

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1848.

No. 35.]

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

## Valuable Estate for Sale.

Under the authority of a decree of the Equity Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will on **Wednesday the 23d day of September** offer at public sale, at the house of **Isidore Hardy, in Piscataway**, a most valuable property, the **Estate of George R. Leiper, Esq.** deceased, so well known by the name of **MONTPELIER**—about 2 miles from Piscataway, 9 from Alexandria and 16 from Washington city. This farm, which contains rather more than 60 acres, is truly valuable. The soil is fertile and highly susceptible of improvement by the use of clover and plaster. The buildings are new and commodious, and the site of the Mansion, in beauty of perspective and salubrity of air, is excelled by few in Potomac River. To be enabled to appreciate fully the elegance of the situation and all the advantages which it offers to the possessor of this valuable estate, it is only necessary that it should be viewed, which may be done, and every necessary information obtained, by application to the subscriber, or Mr. **Charles Baden**, the present manager of the farm. The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one third in ready money, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bond with approved security, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money with the interest thereon due, and not before, the trustee will execute to the purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree. The purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, will have the liberty of seeding a crop of winter grain. **Thomas Mundell, Trustee.** **Isidore Hardy, Reg. Wills, A. County.**

## Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between one hundred and one thousand acres, and is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by a constant breeze, and is capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, and may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to **Nicholas Brewer**, who is authorized to contract for the land. **GEORGE HOGARTH.** **John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.**

## State of Maryland, sc.

**Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,**  
Aug. 22, 1848.

On application by petition of **Nicholas Wardfield**, executor of the last will & testament of **Bela Warfield**, 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, for A. A. County.**

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **Bela Warfield**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1848. **Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r. of the last Will and testament of Bela Warfield.** **Aug. 27.**

## To Farmers & Overseers.

The subscriber has for rent two Farms, situate about 16 or 18 miles from Baltimore, the one adjoining the navigable waters of Severn, and the other, those of Magoth; the average produce of the latter is about 300 barrels of corn, and from 3 to 400 bushels of wheat and rye, and a profitable crop of market stuff, the production of which this place is particularly adapted to. It is divided into three fields, well enclosed with chestnut fence, has comfortable dwelling houses, a good barn, &c. has been carried on by an overseer a number of years. The produce of the other, about 100 barrels of corn, and 250 bushels of small grain, with market stuff. Both of these places has formerly produced good crops of tobacco. For men of industry, disposed to improve lands, the terms would be accommodating, clover seed and plaster furnished gratis.

Also, two Overseers are wanted, for the ensuing year, one for a tolerable large establishment, where there is a number of hands, teams, vessels, &c. employed. The other for a small farm, with only 4 or 5 hands, and a proportionable stock, &c.

To active, industrious men, who can come with a suitable recommendation, the highest wages will be given & cash payment. Single men would be preferred, but small families would not be objected to if the recommendations were fully satisfactory. Persons living at a distance might write me, & lodge the letter in the post office Baltimore enclosing their recommendation, and the terms on which they would engage, also informing me to what place I should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experience, if noted for industry and a capacity to improve, would be taken.

**CHS. WATERS.**  
Water's Ford, Aug. 6, 1848. } 6w.  
12 miles above Annapolis. }  
P. S. A lease would be given for a term of years if desired. } C. W.  
The Editor of the Eastern Gazette will give the above insertions, and forward his account to this office for collection.

## State of Maryland, sc.

**Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,**  
July 28, 1848.

On application by petition of **Susanna Wells**, executrix of the last will and testament of **Daniel Wells**, sen. late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & 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 Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **Daniel Wells**, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1848. **Susanna Wells, ex'r.** **July 30.**

## State of Maryland, sc.

**Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,**  
Aug. 15, 1848.

On application by petition of **John H. D. Lane**, administrator of **John Lane**, 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 **John Lane**, 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 first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1848. **John H. D. Lane, adm'r.** **Aug. 27.**

## Carpeting.

**CARPET WARE ROOMS,**  
Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS  
WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH, THEIR

## FALL SUPPLY OF

**BRUSSELS  
IMPERIAL  
IMPERIAL VENETIAN  
HALL and STAIR do  
SUPERFINE and  
COMMON INGRAIN**

## Hearth Rugs,

AND A SUPPLY OF

## Ready made CARPETS,

Together with other

## GOODS

appertaining to their business.

