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## IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaway slaves, published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Eastern Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette at Annapolis.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaway slaves.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state, negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, it has been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for life, to prevent therefore such heinous offences, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall not be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident of this state, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is not a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, every such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller or sellers shall reside, or sale be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is not a bona fide resident, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such purchase or receipt shall be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may have been purchased or received contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court.

3. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance shall refuse to appear a greably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance shall refuse to appear a greably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

## IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette at Annapolis.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government notwithstanding.

## AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who had it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

## Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

March 5. 10

anclot Warfield.

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Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th March, 1818.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after the sixth of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 26.

3. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for payment.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland,

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the deposition of Isaac M. Adams, of Dorchester county, that his barn was consumed by fire on the night of the sixth of January last, and that he has strong reason to believe that it was set on fire by some evil disposed person: I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover & make known the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided he be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican; the Frederick town Herald; the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Monitor, once a week for six weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

April 30.



Annapolis, Thursday, May 2.

THE CONVENTION.

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 20th day of May next.

An act for the better protection of Slaveholders in the several Counties therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any licensed retailer or retailers in Calvert county, Anne Arundel county, and Saint Mary's county, or for any person or persons residing in either of those counties, to make or sell distilled spirits, or other liquors, to any free negro or mulatto, or any negro or mulatto servant or slave, to be in his, her, or their store-house, or other house wherein he, she or they may be accustomed to sell distilled spirits, or other liquors, between sunset in the evening, and sunrise of the succeeding morning: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the sale of such liquors to any person or persons, as shall have a written order or license for that purpose, from his master, mistress, overseer, or other person in whose employment he may actually be with the consent of his owner or owners.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall suffer or permit any negro or mulatto to be in his, her, or their house, contrary to the provisions of this law, the person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars, the one half to the informer, and the other half to the said county, in case such negro or mulatto was free, and the one half to the master, mistress or owner, in case such negro or mulatto was a servant or slave at the time the offence was committed, to be adjudged and recovered, on indictment and conviction, or confession of the party accused, in the county court of the said counties.

3. And be it enacted, That if on the conviction aforesaid, the person or persons so convicted, shall fail or be unable to pay the fine aforesaid, the county court shall, in their discretion, order the said person or persons so convicted, to be confined in the public goal in the county, for a term not exceeding three months.

4. And be it enacted, That in all prosecutions that may hereafter be had under the foregoing provisions of this law, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the jury, who shall try the issue joined, that a free negro or mulatto, or a negro or mulatto servant or slave, was in any store, or other house as aforesaid, within the time prohibited by this law, such evidence shall be sufficient to establish the fact, that such negro or mulatto was suffered and permitted to be there by the person and occupier of such store-house, or other house, unless he, she or they, shall be able to show, by credible testimony, that he, she or they, or his, her or their agents or works, did not know that such negro or mulatto was in such store-house, or other house, or knowing the same and all necessary means to remove forthwith such negro or mulatto from such store-house, or other house.

5. And be it enacted, That any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, in the counties aforesaid, receive from any negro or mulatto any goods, chattels, or personal property, shall be considered as dealing with such negro or mulatto, and subject to the like pains and penalties, to be recovered in like manner: Provided always, that it shall be lawful to receive of a negro or mulatto, goods, chattels, or personal property, in such cases, and under such circumstances, as the law now in force in such goods, chattels, or personal property, might be bought of a negro or mulatto, but in none other.

6. And be it enacted, That in all cases where application shall hereafter be made for a license or permit to retail liquors in the counties aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the court or judge, on the oath of the party, and in those counties where no judge resides it shall be the duty of the clerks of said counties, to inquire and examine whether the said license or permit is intended to be used for the use and benefit of the person or persons only in whose name or names the same is applied for, or for the use or benefit of any other person or persons, and the said court or judge, or clerk, as the case may be, may in their discretion examine, upon oath or affirmation, as the case may be, the person or persons in whose name the said license or permit is applied for, whether the same is intended for his, her, or their own use, or for the use and benefit of any other person or persons, and if it shall appear on such inquiry and examination, that the said license or permit is intended for the use or benefit of any other person or persons, then it shall not be lawful to grant the same.

7. And be it enacted, That the act shall be given in charge to the grand jury of the aforesaid counties at the beginning of every term: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to negroes or mulattoes employed as seagoers, or travellers putting up or stopping whilst travelling through said counties.

From the George-town Messenger.

We extract the following extraordinary case of an elopement from an English paper, which has been politely favoured us by a friend. It exhibits a rare instance of perfidy on the one hand, and a misguided attachment on the other, such as is seldom met with any where.

Extraordinary elopement.—The hero of this story is a person calling himself Dr. Wilkes; at other times Mr. Stephen Geary Wilkes; also, captain Bayfield, and Mr. Seymour, and several other titles. This gentleman is a doctor of medicine, and practised with success in a market town in the — of England, but his dishonourable conduct obliged him to leave the place. He deserted his wife (with whom he had a large fortune, which he had expended) and two children, to the casual care of former friends and acquaintances. He soon got an appointment as surgeon in the army, and went

abroad; on his return, he gained the affections of a highly respectable young lady, and though his former wife, by whom he had a family, was living, he actually married her, and has two children by her, living with their mother at —, a few miles from London. She supported him for a considerable period, being an accomplished woman, by her talent and industry in conducting a young lady's school. Mr. W. at length deserted her also, and only visited her when he wanted a supply of cash. Since the desertion of his second wife, he rendered a family miserable, by seducing one of the daughters. He was compelled to desert this young lady, because his finances were reduced to a few shillings, with which he came to London, at a period when a celebrated gentleman was calling the attention of society to his theories and plans for re-modelling the lower classes of society. His situation was then distressing in the extreme; he applied to a person who had been his friend for advice and assistance. He was recommended to the practice in London, and was promised the support of several persons, to whom he was introduced. He went in company with his friend to a meeting held in the city of London, at which place he was introduced to the above celebrated philanthropist alluded to; he professed to him his admiration of his system for bettering the condition of the lower orders of society. He was invited by the gentleman, whose conduct he had so much praised, to dine with him; and from that time he so ingratiated himself into the good opinion of this friend of the poor, that he recommended him to many of his acquaintance and friends in town, and being a man possessing considerable skill, he would soon have had an extensive practice. By the recommendation of his new patron, he was introduced to a highly respectable family, the head of which holds a situation of considerable importance and profit under government. Upon his patron's stating the confined circumstances of the doctor to this family, he received a general invitation to the table, and he used all the skill which he possessed (which is no mean portion) to obtain the good opinion of its inmates; and by his openness and apparently amiable qualities his presence was considered as necessary almost to the happiness of the family. It happened about this time that the lady of the house, the wife of his friend, was taken ill. The doctor was desired to attend her, & that he might pay more attention to the lady, the husband fitted up an apartment in his house for the doctor to sleep in. The doctor was now quite at home; his attention to his patient was unremitting; and his visits to her, which were frequently alone, were of considerable length; and when the lady became convalescent, the doctor was praised for his skillfulness.

The lady is under thirty years of age, and possesses a handsome person. The doctor, who is about forty years of age, is a very good looking man; he passed for a widower, and after the complete restoration of the health of his patient, he was requested to continue in his friend's house until he had prepared a suitable place where he could pursue his profession. During the time that this Doctor W. was attending the wife of his friend in a professional capacity—while he was professing to restore her to bodily health, he completely alienated her affections.—After the lady's recovery, her mind appeared to every one (but that of an affectionate husband, who was blinded by excessive love for her) to have undergone a change most extraordinary. Her conduct to her husband became cold, and at times very disrespectful, and towards every other member of the family she acted quite unbecomingly a mother of several children. Her brother-in-law, Mr. B. who was the only one of her friends that dared to speak in direct terms to this once haughty but now miserable woman, upon the criminality of her conduct, gave her to understand that he had waited to see a change in her behaviour towards the doctor; that he had expected that the indirect warnings of her friends would have been sufficient to have brought her back to the honourable path she had formerly pursued; but he found that she treated her husband with contempt, and her children with not merely neglect, but cruelty. He was satisfied in his mind how such a change had been effected. He told her he should speak his mind freely to her husband, and guess he would calmly

suffer himself to be dishonoured in his own home by the doctor, he would, without ceremony, break his neck out of it. She laughed at the good advice of a valuable friend and relation, and appeared to be perfectly infatuated by passion for the wretch who had worked her ruin. Her brother-in-law informed her husband of his suspicions, and advised him to send her to the country house at Tunbridge-wells. The husband still could not believe that his wife, the mother of his beautiful children, was criminal. He, however, ordered the doctor to leave his house. His wife opposed such a measure most strenuously: she said that such a step was precipitate, unnecessary, ungentleman-like, and inhospitable. On the following day the husband took her to Tunbridge-wells, and there she declared she could not live, she detested the place; and prevailed upon her husband, after residing there two days to return to London. During the time that this doctor, this assassin of domestic happiness, was treated so hospitably at the mansion of Mr. F. he, as it were, held the purse of his friend, and had sums from him to a very considerable amount, which he used as a means to effect his purposes, in carrying off his wife. The very day after the lady returned with her husband from Tunbridge-wells to London, she packed up all her valuables (during the absence of her husband from home) that were portable, in two trunks and two parcels, and had them conveyed to the doctor, who was watching for her in the neighbourhood of her husband's house with a hackney coach: they both got into the coach, and drove off, abandoning a truly affectionate husband and her two fine interesting children; leaving wealth and happiness, for poverty, misery, and the precarious protection of her seducer. The following circular was sent to the tradesmen of Mr. F. and also to the different post masters in England, for the purpose of discovering the retreat of the fugitive.

"A person calling himself Dr. Wilkes, and Stephen Geary Wilkes, but who also passes by the name of Seymour, and captain Bayfield, was, about six weeks since, taken out of a situation of great pecuniary distress, placed in an employment of his own choice, securing to him sufficient temporary provision; and the means of future advantage, from the application of his industry; & above all, received into the house of his benefactor as an inmate. Here he availed himself of his professional attendance on the wife of his friend, during a fever, to corrupt her mind and alienate her affections. His villainous intentions were no sooner discovered, than he was promptly dismissed the house, and precaution taken to prevent a catastrophe, which, however, the malignancy of the one party and the weakness of the other have conspired to produce, and by which a husband has been robbed of his wife, and his children of a mother. It is superfluous to add, that the chief object of this detestable assassin of domestic happiness, was the pillage of the purse of his friend, which afforded him the means even to carry his secondary purpose into effect. This Dr. Wilkes had taken a lodging in Foley street, and from thence went into a hackney coach with the lady, between 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday evening; said "he should be too late for the eight o'clock coach," but was set down at the top of Dean street, Oxford street, with a trunk and two parcels, and may have proceeded to the Continent.

"No intelligence whatever has since been heard of the lady, and all inquiry after Wilkes (or Seymour) has proved fruitless. It is supposed that he has debarr'd her of all communication with her friends, who are in the greatest anxiety on her account."

The above instances of the base practices of this Wilkes, are only a few of the numerous villanies which he has committed. The last wife he married was the daughter of — B. Esq. of Holborn hill, & niece to Dr. H. an eminent accoucheur. This lady he treated with the greatest brutality prior to his deserting her.

Ever since Mrs. F. eloped with the doctor, every effort had been used by her friends to discover her retreat. Two days ago, Mr. B. her brother-in-law, was walking near St. James' Park, and saw the doctor and Mrs. F. walking together. He gave a pound note to a soldier in the guards to watch them, and follow them until he got a constable. He and the soldier followed them

until they arrived at their lodgings, a miserable apartment at a shop-keeper's shop in a little street in South-west, Mr. B. procured a constable, and arrested the doctor, in whose bosom he saw a valuable brooch, (a cameo) upon which a profile of the injured husband, and underneath a crystal stone, on the same brooch, was the letter F. the initial of the husband's surname. Mr. B. immediately charged the doctor with stealing the brooch, and the officer conveyed him to Union Hall, where he was examined in the evening before the magistrate. The doctor was dressed fashionably, in a military great coat; and when charged with felony, he laughed at his accusers—he declared that the lady gave him the brooch. The unfortunate woman was in the outer office, during the examination, calling upon her "dear doctor." She said she would go with him; they should not take her from him; she would go to prison with him.—The officers and one of her friends prevented her from intruding herself into the magistrate's room, because her husband did not wish to be in her company, and was desirous of avoiding her, as though she had injured him and his children, yet he could not entirely forget her whom he had once so dearly loved.

The magistrate asked Mr. F. if he wished his wife to be called in and examined on oath, whether she gave the doctor the brooch or not?—Mr. F. said, that if the magistrate would order the brooch to be restored to him, he would withdraw the charge. The magistrate immediately caused the brooch to be delivered to him, and the doctor was discharged, and appeared very eager to get out of the office. On his way out, he was arrested by Mr. Jarvis, the sheriff's officer, and taken to the lik-up house. The doctor declared that it was a false arrest, and that a conspiracy was formed between Mr. Jarvis and Mr. B. to deprive him of his liberty, & would not be satisfied to the contrary until proved to him by documents that he had had the writ in his possession for many months, but had been unable to meet with him. The doctor and the lady had not a shilling left, and they had pledged all the property which she took away from her husband. When Mrs. F. was informed that the doctor was arrested for debt, she went into an hysterical fit.

The doctor is now confined in Horsemonger-lain gaol; & although this most unfortunate woman has been offered by a friend a respectable asylum, she is so infatuated that she declined the offer, and actually visits the author of her ruin in prison. She has no money, nor can have any until her dividend (of property she possesses in her own right by settlement) is due.

ANOTHER NEW MONSTER.

To Dr. Mitchell, the editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted for a copy of the following letter, addressed to him by James Crawford, Esq.

Prairie des Chien, 25th Nov. 1817.

Sir, Understanding that you entertain a strong predilection for natural curiosities, I, at the particular request of a friend personally known to you, transmit you the subjoined relation, which you are at liberty to make use of as you may deem consistent.

Returning late last fall from the Indian Hunting Ground, situated near the mouth of the River St. Peters, I had occasion to go ashore at a particular rock, which forms the cave noticed in the Journal of the late Mr. Carver, with two of my hunters, when our attention was attracted by a noise, somewhat resembling the bellowing of a buffalo at a distance. We immediately proceeded in search of the object, and on arriving at the mouth of the cave, encountered a serpent of a most prodigious appearance, probably fifteen feet in length, and proportionable in thickness, with four short legs, somewhat resembling the alligator. His head was disproportionately large, with glossy eyes situated towards the back of his head. The back was of a shining black, covered with strong and apparently impenetrable scales. The belly was variegated with different colours. Its tail on perceiving us was coiled over the back, except when it beat the ground, which was always accompanied by the bellowing which first attracted us. It may be enquired, why we did not fire on it, which can be mostly easily defined by imagining the indelible agitation which the menacing attitude

would excite. The serpent stood with their mouths crunched with terror, and glided into the recesses of the cave, but he assured Sir, that he not abandoned the idea of pursuing this wonderful creature, should we succeed, on my receiving a minute's notice as well as a faithful record of circumstances attendant on the expedition.

I am, Sir, with respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, New-York.

THE MAMMOTH, From the Emigrant, published at Louis.

Prairie des Chien, March 19 Sir,

The present appears to be as fruitful in curiosities, on the subject as on the deep. I take liberty to send you for publication a copy of a letter to Dr. Mitchell written by a gentleman of New-York, who has been for some time past, a sojourner in the wilds of Mississippi. The strange account which he there gives, of the re-appearance of the Mammoth, the causes of so great commotion among the wild animals—will afford to the naturalist matter of speculation, and excite in the public generally, equal curiosity to the recent appearance of the serpent on the shores of the Atlantic. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, &c.

Prairie des Chien, March 1818.

Dr. Saml. L. Mitchell, Sir,

Believing that the occurrences which happen in this country, are not be uninteresting to you, I will me to describe to you the emigration of the Buffalo, and the recent appearance of a large animal, supposed to be the Mammoth.

Do not be too much surprised at the mention of a quadruped so long for its size, and which has long since been considered extinct. The present age is only acquainted with the skeleton of the Mammoth, there is strong grounds for believing the present existence of this formidable and gigantic animal. Various Indian accounts have lately reached us of its having been seen on the Big Prairie, and not far from the head of Redwood river, which empties into river St. Peters. The latest account of it, is given us by the Sioux of the land, (as they are termed) a wandering band of the Sioux nation. They describe it as being far superior in size to the Buffalo, or any known animal that abounds on the Mississippi or its waters. On seeing this animal the Indians were alarmed and terrified. They conceived it to be the Manitou, or evil spirit. Besides the attention which the appearance of this animal has excited, the minds of the people here have been awakened at the sight of numerous animals, that are collected to, and surrounded this place. What has given rise to this great commotion of the animal kingdom in this quarter of our country, will appear difficult to explain. From some cause or other the animals have been much disturbed; and being either impelled by fright, or the want of assistance, have wandered from their unaccustomed abodes, and sought shelter in this neighbourhood. The deer, the panthers, and the bears are now seen around us, in greater plenty than has ever yet been known. The buffalo which has long since been driven off the Indian hunting grounds, and sought security from the savage hunter, by retreating west, have lately crossed the Mississippi nigh this place, in considerable herds; and are travelling towards the lake frontier.

To account satisfactorily for the extraordinary emigration of animals, and the recent appearance of the supposed mammoth (which the Indian traders say, came from the north) explored regions of the north will be deemed difficult. But I think one probable conjecture is, that earthquakes have been the principal cause. We have felt several light shocks here; and have received accounts of dreadful earthquakes in the West.

Milledgeville, April 18.

Latest from the Emigrant.

A letter from Genl. Hancock to the editors of the Journal, dated

on the 1st of March, 1818, the approach of the Tenu forwardly in the act of being killed and to the enemy w wounded Henderson ed to have the same who headed the Lee and Loft far creek. with Gen. G one thousand waste the did so, but the ed—five ne him. Fowl-Tow others have head of hee thousand bus into our han taken posses Spanish post name—the c gainst this think proper with force. against the t tant about pected reach last, but it u the Indians v that or any ot surrendered and the rest so that the w considered in militia from stand, will b Hill and disc Capt. Arbutl was captured mistake not l the late cont in stirring ur ty against us some time at on the Apr subsequently troops. By the ho several Ind board of some the St. M among them prophet Fran barged—the St. Marks, w ly fortified, heavy ordnar garimoned by have since e McIntosh, w terprise mer captured abo By the Presi A PRO Whereas: tured into ac ton, in the e year of our l dander and Richard Ru time acting arment of or and in be of the Unite Honourable canic Maje ary and M or and in dinary, w the words fo "The na Upon the dity and d United Stat rained to each side; "On Lak not exte then, an ren-pound "On the isels not ch and a "On the ain, to o be border are. "All oth this, shal and no there bo "If eit for drair ation, w effect all Gea situation of e of yu "The n shall b as will the the veat. And w dited St angam



St. Marks, 7th April, 1818. On the 1st inst. a skirmish took place between the advance of the army and a portion of the Mickasqua Indians, (most of them fled on the approach of our troops.) The Tennessee detachment rushed forward, and participated slightly in the action; they had one man killed and four wounded—seven of the enemy were slain; their number of wounded is not known. Col. Henderson of Wilkes county is stated to have killed an Indian chief, the same who is understood to have headed the party that murdered Lee and Lofters while crossing Cedar creek. The day after the skirmish Gen. Gaines was ordered with one thousand men to scour and lay waste the adjacent country. He did so, but the enemy had disappeared—five negroes were taken by him.

Fort Town, Mickasqua, & some others have been destroyed—1000 head of beef cattle, and several thousand bushels of corn have fallen into our hands. Gen. Jackson has taken possession of St. Marks, a Spanish post on the river of that name—the commander protested against this measure, but did not think proper to oppose its execution with force. The army has marched against the town of Suwanney, distant about thirty miles, and it is expected reached there on Thursday last, but it was not believed that the Indians would make a stand at that or any other place. Some having surrendered themselves prisoners, and the rest have been dispersed—so that the war with them may be considered nearly at an end. The militia from this state, we understand, will be marched to Trader's Hill and discharged in a few days. Capt. Arbuthnot, a British officer, was captured at St. Marks. If we mistake not he was engaged during the late contest with Great Britain, in stirring up the Indians to hostility against us, and commandant for some time at the negro fort erected on the Appalachicola which was subsequently demolished by our troops.

