. & J. BARBER. January 17.

300 Dollars Reward. CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND, on the 22d. April, three negro men, viz.

JIM, Aged about 25 years, 7 feet 3 or 4 inches high, black complexion, round face, not set, and had on when he was taken a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons, and a new fur hat. As he can write he is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM, Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion, the lower look when spoken to, he had on a suit of white home made tarray and a top hat.

WAPPIN, Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a heavy complexion, had on a suit of white home made kersey with yellow stripes. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above mentioned negroes, if taken out of the state, or 50 dollars for each if taken in the state, or I get them again. JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS. April 18, 1822.

**Private Sale.**

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient. He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet of Church and Francis streets, and lying between his shop and the store of Ridgely & Co. The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application to WILLIAM COE, Senr. PS. To rent the BRICK BUILDING opposite William's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins as a Shop. For the terms apply as above, Annapolis, June 6.

**FOUND**

Some months since, in Prince George's street in this city an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING, of Mocha stone set round with Garnet on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office by proving property, and paying the expense of advertising. June 13.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John T. Barber, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, unto Joseph Sands, who is authorized to settle the above estate. All those indebted are requested to make payment as above directed. Susanna Barber, Adm'r. of John T. Barber. May 23.

**FOR SALE,**

The property in Annapolis formerly occupied by the late Dr. James Murray. This property consists of a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, With a good Garden, Pump of Water, a Carriage-house, Stable, Smoke-house, and other useful improvements, all in good order, and well calculated to accommodate a large family. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; bonds on interest, for the balance, with good security; an extensive credit will be given if required. Possession can be given in a short time. For Terms apply to Mr. Henry Maynard, or Mr. Daniel Murray, on Elk Ridge. SAMUEL E. MURRAY. May 30.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Calvert County Orphans Court, June 13th, 1822.

On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis. W. SMITH, Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

**This is to give notice,**

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May 1822. THOS. REYNOLDS. May 16.