And have now in Store, a well selected Stock of

**BRUSSELS  
SUPERFINE and  
COMMON**

## Carpeting.

Which can be made up to any size on the shortest notice

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

## INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and 48 inches, to close sales, are offered at reduced prices.

An experienced UPHOLSTER attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made as accurately as if fitted to the rooms.

**FEATIMER & LYON.** **Aug. 4.**

## A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides, at Public Auction, on **Wednesday the 23d day of September** next, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, at 3 o'clock. P. M. (if not previously sold at private sale, of which notice will be given.) This farm lies on the north side of Severn river, about two and a half miles from the city of Annapolis, adjoining the farm of **Nicholas Brice**, Esquire, containing 625 acres, is considered by judges to be equal to any land in the country, for the cultivation of all kinds of produce, and is capable of great improvement by clover, plaster is found to act with great power. The improvements are comfortable, a good dwelling house, with necessary out buildings. A great proportion of this land is covered with wood of almost description, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of convenient landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown at any time by the subscriber. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, meantime the purchaser will be privileged to sow grain, &c. and to exercise rights of ownership. The terms will be accommodating, on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to **Robert Welch**, of Ben in the city of Annapolis, who is authorized to contract for the land, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

**ALLEN WARFIELD.** **Aug. 27.**

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Patriot, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

## Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I certify, that **Sarah Brown** of county aforesaid, this day brought before me the subscriber, a Justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, a small brown Mare, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, of the following marks and description, viz. appears to be four or five years old this spring, fourteen hands, or thereabouts, high, shod with old shoes, trots and gallops, no perceivable brand, light build, well formed and in tolerable good order. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1848.

**JOHN CORD.**

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. **SARAH BROWN.** **Aug. 26.**

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **Abraham Ridgely**, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

**John Ridgely, } Ex'rs.  
David Ridgely, }** **Aug. 6, 1848.** **3m.**

## By order of the Or-

phans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 17th of October next, at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Sterett, on Elkridge, in said county, All the Personal Estate of the deceased,

consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, looking glasses, China, &c. &c. a handsome second hand Carriage, horses and cows, with two male slaves for life. The terms will be, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to me, in Baltimore, for settlement.

**J. STERETT, Ex'r.** **Aug. 6.** **6w.**

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on Friday the 21st inst. a black man named

## PETER.

He is about six or seven and twenty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made, large hands and feet, has a remarkable scar on the cheek bone, under the left eye, in the form of an angle, large full eyes, thick lips, and when he speaks, (particularly if spoken to sharply,) stammers; his countenance sour, his common clothing of strong linen, but has other clothing. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the state; Fifty Dollars if taken within the state and out of the county, and Forty Dollars if taken in the county, provided that he is brought to me in the city of Annapolis, or secured in any gaol so that I get him a gain.

**Richard Harwood, (of Thos.)** **Aug. 27.** **3w.**

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, will publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late **Benjamin Allen**, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Thursday the 17th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of the deceased, All the Land he was possessed of, about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about one mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water mill, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and in tolerable good repair. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, subject to the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest thereon. The above property will be shewn to any one by applying to Mr. Joseph Allen on the premises, or **Thomas Tongue, Jr.** at Tracey's Landing, Anne-Arundel county.

At the same time and place, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold a Negro Girl, about ten years of age, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

**E. ALLEN, } Ex'rs.  
T. TONGUE, Jr. }** **Aug. 27.**

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer, Washington, are requested to insert the above advertisement once a week for three weeks in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c. of the city of Annapolis, not to deliver to any person or persons on my account, any goods, wares, merchandize, or articles of any description kept for sale unless by a special order from me. **R. M. CHASE.** **Aug. 27.**

## Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of **Joseph Sands** and **George Shaw**, Annapolis, June 18, 1848.

## Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, **EDWARD LLOYD**, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged **Capt. Henry Crandell**, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to. **WILLIAM NORMAN.** **12.**

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

## The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

## ALSO,

## The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1 50.

## BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

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

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. **June 11.**

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next. **SARAH CLEMENTS.** **July 27.** **tf.**

## SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges himself, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

**BENJAMIN GAITHER.** **Anne-Arundel county July 30.** **tf.**

## FOUND,

A Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The owner by describing the same, and proving property, may obtain information thereon on application at this office. **Aug. 20.** **3**

## Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a Woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office. **Aug. 20.** **3** **tf.**

## SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly solicited by my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing October election. Should I be favoured with the support of my fellow-citizens, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the public in general. **GEORGE W. DUVALL,** **of Marsh.** **4** **Annapolis, Aug. 13.** **tf.**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 3.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

## Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

### FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,  
Samuel Turner,  
Joseph W. Reynolds,  
John J. Brooke.

### FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte,  
Edward Griffith,  
Thomas Pitt,  
Henry Keene.

### FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,  
Henry Tighman,  
William Knight,  
Thomas B. Hynson.

### FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,  
Thomas Frazier,  
Nicholas Goldsborough,  
Arthur Holt.

### FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

George Semmes,  
William D. Digges,  
Samuel Clagett,  
James Somervell.

### FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ephraim K. Wilson,  
George Hayward,  
Thomas N. Williams,  
Dr. John Stevenson.

It is with pleasure we observe that union, activity and zeal, pervade the whole federal party in Frederick county, and that well founded hopes exist that the choice of delegates to the next general assembly will be honourable to the independent electors of that respectable county, and propitious to the federal cause. Meetings have been held in most of the districts. In that of No. 2, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved,* That this meeting fully aware of the untiring and ceaseless activity of their political opponents to mislead and poison the public mind at large by gross misrepresentations of the acts, motives and principles of the Federal Republican party, and of their recent attempts to distract and weaken this party by dividing and arraying them against each other, do in the true spirit of harmony and reconciliation invite their federal brethren throughout the county to make an united and vigorous effort with them, to elect by the use of all fair and honorable means such candidates as may be selected and proposed by the General Committee.

WM. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Chairman.

THOMAS SHAW, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Calvert county to his friend in this city dated August 29.

"It has been stated in some of the democratic prints that two of the federal candidates in this county, 'will not serve if elected,' and that our prospects are gloomy. This statement, throughout, I assure you is entirely destitute of truth, like many others we weekly see propagated by the same papers for the purpose of deceiving. Our majority at the coming election, there is every reason to believe, will be considerably greater this year than it was last."

### For the Maryland Gazette.

The democrats boast much of what they would do, if they had the power—they are particularly lavish of their professions about public economy, and would endeavour to induce the people to believe, that if they could only once more get hold of the purse-strings of the Treasury, they would hold them so tight, and guard them so sacredly, that not a cent should unnecessarily escape.—Now, Sir Joseph Surface could make professions in abundance—but they were so easily made, that they were not believed. It is the safest way to judge of men by their actions, rather than by their professions, "by their fruits ye shall know them." Let this test then be applied to the democrats. In the year 1811 (the last year of their power) they had a large majority in the house of delegates,

and the Senate was exclusively democratic; here then was the opportunity, which they now so anxiously seek, to manifest their so much boasted economy. It will be instructive then to inquire in what way it was exemplified. It appears then, on reference to the Votes and Proceedings for that year, that these exclusive patriots, these dear lovers of economy, were not guilty of that most heinous offence of adjourning the legislature during the Christmas holidays, and frolicking on the people's money—No—not they—they assembled on Christmas day itself, and by the way of a Christmas Trick, as it was facetiously called at the time, they passed the following short and pithy law.

"Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each member of the General Assembly, electors of the Senate, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall receive, in addition to their present allowance, the sum of fifty cents."

Yes—this little law is one of the little tricks of democracy. They would not adjourn at Christmas—no, not they—it would be squandering the people's money—and yet, almost the very last act which they had in their power to perform, was one to raise their own pay, and by this facetious little trick, to trick the people out of \$3488, which appears by the following calculation to have been the additional expense incurred, for that session of the legislature, by this Christmas day meeting. In 1811 the legislature commenced its session on the 4th November, and adjourned on the 7th January following, making a period of 64 days. The legislature consists of about 109 members and officers; so that the estimate will be,

|                           |                    |       |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 109 members and officers  | at 50 cts. each is | 54 50 |
| Multiplying by the number |                    |       |
| of days of the session—64 |                    | 64    |