By the hoisting of the British flag, several Indians were decoyed on board of some gunboats that ascended the St. Marks river the 31st ult. among them was a Chief, and the prophet Francis, both of whom were killed—the rest were liberated. St. Marks, when taken, was strongly fortified, had twenty pieces of heavy ordnance mounted, and was garrisoned by about fifty men, who have since embarked for Pensacola. McIntosh, whose vigilance and enterprise merit commendation, has captured about 100 more prisoners. Journal.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an arrangement was entered into at the City of Washington, in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, between Richard Rush, Esquire, at that time acting as Secretary for the Department of State of the U. States, and in behalf of the government of the United States; and the Right Honourable Charles Bagot, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, which arrangement is in the words following, to wit:

"The naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes, by his Majesty and the Government of the United States, shall henceforth be limited to the following vessels on each side; that is—

"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons, and armed with one eighteen pound cannon.

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force.

All other armed vessels on these lakes, shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessel of war shall be built or armed.

If either party should be heretofore desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

The naval force so to be limited, shall be restricted to such service as will, in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the armaments of the other party.

And whereas the Senate of the United States have approved of said arrangement, and recommend that

it should be carried into effect, the same having also received the sanction of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Britannic Majesty.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do, by this my Proclamation, make known and declare that the arrangement aforesaid, and every stipulation thereof, has been duly entered into, concluded and confirmed, and is of full force and effect.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-second.

JAMES MONROE.  
By the President:  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
Secretary of State.

DISTRESSING FIRE!  
At the Head of Chester.

On Saturday the 19th inst. at a little past 12 o'clock, our village was alarmed by the cry of fire!—Public attention was immediately drawn to that part of the town on the south side of the bridge, where two houses, belonging to Messrs. Jesse Knock and William Gilbert, occupied by Messrs. Clark and Davis, were in flames. Notwithstanding the wind, which blew violently from the west, we succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire there, so as to feel in some degree secure from further damage, when the house occupied by Mr. S. G. Osborn, upon the opposite side of the bridge, was also discovered to be on fire. All possible exertions were made to save the adjacent houses and property, the last of which was in part secured; but the house and store of Messrs. Wiley and Farrel, the house of Mr. Michael McGear, occupied by Mr. Joseph Blackiston, and the house and carriage shop of Mrs. Covington, all fell a complete sacrifice to the devouring element. The damages are estimated at (at least) \$12,000.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Private accounts from the Congress Frigate, which bore our three Commissioners, Rodney, Graham and Bland, to the South, and which was, at the last dates, at Rio Janeiro, represent the conduct of the Portuguese authorities to our commissioners, not to have been marked by any very friendly feeling or hospitable deportment. On the contrary, it is suggested that they were received with a sort of indifference, amounting nearly to rudeness. Some difficulty arose, too, between the officers of the Congress and the government, respecting a seaman of the frigate, required to be delivered up as a Portuguese citizen; in which Capt. Sinclair is said to have exhibited the spirit which belongs to our naval character. Of these occurrences we have heard only from general report, and know nothing of the particulars: nor, perhaps, if we did, would they be sufficiently important to narrate. If they are, we shall no doubt have them in time.

CINCINNATI, April 15.

THE VERMONT PILGRIMS.

On Saturday afternoon last these miserable looking men, women, and children passed through the skirts of this place, and encamped in the woods, about a mile from town. The Mayor and Council, having authentic information of their affliction by the small pox, and of their extreme filthiness, very wisely, by a committee, requested them to pass by at as great a distance from town as convenience would permit.

During the whole of Sunday curiosity led columns of citizens and people from the surrounding country, to see them. The road from Cincinnati in the direction of these wayfaring Pilgrims, was almost literally choked with passengers, each with anxious eye, pressing forward for a peep at the seat of filth. Few, however, returned with "bowels of compassion" for them. The society consists of about forty five persons, including children, of which there is a great number. Their theological reason for thus wandering about the country without a home, and without scarcely any of the necessities of life, was readily and willingly given; "it is imitating the practice of the ancient patriarchs and good men of old," they say. But the basis of their dirty religion they seemed unwilling to disclose. Perhaps they have been subdued and treacherously go-

verned by a strong natural inclination to hate every thing bordering upon industry. It may not be. We suspect it.

The children excited the most compassion. Many of them are interesting and handsome, and might, perhaps, if separated from the cloud of ignorance and superstition and indolence that confines them, become useful and honourable members of society. Reared up in their present situation we question their usefulness to themselves, to society, or to their God. They may, like their parents, excite curiosity and contempt.

We could not learn, for it was unknown to ourselves, where their travelling will end.—They take water passage here, and it is very probably we see them no more; a source of no regret.—Spy.

From the Albany Register.

INDEPENDENT OLD SOLDIER.

As there is an act of Congress, passed March 18th, 1818, to provide for officers of the revolutionary war, I hereby protest against that law; and declare I relinquish all right and title to the whole of the pension thereby granted. And I further declare that I never will apply, directly or indirectly, for said pension granted by that act: because I think that a nine month's soldier, who never saw the face of a British foe, and is able to earn 10 or 12 dollars a month and his board, is not entitled to such provision as a veteran who served six or seven years in the most difficult and dangerous sieges and battles; in which some lost a leg or an arm, and some both; others taken prisoners, immured in prison or in the sugar-house at New York, and poisoned, as I was myself, which has destroyed all health and comfort through life.

I will rather have confidence in the hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, proprietor of the manor of Rensselaerwick, on whose munificence I have lived for 14 years, than to take up with the sordid pittance of twenty-six cents and three tenths of a cent per day.

In the American revolution I was bombardier in col. John Lamb's regiment of artillery of the state of New-York, I always did my duty as a faithful soldier; I helped in guarding many of our present rulers when they were in their cradles, or dandied in their nurse's arms; I helped at the risk of my life more times than I can remember, to bring about and confirm this government, under which they now enjoy their liberty and their ease, while I am doomed to suffer.

I now reside in the town of Bern, in the county of Albany.

JEREMIAH RYAN.

The different printers throughout the United States, are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Public Sale.

By order of the honourable court of Charles county, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public sale, on Monday the 18th day of May, the property of Zephaniah Waters, (an insolvent petitioner,) as follows: one hundred acres of arable land lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, with a valuable mill seat attached thereto, together with 6000 lbs second tobacco, and fifty bushels wheat, two negro women, two boys, two horses, three work steers, four cows and calves, and eighteen head of hogs; also one ox cart. The terms of sale are, for the personal property, all sums above \$100 a credit of six and twelve months; for the real property, a credit of one and two years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, on the day of sale. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on the premises.

Ignatius F. Gardiner, Trustee.  
May 7, 1818.

30 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the late residence of Jas. Williams, Esq. several Gold and Silver Coins, supposed as follows, viz. one gold coin of a pale yellow, about the diameter of a french crown, and twice its thickness, bearing on one side a broad Maltese cross, and on the reverse a head; this is conjectured to be a double eagle. Two other gold coins of a yellow inclining to red, believed to be Doughtons; one crooked guinea, one crown, and a half crown, and several silver pieces. Goldsmiths, jewellers, and others, are requested to stop the above gold pieces, if offered them by suspicious persons. The above reward will be paid at this office, upon detection of the thief, and recovery of either of the three pieces first mentioned.

May 7, 1818.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARRIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for sale, a

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Of India, English, French and German

GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Striped cottons—6-4 & 4-4, Cambric, muslin, do. Mull, do. Angola, do. Mull, do. Coburg mix'd do. Stripes, do. Blue & Yellow India Nankens, do. Book, do. Cold twilled do. Stripes & plaid Gingham, do. Plain & twilled do. Super London prints, do. Black Bombazette, do. Ladies white & coloured Kid & Silk Gloves, do. White & black, do. Parasols, do. 4-4 Italian Crapes, do. 6-4 & 4-4 Fan-cy Shawls, do. White & black Puttinet, do. Canton Crapes, do. 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linen, do. Black & green Florance, do. White & coloured Marcellis Vesting, do. Sheetting, do. Shirting, do. White & Brown Russia Sheetting, do. White & Brown Russia Diaper, do. Ticklenburgs, do. Brown Burlaps, do. Russian & Brown Plaid, do. Rolls, do.

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms

Annapolis, May 7.

DANIEL HARRINGTON,

DENTIST,

Has revisited this City, with the intention of carrying a short time, to perform the different operations, on the mouth, or teeth, that may be required and deemed proper. He will also set teeth, either natural or artificial, in the best manner. Apply at Mrs. Sherwood's, opposite the Post Office.

Recommended by Mr. Horace H. Hayden, Surgeon Dentist, Baltimore.

May 7.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet in the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of this month, being the 18th day, for receiving transfers and hearing appeals, &c.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
May 7.

SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at Auction, on Monday next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) all the Household Furniture and Personal Effects,

Of James Williams, Esq. deceased. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Store formerly occupied by Jas. Macculbin, Esq. The terms are, Cash for all sums below 20 dollars, for all sums above a credit of six months will be given, on note with approved endorser.

L. Neith, Jr. Collector.  
May 7.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 11.

TO LET.

The Dwelling and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. John Chandler. For session given the 4th of May. Post-terms apply to G. Shaw.

April 30, 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$1 50.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.

April 18, 1818.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christopher Black, late of A. A. 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.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Christopher Black, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate: Given under my hand this 15th day of April 1818.

John Black, adm'r.

April 16, 1818.

Notice is hereby Given,

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

Lurana Stockett, adm'r. ex.  
April 30.

New & Cheap CASH STORE,

At the Corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill-street.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with a

New Supply OF DRY GOODS,

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.

May 1818.

James Shephard, TAILOR,

Having taken a shop at the lower end of Corn Hill street, will in future carry on the tailoring business in the same, where he keeps a constant supply of

Ready Made Cloaths,

Persons desirous of having work done in his line or of purchasing are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. J. S. has on hand at this time some excellent BEER, and is keeping PORTER throughout the approaching season.

Annapolis, April 2.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Matilda Denny, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Thomas Norris, adm'r.  
April 30.

CHEAP CARRIAGES.

Jona. Hutton,

STILL CONTINUES THE Coach & Harness Making Business,

At his Old Stand, in Corn Hill street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work with which he may be favoured. He pledges himself that all work which may be put into his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials and with strength, but shall likewise be as elegantly and completely finished as any done in this state; and he ventures to affirm, that he can make carriages of every description, cheaper than any sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below those now kept up, in Baltimore, all persons who may want work done, are invited to give him a call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then determine whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him.

N. B. He has on hand a handsome GIG for sale.

April 10.











Annapolis, Thursday, May 14.

## THE CONVENTION

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church  
will meet in the City of Baltimore,  
on Wednesday the 20th day of May  
next.

From the Washington City Gazette,  
May 4.

Letters have been received from Messrs. Mills and Burgess, the agents of the American Colonization Society.—They arrived in London in December, after a very boisterous passage, in which they narrowly escaped shipwreck on the coast of France. They were received in England with the greatest kindness and attention, and every facility given them for prosecuting their researches in Africa, by some of the most distinguished characters in that country. After procuring much valuable information in England, and obtaining letters to the governor of Sierra Leone, and other establishments in Africa, they sailed for that country early in February. The following are extracted from their letters:

Extract of a letter dated London  
Dec 30.

"Of the fifty-five days which have elapsed since our appointment as your agents, ten were spent in the United States; thirty on the Atlantic; ten in France; and five have passed since our arrival in England. You will see that we are just entering on the active duties of our agency. Though some delay has been inevitable, we have not loitered. Our passage across the Atlantic was very short. The nineteenth evening after we left the capes of the Delaware, soundings were obtained at the entrance of the British channel. Our end seemed to be within our reach, but a terrific gale, which began on the evening of the 7th December, taught us the fallacy of our hopes. Land had not become visible, and the thick clouds had prevented any accurate observation for some days.—Both our latitude and longitude were doubtful. When the gale began the captain judged it prudent to put back to sea a few hours. Eighteen hours after, when the violence of the gale had not abated, when the sea raged, and the soundings continually diminished; when it seemed impossible to retrace our path, with hope to ride out the tempest, the masts were ordered to be cut away and the anchors to be cast.

In a short time our large new cables were discovered by the rocks, and the ship was at the mercy of the winds, without masts, sails or anchors. Our worthy captain said that he had done all in his power for our safety, but that we were lost; the ship could not survive the tempest. A long reef of rocks soon appeared before us, frightfully dashing the waves into the air. At this spectacle, our captain said, we have but a few minutes more in this world, then hastily stepping into the boat astern, attended by his little sons, and a faithful sailor, he, with a hatchet, cut the cable of the boat, and she was driven away. We saw them a moment and saw them no more. Through the mercy of God, without human foresight, and to our utter astonishment, a current in the sea carried the ship around the point of the rocks.—They were supposed to be at the western extreme of the island of Guernsey.—Confiding in that power which gave us this signal deliverance, we succeeded the third day after in entering the harbour of St. Malo in France. After a detention of four days in quarantine, we arrived in London by the way of Havre and Southampton in twelve days. Both in France and in England we have been uniformly treated with civility and kindness. We have already had interviews with several of the principal gentlemen to whom our letters were addressed. They have received us with much cordiality, and view the objects of the American Society with sentiments of enlarged benevolence."

Extract of a letter dated London,  
Jan. 17.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the African Institution, to whom an official letter was addressed by the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the U. States, has been in the country for several weeks past. Mr. Wilberforce made a communication to his Royal Highness on our behalf, to enquire whe-

that he would prefer having the letter transmitted to him in the country, or wait for a personal interview in town.—He appointed an hour this day, when he would be in town, and would see us in person. Mr. Wilberforce attended us to Gloucester House. His Royal Highness entered into a free conversation on the circumstances of our voyage, the population of the United States, the number and situation of the people of colour, our courts of judicature, and several other topics. After reading the letter from the President of the society, we put into his hands a printed copy of its constitution together with a manuscript copy of our commission, with the language, spirit, and sentiments of which, he shewed himself, by his words and countenance, to be much gratified. He intimated his disposition to give in answer a letter to the President of the American Society, and Mr. Wilberforce engaged to be a medium of its safe transmission.—He added, that it would give him pleasure to see us on our return from Africa, if we should take England in our route, and that the African Institution would then know better in what manner they could aid the American Society.—In the

mean time he requested that in our communication to the American Society we would take notice of his having received the letter of the American President, and to make assurances of the readiness and cordiality with which he should co-operate with the American Society in the prosecution of their designs which must contribute to the same results with the efforts of the African Institution. Mr. Wilberforce has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary. His lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution & designs of the American Society. He cast his eye at our commission, and answered with promptitude, that he should give us letters of introduction and recommendation to the governor of Sierra Leone and other officers, who might be able to afford us patronage and assistance while prosecuting our inquiries on the coast.

Mr. Wilberforce has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made on our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kindness, and our sincere prayer to the Preserver of Men, that he would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continual exertions to diminish human misery, and diffuse abroad divine knowledge. In some future letters, we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the favours which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shewn themselves "ready to every good work," disregarding distinctions of nation, land or colour.

Extract. London, Jan. 28.

4. In opposition to opinions now circulated in the United States, the colony at Serra Leone was never more flourishing. Its internal government is regularly administered; its power fears no assault from the native tribes, and its influence contributes much to the civilization of the adjacent country. Measures are adopted for the education, christian instruction, and internal improvements of the colony, which must be attended with the happiest results. Its population exceeds ten thousand.

A Vermont paper gives the names of 58 couples, married in the little country town of Barnard, in that state, during the year 1817. A plain indication, this, of the absence of pride and luxury, and the prevalence of content and innocent simplicity, in that vicinity.—Where young men and women, in the common walks of life, can be content to keep house with plain decency & comfort, and do not consider a side-board and imported carpet as indispensable articles of furniture, matrimony will naturally flourish. Extravagance and pride, whenever they prevail, are sure to deter people from marrying, and leave a host of old maids and bachelors in a state of privation and comparative infelicity.

The annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday afternoon.

in St. Paul's church in the presence of a larger assembly than usual. The proceedings of the meeting were extremely interesting and calculated to make a deep impression on all who value the truths of the Gospel, and are desirous of disseminating its principles.

Addresses were made by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemp and the Hon. A. C. Hanson, in reply to the votes of thanks presented by the Society, to the officers of the board of managers; and the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough, in a speech of considerable ability, urged among other things the necessity of instituting auxiliary societies throughout the state, to promote the great objects of the association.

The earnest manner in which, on the intimation of the chairman of the meeting, persons not before members of the society pressed forward to enrol their names on the list of contributors, offers the surest evidence of the effect produced by those eloquent appeals to the best feelings of human nature, and induces the hope, that this useful institution will hereafter meet with that encouragement and support it so justly merits. [Fed. Gaz.

*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

ANN CAMBER, } *Petition for Freedom*  
vs. } *in the*  
 } *Supreme Court*

THOMAS SEALS, J. Baltimore City Court.

The petitioner was one of the blacks on board of the vessel seized in the bay, and brought to Baltimore by the negroes on board, in November last. Ann Camber, among others, filed a petition for her freedom. The case stood for trial at the last February term, but was continued to an adjourned court in April, to afford time to both parties to procure evidence. The defendant claimed title under a bill of sale from Dr. Daniel Sullivan. The petitioner offered in evidence the testimony of Mrs. Ward, who proved that Ann was the daughter of Nancy, the wife of Jacob Camber. She further offered in evidence, the testimony of William Richardson and John Richardson, the former about 55, the latter about 58 years old, who proved that Nancy was the daughter of Moll, commonly called free Moll. They proved that they had known Moll as long as they had known themselves, and that she had always lived at West-River, and lived and acted as a free person.— They also gave in evidence, that they had often heard their father and grandfather (who are both dead) say, that Moll was the daughter of Betty, who was manumitted by Ann Lambert in her last will. The will of Ann Lambert was produced in evidence, by which she set free her negro woman Bess, and the child she was then pregnant with, together with other negroes. The will was dated and proved in 1703, and recorded in Anne-Arundel county. It appeared, from the testimony of the Messrs. Richardsons, that a man by the name of Joseph Richardson moved from West-River to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, upwards of thirty years ago; and took with him several of the children of Moll, and among others Nanny, the Mother of the petitioner, then about seven or eight years old. The witnesses supposed Joseph Richardson took the children to bring up, as it was customary to do with black children in that part of the country who were free born. It further appeared in evidence that Joseph Richardson has been dead many years. The petitioner further offered in evidence, the testimony of a Mr. John Thomas of Montgomery county, a man about eighty-five years old—who certified that he moved to West-River to live in the year 1758, and lived there 3 or 4 years. That he then knew Moll, commonly called free Moll—that she then lived and acted as a free person; that from the time he moved from West-River until now, he had occasionally been there to see after a farm he owned in the neighbourhood, and when there he had frequently seen Moll apparently living and acting as a free person. It appeared in evidence that Moll was about eighty years old, and that Nanny was between forty and forty-five. The defendant to support the issue on his part, proved that the petitioner, had always been held as a slave, and that Nanny, her mother, had been held as a slave many years, by the representatives of Joseph Richardson. He also produced the copy of a record in Talbot county, by which it appeared that Nanny had many years ago filed a petition together with others, for her freedom, but the case never being brought to trial, was dismissed after remaining on the docket several years. The case being submitted to the

court upon the foregoing evidence,  
 the court gave judgment for the pe-  
 titioner which is entered on the re-  
 cord in the following words:  
*Baltimore City Court, February Term, 1918.*  
 ANN GARRELA,  
 vs.  
 THOS. SEALE.  
*Petition for freedom. Alia  
 that the petitioner is a slave,  
 replication that she is free,  
 and issue submitted to court  
 for trial.*

The Court having heard the testimony produced by the respective parties, are of opinion, that the petitioner has proved her descent from Bess, manumitted by the will of Ann Lamberty of Anne Arundel County, and is entitled to her freedom. The Court thereupon adjudge and determine, that the said Ann Camber is free, and that she be discharged from the service of the defendant &c.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true short copy of the judgment taken from the record of the proceedings of the court aforesaid, in the above cause, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, this twenty seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

THOS. HARWOOD,  
{ Baltimore Seal. } Clerk Baltimore  
{ City Court. } City Court

*New-York, May 3.*  
MUTINY.

The editors of the *Gazette* are indebted to their Boston correspondent, MR. TOPLIFF, for the following particulars on board the schooner *Penguin*, Captain Taylor, of New York, on the 9th February, or her passage from Gibraltar to St. Salvador—furnished by one of the crew not concerned, arrived at Boston in the brig *Spartan*—extracted from the log book of the *Penguin*.