Makes \$3,488 00  
Which is \$898 more, (without taking into the estimate the increased pay of the electors of the senate, &c. as recited in the act,) than the sum which has been fairly estimated as the expense of the recess at Christmas last year, and which, although there were more democrats voted for it than federalists, the democrats have had the hardihood to alledge as a measure exclusively chargeable to the federalists. It appears then, that it actually cost the people more for the democrats to meet on Christmas day, than for the federalists to adjourn, as they have without any shadow of justice been exclusively charged with doing. Last year another attempt was made by the democrats to raise their pay, (vide Mr. Kell's motion,) but the house of delegates being federal, this attempt did not succeed so well as it did in 1811, when the economical democrats were in power. Now mark the difference, the democrats make professions of economy, and resort to tricks to delude the people out of their money—the federalists practice what they profess, and the record of their acts bears witness to their integrity. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

### For the Maryland Gazette.

There are few who do not recollect the bill introduced into congress by the Democrats, about the time that each of its members pocketed 15 dollars per day of the people's money, to increase the salaries of most of the officers under the general government, and the prevention of its passage by the deserved indignation which the people showed towards its advocates, and the bold and honourable stand which the federal minority in that body took against it. After it received its death blow, it was generally believed that a second attempt to throw away the public treasure thus wantonly, would not quickly take place, and that the revenue supplied by the people, when paid into the treasury, would at least "lie job," till the exigencies of the government, which it was paid to support, should make it necessary to call it into service. In this opinion, however, it appears all have had the misfortune to be disappointed; for though the last congress have not given their friends, holding offices, an increase of pay, it appears they cunningly passed a law, entitled, "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices," which places at the disposal of their friends large sums of money for the payment of the old clerks employed, as well as so many additional ones, that those friends may now, from one day's end to another, indulge their hungry pride, & riot in the midst of their undeserved, it may be said, ill-got luxury, while their undergrappers, no matter how incompetent, carelessly and awkwardly trudge through the duties of their offices. O yes, now the underlings are so numerous, these fastidious, first-rate democratic office holders, may gallop off to the watering places during the summer, and assemble at the routes and gaming tables, which keep the fashionables of Washington in constant motion during the winter season. And what's the prettiest of the fun, all at the expense of the people, who, good natured, easy souls, "pay the piper," and think all's well because our flaming, hired, Democratic scribblers say nothing to the contrary. And this extravagance of our democratic congressmen, it appears, is practised solely to gratify the indolent dispositions and habits of men, who Duane represents as having already grown "fat upon the public doughnut," and to bring into notice their mushroom favourites and connexions, who swarm in the metropolis, whenever a chance of popping into office, or putting a finger upon the people's money is likely to exist. When we contrast this execrable prodigality of the democrats in congress towards the *lifty folks*, with the conduct of their instruments and agents out of doors towards the humble but worthy poor men now employed in erecting the public buildings in Washington, they appear doubly culpable and guilty in our view; and must appear so in the eyes of every honest and unprejudiced man. But it will be well to shew what the treatment of the honest tradesman and poor labourer has been, that the reader may himself make the comparison, and be better able to judge for himself. Since the commencement of the public buildings, the favourites of power who superintend them, came to the determination of so limiting the wages of the mechanics and labourers employed under them, that many of these worthy men, in disgust, at one time contemplated abandoning the work, and threatened with chastisement the overbearing upstarts placed over them. What a pitiful, and at the same time criminal distinction then, does the passage of this law, and the mean, nigardly economy practised by the swaggering superintendants towards the industrious mechanics and labourers of the country, shew, is kept up between rich and poor men, by the high dignified democrats whom chance and favouritism, and not real merit, have placed in congress, or other out-door profitable employments. With them it would seem, no sum can be too great to give an idle office holder, and none too small to reward the poor man's labour. It shews in the fawning superintendants a disposition to withhold from the 'mouth of labour' its earnings, and in the congressmen a desire to encourage voluptuousness, pride, luxury and idleness, and to eradicate from society those simple and happy morals, which so eminently distinguished the sages and heroes who founded our republic, and particularly the immortal Washington.

The act spoken of being long, instead of copying it here, it will be well to go over each of its sections, and ascertain the number of clerks authorised to be employed in each office, and the sums of money placed at the disposal of the chief of each of the offices for the payment of them.

The first section authorises the secretary of state to employ, for his own and the patent office, eleven clerks, and one superintendent, and appropriates for their payment annually the sum of \$16,400

The second section relates to the treasury, and authorises the secretary of that department to employ for his own office, the different comptrollers, auditors and other officers, no less than 150 clerks, and appropriates for their payment the pretty little sum of 94,000

The third section authorises the secretary of war to employ 38 clerks and appropriates for their payment 43,000

The fourth section directs the secretary of the navy to employ six clerks & appropriates as a compensation for them 8,200

The fifth section relates to the commissioners of the navy, gives them three clerks and ap-

propriates for their payment

The sixth section authorises the attorney general to employ one clerk at a salary of 1,000

The seventh section relates to the postmaster general and directs him to employ 21 clerks, and allows him for their payment 23,700

The eighth section relates to the secretary of the treasury, and authorises him to employ 12 additional clerks and allows him for their payment 11,200

\$3,530  
1,000  
23,700  
11,200  
\$200,050

Now from this law it appears that the enormous sum of upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be every year lavished upon a herd consisting of 242 clerks, or rather young men, employed principally, to gratify the lazy tempers of their chiefs; and the services of one half, at least, of whom might be dispensed with, and a large portion of the immense sums thrown away upon them saved to the country, if the remaining half of them would properly attend to their business. This may be asserted without fear of contradiction; for it is well known, that these clerks never spend more than six hours of the day in their respective offices; consequently if one half of them attended to their duty the whole day, (twelve hours,) this half would be able to transact the business which according to the present custom, it now requires the whole to do. And why is it not as incumbent on them to spend twelve hours each day in their offices, as it is upon the poor men engaged on the public buildings, at severe labour, to work that length of time in each day? The mind of every man will readily suggest an answer to this question.

After giving these abuses the serious consideration which they merit, can the people of this state be so far deluded by democratic professions of equality among men, and of economy and frugality relative to the public treasure, as to suffer such empty and teeth-outward slang to influence their judgments? Will they sanction by giving their votes to democrats such outrageous abuses as these? If they do, they need not be surprised afterwards to hear that the salary of every democratic office-holder under the government, is increased; that the national treasury is plundered of its wealth to the last farthing; that the public debt has accumulated, and the direct tax again imposed to supply our democrats with more money to squander among their favourites, just as circumstances may make it necessary for them to do so. But it is impossible to believe that the independent voters of Maryland are so blind to their interests and welfare, or so destitute of patriotism, as even to bear with such enormities; therefore, having, as one of them, performed my duty, by exposing these offences to them, I will leave them to shew their abhorrence of such deeds at the ensuing October election, by giving their hearty and undivided suffrages to Federal Republicans—the only true and constant friends of the people.

One of the People.  
Prince-George's County  
August 27, 1818.

Annapolis Aug. 12, 1818.

Mr. Green,

A friend of mine, a few evenings ago, having put in my hand a leaf of the National Register, Page 14, No. 1, Vol. 6, wherein appears, as an article copied from the Petersburg Intelligencer, headed Mrs. Ibbetson, the following editorial notice. I herewith enclose you the leaf, and a few brief remarks on the substance of the article in question; craving your indulgence for permission to address them to those who may have been the authors of the quotation.

"MRS. IBBETSON.  
"There is no author to whom the lover of the studies of botany and natural history is more indebted than to Mrs. Ibbetson. This lady, for many years past, has been indefatigable in her researches into nature. Scarcely a day elapses without some valuable discovery being announced from the pen of Mrs. Ibbetson. What a praise worthy and glorious example for our young ladies of Virginia to follow! How much more meritorious would it be for our fashionable fair to be hunting after the wonders of nature than visiting the shop of the milliner, &

spending their time at balls and parties. As it may be asserted, as well as amusing, to know principal discoveries made by a scientific lady, we have given principal fruits of her industry.