Sunday, Feb. 9, nothing occurred till 12. P. M. when the watch was called, it being the Captain's intention to tack ship at that time. He went on deck for that purpose, and just as he had got abreast the main mast, to see all things clear, and the men at their proper stations, he was struck with a handspike, by John Maxwell, one of the crew; as he seized M. by the collar, he received two sabre strokes across the head, given by John Roberts and Malcolm Patton, two of the crew; the captain then cried out *mulinly*, and sprang for the companion-way, but he was met there by John Frazier, another of the crew, who gave him another blow with a sabre; at the same time he received two or three blows across the back and shoulders with handspikes. He however jumped through the sky light into the cabin and seized his pistols. By this time the mate and passengers

this time, the mate and passengers  
 hearing the noise, sprang from their  
 birtha to assist the Captain; but the  
 cabin doors and sky light being im-  
 mediately closed by the mutineers,  
 prevented their gaining the deck.  
 They then demanded our fire arms,  
 which were one pair of pistols and  
 and one carbine, with assurances  
 that no person on board should be  
 injured, but were refused, they then  
 wished to speak with one of us on  
 deck, at the same time making solemn  
 promises that he should not be hurt.  
 It was thought advisable to let the  
 mate go, for the purpose of attempt-  
 ing a reconciliation; but he was not  
 sooner on deck, than he was seized  
 by the ruffians, bound, and thrown  
 into the forecabin. We were then  
 satisfied that their intention was to  
 weaken our force in the cabin, mak-  
 ing it by assault; secure the money, mur-  
 der all, then run the vessel on shore  
 and make off in the boats. The  
 captain and two passengers, and the  
 steward, one man and a boy, who  
 had made their way from the steer-  
 age to the cabin during the noise and  
 tumult, were determined to defend  
 themselves to the last. They made  
 several demands for the fire arms  
 during the night, and were as often  
 answered, that we could have no  
 doubt as to their intentions, as they  
 were steering directly for the Boca  
 Keys, & should defend ourselves to  
 the last. They swore they would  
 have them; we therefore kept them  
 in our hands, expecting every mo-  
 ment the attack. Fortunately for  
 us, the attempt was not made, as  
 they could have attacked us from  
 three points at once, the companion  
 way, sky light, and steerage, and  
 must inevitably have been taken.  
 At day light they again demanded  
 the arms, with a threat that they  
 would not allow us any provision  
 or water, and that we should be suf-  
 fered with heat and thirst; which  
 threat could have been put into ex-  
 ecution in a very short time, as we  
 had the command of those articles.  
 It was finally concluded to try if  
 it came to some terms with the mu-  
 tineers for the purpose of saving our  
 lives.

nation, and as well as the  
 and as much of the cargo as pos-  
 sible, 70,000 of which was in op-  
 ium, and that we were entitled to  
 the principal sum of those claims.  
 He accordingly commenced by  
 presenting to them the dreadful  
 consequences of such a horrid out-  
 rage, and the probability of their fall-  
 ing in with some of the emissaries of di-  
 ferent nations, either of which would  
 take them into the first port, and  
 deliver them into the hands of ju-  
 stice. This appeared to have some  
 influence upon them; they held  
 long consultation, and at length  
 said, if we would give them our  
 arms, powder, and money, they  
 would take the long boat and leave  
 the vessel, which we promptly re-  
 fused to do.

Things remained in this situation till 9 A. M. when they finally agreed to take \$700 and the boat, if we would give them a discharge, dated at St. Salvador today in advance, and concluded with oath, that should be the only term they would accept of, on which they would leave the vessel. As they were still standing for the New Keys, and not 4 degrees from there and not doubting but it was the intention to run the vessel ashore it was thought most advisable to give them the \$700 to save the rest, (the vessel and our lives) as all must have been lost should that have been the case. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock

they having got the long board up and told us they were ready to depart, the money was then paid up to them, together with their separate discharges; and as they had got every thing into the boat, and the sail hoisted, the two big guns spiked, the sails aback, and the vessel all in confusion, before the captain left the companion way, it was impossible to prepare ourselves to join at them, or run them down, before they got out of our reach; on coming on deck, we found two of the crew, the cook and an apprentice boy to the captain who had refused to join them, although they had been compelled by the mutineers to assist in working the vessel, in their possession. This circumstance, however, was until then unknown to us; and on further exam-

nation, we found they had taken from the vessel rigging, sails, water, beef, fish, molasses and a number of other articles, & cases raisins of the cargo, &c. The names of those concerned in this mutiny, and who left the vessel in this situation, are as follows:—John Maxwell, John Johnson, John Roberts, Magnus Winslow, Malcolm Patton, seamen; Walter Bray, carpenter; John Frazier, cooper.

In addition, I have to state the above mutineers arrived at Pernambuco, were apprehended, and confined, and will no doubt receive the punishment they richly deserve.

NEW YORK, May 4.  
IMPORTANT.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have received per the Adriatic the following from their correspondent at Gibraltar, under the date of March 23.

New-York flour will not bring more than 9 3/4 dollars; Baltimore and Philadelphia 10 50, at 9 months credit. Rice, 6 50 to 6 75. The same letter adds,

"I have a little news to give you. Our squadron are at present at Messina, but are expected here about the 10th to the 13th April; and I suppose Com. Chauncey will leave this for home about the 25th April. The plague still rages at Algiers, and other ports in Barbary. No communication is permitted between this and the Barbary shore.

"In Spain the greatest misery distress prevails. The government have resorted to every expedient to raise money, but all to no purpose. A meeting of merchants was called in Cadiz a short time since, under a penalty of \$50 for every absentee and a demand made of \$120,000. No sum was granted, but the Governor has undertaken to collect what each individual may be willing to give. It is not more than a month since the merchants of the city were squeezed out of \$15,000. It appears that Cadiz, as well as many other ports in Spain, have been made ports of deposit, and not free ports as called by some. The object is to relieve the merchants and put them in good humor, so that they may squeeze a little more money out of them, neither of which objects I think will be attained.

"About three weeks since, an officer who went to the property department for the pay of his com-

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to be marched to the shore, and also ordered on detachments from the garrisons of Camaguey, Baracoa and Pinar del Rio, and it was supposed he would be able to raise 3 or 6000 men, native troops included, and that Bolivar, when he should suit his troops, would have about the same number. That on the 27th a Spanish squadron called from La Guayra for the Gulf Para, consisting of a corvette of 36 guns, 4 frigates and three schooners, to join the squadron under Com. Salas, consisting of one brig, one schooner & three smaller vessels, and it was reported that this squadron was destined to the Orinoco. That the last of February, 3 ships arrived at Grenada from London, full of troops and ammunition, under the command of Maj. Wilson, but that the troops became disaffected, and all absconded but 140, who with their commander left Grenada in smaller vessels for the Orinoco. That the house of John Lindsay and Co. had contracted with the government of Caracas to furnish provisions to the amount of 30,000 dollars per month for 6 months successively.

From the Savannah Republican, May 1.

ANOTHER INDIAN BATTLE.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Wm. McIntosh, commanding the Creek warriors, to D. B. Mitchell, esq. agent for Indian affairs.

Camp 30 miles from Michaukie, (on the way to Suwannee,) 13th April, 1818.

Sir—Since I have left you I have not sent you a talk of what we have done, and I now send you this. I heard yesterday of Peter M'Quin being near the road we were travelling, and I took my warriors and went out and fought him. There seemed to be a considerable number collected there. When we first began to fight them, they were in a bad swamp, and fought us there for about an hour, when they ran and we followed them three miles. They fought us in all about three hours. We killed 37 of them, and took 98 women and children and six men prisoners, and about 700 head of cattle and a number of horses, with a good many hogs and some corn. We lost 3 killed and had 5 wounded. Our prisoners tell us that there was 120 warriors from six different towns. From what we saw, I believe there was two hundred of them. Tom Woodward & Mr. Brown, and your son our agent, and all the white men that live in our country, were with us through the whole fight, and fought well. All my officers fought so well I do not know which is the bravest. They all fought like men and run their enemies. Gen. Jackson waited for us about six miles from where we fought. After the fight I went and joined him, and we are going this morning to fight the negroes together. They are at Suwannee, and we shall be there in four days.

There was among the hostiles a woman that was in the boat when our friends the white people were killed on the river below Fort Scott. We gave her to her friends—her husband and father are with Gen. Jackson—Maj. Kinnard took her himself. This is all I have to tell you. I wish you would send a copy of this to the Big Warrior and Little Prince.

Your Friend,  
WM. MCINTOSH,  
Brig. Gen. Comm'd C. W.  
\* Maj. Woodward of Baldwin.

From the American of Yesterday.

We learn from Captain Beard, that the Revenue Cutter Active will sail for Annapolis this morning to take on board the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and suite. The object of this excursion, it is supposed, relates to the defence and fortification of the Chesapeake Bay.

On Tuesday last the Circuit Court finished the trial of Lewis Hare, the last of the mail robbers. Like the two first he was found guilty; but in consequence of his youth he has been recommended to the mercy of the President.

Commodore Macdonough has arrived at Boston, to take command of the frigate Guerriere. That ship is destined to take out to St. Petersburg Mr. CAMPBELL, the newly appointed Minister to the Court of Russia.

Married, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gist. Mr. Benjamin Childs of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Munroe, of this place.

50 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living near West River, Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 27th April, 1818, a young Negro Man called

**JIM,**

He sometimes calls himself Jim Matthews, is not very black, has full eyes, a good set of teeth, his lips rather thick; a finger on each of his hands shows as if they had had a gathering, as the nails have grown crooked. Jim is about five feet eight or nine inches high, strong made, and has a down look when spoken to; he carried with him a gray mixed frock coat, a yellow striped waistcoat, a country cloth jacket, with sleeves made of white cotton and yarn, wove kersey, a fine hat, and coarse ditto; a pair of shoes much worn and a pair of boots which have been mended, and a variety of clothes not recollected. He has relations living with Barruch Fowler, Esq. near Severn, where he may be harboured, or he may have obtained a forged pass, & get to Philadelphia, or in that direction. I will give the above reward if lodged in any goal in this state, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences paid if brought home, to

William Sherlock.  
Witnessed by William Richardson,  
West River, Maryland.  
May 14. 3w.

**PUBLIC CIRCLE.**

The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made to enclose the State House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kibb Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynadier,  
Jeremiah Hughes,  
F. Hollingsworth.  
Annapolis, 14th May, 1818. 12w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 30th of April, a Mulatto LAD, named

**ALFRED,**

About 17 years of age, of a good countenance, modest manners, & well made, though rather low of his age. He has been brought up a Groom & Gardener, and went off in his stable clothes; a coarse dark roundabout jacket, drab coloured country cloth trousers, and an old hat with a crape round it. Whoever apprehends the said lad, & secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

J. T. SHARPE.  
George Town, (D. C.)  
May 14, 1818

The editors of the Federal Gazette & American will insert the above twice a week for two weeks, & forward their bills to this office.

Notice is hereby Given,

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

Lurana Stockett, adm'r. ex.  
April 30. 3w.

**New & Cheap CASH STORE,**

At the Corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill-street.

**RICHARD RIDGELY,**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with a

**New Supply OF DRY GOODS,**

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.

May 1818. 6w.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet in the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of this month, being the 18th day, for receiving transfers and hearing appeals, &c.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
May 7. 2

New & Cheap Goods.

**WANTED & RIDGELY.**

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

**HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF India, English, French and German GOODS,**

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Striped cotton cas. 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Muslins, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Angora, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Coburg mix'd do. 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Blue & Yellow In 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
dia Nankeens, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Cold twilled do. 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Plain & twilled 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
black Bombazettes, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
White & black 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Jeans, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
4-4 Italian Crapes, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
White & black Pat 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
tinet, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & 8-4 6-4 & 4-4 Fan-  
brown thread do. cy Shawls,  
12-4 11-4 10-4 & Canton Crapes do.  
9-4 knotted coun- 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
terpanes, 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
White & coloured 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
Marcellis Vest- 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
ings, 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
Also their usual assortment of

**Groceries,**

**QUEEN'S WARE, & Ironmongery.**

LIKEWISE,

**FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.**

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7. 2 tf.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for Sale, at this Office,

**The Laws of Maryland,**

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 14, 1818.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christopher Black, late of A. A. 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.

John Gussaway, 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 Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Christopher Black, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23rd day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1818

John Black, adm'r.  
April 16. 5

**ROMULUS**

Will stand to cover Mares this season at Mr. H. Ridout's Farm, on the north side of Severn River, at the moderate price of THREE DOLLARS per Mare, the money to be paid by the first day of July next, otherwise four dollars will be demanded. It is deemed sufficient to mention, that Romulus derives his pedigree by the maternal line, from Col. Tasker's old Selima, & by the paternal line from Col. Taylor's celebrated horse Medley. Good pasturage will be furnished Mares at 25 cents per week, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL, Manager.  
April 16. 5

**Bank Stock FOR SALE.**

4578 unsubscriptions, Shares reserved to the State in the Union Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at December Session 1817. All persons wishing to purchase, will apply either in person, or by letter to the subscriber.

B. Harwood, Tr. W. S. M.  
Annapolis, April 30, 1818.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, and American, Baltimore, and Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for the space of 6 weeks.

B. H.

**A PATUXENT FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of June next, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale,) that well known tract of Land, called

**"HOLLAND'S CLIFTS,"**

Containing upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat and corn, with an abundance of very valuable timber, and famous as one of the best rock fisheries in the state, by its convenience to the Washington market. A further description is not thought necessary, as any person wishing to purchase may view the Land, by applying to Mr. J. Cattington living on it, and the terms may be known by application to the subscriber, in the city of Baltimore.

Richard Middleton.  
April 30. 3

**30 Dollars Reward.**

Stolen from the late residence of Jas. Williams, Esq. several Gold and Silver Coins, supposed as follows, viz. one gold coin of a pale yellow about the diameter of a french crown, and twice its thickness, bearing on one side a broad Maltese cross, and on the reverse a head, with the name *Johannes* round the rim; this is conjectured to be a double joe. Two other gold coins of a yellow inclining to red, believed to be Doubloons; one crooked guinea, one crown, and a half crown, and several silver pieces. Goldsmiths, jewellers, and others, are requested to stop the above gold pieces, if offered them by suspicious persons. The above reward will be paid at this office, upon detection of the thief, and recovery of either of the three pieces first mentioned.

May 7. 2 3w.

**N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR.**

Has just received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and the approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Best Superfine French and English blue Cloths,  
Black, brown, mixed and other colours, Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,  
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods suitable for summer wear.

All of which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. Those disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

April 23. 4

**SUBSCRIBERS**

**To Robbins' Journal,**

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 11.

**DANIEL HARRINGTON, DENTIST,**

Has revisited this City, with the intention of carrying a short time, to perform the different operations, on the mouth, or teeth, that may be required and deemed proper. He will also set teeth, either natural or artificial, in the best manner. Apply at Mrs. Sherwood's, opposite the Post Office.

Recommended by Mr. Horace H. Hayden, Surgeon Dentist, Baltimore.  
May 7. 2

**This is to give notice,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Matilda Denny, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Thomas Morris, adm'r. ex.  
April 30. 3w.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Runaway from the subscriber living near West River, Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 27th April, 1818, a young Negro Man called

**JIM,**

He sometimes calls himself Jim Matthews, is not very black, has full eyes, a good set of teeth, his lips rather thick; a finger on each of his hands shows as if they had had a gathering, as the nails have grown crooked. Jim is about five feet eight or nine inches high, strong made, and has a down look when spoken to; he carried with him a gray mixed frock coat, a yellow striped waistcoat, a country cloth jacket, with sleeves made of white cotton and yarn, wove kersey, a fine hat, and coarse ditto; a pair of shoes much worn and a pair of boots which have been mended, and a variety of clothes not recollected. He has relations living with Barruch Fowler, Esq. near Severn, where he may be harboured, or he may have obtained a forged pass, & get to Philadelphia, or in that direction. I will give the above reward if lodged in any goal in this state, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences paid if brought home, to

William Sherlock.  
Witnessed by William Richardson,  
West River, Maryland.  
May 14. 3w.

**PUBLIC CIRCLE.**

The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made to enclose the State House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kibb Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynadier,  
Jeremiah Hughes,  
F. Hollingsworth.  
Annapolis, 14th May, 1818. 12w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 30th of April, a Mulatto LAD, named

**ALFRED,**

About 17 years of age, of a good countenance, modest manners, & well made, though rather low of his age. He has been brought up a Groom & Gardener, and went off in his stable clothes; a coarse dark roundabout jacket, drab coloured country cloth trousers, and an old hat with a crape round it. Whoever apprehends the said lad, & secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

J. T. SHARPE.  
George Town, (D. C.)  
May 14, 1818

The editors of the Federal Gazette & American will insert the above twice a week for two weeks, & forward their bills to this office.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Ann-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of John Stockett, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Lurana Stockett, adm'r. ex.  
April 30. 3w.

**New & Cheap CASH STORE,**

At the Corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill-street.

**RICHARD RIDGELY,**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with a

**New Supply OF DRY GOODS,**

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.

May 1818. 6w.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet in the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of this month, being the 18th day, for receiving transfers and hearing appeals, &c.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
May 7. 2

New & Cheap Goods.

**WANTED & RIDGELY.**

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a

**HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF India, English, French and German GOODS,**

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Striped cotton cas. 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Muslins, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Angora, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Coburg mix'd do. 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Blue & Yellow In 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
dia Nankeens, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Cold twilled do. 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Plain & twilled 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
black Bombazettes, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
White & black 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
Jeans, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
4-4 Italian Crapes, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
White & black Pat 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric  
tinet, 6-4 & 4-4. Cambric

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & 8-4 6-4 & 4-4 Fan-  
brown thread do. cy Shawls,  
12-4 11-4 10-4 & Canton Crapes do.  
9-4 knotted coun- 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
terpanes, 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
White & coloured 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
Marcellis Vest- 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
ings, 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-  
Also their usual assortment of

**Groceries,**

**QUEEN'S WARE, & Ironmongery.**

LIKEWISE,

**FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.**

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7. 2 tf.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for Sale, at this Office,

**The Laws of Maryland,**

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 14, 1818.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christopher Black, late of A. A. 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.

John Gussaway, 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 Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Christopher Black, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23rd day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1818

John Black, adm'r.  
April 16. 5

**ROMULUS**

Will stand to cover Mares this season at Mr. H. Ridout's Farm, on the north side of Severn River, at the moderate price of THREE DOLLARS per Mare, the money to be paid by the first day of July next, otherwise four dollars will be demanded. It is deemed sufficient to mention, that Romulus derives his pedigree by the maternal line, from Col. Tasker's old Selima, & by the paternal line from Col. Taylor's celebrated horse Medley. Good pasturage will be furnished Mares at 25 cents per week, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL, Manager.  
April 16. 5



## POET'S CORNER.

### THE COAT AND PILLOW.

The following sportive effusion is contained in one of the numbers of the *Looker-On*, a periodical paper of considerable celebrity. The dialogue is maintained with much spirit, and, among its pleasantness, affords a very useful lesson of morality.

R. I. American.

IT chanced that the coat of a very fine fellow  
Had been thrown on the bed, and lay  
Close to the pillow,  
With that ease which high company  
Gives; for the coat  
Had been much in the world, and in  
Circles of note.

"Friend Pillow," says he, "why that  
Look of distress?"

By your rumpled condition you're slept  
Ill, I guess?

Or perhaps that your master is gone  
You are sorry;

He's a very fine fellow; if so, I feel for  
You.

I'm always delighted to go where he  
Goes.

And mix in the mirth that around him  
He throws.

Gay, wealthy and witty, and wanton  
And young.

Made for conquest his form, for per-  
suasion his tongue.

On whom nature her presents so la-  
vishly showers.

What mortal so blest'd as this master  
Of ours!

It would delight you to see with what  
Graceful composure

He throws down his guineas, or stakes  
An enclosure.

To other night 'twas at whist that Sir  
Somebody blunder'd.

And lost him, I think, 'twas not less  
Than a hundred.

To see him, my friend, you'd conclude  
He had won.

Such an easy, good temper'd, sweet  
Smile he put on!

What with dancing, and singing, and  
Laughing, and drinking.

You'd wonder what time he had left  
him for thinking.

If he wins, if he loses, he's glad, and  
Still glad.

I cannot believe he knows how to be  
Said.

With such mental control, and a heart  
So at ease.

Sure never was found a man form'd  
So to please.

"And now," says the Pillow, "it's my  
turn to speak.

If I let you alone, you'll go on for a  
week.

Since you say that with you he's as light  
As a feather.

Pray keep him, or come to bed always  
Together.

For the moment you're off, such a trade  
Then commences.

You'd think he was bereft of his  
Senses.

Such complaining, such sorrow, repent-  
ance and hate.

Such cursing his fortune, such damning  
his fate.

That, taking in Bedlam, there is not  
in town.

A Pillow whose state I'd not change  
With my own.

The night that Sir Somebody lost him  
A hundred.

As soon as he laid himself down, how  
He thunder'd!

I never was in such a fright in my life.  
He could not worse treat me, if I were  
his wife.

He thinks, I believe, he can't use me  
too rough.

I am sometimes too high, sometimes  
not high enough.

Then such knocking, and thumping, &  
squeezing; but still

I can't give content, do whatever I  
will.

To compare my misfortune, sometimes  
in a sally.

He throws me as hard as he can at his  
valet.

Who ventures to give him his scurvy  
advice.

To have nothing to do with those ter-  
rible dice.

To other night he declar'd he would do  
for himself.

And took down a pistol which lay on  
the shelf.

But after he'd held it some time to his  
head.

He thought better on't, and bethump'd  
me instead.

If this is the way with your very fine  
fellows.

"Twere better to be any thing else  
than their Pillows."

From the Connecticut Courant.

### THE BRIEF REMARKER.

ONE of the distinctive qualities  
of our nature is the principle of cu-  
riosity; and, we are distinguish-  
able even more clearly, than by the  
principle of reason, from the brute  
animals, of which several kinds seem  
possessed of some small degree of  
rational faculty, but very seldom,  
or never, manifest an inquisitive cu-  
riosity after any kind of informati-  
on. Whereas, in our own species,  
the disposition to pry out the How,  
and the Why, is sometimes seen  
from the very cradle, and is always  
to be regarded as an auspicious to-

ken; it being, in fact, the germ of  
all future improvement—the genu-  
ine bud of intellectual fruit. Not  
scarcely is it conceivable, how great  
advantage might be taken of such a  
toward disposition, were it under  
the constant management of superi-  
or skill united with patient indus-  
try. But, in the nurture and train-  
ing up of children, this important  
particular is, for the most part, o-  
verlooked, and their early curiosity  
either damped or misdirected. And,  
in this way, many are made dullards  
or frivolous, who might have been  
shaped to intellectual excellence.

"Curiosity in children," observes  
the admirable Locke, "is but an  
appetite after knowledge, and there-  
fore ought to be encouraged in them,  
not only as a good sign, but as the  
great instrument nature has provid-  
ed to remove that ignorance they  
are born with; and which, without  
this busy inquisitiveness, will make  
them dull and useless creatures."

The passage here quoted, is a text,  
which might furnish matter enough  
for a long practical discourse on  
education. But my design is, only  
to throw out hints to be improved  
and enlarged upon by the intelligent  
reader.

Were we ourselves cast upon a  
strange country where every thing  
was unknown to us, and were des-  
tined to spend our lives there, our  
only way of acquiring the knowledge  
of it, would be by questioning the  
experienced inhabitants. Accord-  
ingly, if not downright dolts, we  
should feel disposed to ask them a  
multitude of questions, of which  
the most part would seem frivolous,  
impertinent, and even ridiculous,  
to those who knew the country well.  
Now, should they all, with one con-  
sent, refuse to answer our questions,  
or turn us off with false or impro-  
per answers, or laugh us to scorn  
for our ignorance and impertinence,  
and even proceed to chide us with  
contumelious expressions, for the  
interruption and trouble given them  
by our inquisitiveness; such treat-  
ment would naturally damp and dis-  
courage us, and involve us at last  
in the hopeless condition of con-  
tented ignorance.

But should we there, find only a  
few to heed our inquiries; to give  
patient and correct answers to our  
questions; to encourage our curiosi-  
ty by the gentleness of their man-  
ner and the readiness of their re-  
plies;—how deeply should we feel  
ourselves indebted to those precious  
few, and how happily facilitated  
would be our progress!

And such as this, but yet more abun-  
dantly, is the condition of little  
children. Not merely are they  
strangers in a strange land; they  
are come into a world where, to  
them, every thing is new & strange;  
a world, of which, and of all that  
therein is, they are utterly igno-  
rant. And how do these newly  
born citizens of the world act? Why  
just as persons come to years, would  
act under the like circumstances.  
God hath given them an appetite  
for knowledge, and they seek after  
it with ardency. What is this?  
What is that made for? How is it  
done, and why is it so? These, and  
scores of similar questions, are ask-  
ed in early childhood; and though  
they would be impertinent and ri-  
diculous if coming from the lips of  
adult age, yet from the mouths of  
these little prattlers they are strict-  
ly proper. To them the informati-  
on they inquire after is material,  
though their questions may seem  
trifling in the eyes of those to whom  
the things are long since known.

A great deal might be made out  
of the inquisitiveness or curiosity,  
so natural to children. If rightly  
managed, it would be the main-  
spring of intellectual improvement.  
Were their inquisitiveness properly  
encouraged, it would lead them to  
think for themselves; it would put  
them upon the exercise of their rea-  
son, as well as of their memory; &  
would settle in them the habit of  
inquiry. At the same time, when-  
ever there were observable in them  
a forward pertness, or any real im-  
pertinence, it might easily be check-  
ed without damping their curiosity  
by parents or teachers possessing  
any considerable degree of prudence  
and skill.

But all this, requires a considera-  
ble degree of toil. It is by much  
the easier way, barely to give the  
child a lesson to learn by heart, and  
whip him if his memory fail, than  
to aid in enlightening and enlarging  
the infantile faculties of his under-  
standing; and so, we generally take  
this easier way. We stop their lit-  
tle mouths, when they presume to  
interrupt or puzzle us with their  
questions, and, instead of encour-  
aging them to start subjects of them-

selves, we confine them to our own  
prescriptions. We punish the young  
mind, and then bid it soar.

Some parents, observing carefully  
the old proverb, so "nip in the bud,"  
indulgently rebuke the inquisitive-  
ness of their children, as insuffer-  
able impertinence. And are enough  
such children are effectually nipt in  
the bud; for it is to one that  
they will never come to be men and  
women of inquiring minds. Others,  
again, turn off the questions of their  
children with false answers, and  
thereby directly lead them to the  
practice of lying. I have seen fa-  
thers so stately and stern, that their  
children scarcely durst speak to  
them, & much less familiarly to ques-  
tion them. And I have seen school-  
masters, who would require the fa-  
miliar question of a little pupil, with a  
frightening frown, if not with a hard  
blow.

From the Union.

### THINGS OUT OF SEASON.

King Solomon says, to every thing  
there is a season, and a time to every  
purpose under the heaven. Would mankind but keep this in-  
valuable proverb in mind, and act ac-  
cordingly, a very great proportion  
of the evils and misfortunes attend-  
ant on human affairs, which most  
assuredly be avoided: this maxim  
the sage will apply to trivial trans-  
actions, and to matters of the high-  
est moment to the young and to the  
old. The youth who is heedless in  
marking the proper season that  
should occupy his time in study or  
some useful employment, will prob-  
ably find by woful experience, and  
when it is too late, that his recrea-  
tions have been chiefly out of sea-  
son. The wit, who, by mistaking  
when and where to exercise his ge-  
nius, often cracks his jokes to the  
no small disgust of the company he  
would otherwise have delighted. I  
apprehend his humour must be out  
of season—My friend is a jocular,  
clever, honest fellow; I admire his  
company—but if he intrudes him-  
self upon me at every opportunity  
he becomes troublesome, his visits  
are too frequent, and something out  
of season. If a man gets himself  
a wife before he sees a pretty good  
prospect of having it in his power  
to maintain a family, what is the nat-  
ural consequence of matrimony—he  
marries out of season. If my  
wife requests me to treat her to the  
play, the ball, the concert, to go a  
shopping, or to be indulged in any  
particular species of extravagance,  
when business is dull and little cash  
in circulation, I certainly think her  
importunities are out of season. I  
am in prosperous circumstances, and  
can well afford to grant her request  
and will not, my refusal is reprehens-  
ible; for what can give greater sat-  
isfaction to a man of correct feel-  
ing, than to behold his virtuous wife,  
modestly yet handsomely attired  
enjoying herself at the theatre or  
any other proper place of fashiona-  
ble amusement? Her smiles are the  
delight of his eyes; her approving  
voice is music to his ears; and her  
happiness, the rejoicing of his soul.  
Wives are heaven's gift, and our  
refusal to make them happy when  
we can, is ungenerous and unmanly,  
and out of season. If a termagant  
of a woman wantonly frets her hus-  
band, and by her abuse renders his  
home uncomfortable, and herself  
hateful in his eye, she may wear his  
affection from his family, and when  
it is too late find beyond all manner  
of doubt her turbulence was out of  
season. If an old, gray-headed dot-  
ard, marries a beautiful young lady,  
let the old buck be ever so wealthy,  
he may sooner or later be ready to  
acknowledge his love was a little  
too late in the day, and he married  
out of season. If an old rich wid-  
ow marries a poor young man, she  
may find in a short time that the  
rogue fell in love with her property,  
and not altogether the beauty of her  
shape he was so much in the habit  
of praising, but knowing of no o-  
ther sure avenue to her purse ex-  
cepting matrimony, made her his  
wife—thus she may have reason to  
confess this marriage a little indis-  
creet and out of season. The spend-  
thrift who daily riots in luxury and  
debauchery, says to himself, never  
mind, I will reform to-morrow; thus  
foolishly procrastinating the hour  
when it served, till on a sudden he  
beholds himself stripped of all he  
was worth, and fastly locked up  
within the walls of a prison. To  
reflect is now too late, the time is  
out of season. If the voracious fool  
hoards up the fruits of his labour,  
and denies himself the good things  
of this world while he has health  
and days to enjoy them, old age will  
probably inform him he has taken  
the shadow for the substance, that

the feast in his chest is at most no-  
thing but vanity. Mortality will  
have him to her bill, and the world  
his treasurer; and when about to  
die, repentance is altogether out of  
season. The author of the forego-  
ing remarks arrogates nothing to  
himself—he has not the least pre-  
tension to infallibility; but from his  
own misapplication of time and op-  
portunities has discovered that wis-  
dom is seldom the portion of man-  
kind, unless obtained by experience;  
that the sage possesses wealth, the  
miser dirt; that a competency is all  
that can be wholesomely enjoyed by  
the most opulent—and those that  
have it and do not enjoy it, from a  
sordid disposition of hoarding up  
treasure, are enemies to themselves  
and no friends to the poor; that he  
who would be wise must be observ-  
ant that virtue is the only sure pillar  
on which to rest our mortal and im-  
mortal felicity.

OBSERVATOR.



"Homines ad deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando."

"I Jimmy Wright,  
"Shave as well as any man—  
"Almost, not quite."

Unlike this creature, who could at the  
utmost boast of nothing more than a  
bilities which were equalled by those of  
his contemporaries.

### WE, WM. CATON,

Conscious of our superiority over the  
rest of our barbarous companions,  
hereby proclaim ourself  
MOST SUBLIME GRAND MASTER  
Of all the Tonsors, Barbers, Fri-  
sours and Shavers,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD,

And declare, that we will shave, cut,  
curl and weave hair, at our Grand  
Lodge, bearing the sign of the Golden  
Eagle, two doors above the post-office  
and one below Mr. Baldwin's tavern,  
in a style far better than any one of  
our order on the terraqueous globe,  
not excepting the polished frieze of  
the Emperor Napoleon, or the  
spruce whisker curler of the Prince  
Regent, both of whom may hobble with  
tolerable decency through the duties  
of their respective offices, but have  
never, by that application or study  
which is necessary to qualify a man for  
the exalted station which we claim,  
plunged into all the mysteries and  
beauties which belong to our most ho-  
nourable profession. This however  
may be ascribed to an indifference to  
their fellow-creatures good; the sole  
object, we must aver, which urged us  
to the attainment of that perfection of  
which we now boast.

We consider it superfluous to enter  
into a farther detail of our superior  
skill, as all who are acquainted with  
our former celebrity will readily ac-  
knowledge, "That the shop was our  
field of fame, and wigs our first de-  
light."

"The meteor tongs of CATON  
Shall yet terrify the sun,  
Till rule and tangled heads depart  
And the curl of grace return,  
Then, then, ye barber warriors  
Our song and feast shall flow  
To the fame of my name  
When the beard has ceased to grow,  
When the knotted locks are seen no  
more  
And the beard has ceased to grow."

Done in Annapolis, this 23d day of  
April, A. D. 1813, at our Grand Lodge  
before mentioned; where may constantly  
be had on the most accommodating  
terms, Chemical Blue and Red mixed  
Wash Balls to soften and smooth the  
skin, Shaving Soap, exquisitely sweet  
Perfumes, Imperial Lip Salve to heal  
chapped lips, Dentifrice to whiten and  
preserve the teeth, Oils to remove  
dandruff from the head, to make the  
hair grow, and prevent its turning  
gray; and to be brief, every thing cal-  
culated to exterminate ugliness, and  
preserve the beauty of the belle, and  
the fine appearance of the beau.

N. B. We will initiate into our Lodge,  
without fee, & instruct in all the mys-  
teries of our art, as apprentices,

### TWO BOYS,

from 13 to 14 years of age. They  
must possess keen eyes, be slender  
built, lively and active. Orphans would  
be preferred.

### FOUNTAIN INN,

Lately occupied by JOHN H. BAR-  
NEY, Esq. will be opened this day, by  
B. WILLIAMSON,  
From Harper's Ferry.  
Mr. Barney's mail and expedition  
Stages, both from Washington and  
Philadelphia, will call as above, on en-  
tering and departing from the city.  
Baltimore, April 16.

## The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the  
following sums, and announced to the  
public their wish to have an exhibition  
of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, In-  
struments of Husbandry, and House-  
hold Manufactures, in the City of An-  
napolis, on the second Wednesday of Ju-  
ne next, and they offer the following pre-  
miums.

### FOR STOCK.

- For the best Bull raised in Mary-  
land.
- the best Milch Cow, with a  
Calf by her side.
- the second best do, with do.
- the best steer, not more than  
four years old.
- the best pair of working cattle.
- the best ram of the long woolled  
breed.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs  
of the long woolled breed.
- the two second best Ewes and  
Lambs of do.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs  
of the Merino breed.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs  
of the Barbary do.
- the two best Pigs, not less than  
4, and not more than 8  
months old.
- the best work Horse, not more  
than 6 years.
- the best Saddle Horse, not  
more than 8 years.
- the best Colt, not more than  
3 years old.

No animal will be entitled to pre-  
mium unless raised and owned, at the  
time of exhibition, by the person offering  
the same.

### For Household Manufactures.

- For the best knit thread Stocking  
for men, of large size, not less  
than 2 pair.
- the second best knit thread  
stockings for men, of large size,  
not less than 2 pair.
- the best knit thread Gloves for  
men, of large size, not less than  
2 pair.
- the second best knit Gloves of  
thread for men, of large size, not  
less than 2 pair.

### FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit  
the best Plough for common  
purposes, of an improved con-  
struction, and of his own inven-  
tion.

To the person who shall exhibit  
the best constructed plough, of  
his own invention, for ploughing  
in small grain of any kind.

To the person who shall exhibit  
any other agricultural implement  
of his own invention, which shall  
in the opinion of the judges de-  
serve a reward. Any sum the  
judges may order.

### FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result  
of actual experience, for prevent-  
ing damage to crops of wheat by  
the Hessian fly.

For the best information, the re-  
sult of actual experience, for pre-  
venting damage to crops of Indi-  
an Corn by the Grub or Cut  
worm.

For the greatest weight of best  
Tobacco cured by fire, the pro-  
duce of twenty-five plants.

For the greatest weight of best  
Tobacco cured without fire, the  
produce of twenty-five plants.

Persons who intend offering articles  
or matters for premiums, and should  
not be able to have them prepared in  
time for the exhibition in June next,  
are invited to bring them forward for  
exhibition at the meeting of the Society  
in December next.

The claim of every candidate for  
premiums, is to be accompanied with  
and supported by certificates of re-  
spectable persons, of competent know-  
ledge of the subject, and it is required  
that the matters for which premiums  
are offered, be delivered in written  
names, or any intimation to whom they  
belong; that each particular thing be  
marked in what manner the claimant  
thinks fit; such claimant sending with  
it a paper sealed up, having on the  
outside a corresponding mark, and on  
the inside the claimant's name and ad-  
dress.

All articles and matters to be offer-  
ed for premiums, must be sent to the  
care of the Secretary, the day before  
the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves  
the power of giving, in every case, ei-  
ther the one or the other of the pre-  
miums, as the articles or perform-  
ances shall be adjudged to deserve; or  
withholding both if there be no merit;  
yet the candidates may be assured that  
the Society will always be disposed to  
judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their pre-  
sent funds will not enable them to of-  
fer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make  
any communication upon Agricultural  
subjects, are invited to address them  
to the Corresponding Committee of  
the Agricultural Society of Maryland  
in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of This

March 5, 1813.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

### AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, it has been found, that such persons have been seduced from the service of their masters, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of such negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of preventing such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall not be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident of this state, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is not a bona fide resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve.

And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence, and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a greably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence, and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a greably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper, and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her, or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

## IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

### AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

### AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments, to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

## Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure" but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

March 5<sup>th</sup> 1818.  
Lancelot Warfield.

## A PATUXENT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of June next, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale,) that well known tract of Land, called

### "HOLLAND'S CLIFTS,"

Containing upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat and corn, with an abundance of very valuable timber, and famous as one of the best rock fisheries in the state, by its convenience to the Washington market. A further description is not thought necessary, as any person wishing to purchase may view the Land, by applying to Mr. J. Cattington living on it, and the terms may be known by application to the subscriber, in the city of Baltimore.

April 30<sup>th</sup> 1818.  
Richard Middleton.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the deposition of Isaac M. Adams, of Dorchester county, that his barn was consumed by fire on the night of the sixth of January last, and that he has strong reason to believe that it was set on fire by some evil disposed person: I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do hereby with the advice and consent of the council offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover & make known the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided he be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.  
By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican; the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Monitor, once a week for six weeks.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

April 30.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 21.

It would seem by the following account, that the great leviathan of the deep has again made his appearance in the waters of Cape Ann.

Boston, May 12.

The Sea Serpent again, or another!—Captain Woodward, and the mate and seamen of the schr. Adamant, which arrived at Hingham on Sunday last, from Penobscot, saw, in the afternoon of the day previous, about 12 leagues E. of Cape Ann, a sea serpent, apparently upwards of 100 feet long, which frequently raised its head a considerable height from the water. It was very near the vessel for about five hours; a full view was had of it, and it appeared to be about as large round as a barrel, but no protuberances were noticed. It was once fired at, and appeared irritated by the explosion.—Depositions were preparing at Hingham, to be sent to Boston for publication.

From the Western Spy, printed at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, 20th Feb. 1818.

Sir, I am directed by the town council of the town of Cincinnati, to inform you, and through you the secretary of war, of certain acts of violence, committed by soldiers of the United States, stationed here, on citizens of this town; and to request you to use your influence with that officer to have the soldiers removed, (or if their removal cannot be effected) placed under such regulations as shall prevent in future, the disturbance of the public peace.

During the month of January last, there had been collected at this place, about 70 soldiers, who committed almost nightly depredations on the citizens of this town and its vicinity. Complaints became loud and numerous, and a representation of them was made to Capt. Grosvenor, the commanding officer, who expressed his regret and gave assurances that no exertions on his part should be wanting to correct the abuses—stating that he had issued an order for arming his troops, and that done, he would establish and keep up a constant barrack-guard, so that the communication between the soldiers and the citizens should be completely cut off after tattoo; this proposition was deemed satisfactory.

On the evening of the 30th ult. I received a note from Capt. Grosvenor, stating that he had been informed it was disagreeable to the citizens to post a sentinel in front of his barracks, &c. to which it was replied, "As to putting the guard in the street, I am well aware of the necessity, but have no doubt its arrangement will be such as not to molest the passage of the citizens through the street," &c. &c. a copy of which correspondence is enclosed.

On the same evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, three citizens well known to you for their private worth and peaceable demeanor, Messrs. Ruffin, McFarland and Goodwin, passing from Main through Columbia-street, to Broadway, were hailed, near the barracks, by a sentinel, "who comes there?" citizens it was answered: he replied "stand, citizens, you can't pass;" he was asked if that was his order: he replied affirmatively. The officer of the guard was called, the question repeated, and the same reply given by him, when it was observed by one of the citizens, it was a very extraordinary order; and at that moment, an order was given to drive them damned rascals off the side way! The guard charged them with their bayonets—Ruffin was slightly pricked, Goodwin received a wound of an inch & a half in depth in the back, and McFarland's life was fortunately preserved by having a large leather pocket-book in his side pocket, the bayonet penetrating five or six folds of the book, with its contents.

This outrage, so unnecessary and so unprovoked, intolerable to a friend and unjustifiable even to an enemy, raised a storm of indignation, that threatened the immediate destruction of the whole corps. It has however been assuaged by the reasonable interposition of the law, and some of the offenders await the punishment due the atrocity of their crimes.

To prevent the recurrence of similar violations of social order, your interference is solicited, and the corporation of Cincinnati confident-

ly assures itself that its solicitation will not be in vain.

WM. CORRY, Mayor.

Hon. W. H. Harrison.

Washington, 13th March, 1818.

I lost no time in communicating your letter to me of the 20th ult. to the secretary of war, and I have now the satisfaction to enclose you a copy of his order to the officer commanding the recruiting party at Cincinnati, directing him immediately to withdraw his men from the town. I also enclose herewith the secretary's letter to me on the subject.

I am, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Wm. Corry, esq. mayor of Cincinnati.

Department of War, }

March 13th, 1818. }

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received your note of the 11th inst. enclosing the report of the mayor of Cincinnati. I sincerely regret that there should have been any misunderstanding, or collision, between the troops of the U. States, and the citizens of Cincinnati; and have directed an order for the removal of the recruits referred to, (of which I enclose a copy) and have further to inform the mayor, through you, that orders will immediately be given for the final removal of those recruits. I hope these measures may prove satisfactory, & that a similar cause of complaint may never again occur.

I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant, J. C. CALHOUN.

Gen. W. H. Harrison, H. of Rep.

Adj. and Insp. Gen. Office. }

13th March, 1818. }

Sr,

Complaint having been made to the war department by the mayor and town council of Cincinnati, relative to the disorder of your men, spoken of in your report of the 6th of February, the secretary of war directs that you immediately procure temporary barracks for the men under your command, at some convenient and remote station without the limits of the town, and that you do not suffer your men to be out after night, and never in parties in the day time, except under some discreet officer or non-commissioned officer for recruiting purposes.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obt. servant,

D. PARKER, Adj. and In. Gen.

Capt. G. H. Grosvenor, 3d Inf. U. S. Army, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From the Portland Argus, April 28.

We have been politely favoured with the following extracts from a letter, dated on board the U. S. frigate Congress, at

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, (S. Am.)

Feb. 5, 1818.

"We arrived here on the 29th ult. after a passage of 55 days, all in good health—came for the purpose of getting water and other refreshments. The ship has been visited by a number of officers of high rank of different nations, such as English, Austrians, Portuguese and Spanish. She has been much admired by them all, and spoken of as the finest ship here. This is the first American frigate ever in the place. To-morrow the Regent is to be crowned King of Portugal and Brazil. Great preparations are making on shore for the ceremony. The weather at present is excessively warm: indeed, we have had no cold weather since leaving the United States. The houses here are generally two stories high, built of unburnt bricks and plastered over. The city contains at least 100,000 inhabitants, perhaps 130,000, chiefly blacks. There was a large procession yesterday marching through the streets in great solemnity, with images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints, accompanied by several hundred friars, and a great number of little children dressed very ridiculously, marching by slow music. All the windows and doors of the houses were crowded, and many thousands of the inhabitants lined each side of the streets, every one of whom was obliged to kneel as the procession passed.

"The King's palace in the city is situated near the landing place.—It is an extensive building, but not elegant. He has a beautiful country seat in the vicinity, about 9 miles distant, where he at present resides. There are some very fine gardens on the borders of the city,

but fruit is not so good here, nor as large as we expected. The harbour is one of the best I ever saw, and could be easily fortified to the great advantage. The Portuguese have a large number of men of war here, but most of them are in dock out of repair. The country around is mountainous. One peak at the end of our harbour, called the Sugar loaf, is said to be inaccessible from its steepness—it is not as high, however as some others, one of which is upwards of 2000 feet above the surface of the sea.

On the day of our arrival, we fired two salutes, one for the king and another for the admiral, both of which were promptly answered. The United States sloop of war Ontario, left here about 5 weeks since, bound round Cape Horn.

Feb. 6.

This morning all the forts and ships of war in the harbour, ourselves included, fired a royal salute of 21 guns each—one Portuguese 74, two Austrian frigates, and one British sloop of war, dressed in flags—It being the day on which the King was crowned, the ceremony will take place in the King's Chapel, a very elegant building, & very richly decorated. This is the first King ever crowned in America. (Evening.) All the forts and ships fired at sunset two royal salutes each—the city, forts & Portuguese ships of war, the church steeples, and every building, public and private, on both sides of the harbour, are very brilliantly illuminated—fireworks of every description going up from all parts of the town. These Portuguese are famous fellows for show and very little of any thing else."

From a late London paper.

THE NORTH POLE.

It is said that Lord Cochrane has caused a steam boat to be built, in which he intends to make a voyage to the North Pole, and thence to Behring's Strait. She is to be schooner rigged, and will be accompanied by some old collier, laden with coals as far as Spitzbergen. Here the coals will be taken into the schr. & as the run is only 5 days to the pole, and from thence to Behring's Strait 9 days, and as it is intended to make use of sails when the wind is fair, his Lordship is sanguine in hopes of being the first to accomplish the N. W. passage over the pole and thus to get both of the parliamentary rewards, amounting to 25,000l.

The sailing of the expedition for discovering the North pole, and the Northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has been deferred for some days longer. Lord Melville visits the ships this day at Deptford, for the purpose of inspecting their condition, and the efficiency of their preparations. His Lordship will be entertained by witnessing the activity and courage of the Esquimaux, who goes out with the expedition as interpreter, in case of any communication with the coasts of Davis's Strait. This Indian has his canoe on board, with his fishing apparatus. He is not tall, but his form, though clumsy, denotes great strength. His face is clear and fair, and being dressed like an English sailor, and working with the other men, he might at first view, be mistaken for a native of this island; but his features are large, and the breadth and flatness of his countenance betray his origin.

The officers of the expedition seem quite confident the Dorothea and the Trent, under the command of Capt. Buchan, destined for the discovery of the North Pole, will attain their objects; but they are by no means equally sanguine of the success of the Isabella and the Alexander, under Capt. Ross, who is instructed to attempt the passage of Davis's Strait. As the ultimate success of the expedition must necessarily depend upon the subordination and discipline of the men, the crew of the vessels are placed under martial law; but as the men are all volunteers, and are provided with every advantage which the most anxious solicitude for their comfort and safety can afford, we trust that no occasion will arise for enforcing the strictness of its provisions.

New Excavation in Pompeii.

A large forum has lately been uncovered in Pompeii, surrounded by Doric columns of granite, with pedestals inscribed with names but without statues. This is thought to be some confirmation of the opinion, that the inhabitants removed

their valuable effects before the destruction of the city, or that they recovered them afterwards by digging. By the side of this forum a temple of Venus has likewise been uncovered, and also another temple adjoining it. In the temple of Venus were found a bronze statue of that goddess, several marble statues of consuls, and of other personages. These edifices seem to have been far more elegant than any of those before brought to light, and doubtless occupied the most magnificent part of the city, being three public buildings in the immediate vicinity of a large edifice dug out a few years ago.

Capt. Mayberry, arrived on the 2d inst. at Wilmington, N. C. in 17 days from Jacquemel, St. Domingo, informs, that on the 12th of April, "the Mexican privateer schr. Florida Libra, was lying off and on, getting provisions—the captain of the privateer informed, that Commodore Aury was then off Samana, with four sail besides the Mexican Congress; and that he was then in pursuit of the Brutus, Capt. Jolly, to assist in taking said island. The Florida Libra was a tender to Commodore Aury's fleet. The Brutus was, at that time, at Aquain, with two Spanish prizes.—The Mason's Daughter sailed on the 13th of April, and saw the Florida Libra standing to the north and east, with all sail set."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

By the arrival of the ship Caroline at New Castle, Del. in 17 days from New Orleans.

Orleans Gazette, Extra. }

Saturday, April 25. }

MOBILE, April 21.

IMPORTANT!

The editor of the Mobile Gazette, is under great obligations to Maj. Perault, of the United States topographical corps, who arrived here last evening from the seat of War, for the following pleasing information:

Gen. Jackson had left Fort Scott, with a few men, and established himself at the place near Apalachicola, where the Negro Fort formerly stood.

On the 26th March last, he left the latter place for Fort Gadaden, and seven days after reached the Indian town called Missiskauki, with 1500 militia, 700 regulars, 800 Indians, and a few others, making in the whole about 3400; on reaching this town, there was but little skirmishing or fighting. A few Indians were killed, and a few of our men. The Indian town was deserted, Jackson burnt it, and killed the cattle.

From the Indian town, Jackson proceeded to the Spanish town of St. Marks, where he summoned the Spanish garrison to surrender; they surrendered as prisoners, and have arrived at Pensacola.

From St. Marks, Jackson proceeded to Swany, near which place the Indians about 2000, in connexion with some negroes, were expected to make a stand.

The Indian Chief, and the prophet Francis, had been decoyed on board an American armed vessel, supposing her to be English, and were hung. The infamously celebrated Arbutnot (Woodbine) is in Jackson's possession, and in irons. Jackson's army is well provided, and in great spirits, and we may daily expect to hear of a decisive blow from that quarter.

Jackson has been joined by the Tennessee volunteers, and has now about 5000 men subject to his command.

## FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the fast sailing ship Chauncey, Captain Dowdall, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Bristol and London papers to the 2d of April, containing Paris dates to the 28th March, but no news of importance. The Courier of the 1st of April, states that a favourable motion took place in the funds the preceding day; the 3 per cent Consols after opening at 78 9/8, rose for a few bargains, to 79 9/8, and closed at 79 1/2. The cause assigned for the above named rise, was a report that the affair of reclamation between the French government and the allies had been satisfactorily terminated.

The Courier of the 30th March, on the credit of an article received by the Flanders mail, gives the following as the conditions on which the Allied Powers consent to quit the French territory. "They wish

draw their troops, but not the surveillance. All the smaller garrisons go home, but the four great powers keep each 12,000 men near the French frontier, who, in case of need, will advance upon Paris. The English will be in Belgium, and Brussels the Duke's headquarters. Thus at the least motive in France, 60,000 chosen men unite at a certain point (Paris) in the Power of the second order, have a reserve to support the operations of the great powers. The my of observation will be paid by France, which will be a disadvantage, as the money will be spent abroad, whereas, what the Powers have hitherto paid mostly returned into the hands of Government by the Indirect taxes.

London, April 1.

We learn with regret that the typhus fever is increasing in several parts of Ireland. The prevalence of this distemper in the county Clare, has made it necessary to postpone the sessions.

The brig Mercury, from Cadiz on examination by the Spanish authorities, was found so extremely defective from the dry rot, &c. that with the exception of the Admiral ship, the Dresden, the whole must undergo a thorough repair before they can proceed to S. America with the troops they were destined to take, and that the ships were dismantling for that purpose.

A treaty between Russia & Sweden has been published, which is a supplement to the treaty of Fredricksham, and was concluded on the 10th of September, 1817. Its object is to afford facilities to the trade between Sweden and Finland, and between Norway and the White Sea. It is to continue in force eight years from the 1st January, 1818.

Under a Paris date of March 10 it is stated, that by accounts from Marseilles, of the 18th of March, received by travellers who had arrived from Algiers, the Day of the Regency died of the plague on the 1st of March; since which period the contagion had penetrated to the Seraglio. It is added, that the Day was succeeded by one of his ministers.

It is stated, that the difference between Spain and Portugal has taken an unfavourable turn in the European Committee sitting at Paris, and appear to threaten an immediate rupture. The British Cabinet is awakened to the subject, and is carrying on an active correspondence with the other great powers to prevent hostilities if possible.

Portsmouth, March 29.

Yesterday arrived the Herminette from Bordeaux for Bremen.—On the 11th inst. about 8 leagues to the north of St. Jean de Luz, picked up the captain and crew of the American brig Increase, bound to Bilbao. The Increase had been without a rudder eight days, in constant gales, and went on shore on the rocks four hours after the crew had left her.

Bristol, April 2.

Our corn market has been well supplied this week, and a good deal of business has been effected. Butley continues to advance, but only sorts of grain remain unaltered with respect to price. Spanish Wheat is more inquired for, and may be rather higher.

The French government have abolished the African Slave trade. The Foreign papers received this week, speak with increased confidence of the speedy removal of the army of occupation, and we may be in our power to add, that the temper and feelings lately evinced by the French nation appear to be such as to render the production of the measure unquestionable.

From the Milledgeville Journal.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) May 5.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The army under Gen. Jackson arrived at Suwanney, 107 miles from St. Marks, on the 16th of last month. The Indians, being apprised of the approach of our troops, had removed their women and children, and the most valuable part of their property, to a place of safety. The town was defended with some advantage for 8 or 10 minutes, when they broke and fled—five were left on the field, 3 were taken, and a number it is thought lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, which opposite the town is a narrow and beautiful stream, navigable by vessels of considerable burthen.



They were pursued, as far as a want of provisions would permit, with effect. Corn, wheat, and other property to a large amount was destroyed, and the town, handsomely situated and supposed to contain 600 huts, reduced to ashes. A schooner with a valuable cargo of goods consigned to Arbuthnot, who had a store at Suwannee, was lying a short distance below—a detachment had been sent to take possession of her, and little doubt was entertained of success, though the fact had not transpired when our informant left Camp. The army on its way down fell in with a small wandering party of the enemy; one was killed and three made prisoners. During the whole time, the whites sustained no loss, although they suffered greatly from hunger, fatigue and want of clothing, many of them being bare-footed.

The Georgia troops took up the line of march for home on the 20th, and it is expected arrived at Hartford yesterday, where they will be forthwith mustered and discharged. The principal part of the friendly Indian warriors have also returned, with positive orders from General Jackson to destroy Hopalong's town on Flint river against which the Governor authorised the attack that was made on Chehaw. Gen. Jackson, with the regulars, Tennessee volunteers, and a few friendly Indians, has gone to Pensacola, of which place it is understood immediate possession will be taken. Strong garrisons are left at St. Marks, Fort Gadaden and Fort Scott.

The Indians, though routed and dispersed, are not, we apprehend, effectually subdued. We understand, owing to unhealthiness of that part of Florida in the summer, hostilities will cease till fall, when they will probably be renewed. To ensure peace from these savages hereafter, a lasting impression must be made upon the fears, which can be accomplished only by severe chastisement.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the above information states, that on his return from the army he has passed through a part of the Chehaw settlement lately destroyed, and saw and conversed with some of the Indians who had escaped. They were still much alarmed and expressed great surprise at the attack upon their town, having they say always been friendly. We are gratified to learn that they estimate their loss in killed at only 10 or 12—and that they do not intend to retaliate, but mean to rely for reparation on the known generosity and magnanimity of our government.

Extracts of a letter from Major General Jackson to Governor Rabun, dated Bowlegs-town, Suwannee, 20th April, 1818.

"I have reached and destroyed this and the other town in its vicinity, and having captured the principal excitors of the war, I think I may safely say, that the Indian War, for the present, is terminated. This happy circumstance enables me to dispense with the further services of the Brigade of Georgia Militia, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Glascock, and at their solicitation, have ordered them directly to Hartford, to be mustered, paid and discharged.

"The last campaign has consisted more of rapid movements and manoeuvring than of hard fighting; but from every occurrence, I have the utmost confidence, that in the event of a hard fought action, every officer and soldier under my command would have sustained the true American character, and have realized the best hopes of their country."

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,  
Major Gen. Comd'g.

**Expedition against the Chehaws.**

The official account of this expedition has been received, and will be found below. Respecting its policy, there are various opinions; & with regard to its tragical result, many contradictory statements. It is asserted, and so far as we have heard it expressed, public opinion favours the belief, that the town destroyed was friendly; and some of the warriors are stated to be now with the army under General Jackson.

We are authorised to state, that the Executive has been long since convinced, by information derived from respectable sources, of the

hostile disposition of the Indians living in the neighbourhood of Fort Early, on the Flint river. Particularly those under the influence of the Chiefs Redjenna and Hopalong. To quiet the apprehensions of the frontier, and prevent depredations in future, Capt. Wright of the militia stationed at Hartford, with such volunteers as he could assemble, was directed by the Governor to chastise the towns above named. (Unfortunately, the detachment it is believed was misled, either by the ignorance or design of the guides, and fell on the old Chehaw Town (supposed to be friendly) which was laid in ashes, and many of its wretched inhabitants put to death.

**Hartford, (Ga.) April 25, 1818.**

His Excellency Governor Rabun, Sir—I have the honour to inform you that agreeable to your orders, I took up the line of march from this place on the 21st instant, with Captains Robinson's and Roger's companies of mounted gun-men, Captain Dean's and Child's infantry, together with two detachments under Lieutenants Cooper & Jones, Captain Thomason acting as Adjutant, in all about 270 effective men.

On the night of the 22d, I crossed Flint river, and at day break advanced with caution against the Chehaw Town. The advance guard, when within half a mile of the town, took an Indian prisoner, who was attending a drove of Cattle, and on examination, found some of them to be the property of a Mr. McDuffy (who was present) of Telfair county.

The town was attacked, between 11 and 12 o'clock, with positive orders not to injure the women or children, and in the course of two hours, the whole was in flames; they made some little resistance but to no purpose.

From the most accurate accounts, 24 warriors were killed, and owing to the doors of some of the houses being inaccessible to our men, and numbers of guns being fired at us through the crevices, they were set on fire; in consequence of which, numbers were burnt to death in the houses; in all probability from 40 to 50 was their total loss. Some considerable number of warriors made their escape, by taking to a thick swamp; a very large parcel of powder found in the town was destroyed. It is supposed their chief is among the slain. The town is laid completely desolate, without the loss of a man. We re-crossed the Flint to Fort Early the same evening, making a complete march of 31 miles (exclusive of destroying the town) in 24 hours.

The conduct of the officers and soldiers on this occasion, (as well as on all others) was highly characteristic of the patriotism and bravery of the Georgians in general.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient humble servant.

OBEDE. WRIGHT,  
Capt. Geo. Dra. Militia,  
Comd'g.

From the New-York evening Post.

**DIRECTORY OF FASHION.**

Wear your hair thick, especially if it be gracefully curled over every part of your head by a fashionable barber, and bathed in perfumed oil—As the folding and tying neck-handkerchiefs are troublesome, put on but one, and let it be starched as stiff as sole leather—take this fashionable cravat, and ply it like corsets round your throat; when it will have the double effect of keeping your head up, and give your cheeks a constant colour, by preventing a free circulation of blood.

Pantaloons being very inconvenient articles in summer time, you should have them to come about half way between the knee and instep—at the same time so large, that should you grow fleshy, as is very probable in this luxurious age, you need not cast them off, or, as it is to be feared, when times change and money becomes scarce, you can have two pair cut out of the same piece of cloth.

Have a surtout with as much cloth over and above what is necessary, or comfortable, as would make a holy day suit for a boy of ten years old—this gives you manifold advantages—the most prominent of which, is, that it promotes domestic manufactures, i. e. if made of American cloth—in dry weather when the dust is blowing about, it will keep your boots clean, and will drive the flies and moschettos from your feet in dog days. You should also have a small binding of black velvet, instead of a collar.

CIVIS.

**Washington, May 13.**

It is said that the President will commence his intended tour towards the south early next week. The United States schooner *Non-such*, Lieutenant-commandant Claxton, has been ordered from Norfolk to Annapolis, where she is expected to arrive the 15th instant. The President, accompanied by the hon. Mr. Crowninshield, secretary of the navy, brig. gen. Swift, chief engineer, and others, will proceed on board for Norfolk. It is conjectured that the president will not extend his tour further south, this season, than Norfolk and its vicinity.

**To all whom it may Concern.**

Laurence Thomsen, Esq. having produced to the Governor an Esquator signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.  
By the Governor,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council

**JAMES MONROE,**  
President of the United States of America.

**To all whom it may Concern,**

Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-second.

JAMES MONROE.  
By the President,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Easton Monitor.

May 21.

**Taken up Adrift,**  
Off Sandy Point, near Annapolis, on Saturday last, the 16th instant, an

**ARK,**

Laden with pine plank. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

John Weedon,  
Living near Sandy Point.  
May 21.

**FOR SALE**

For a term of five years, NEGRO FRANK, the property of the subscriber. Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent waiter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Frederick Grammer.  
May 21.

**PUBLIC CIRCLE.**

The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made to enclose the State House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kibb Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynard,  
Jeremiah Hughes,  
F. Hollingsworth.  
Annapolis, 14th May, 1818. 12w.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Abandoned from the subscriber, on the 30th of April, a Mulatto LAD, named

**ALFRED,**

About 17 years of age, of a good countenance, modest manners, & well made, though rather low of his age. He has been brought up a Groom & Gardener, and went off in his stable clothes; a coarse dark roundabout jacket, drab coloured country cloth trousers, and an old hat with a crape round it. Whoever apprehends the said lad, & secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

J. T. SHAAFF.  
George-Town, (D. C.)  
May 14, 1818.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette & American will insert the above twice a week for two weeks, & forward their bills to this office.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Runaway from the subscriber living near West River, Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 27th April, 1818, a young Negro Man called

**JIM,**

He sometimes calls himself Jim Matthews, is not very black, has full eyes, a good set of teeth, thin lips rather thick, a finger on each of his hands shows as if they had had a gathering, as the nails have grown crooked. Jim is about five feet eight or nine inches high, strong made, and has a down look when spoken to; he carried with him a gray mixed frock coat, a yellow striped waistcoat, a country cloth jacket, with sleeves made of white cotton and yarn, wore kersey, a fine hat, and coarse ditto; a pair of shoes much worn, and a pair of boots which have been mended, and a variety of clothes not recollected. He has relations living with Baruch Fowler, Esq. near Severn, where he may be harboured, or he may have obtained a forged pass, & get to Philadelphia, or in that direction. I will give the above reward, if lodged in any goal in this state, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home, to

William Sherlock,  
Living with William Richardson,  
West River, Maryland.  
May 11.

**Bank Stock**  
**FOR SALE.**

4576 unsubscribed Shares reserved to the State in the Union Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at December Session 1817. All persons wishing to purchase, will apply either in person, or by letter to the subscriber.

B. Harwood, Tr. W. S. M.  
Annapolis, April 30, 1818.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for the space of 6 weeks.

**30 Dollars Reward.**

Stolen from the late residence of Jas. Williams, Esq. several Gold and Silver Coins, supposed as follows, viz. one gold coin of a pale yellow about the diameter of a french crown, and twice its thickness, bearing on one side a broad Maltese cross, and on the reverse a head, with the name *Johannes* round the rim; this is conjectured to be a double gold. Two other gold coins of a yellow inclining to red, believed to be Doubloons; one crooked guinea, one crown and a half crown, and several silver pieces. Goldsmiths, jewellers, and others, are requested to stop the above gold pieces, if offered them by suspicious persons. The above reward will be paid at this office, upon detection of the thief, and recovery of either of the three pieces first mentioned.

May 7.

**N. J. WATKINS,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

Has just received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and the approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Best Superfine French and English blue Cloths,  
Black, brown, mixed and other colours, Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,  
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods suitable for summer wear.

All of which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. Those disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

April 23.

**DANIEL HARRINGTON,**  
**DENTIST,**

Has resided this City, with the intention of performing a short time, to perform the different operations, on the mouth, or teeth, that may be required and deemed proper. He will also set teeth, either natural or artificial, in the best manner. Apply at Mrs. Sherwood's, opposite the Post Office.  
Recommended by Mr. Horace H. Hayden, Surgeon Dentist, Baltimore.  
May 7.

**FOUNTAIN INN,**

Lately occupied by JOHN H. BARNEY, Esq. will be opened this day, by B. WILLIAMSON.  
From Harper's Ferry.  
Mr. Barney's mail and expedition Stages, both from Washington and Philadelphia, will call as above, on entering and departing from the city.  
Baltimore, April 16.

**New & Cheap Goods.**

**WARRIED'S RIDGELY.**  
Have just received, and offer for Sale, a  
**HANDSOME ASSORTMENT**  
Of India, English, French and German  
**GOODS,**

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Striped Cotton-cas	6-4 & 4-4 Cambric
Angora	Mull
Coburg mix'd	Stripes
Blue & Yellow Lin	Book
ditto Nankeens	Stripes & plaid
Cold twilled do.	Gingham
Plain & twilled	Super London
black Bombazettes	prints
White & black	Ladies white & col-
Jeans	oured Kid & Silk
4-4 Italian Crapes	Gloves.
White & black Pat-	Parasols.
ternets,	

**A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.**

Mens white & brown thread do.	8-4 6-4 & 4-4 Fan-
12-4 11-4 10-4 & 9-4 knotted counterpanes.	cny Shawls,
White & coloured	Canton Crapes do.
Marseilles Vesting,	7-8 & 4-4 Irish Lin-
	en,
	Black & green Flo-
	rence,

**India Cottons, to wit:**

Fine Batias,	do. Sheetings,
Mamoodies,	do. Shirtings,
Salempore, and	White & Brown
Gurrats,	Rossia Sheetings,
Furniture Dimity,	White & Brown
Russia Diaper,	Ticklenburgs,
8-4 & 6-4 Table do	Brown Burlaps,
Domestic stripes & plaids,	Hessian & Brown
	Rolls,

Also their usual assortment of

**Groceries,**  
**QUEEN'S WARE, &**  
**Ironmongery.**

LIKEWISE,  
**FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.**

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.  
Annapolis, May 7.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for Sale, at this Office,  
**The Laws of Maryland,**  
Passed December Session, 1817.  
Price—\$ 1 50.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
April 14, 1818.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christopher Black, late of A. A. 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.

John Galloway, 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 Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Christopher Black, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand the 14th day of April 1818

John Black, adm.

April 16.

**ROMULUS**

Will stand to cover Mare this season at Mr. H. Ridout's Farm, on the north side of Severn River, at the moderate price of THREE DOLLARS per Mare, the money to be paid by the first day of July next; otherwise four dollars will be demanded. It is deemed sufficient to mention, that Romulus derives his pedigree by the maternal line, from Col. Tasker's old Selima, & by the paternal line from Col. Tayloe's celebrated horse Medley. Good pasturage will be furnished Mare at 25 cents per week, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL,  
Manager.  
April 16.



## POET'S CORNER.

### GOSPEL MELODY.

**THE FLIGHT.**—By T. Moore.

'Tis night! Judea's woes have ceased,  
And all her sons to slumber given;  
The wretched, now from cares released,  
Abandon earth to dream of heav'n;  
O blissful vision—foretaste of that  
Love

That strengthens faith, and wafts the  
soul above.

'Tis night! o'er wide Judea's plain,  
The stars of heaven are beaming  
bright;

The winds have sung their parting  
strain.

And died upon the mountain's height  
The ocean's wave is slumbering on the  
shore.

And the cold watchman's halloo sounds  
no more.

'Tis night! at this lone solemn hour,  
When man forgets to wake & weep;  
Within the Virgin's holy bower,  
The Babe of Beth'lem wakes from  
sleep.

And hark! from dazzling clouds of  
heavenly light,

The song of Seraphs hail MESSIAH'S  
flight.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

We feel a pleasure in laying before the public the following Constitution of the Hartford Sunday School Society, lately established in this City. We are pleased that a society has been formed for so benevolent a purpose, and we trust that they who founded, and those who support it, will deserve and receive the blessings of many whom it will rescue from ignorance and depravity, and qualify them by religious & other instructions, to advance their own happiness and become useful citizens—and we sincerely hope that their endeavours to do good, may meet the approbation of an all-seeing Providence.

At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of the town of Hartford, April 20, A. D. 1813, to consider whether it would be expedient to establish a Sunday School in said Town.

Rev. Abel Flint, chosen Chairman, S. Terry, Clerk.

The Meeting was opened with Prayer by the Chairman. The question being moved and put—"Is it expedient to adopt measures for the establishment of a Sunday School in this City?"—It was voted in the affirmative.

A committee was appointed to examine the condition of the poor, with a view to ascertain who may be proper subjects for instruction, and also to digest a plan for the organization of the School, and the meeting adjourned; and met again on the 5th day of May instant when the Committee made report, whereupon was adopted the following

### CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—The Society shall be called "The Hartford Sunday School Society."

Art. II.—The annual payment of one dollar, shall constitute the person paying the same, a member of the Society; and the payment of ten dollars a member for life.

Art. III.—The object of the Society shall be to communicate religious instruction to those who shall attend its schools; and to teach the rudiments of learning so far as may be necessary for the attainment of religious knowledge.

Art. IV.—The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine Directors, to be chosen annually by ballot.

Art. V.—The officers shall constitute a board of managers, whose duty it shall be to determine the number of schools to be opened—to provide rooms, books, and other necessary articles—to appoint Superintendents, Teachers and Visitors—to prescribe the mode of instruction—and to adopt all measures necessary to carry into effect the object of the Society.

Art. VI.—The President, or in case of his absence, the Vice-President, and when both are absent, the senior Director present, shall preside in all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

Art. VII.—The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Board of Managers.

Art. VIII.—The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the Society, keeping a faithful account of all monies received and expended; and he shall pay out no money without an order from a Committee of accounts, to be appointed by the

Board of Managers. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually, the day preceding the annual meeting of the Society, by an auditor to be appointed by the board of Managers.

Art. IX.—The Society shall meet annually the last Tuesday in April, and at such other times as shall be thought expedient by the board of Managers, due notice being given of the time and place of such meetings. The place of the annual meeting, to be at the North Conference room, or at such other place as shall be appointed by the board of Managers.

Art. X.—The Board of Managers shall meet the day following the annual meeting of the Society at seven o'clock P. M. at the place where said meeting shall be held; and from time to time by their own adjournments at such place as they shall direct. And a special meeting of the board may be called by the President, or in case of his absence by the Vice-President, whenever he shall deem it expedient. Not less than five of said board shall constitute a quorum.

Art. XI.—In case of the death, resignation, or removal out of town of any officer of the Society, the board of managers shall supply the vacancy by the election of one person to hold that office until the next annual meeting of the Society.

Art. XII.—The ministers of the several Societies in Hartford shall be members of the Society without making any payment to the same.

Art. XIII.—The foregoing Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting of the Society; or at any other meeting warned for that purpose.

The members present having associated according to the provisions of the above articles, made choice of the following officers.

Rev. Abel Flint, President,  
Rev. Jonas M. Wainwright, Vice President,

S. Terry, Secretary,  
Jeremiah Brown, Treasurer.

Rev. Elisha Cushman,

Rev. Joel Hawes,

Michael Olcott,

Russell Bunce,

Michael Bull,

Joseph B. Gilbert,

Joshua Beckwith,

Theodore Pease,

James M. Goodwin,

Directors.

### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the first commencement of Sabbath Schools, until the present time, they have been rapidly extending throughout the Christian world, and are now generally acknowledged to be of the utmost importance for the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation. Not only have they been established in populous cities, and continued with the most abundant success, but many smaller towns and villages have experienced much of their benefit. Their inestimable advantages are no longer questionable. Many who once doubted the expediency of these institutions, have borne testimony to the good effects resulting from them; and those who regard the happiness of our youth, the peace and good order of society, or the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, will now feel interested in the prosperity of Sabbath Schools.

While we then hail with joy the increase of Schools abroad, and learn with pleasure of the good effects which they are producing in society, shall nothing be done to support and encourage those nearer home? We readily acknowledge the importance of united exertions for this laudable object, but still much, very much depends upon the influence of individuals. We may not only be useful in providing funds to purchase supplies of Books & other articles for the use of the schools, but also endeavour to persuade and encourage parents to prize this opportunity of obtaining instruction for their children, and teach them to esteem it as a privilege which ought not to be neglected. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Let those who have in early life been favoured with good instruction, be active in imparting knowledge to others; that our children may not be allowed to grow up in ignorance, but early be instructed in those principles which will make them respected, while they live, useful in society, and more especially prepare them for the sublime employments of Heaven. B.

Norwich Courier.

### SABBATH SCHOOL.

During the latter part of last summer, a Sabbath School was established in the Congregational Society at South Boston, under the superintendence of the Instructor of the public school there, assisted by the Sabbath School Society in Boston; into which about 60 children were received and instructed in the elements of Reading, and the Holy Scriptures, about three months. During which time, some of the children committed to memory, as many as 300 answers to Cummings' Questions on the New Testament; and many of Watt's Psalms and Hymns, besides attending other religious performances. One of the children who attended the school, committed to memory a short time previous to its establishment, the whole of the Gospel of Matthew, at six lessons. And it is believed, that some good seed was sown, which it is hoped will, hereafter, spring up and bring forth fruit to the glory of God. Notwithstanding no particular religious impressions were discovered on the minds of the children while attending the school; yet some benefit was actually realized. Some of the children who were, previous to the establishment of the school, to be seen in the streets during the intervals of divine worship, were after its establishment employed in learning their responsibility to God, and acquired a knowledge of the blessings purchased for them by the blood of Jesus Christ. Indeed a pleasing solemnity was manifest, which never before had been witnessed on the Sabbath. But although something has been done to impart religious instruction to the rising generation, and impress their minds with the importance of sacred things; yet much remains still to be done. Some children who stood most in need of instruction, were deprived of the benefit of the institution, in consequence of not having decent apparel. It is hoped some one, among the many charitable institutions in this town, will be disposed to exert themselves in behalf of these children, that they also may be enabled to attend the school the present season, learn to love the praises of the Redeemer, and the way which leads to the eternal rest, that remains for the people of God.

Boston Recorder.

### From the Philadelphia Centinel.

#### PRIVATE BENEFICENCE.

The subsequent narration is no idle fiction of the brain; we vouch for its authenticity, and no doubt but many of our readers are already acquainted with the names and circumstances depicted. We shall ever feel pleasure in embellishing our columns with such instances of private beneficence, so honourable to the cause of humanity, and we cannot but anticipate a concurrence in opinion of our patrons and correspondents.

In the year 1806 a professional gentleman of this city had obtained a judgment for a few hundred dollars against an old infirm gentleman who had formerly been a commissary to the United States army, during the revolutionary war, & who, by repeated misfortunes, had become reduced from easy circumstances to absolute penury and distress. An execution had been taken out, and the advocate called on the sheriff of Philadelphia county, presented it to him and requested that it might be executed immediately. "It shall be done sir," said the minister of justice, and the gentleman was about leaving the apartment, when his ears were saluted with an exclamation not unlike that which greeted corporal Trim, as the beneficent and philanthropic Jem swore, that the lieutenant should not sink, but march. "This execution," said he, "shall never be served by —," then turning to his clerk, he continued, "give Mr. — a check for the amount." The greatest astonishment was excited—the eye of inquiry was turned on the sheriff, but the form of his visage had changed; instead of the stern unbending features of a minister of justice, his countenance seemed beaming with seraphic mildness and unbounded benevolence—the warm current of life, which for a moment had mantled his cheeks with crimson, had again receded to the heart, but a ray of ethereal sweetness remained, which language is inadequate to portray.

"I could wish," said the gentleman, when his astonishment had in some measure subsided, "that you would so far gratify me as to inform me of the motives which have excited your munificence in the present extraordinary manner." "You shall have my reasons," said the good

Satanist, and then judge for yourself of the propriety of my conduct. In the month of December, 1777, when you will recollect, was just after the battle of Germantown, & when our army had retired to Valley Forge, I obtained from General Washington, under whom I at that time held a captain's commission, a furlough of absence from the army for one month, for the purpose of visiting my wife and three small children. It was at that period of the revolution, when our army had scarcely any thing but their patriotism with which to cover themselves, and little else than the love of liberty to afford them subsistence. I set out on my journey to Chestnut Hill, on foot, consoling myself for the weariness of the way, with the endearing anticipations of again folding to my bosom the partner of my life and the tender pledges of our conjugal affection. As I turned from the highway into the avenue which led to the scene of my former domestic felicity, and beheld the moon-beams playing on the leafless branches of the majestic oaks, which were wont to shadow my humble dwelling, how animated, how exquisite were the sensations which took possession of my breast! I was at that moment at the pinnacle of human felicity—the next precipitated me into the abyss of despair. The house which I fondly anticipated as sheltering all that was near & dear to me, was a smoking heap of ruins. The desolating Briton had been there, and had left me to contemplate, in speechless agony, the devastation of his sacrilegious hand. An appalling silence prevailed, save only when interrupted by the hollow blasts of the evening as they swept through the wide and melancholy waste. The moon, which, at this moment, emitted her feeble rays from behind a cloud enabled me to discover at a short distance from this scene of misery and destruction, my shivering wife and children, and from them it was I learned, that the enemy, after having plundered them of their last rag, had set fire to the house and that one of the unfeeling monsters had cast my little infant into the flames, with much difficulty it was saved by its half-distracted mother. To proceed, however, to that part of the story which accounts for my conduct this morning; as soon as day light appeared, we set out for New Jersey, where I had some relations. The situation of my family was such as could hardly have failed to excite commiseration in a breast less interested for them than mine. Seated in a wretched cart, which was drawn by a decrepit old horse, without clothing sufficient to screen them from the severity of the weather, they were destined to pass another night with no other shelter than the canopy of heaven, ere they could reach their place of destination. While engaged in meditating in what manner the night could be best passed in our present situation, darkness began to overshadow us; the wind blew with increased violence, and the rain poured down upon us in torrents. It was at this critical juncture, that a horseman approached, and inquired who I was, and whither I was going. After listening to a hasty recital of our misfortunes, he dismounted from his horse, unfastened the only blanket which he had to screen himself from the storm that raged, passed it around the neck of my wife, and threw the extremities of it over the heads of my shivering children. Having done this, he dropt a tear upon my hand, as he pressed it between his, gave me his best wishes and vaulting into his saddle, was out of sight in a moment. And now, need I inform you, that this man was a commissary to the army, and the identical person against whom the iron hand of the law was this morning directed; or could you for a moment believe, that I could seize on the pained frame of my family's benefactor, and immure it within the cold inhospitable walls of a prison?—God forbid! A gleam of exultation flashed across his countenance as the last sentence passed emphatically from his lips. The advocate bowed in silence and retired; the remaining auditors averted their heads, and the benevolent and eloquent speaker passed from before them.

### SUBSCRIBERS

#### To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, Feb. 11.

### The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the following sum, and announce to the public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Instruments of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of January, and they offer the following premiums:

#### FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland.

— the best Milch Cow, with a calf by her side.

— the second best do. with do.

— the best steer, not more than four years old.

— the best pair of working cattle.

— the best ram of the long woolled breed.

— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed.

— the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do.

— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed.

— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do.

— the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old.

— the best work Horse, not more than 6 years.

— the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years.

— the best Colt, not more than 3 years old.

No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.

— the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.

— the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.

— the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.

#### FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention.

To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind.

To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

#### FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the grub or Cut worm.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants.

Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and should not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performances shall be adjudged to deserve; or, if withholding both if there be no merit, yet the committees may be assured that the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary.

March 3, 1818.



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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

## AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and that it has been found necessary, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of free negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for life, to prevent therefore such heinous offences, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall not be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is not a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, every such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such sale or disposition shall be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affiant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, and enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a greably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

## IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

## AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

## AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

## Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tract of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 19

## A PATUXENT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of June next, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale,) that well known tract of Land, called

"HOLLAND'S CLIFTS,"

Containing upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat and corn, with an abundance of very valuable timber, and famous as one of the best rock fisheries in the state, by its convenience to the Washington market. A further description is not thought necessary, as any person wishing to purchase may view the Land, by applying to Mr. J. Cattington living on it, and the terms may be known by application to the subscriber, in the city of Baltimore.

April 30.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland,

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the deposition of Isaac M. Adams, of Dorchester county, that his barn was consumed by fire on the night of the sixth of January last, and that he has strong reason to believe that it was set on fire by some evil disposed person: I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover & make known the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided he be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Monitor, once a week for six weeks.

By order,

**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

April 30.



The Hon. William Pinkney, (late Minister to Russia,) and Family, landed in this City on Saturday last, from the ship Plato, in 39 days from Bremen.

**Boston, May 14.  
A GREAT SEA SERPENT.**

The following is a very interesting account of the Sea Serpent, seen on Saturday last. The respectability of the source of the annexed certificates, places the matter beyond a doubt—and we think Capt. Woodward has had a more minute view of this serpent, than it was possible for any one to have had of the one seen last summer off Cape Ann: AFFIDAVIT.

I Joseph Woodward, master of the schr. Adamant, of Hingham, on my passage from Penobscot to Hingham, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Agementicus bearing W. N. W. ten leagues distance, discovered something on the surface of the water, apparently about the size of a ship's long boat.—Supposing it to be the wreck of some vessel, I made towards it; and on approaching it, to my surprise and that of my crew discovered it to be a monstrous Sea Serpent—as we approached him, he threw himself into a coil\* and darted himself forward with amazing velocity—the wind being ahead, it became necessary to stand on the other tack, and as we approached him again, he threw himself into a coil as before, and came across our bows at not more than sixty feet distance.

Having a gun charged with a ball and shot, I discharged the contents of it at his head.—The ball & shot were distinctly heard to strike him and rebound as though fired against a rock—he, however, shook his head and tail most terribly—he again threw himself into a coil and came towards us with his mouth wide open. In the mean time, I had charged my gun again and intended to have discharged the contents of it into his mouth; but he came so near us, I was fearful of the consequences, and withheld it—he came close under the bows of the schr. and, had she not been kept away, must have come on board of us—he sunk down under the vessel, his head a considerable distance on one side of the vessel and his tail the other—he played around us about 5 hours—I and my crew had probably the best opportunity of seeing him that has occurred—I judge him to be at the least twice the length of my schooner, say 130 feet—his head was about the size of a ship's long boat, say 14 feet—his body below the neck at least 6 feet diameter—his head was large in proportion to his body—his tail was formed like a squid's—his body was of a dark colour, and resembled the joints of a shark's back bone—his gills were about 12 feet from the end of his head, and his whole appearance was most terrific.

His manner of throwing himself into a coil, appeared to be done by contracting his body in a number of places, in perpendicular directions, and placing his tail up as to throw himself forward with great force—he could contract and throw himself in any direction with apparently the greatest ease and most astonishing celerity.

Hingham, May 12, 1818.

JOSEPH WOODWARD.

Having read the above statement of Capt. Woodward, we certify to the correctness of it.

PETER HOLMES.

JOHN MAYO.

Plymouth, ss, May 12, 1818. Personally appeared, Joseph Woodward, Peter Holmes, & John Mayo, and made oath, that the above statement by them subscribed is just and true—before me,

JOTHAM LINCOLN, Jr.  
Just. Peace.

\* The word "coil" does not exactly represent the idea of the Serpent's appearance; but from a more particular description given by Capt. Woodward, it was of an undulatory appearance.

Reported for the Franklin Gazette.  
TRIAL OF THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

THE UNITED STATES, Robbery of the Mail by putting the life of the carrier in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons.  
vs.  
JOHN THOMPSON HARE.  
Counsel on behalf of the United States.

Mr. Kell said, that it was not his wish to press this matter, but he

thought it right and proper, if the jury had any doubt as to the guilt or degree of guilt of the prisoner, to ask the court to give them such instruction on the point of law, as would relieve the jury, and aid them in their decision. He asked of the court to give the following instructions to the jury, which he presented in writing.

It is prayed of the court to give the following instruction to the jury:

That robbing the carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person intrusted therewith, of such mail, by stopping him on the highway, demanding the surrender of the mail, and at the same time shewing weapons calculated to take his life, such as pistols or dirks, putting him in fear of his life, and obtaining possession of the mail by the means aforesaid, against the will of the carrier, is such a robbing of the mail, and such a putting the life of the carrier or person entrusted therewith in jeopardy, by the use of dangerous weapons, as will bring the offence within the following terms of the 19th section of the act of Congress, of the 30th of April, 1810, entitled, "An act regulating the Post Office establishment," to wit: "or if in effecting such robbery of the mail the first time, the offender shall wound the person having the custody thereof, or put his life in jeopardy, by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender or offenders shall suffer death."

He did not mean to trouble the jury with any remarks, as to whether the facts proved came within the statement he presented, but merely to ask the court for their direction; he would however take up a short time in enquiring what was meant by that part of the act of Congress, which relates to the "putting of life in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons." He presumed that the court in coming to a decision, must view the instrument made use of, the manner in which the men proceeded, & every circumstance relating to the transaction. In the present instance, the mail carrier was met at night, and accosted by the declaration, "We are highway robbers, come to rob the mail, armed with dirks and pistols." They were so armed, and the pistols were actually cocked; and it must be considered, that the presentation of weapons of this description, and the use that was made of them in obtaining the mail from the carrier, was a complete jeopardizing of the life of the carrier.

He contended that it was not necessary to a conviction under this law, that the mail carrier should have thought his life in jeopardy, although in this case he has avowed it was. He left his waggon, and went with the robbers, because he did not know at what time they would take his life. But the life was jeopardised, whether the carrier was conscious of it or not, and he considered that the prayer that he made for instruction to the jury, gives the greatest benefit to the prisoner that he can lay claim to.

He remarked that in this case such instruments were used as were calculated to jeopardize life, and although an occasion did not offer to use those weapons, yet they were prepared to be made actual use of if there had been any resistance. There was no mode of ascertaining the degree of danger; but no one could deny that a man's life was in jeopardy, to whose breast a loaded pistol was presented, and that the use of such a weapon as mentioned in the law, could not contemplate its actual discharge.

Mr. Winder, appeared as amicus curiæ. It was true he had, but a few hours before, withdrawn from the defence; but such a strong impression had been made on his mind, that the prisoner had committed a capital offence that he could not refrain, as a friend of the court, to give them his impressions. The act of Congress says, that to make the offence of robbing the mail capital, it is requisite that the life of the carrier should be put in actual jeopardy; it was not any apprehension of danger that would constitute the crime, but there must be actual jeopardy of life by some act of the prisoner. That some men's fears may be as great when no danger existed, as others would be, where there was the most eminent peril; this crime, therefore, was not to depend on the fears of any man. He contended that the facts in evidence in this case, were the only circumstances from which danger can be inferred; and if there was no act done to put life in jeopardy, there could be no jeopardy; threats could

not create jeopardy of life, or danger, and the presentation of a weapon, without using it, is no more than a threat—there must be an actual attempt to take life. If I tell a man he shall be shot unless he does a particular thing, and he does that thing, his life is not in danger, for I have only made a conditional threat.

If a person lifts up a weapon in a threatening attitude, and says, I do not mean to use it, there is no offence.

Suppose the pistol had remained in the pocket of the prisoner, and he had said to the carrier, if you stir we will shoot you, would that amount to a capital offence? When, I would ask, did danger exist? Could such a case bring the prisoner within the provision of the act relating to jeopardy of life, in such manner as to make his offence capital? And yet as much danger would exist where the pistol is kept in the pocket, as in the case now proved before the court. Will the shewing of a weapon calculated to take life, endanger life? No—it will put a man in fear, but not in jeopardy.

Again, a weapon cannot be said to have been used, unless such use is made of it, as was originally intended from its structure, or unless that use is in the ordinary way in which it would be dangerous—if it is a sword, then a blow must be struck with it; if a pistol, there must be a snapping of it; this is the only use of either of these dangerous weapons that could jeopardize life. The jeopardy by dangerous weapons is considered by this law as a higher grade of offence than wounding; nothing therefore, can make the party guilty, but wounding the carrier, or actually jeopardizing his life.

Mr. Findlay remarked, that he felt so much responsibility in having abandoned this cause, and on finding that there was a point in it, on which the life of the prisoner would be saved or forfeited, that he could not refrain from making some few observations.

He contended, that wounding and jeopardizing the life of the mail driver were convertible terms. That by the original Post Office law, the phraseology, was "much wound the driver," which has been altered by the present law; that in drafting laws, the highest offence is put last; that of the smallest degree is placed first. That Congress did not intend that the punishment of death should be inflicted if a slight wound were given. He then proceeded to shew the different laws relating to robbery of mails in England, France, and remarked that in England, where the robbery of the mail, is punished by death, whether an injury is done to the mail carrier or not, the carrier is always murdered, that there may be no evidence against the culprit. In France if the carrier is not murdered, the mail robber only suffers imprisonment; and there the mail carrier always escapes unhurt. He therefore thought that the policy of the law would lead to such a construction as would prevent murder attending the robbing of the mail; and it was a sound principle of law that the most favourable construction should be given, in favorem vite.

He urged, that apprehension of danger would not create such an offence under the act of Congress to make it a capital crime. Otherwise it would depend on the timidity, or fearlessness of the person attacked, whether the criminal would suffer a forfeiture of his life, or merely imprisonment. In this case, the mail carrier had not been sworn that the pistols were presented to him. They were presented to Mr. Ludlow, but unless the mail carrier was in jeopardy, the offence was not committed. But the carrier never was in fear until one of the prisoners said, "what shall we do with them?" and this was while they were stripping the letters; then the carrier felt alarmed; but it was only his fear, for nothing was attempted to be done.

Mr. Wirt, (Attorney General, U. States.) The counsel has presented himself in a very imposing character, as amicus curiæ. A few hours since he was counsel for the prisoner, and I doubt whether he could have thus soon disengaged himself from the cause. He has shown the zeal of counsel and not that of amicus curiæ. Mr. W. said he could with as much propriety as the gentlemen who had spoken, call himself amicus curiæ, for if he doubted the law, he should have abandoned the cause.

The gentlemen have not found the key which unlocks the true con-

struction of the act of Congress now under discussion. If an act makes use of terms known to the common law, you must refer to the common law for an explanation of those terms. The first phrase used in the act was "robbery," the definition of which is to be found in the English common law: compare it with this act, and you will find that the provisions of the act, and those of the common law are precisely similar.

Robbery by the common law may be effected in three ways:

1. By the use of violence.
2. By the use of threats.
3. By the use of weapons.

Robbery by violence, may be committed without jeopardy or danger of life, to the person robbed. Such as the tearing an earring from a lady's ear. Robbery by threats, is committed where the person makes use of such threats as produce an apprehension in the mind of the party threatened, that his life is in danger unless he gives up his property.

Robbery by weapons, is where such instruments are used by the robber as produce fear; which instruments are calculated to endanger life: and this is such a robbery as places life in jeopardy.

In England, the sole controversy is as to the dangerous character of the weapons used in effecting a robbery. Putting life in jeopardy is similar to the provisions of the common law, where the person robbed is put in bodily fear; and we must look to the common law for a correct construction. There are two distinct offences enacted by the act, the disjunctive conjunction is used, which makes one offence by wounding; the other by jeopardizing life. This law is stronger than the original act. That was "much wounding." This act creates an offence, let the wound be ever so slight.—When the highway robber says, (holding a pistol in his hand,) give me the mail or I will take your life, he certainly gets the mail through jeopardy of life. If a man surrenders his purse to save his life, his life has been put in jeopardy. Suppose the driver had been killed, there would have been no jeopardy, that would have been an awful certainty. The construction, therefore, for which the counsel contend, could not, under any circumstances, be a jeopardy of life. It would amount to this—if a pistol is fired off, and the party killed, there is no jeopardy; if it is not fired, there is no jeopardy; and thus the law is to be made a mere dead letter.

Mr. Wirt asked what is to be the evidence of actual jeopardy? Can we come to a just conclusion without referring to the common law? Must there be a blow in a particular manner, to prove that there was a jeopardy? If holding a weapon in the hand, calculated to kill, & saying, "if you do not surrender the mail, I will kill you," is not jeopardizing a man's life, it will be difficult to say what jeopardy means.

He observed, that the policy of the law was for Congress to consider of, at the time of its passage; it was the duty of the court and jury to put that law in execution. He then asked the court to instruct the jury according to the terms of the paper presented by his colleague, which had been drawn up from the evidence of the mail carrier, and from the testimony of Mr. Ludlow, as had been suggested.

The Court then delivered their opinion.

They observed, that the jury had the privilege and right, to decide as to the case and facts exhibited to them; that having been called upon to deliver their opinion on the law which was presented in the cause, they were bound to comply. They concurred in the construction given to the act of Congress by the counsel concerned for the United States, and that the life of the mail carrier was put in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons.

**VERDICT GUILTY.**

THE UNITED STATES, vs. JOHN ALEXANDER.

Mail Robbery. The trial of John Alexander, one of the three mail robbers, came on at Baltimore on Monday last. The same evidence as to the attack on the driver and the rifling the mail was given, as on the trial of Joseph T. Hare, already published in this Gazette. The same argument also took place on the construction of the act of Congress, as on the former trial. The following is a summary of the additional testimony given on Alexander's trial:

That in consequence of information received from one of the accomplices, caught in Philadelphia, a plan was laid to arrest Alexander,

who was accordingly arrested on evening of Tuesday the 13th March, that on his being brought before the Alderman, (and the mail was robbed, being presented him) he requested a conference of his counsel, and immediately confessed, without any promise of pardon, the part he took in the robbery. At this confession, and at subsequent periods, he stated, that the plan for robbing the mail was formed by Hare, Lewis Hare, and Joseph Hare; that the pistols were purchased for the expedition, and a knife prepared like a dirk, by opening the back and making a push to it, that they had provided powder, with which they blacked their faces by dissolving it in water, and that the plan of building a fence across the road, was agreed upon before they set out; that the four persons left Philadelphia on Saturday; but Thomas Hare being a well, they prevailed on him to return, after proceeding about five miles, telling him that three persons were sufficient to take the mail, and that he should have a portion of the booty; that their design was to rob the mail on the side of the river near Baltimore; that they accordingly crossed the river, built the fence in the road, cut open the post manteeu containing the letters, and after rifling them, rode on the horses to the neighbourhood of Baltimore; that there they crept themselves in the woods, remained the ensuing day, and divided the spoil, that Alexander's portion amounted to about 4,000 dollars and the two others to near 4,000 dollars each, in bank notes, which they thought were negotiable; that Alexander gave up to the Hares all drafts, lottery tickets, &c. that whilst in the woods, one of the Hares sewed a note for \$1000 in the button of his pantaloons, and a draft on Boston for \$500 in the collar of his coat; that the next day they walked into Baltimore, and Alexander hearing of the arrest of the Hares on the morning of their arrival, took passage in the Steam boat for Philadelphia that afternoon when in Philadelphia, he passed some notes, by giving them to another person, whom he accompanied to the broker's office, remaining at a distance from the office, whilst the person went in and exchanged the money, and was arrested the day after he arrived in that city.

He acknowledged putting \$25 behind the looking glass, which were the proceeds of the exchanged notes; also a 500 dollar note, under the handle of an old chest in the garret; 150 dollars behind the mantle piece, and 2300 dollars under a step of the stairs, and this last sum had been taken from that place by Thomas Hare. Fourteen hundred dollars of the last sum, were recovered from Thomas Hare, and the whole of the other sums were found in the places where Alexander stated he had put them. He acknowledged also, that it was their intention to have put an end to the existence of any person accompanying the mail, provided they made resistance.

The trial occupied nearly the whole day; the jury retired at 4 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock returned into court.

**VERDICT GUILTY.**

Tuesday, May 12, 1818.

THE UNITED STATES, vs. LEWIS HARE.

Mail Robbery. In consequence of the youth of this prisoner, (aged 20 years,) the attorney generally suggested that it could be done with propriety, he would consent to the plea of guilty being entered on the 3d count of the indictment, which would subject the prisoner to imprisonment only. After some conversation at the bar, a difficulty was suggested as to the right of the district attorney to enter a nolle prosequi on the other two counts, which would subject the prisoner to the sentence of death, if he were convicted of them.

The attorney general then suggested the propriety, of laying the case before the jury, and remarking that should the prisoner be convicted on all the counts of the indictment, an application would be made to the President to enter a nolle prosequi on the two first counts, previous to sentence being past, so that eventually the sentence against the prisoner would be on the third count.

The same was suggested as to Thompson Hare. Mr. Hoffman. It is contended that the bar, that some concerns. In the present evidence that used that would the arr. it is understood. sworn pro for dict should be count, and no second co. Mr. Wirt. was our belief. public justice. answered by. element in this. arrangement co. entered into. we have thou. case before th. ing it necessa. remarks. The jury. notes, & retu. TV on all the ment. After the. stated to the. concealed ab. prisoners, h. counsel immi. ers being cor. been deposi. bank. It c. lar note of t. States, paya. A. B. Arnol. ham; one 60. to W. S. Joh. to the orde. Hinddale, & of the ban. mentioned t. publicly uncl. ael never ha. the prisoner. vices, but o. fused to rec. whatever. bank to be. owners, all. given to th. (This mo. Alexander. sewed up u. of one of t. out by the. mitted.) From the. Copy of a. to the G. 27th A. Sir. On my. back, imm. took much. disposition. haw, and. rating fact. that a maj. hostile, an. recent m. part if not. also hosti. the cattle. there, wh. the Indian. ces there. of the que. doubt the. they can. fore feel. should be. or some. and bea. and destr. from the. You. Messrs. I fin. or under. the late. supposin. capt. W. under th. was actu. "common. that occ. state, th. the adv. mile of. dian he. which a. marks a. fee, of. swore t. his fath. the late. of Tolt. found i. to be t. the man. before. We det. positively. the wo. 3d cla. strict. far as. in my.



The same witnesses were then examined as in the case of Joseph Thompson Hare.

Mr. Hoffman, Counsel for prisoner, is contended by the prisoner at the bar, that he was one of the persons concerned in robbing the mail. In the present instance, there is no evidence that there was any weapon used that would put life in jeopardy. Under the arrangement entered into it is understood, that the jury were sworn pro forma, and that the verdict should be guilty on the third count, and not guilty on the first and second counts.

Mr. Wirt, attorney general. It was our belief that the purposes of public justice would be as well answered by the intended arrangement in this case, provided that arrangement could legally have been entered into, but as it could not, we have thought proper to put the case before the jury without deeming it necessary to make any further remarks.

The jury retired for a few minutes, and returned a verdict GUILTY on all the counts in the indictment.

After the verdict, Mr. Hoffman stated to the court, that the money concealed about the persons of the prisoners, had been given up to the counsel immediately on the prisoners being committed to jail, and had been deposited the same day in the bank. It consisted of a 1000 dollar note of the bank of the United States, payable to the order of S. & A. B. Arnold, by Samuel Frothingham; one 600 dollar note, payable to W. S. Johnston, endorsed by him to the order of John and Daniel Hindsdale, and two 200 dollar notes of the bank of Alexandria. He mentioned this, that it might be publicly understood, that the counsel never had received one cent from the prisoners, for professional services, but on the contrary, had refused to receive any compensation whatever, and had placed in the bank to be delivered to the proper owners, all the money that had been given to them by the prisoners.

(This money was the same that Alexander confessed to have been sewed up in the collar and button of one of the Hares; and was cut out by them after they were committed.)

From the Milledgeville Journal.

Copy of a letter from Judge Strong to the Governor, dated Hartford, 27th April, 1818.

Sir,

On my route to the Telfair and back, immediately on the frontier, I took much pains to ascertain the disposition of the towns below Cheshaw, and from a variety of corroborating facts, I have no doubt but that a majority of their warriors are hostile, and have done most of the recent mischief on our borders. A part if not all the Cheshaw towns are also hostile, some were painted, and the cattle of different citizens found there, which had been driven off by the Indians. The recent occurrences there, puts their disposition out of the question—there can be no doubt they will do us all the injury they can. As an individual I therefore feel desirous, that ample means should be placed in capt. Wright's or some other officers hands, to fight and beat the Indians below Cheshaw, and destroy their towns. In haste from the Bench.

Yours respectfully,  
C. B. STRONG.

Messrs. Grantlands,

I find some people are misled, or under wrong impressions, as to the late expedition to the nation, supposing the town destroyed by capt. Wright's detachment (acting under the orders of the executive) was actually friendly. As an officer commanding a volunteer corps, on that occasion, I feel it my duty to state, that when the army, or rather the advance, appeared within half a mile of the town, we found an Indian herding cattle, the most of which appeared to be white people's marks and brands. A Mr. McDuffee, of Telfair, attached to my corps, swore to one cow as the property of his father, & taken from near where the late depredation on the frontier of Telfair was committed. We found in the town a rifle gun, known to be the one taken from a man by the name of Burch, who fell in the late mentioned skirmish. When we determined to attack the town, positive orders were given, to spare the women and children, and all such as claimed protection; which was strictly enforced by the officers as far as was practicable, or came within observation. My troop was

directed to advance on the night of the town, which was done speedily. On our approach and before a man of my company fired a gun, the Indians, from a sink or cave near the path we were in, fired apparently 12 or 15 guns at my men; the bullets were distinctly heard by all, and slightly felt by two or three of the men. Some of the Indians found in the town were painted; all I saw evinced a disposition to fight or escape. We killed 24 warriors, and burnt the town, agreeable to orders. A considerable number of new British muskets, carbines, &c. were destroyed; in nearly all the houses there were explosions of gunpowder. The Indian we found herding cattle informed us, that Hopanna resided there and was then in the town. I am not certain whether he was slain or not. In possession of the last Indian killed, who was painted red, was found two letters, one from col. Milton, the other from major Minton, both addressed to general Gaines, the seals of which were broken.

JACOB ROBINSON.  
April 30th, 1818.

District of Columbia.  
HAIL STORM.

On Thursday afternoon this city was visited by a severe hail storm. The cloud approached from the N. W. and seemed to hang for some time over the adjacent country, in the direction of Bladensburg. About half past five o'clock it approached suddenly from that direction, and the hail descended with much violence for about ten minutes, and was in size from that of a pea to a common hickory nut. The quantity was more than sufficient to cover the ground. The glass windows upon the north and east fronts of the houses were almost entirely demolished, except the President's house, which, from the superiority of the glass, and the manner of its being set, (it being bent so as to present a convex surface) not one pane was injured. It is feared that grain and fruit trees have suffered severely. We have not yet learned how wide a space it embraced.

Alexandria, May 22.  
Tremendous Hail Storm.

Last evening, a little after six o'clock, our town was visited by a most tremendous Hail Storm, which came on from N. E. and continued about 20 minutes, in which time the earth was covered. Some of the stones measured full 2 1-2 inches in circumference. Fortunately they did not drive much, otherwise the destruction in window glass must have been immense. The damage, however, was considerable.

LONDON, April 7.  
Republicanism in France.

A private communication from Paris, dated the 2d inst. and from a quarter where we have found to be generally correct, says—"There has been formed at Paris, a political club, under the presidency of old General Lafayette. The number of its members at present amounts to 36. It is not a loose association, like that of the Ibbereaux, Messrs. Lafitte, Perrier, or Davilliers, but a club eminently political, where the highest questions of state are discussed.

"Among the principal members are mentioned, Messrs. Lanjuinais, and the Duc de Broglie, Peers of France, the D. Dupont, D'Argenson, Bhauchin, Dupont de l'Eure, and Bignon, the met of letters, Benjamin Constant, Ray, Roujou, and Aignau.

"In one of the last meetings of this club, the members discussed the advantages of a Republican Government, like that of the U. States, & it was unanimously agreed that it was the best possible government, far superior to the highly boasted government of Great Britain. I mention it with regret, but I am forced to confess, that the Republican Party makes considerable progress in France, and especially at Paris."

Liverpool, April 17.  
Important concerning Hayti.

We have heard on the most unquestionable authority, that there is now in London a messenger from the French government to Petion, for the purpose of acknowledging not only the independence of that part over which he resides, but of the whole Island of Hayti.

From the Boston Palladium.  
ANOTHER WONDER.

On Sunday we had a severe N.E. Storm, and the greatest fall of rain

which has been experienced for some time. Yesterday morning thousands of live fish, of two or three different species, from one inch to four inches long, some belonging to fresh and some to salt water, were found on Boston Common. Numbers were carried away in pails and pitchers by the inhabitants and many have been preserved alive in fish globes.

WHALES.

The Captains of several vessels which have arrived lately, mention having seen many Whales in and near Boston Bay—and the commander of one vessel states that he saw a Spermaceti Whale from which he thinks 1800 dollars worth of oil might be obtained. As the enterprising people of Nantucket are acquainted with the vicinity of these Leviathans, it is probable they will have some sport with and profit from them.

PLANTERS BANK  
Of Prince-George's County.

An act having passed the last General Assembly of Maryland, to establish a Bank, and incorporate a Company, under the above title, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, consisting of eight thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, and directing a book of subscription for the said capital to be opened at the Town of Upper Marlborough, under the direction of the undersigned, or a majority of them, as Commissioners, on a day to be appointed and notified by them for that purpose.

Notice therefore is hereby given, That Tuesday the sixteenth day of June next, is appointed to open the said Book of Subscription; and the commissioners will meet on the said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Basil Bowling, in the Town of Upper Marlborough aforesaid, and continue the subscription open until five o'clock, P. M. of that day, for the benefit only of persons residing in Prince-George's county, they having by the charter the right exclusively to subscribe on the first day; and to secure this object measures will be taken by the commissioners on the day of meeting aforesaid; and if the said subscriptions shall not be filled on the first day, the book will be kept open at the said place, between the hours aforesaid, for five days more, if necessary, to receive the subscription of all persons who may apply; but at any time after the first day, when the whole of the stock shall have been taken, the book will be closed. Five dollars on each share is to be paid at the time of subscribing; and the commissioners have deemed it advisable to require that this payment should be made in specie.

Subscriptions will be received under powers of attorney, drawn in the usual form, and properly executed, and acknowledged or proved, before a judge or justice of the peace.

John H. Magruder,  
John Hodges, of Thos. William Hill,  
Robert W. Bowie,  
Samuel Sprigg.

May 28. 16 June \*

State of Maryland, sc.  
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
May 26, 1818.

On application by petition of Osborn Belt, jun. administrator of Osborn Belt, senr. late of A. A. 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.

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

Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Prince-George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1818.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.  
May 28.

PUBLIC CIRCLE.

The Subscribers being in want of Materials for the improvement and embellishment of the Public Circle, about to be made to enclose the State House, are ready to receive immediate proposals for the delivery of Paving Bricks, Building & Kib Stones, Lime, Gravel and Sand. Seventy-five Cents a day will be given for sober, steady, industrious Labourers, to remove earth, &c. after the 18th inst.

Henry Maynadier,  
Jeremiah Hughes,  
P. Hollingsworth.

Annapolis, 14th May, 1818. 12w.

RICHARD GRAY,  
HAS FOR SALE SEVERAL  
HORSES,  
FIT FOR THE SADDLE OR HARNESS.

He expects more in a few days, and will keep a supply of them until the 15th of June. They will be sold low for cash.

Annapolis, May 28, 1818. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, from the court of Appeals and Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of June, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John B. Robinson, of and to all that tract or parcel of Land whereon the said John B. Robinson now resides, called Poplar Neck, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, being seized and taken to satisfy debts due to Mordecai Steuart, use of Ebenezer Thomas, use of Thomas H. Bowie, and a debt due Rachel Steuart, use James Beck.

H. Welch, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County,  
May 28.

To all whom it may Concern.

Laurence Thomsen, esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.  
By the Governor,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,  
President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may Concern,

Laurence Thomsen, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick town Herald, the Torrey light, the Allegany Federalist and the Eastern Monitor.

May 21.

Taken up Adrift,  
Off Sandy Point, near Annapolis, on Saturday last, the 16th instant, an

ARK,

Ladeu with pine planks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

John W. Wilson,  
Living near Sandy Point.  
May 21.

FOR SALE

For a term of five years, NEGRO FRANK, the property of the subscriber. Frank is a Baker by profession, and an excellent Waiter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Frederick Grammer.  
May 21. 6w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the subscriber, on the 30th of April, a Mulatto LAD, named

ALFRED,

About 17 years of age, of a good countenance, modest manners, & well made, though rather low of his age. He has been brought up a Groom & Gardener, and went off in his stable clothes; a coarse dark roundabout jacket, drab coloured country cloth trousers, and an old hat with a crape round it. Whoever apprehends the said lad, & secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

J. T. SHAAFF.  
George-Town, (D. C.)  
May 14, 1818

The Editors of the Federal Gazette & American will insert the above twice a week for two weeks, & forward their bills to this office.

Bank Stock  
FOR SALE.

4576 unsubscriptions reserved to the State in the Union Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at December Session 1817. All persons wishing to purchase, will apply either in person, or by letter to the subscriber.

B. Harwood, Tr. W. S. M.  
Annapolis, April 30, 1818.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, and American, Baltimore, and Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for the space of 6 weeks.

B. H.

N. J. WATKINS,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and the approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Best Superfine French and English blue Cloths.  
Black, brown, mixed and other colours, Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,  
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods suitable for summer wear.

All of which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. Those disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

April 23.

FOUNTAIN INN,

Lately occupied by JOHN H. BARNEY, Esq. will be opened this day, by B. WILLIAMSON, From Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Barney's mail and expedition Stages, both from Washington and Philadelphia, will call as above, on entering and departing from the Inn.

Baltimore, April 16.

New & Cheap Goods.

WARFIED & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, a  
HANDSOME ASSORTMENT  
Of India, English, French and German  
GOODS,

Suitable to this and the approaching season, to wit:

Stripped cotton casimere,	6-4 & 4-4 Cambric
Angola do	Muslins,
Coburg mix'd do	Mull do.
Blue & Yellow India Nankeens,	Stripe do.
Col'd twilled do.	Book do.
Plain & twilled black Bombazettes	Stripe & plaid Gingham,
White & black Jeans,	Super London prints,
4-4 Italian Crapes,	Ladies white & coloured Kid & Silk Gloves,
White & black Pat tinnett,	Parasols,

A Handsome Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Mens white & brown thread do.	8-4 6-4 & 4-4 Fancy Shawls,
12-4 11-4 10-4 & 9-4 knotted counterpanes,	Canton Craps do.
White & coloured Marcellis Vesting,	7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linen,
	Black & green Florence,

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,  
QUEEN'S WARE, &  
Ironmongery.

LIKEWISE,  
FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for Sale, at this Office,  
The Laws of Maryland,  
Passed December Session, 1817.  
Price—\$ 1 50.



# POETS CORNER.

From the New Monthly Magazine, March, 1818.

Unpublished Stanzas,

BY LORD BYRON.

The following exquisite Stanzas were addressed by Lord Byron to his Lady a few months before their separation.

TO JESSY.

There is a mystic thread of life  
So dearly wreath'd with mine alone,  
That Destiny's relentless knife  
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form, on which these eyes  
Have often gaz'd with fond delight;  
By day that form, their joy supplies,  
And dreams recall it through the night.

There is a voice, whose tones inspire  
Such thrills of rapture in my breast,  
I would not hear a seraph choir,  
Unless that voice could join the rest!

There is a face whose blushes tell  
Affection's tale upon the cheek;  
But pallid at one fond farewell,  
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip which mine hath prest,  
And none had ever prest before;  
It would to make me sweetly blest,  
And mine—mine only, prest it more!

There is a bosom—all my own—  
Hath pillow'd oft this aching head;  
A mouth—which smiles on me alone;  
An eye—whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill  
In unison so closely sweet,  
That, pulse to pulse, responsive still,  
They both must heave or cease to beat.

There are two souls, whose equal flow  
In gentle streams so calmly run,  
That when they part—They part!—Ah  
no!

They cannot part—those souls are  
one!

From the Literary Gazette, December, 1817.

Aeronautic Voyage across the Irish Channel.

We do not think this extraordinary voyage has received enough of public attention. The renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension and other political matters, about the period it was performed, were the wonders of the day; and an excursion singularly curious to science was passed over as silently and rapidly as the young aeronaut himself passed over the Channel. We deem it worthy a niche in our Temple.

It may be remembered that Mr. Sadler, senior, made a similar attempt in October, 1812; and though it was believed at the time he might have made the coast of Cumberland or Scotland, yet in his endeavour to steer a course for Lancashire, the winter night overtook him, & having dropp'd into the sea, he was providentially rescued by a fishing vessel from a watery grave.—The narrative of this bold adventure, published soon after, is extremely interesting, though written in a style of inflation, not out of unison with a balloon story. It is perhaps the fault of these narratives that they do not enter sufficiently into the minute philosophical detail of natural appearances, and of the instruments with which the car is furnished: that they are rather descriptive than scientific. It may indeed be fairly urged in their defence, that the object of the attempts was not atmospheric, or other experiments, but simply to try, by the use of gas and ballast to fall in with, and take advantage of currents of air, so skilfully as to be wafted to a proposed destination. In the latter case this was fully accomplished, and its accomplishment forms an era in the annals of aeronautics more surprising than that of de Rozier, which the poet so beautifully paints:

So on the cloudless air the intrepid Gaul  
Launched the vast concave of his floating ball.  
Journeying on high, the silken castle glides  
Bright as a meteor through the azure tides;  
O'er towns, and towers, and temples wins its way,  
Or mounts sublime, and gilds the vault of day.  
Silent, with upturn'd eyes, unheeding crowds  
Pursue the floating wonder to the clouds;  
And flush'd with transport, or benumb'd with fear,  
Watch, as it rises, the diminished sphere  
—Now less and less—and now a speck  
is seen;

And now the floating rock obtrudes before,  
The calm philosopher in other sails,  
Views broader stars, and breathes in purer gales;  
Sees, like a map, in many a waving line,  
Round earth's blue plains her lucid waters shine;  
Sees at his feet the forked lightning's glow,  
And hears innoxious thunders roar below.

Inheriting, as it should seem, the cool intrepidity of his father, and unmoved by the perils of his preceding expedition, Mr. Windham Sadler chose a more auspicious season; and all the requisite preparations being made, ascended from Portobello Barracks, near Dublin, at 20 minutes past one o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday the 22d of July last. The balloon, the narrative says, was comparatively small, but its specific dimensions are not mentioned. The design being to cross the channel as directly and quickly as possible, it was prudently determined by the aeronaut to keep as entirely in the lower regions of the air as he could, thereby avoiding the loss of time in ascending and descending, as well as the expenditure of gas. The ascent was fine, with a light wind from the W. S. W. which in a few minutes raised the traveller to a height, whence the glorious landscape below was visible in all the sublime variety of land and sea, hill and valley, city and hamlet, together with winding coast and promontories, and in particular, the Wicklow mountains, forming altogether a panorama, of the grandeur of which we may imagine something, but must take an aerial voyage fully to comprehend. This was, however, but a glimpse: a congregation of vaporous clouds soon obscured the voyager from every eye, and all the world from his eye.

The sensation of cold on entering this cloud, caused Mr. S. to put on some additional clothing; and finding, from the distention of the balloon, that his elevation was greater than he intended, he opened the valve, and threw out some pieces of paper, which, as they appeared to recede, indicated a continued ascent, notwithstanding this expedient, and he speedily soared above the cloud, and reached a clearer atmosphere. Here the balloon seemed to remain stationary for above two minutes—occasional glimpses of the terrene were caught through the rolling masses of vapour, the reports of guns were heard, and the balloon now descending as rapidly as it had risen, a few minutes past two o'clock it was found to be perpendicular over the hill of Howth; so that very small progress indeed had been made during the forty-five minutes which had already elapsed.

Not discouraged, Mr. S. threw out about 40lb. of ballast, again ascended, passed over Howth to the right of Ireland, and kept in the same direction till 25 minutes after 2, when he reached a second current of air from the W. N. W. and was borne, at within 14 minutes to three, completely clear of the eastern extremity of the hill. We now follow his own narrative:

My elevation was at this time about two miles and a half, the thermometer standing at 38, when on a sudden, I was enveloped in a snow shower, the effect of which, as the sun beam glanced on the descending flakes, was brilliant beyond description; it was, however, but of short duration, and speedily clearing away, I again enjoyed a serene atmosphere, and distinctly traced the intended coast from the north of Dublin, towards Droghda & Newry, and on the southward, that rounding from Bray Head towards Wexford.

In the midst, however, of the varied and attractive prospect, none was more anxiously looked for than the Welch Coast, the immediate object of my destination; and at length this was added to my other gratifications, as at five minutes past three: I caught the first glimpse of the lofty mountain tops of the Principality.—My anxiety being removed, and my spirits raised by the view, I now partook of some refreshment, and here, although at no very great altitude, perceived a phenomenon, which I had never before observed, and which affected me even to a degree of extreme uneasiness—namely, that as the sun shone upon the car, the parts of my body immediately exposed to its influence were warm, almost to oppression, while the extremities endured the contrary sensation of the most rigorous cold. The thermo-

meter, in the shade, stood at 37, but exposed to the sun, it rose to 75.

Having refreshed myself, and holding the object of my destination full in view, my chief care was now to make the course as direct as possible, and for that purpose to keep the balloon steadily in the current of air which was rapidly wafting me to the coast of Wales, and that apparently to the southward of Holyhead; to effect this, I therefore frequently used the counteracting powers of the gas and ballast, at intervals permitting small portions of the former to escape, or casting over a part of the latter, so as to keep the balloon at an equal altitude; by which means my course was a direct line across the Channel.

Finding that every thing answered in the most perfect manner, my sensations arising not only from the prospect of ultimate success, but from my immediate situation, can better be conceived than conveyed by language.—Seated at ease and security in the middle regions of a calm and serene atmosphere; wafted with a rapid but unobserved motion over the broad expanse of ocean, heaving its undulating billows far below me—enjoy at one glance the opposite shores of Ireland & Wales, with the entire circumference of the Isle of Man; attracted here and there by the gliding vessels, twenty-one of which, in one fleet, formed a striking object as they directed their course to the northward—all combined, may convey some faint idea of the splendid view which spread itself in all directions around.

At ten minutes past four, I could distinctly see the long projected shadow of the balloon passing over the surface of the waters; and at half past four, discerned the moon, but with no other appearance than as seen from the earth in a clear day. Within twenty minutes of five, I could still perceive the projecting point of Howth, on which the new light-house is erected; a circumstance which I attributed to the situation in which I was placed, and that of the sun being in the west, bringing it more immediately under the lustre of its beams. At this time the sea presented a most splendid appearance; the sun still lighting with a purple tint its evening waves, which began to be a little agitated by the breeze, and which, here and there breaking into foam, added to the interest of the scene.

I could now obviously perceive that my course had been rapid, and my journey nearly accomplished; as at within ten minutes of six o'clock I distinctly saw the enclosures on the Island of Holyhead, and shortly after, the pier at the town.

Being now very nearly at twenty-three minutes past six I began to prepare for a descent; and, for this purpose, run out the grappling line, putting the necessary loose articles in safety, and casting over the remainder—amongst others three eggs, one of which broke into a number of pieces before reaching the sea. The exact time of another in coming in contact with the water, was twenty-nine seconds; an interval of time which will show that my elevation was not great, & that I had been enabled so to regulate the balloon, as to preserve a given altitude, and to pursue a direct line.

“Within a quarter of 7 o'clock, I was a little to the southward of the light-house on Holyhead, when, perceiving a suitable place on which to alight, I in a few minutes opened the valve; when, the balloon descending, a current of air brought me once within a short distance of the spot which I had selected, and the grappling iron touching the earth, the balloon remained stationary, at within twelve feet of the ground. The evening was serenely calm, and a number of persons having assembled to aid me at the moment of descent, it was effected in a manner the most successful; the machinery being perfectly managed, and the quantity of gas expelled so accurate, that the weight of the disengaged grapple prevented its rising, and the yet remaining buoyancy of the balloon kept it floating from the ground; so that, permitting more gas to escape, the car gently touched the earth, and at five minutes after 7 o'clock I trod on the shores of Wales.—The first Aeronaut who had successfully accomplished the passage of the Irish Channel.”

Our intention being rather to preserve the memorial of this remarkable undertaking, than to enter into any of the philosophical inquiries to which it so naturally leads, we shall merely

notice the important proof it affords of the possibility of directing a balloon through the air, in a certain degree at least, towards a given point. When so much has been done in finding currents, by ascending and descending, till those required were met with; it is evident that, if any lateral motion could be communicated to the machine, not only would the chance of obtaining auspicious breezes be increased by the extended range in space, but even in currents partially adverse, a counteracting impulse, like the steering and tacking of a ship, might produce a wonderful effect. Blanchard declared his oars were of little use, but Roberts and Hulin, who ascended at Paris, assert that they were enabled, by the use of two oars to deviate no less than 22° from the direction of the wind.

It may appear absurd to some persons; but when we consider the infancy of this science, and the extraordinary discoveries made and making with respect to chemical agents, we confess we are not without hopes of seeing, in our own times, such improvements in the art of navigating the air, as, being expressed at this moment, might expose us to ridicule. It would be a delightful thing, if it could be attained to travel so easily at the rate of fifty miles an hour, wherever one wished to go; a just-loving companion at our elbow adds, “To have a gentleman order his balloon, at 11 o'clock, at Hyde Park Corner, intending to visit a friend to dinner, at 5, in Prince's street, Edinburgh!”

But when we reflect on the many important natural phenomena, in the investigation and solution of which aeronautics is calculated to form so conspicuous an agent, it is not too much to hope that it may be prosecuted with the zeal and enthusiasm it merits. To the Messrs. Sadlers, science is much indebted for their exertions; and it is a pity that enlarged public encouragement has not more amply aided their individual labours.

## New & Cheap CASH STORE,

At the corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill street.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with a

## New Supply OF DRY GOODS,

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.

May 1818.

50 Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber living near West River, Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 27th April, 1818, a young Negro Man called

JIM,

He sometimes calls himself Jim Matthews, is not very black, has full eyes, a good set of teeth, his lips rather thick; a finger on each of his hands shews as if they had had a gathering, as the nails have grown crooked. Jim is about five feet eight or nine inches high, strong made, and has a down look when spoken to; he carried with him a gray mixed frock coat, a yellow striped waistcoat, a country cloth jacket, with sleeves made of white cotton and yarn, wove kersey, a fine hat, and coarse ditto; a pair of shoes much worn and a pair of boots which have been mended, and a variety of clothes not recollected. He has relations living with Barruch Fowler, Esq. near Severn, where he may be harboured, or he may have obtained a forged pass, & get to Philadelphia, or in that direction. I will give the above reward if lodged in any goal in this state, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home, to

William Sherlock,  
Living with William Richardson,  
West River, Maryland.  
May 14.

## SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb. 11

## The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the following, and announce to the Public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

### FOR STOCK

- For the best Bull raised in Maryland,
- the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side,
- the second best do. with do.
- the best steer, not more than four years old,
- the best pair of working cattle,
- the best ram of the long woolled breed,
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed,
- the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed,
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do.
- the two best Eggs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old,
- the best work Horse, not more than 6 years,
- the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years,
- the best Colt, not more than 3 years old.

No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

### For Household Manufactures.

- For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,
- the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,
- the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,
- the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,

### FOR INVENTIONS.

- To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention,
- To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind
- To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

### FOR EXPERIMENTS.

- For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly,
  - For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm,
  - For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty-five plants,
  - For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants,
- Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and should not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performances shall be adjudged to deserve; or, withholding both if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be assured that the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary.

March 5, 1818.