1. There is no perspiration in plants.
2. There is no circulation in plants.
3. The spiral wire is the muscle of the plant.
4. The leaves are the lungs of the plant.
5. The different divisions of leaves are formed of the elongations of the bark and inner bark.
6. The hairs and instruments that kind are the means which nature takes to form the different parts, according to their various uses. That these figures are to be for perspiration, but are in reality liquids received from the atmosphere and flowing into the plant, not a running from it.
7. The root is the laboratory of all plants.
8. The heart of the seed is formed in the extremities of the roots.
9. The flower is also formed in the middle root, and the pollen the top root.
10. The corolla of a flower is formed by bulges of water, plants in rows, and owes all its beauty to the lightness of its tint, to the refraction and reflection of the sun's drops of water which form the petals.
11. The roots & leaves of a plant will mix exactly mark not what is the soil in which they originally grow, but the situation in which they come, whether a water plant, or a dry plant, a rock or a tree plant.
12. The water, and semi-water and rock plants alone, can be made to have direct air vessels, though are found in parasite, & early sprouting plants, such as the crocus and hyacinth.
13. The leaf owes all its machinery to the gatherer alone."

As the love of truth and real science is my only aim in taking notice of this strange article, you will oblige me, and conduce to uncover those who might be led astray by the glare of false light cast upon a branch of natural history and philosophy, which the article above quoted may seem to embrace, by giving this place in your useful paper. The Lady of whom the editor affects to speak so handsomely, may deserve well of Virginia for setting so commendable an example to the fair sex; but the lovers of that delightful science will blush at the distorted representation of that lady's acquirements of the secrets of nature.

She has made a hazardous advance to the perfectibility of science, otherwise the editor of our quotation has acted the part of the Bear and the Gardener, in the fable, to the very life. They have, with their rough paws, though perhaps with the best intentions in the world, demolished the fair outlines of the lady's profile, and left nothing to administer the oddity of the remaining caricature.

The editor, however, as an example of her research gives us a bridge of the most profound discoveries in the above quoted items.

The 1st and 2d "denies circulation and perspiration in plants"—yet without both these fundamental principles, and indispensable operations of nature, there would be no longer any vegetable existence. There are no animal or vegetable organized bodies existing which do not perspire, either sensibly or insensibly, in proportion to the heat or drought of the locality, and the quantity and quality of atmospheric moisture necessary to continue their existence. If this were not so, why should it be necessary for us to pour water into our flower-pots, or for rain to descend from heaven to water our burning fields of corn? It has been proven that the common sunflower perspires nearly 17 times as much, or as fast, as does the human body, in the ordinary state of insensible perspiration. That there is circulation of sap is perfectly unnecessary to prove—because without it there would be no perspiration consequent on one being the necessary consequence of the other.

Item 3. "The spiral wire is the muscle of the plant."—This term is above our knowledge: with it we do not claim any acquaintance, therefore it may fairly be a discovery of Mrs. Ibbetson. There is such a term as *spiral vessels* in Physiology.



The leaves are the lungs of the plant. This is no discovery of the lady before us, or else her age must exceed 60 or 70 years. The leaves give out, and imbibe, (which proves circulation and perspiration) and respire; that they inhale one kind of air and give out another, has been many years ago proven by the celebrated Doctor Priestley. He proved that leaves absorbed carbonic acid gas and discharged Oxygen gas; or pure respiratory air. Leaves purify air very quickly. A vine leaf placed in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas that instantly extinguished a candle, when placed in the sun's rays, with water, changed it to pure respiratory air in an hour and 30 minutes. Leaves and flowers or blossoms present their upper surfaces to the rays of light. They nourish the fruit buds, form wood, prepare the various juices, &c. &c.

Item 5. "The different divisions of the leaves, &c." This appears intelligible. If he had said, that leaves are formed of the elongations of the bark and inner bark vessels, it might be comprehended; but the different divisions of the leaves are formed of the elongations of the bark &c. is nonsense. According to Physiological analogy, if the leaves be the lungs of trees and plants; and that the different kinds of leaves (which, perhaps, is what the means by the different divisions of them) are formed of the bark, then the bark also is the lungs of plants; inasmuch as stretching or extending a thing, does not change its nature, but only modifies its form or figure &c.

Item 6. "The hairs and instruments of that kind are the means which nature takes to form the different juices &c." That these figures are taken for perspiration, but are really liquids received from the atmosphere, and flowing into the plant, not a juice running from it. The hair, down, prickles, spines & thorns &c. are by nature wisely intended; and many of them are more the effects of soil, climate, and other causes, than of indispensable utility, or appendages. But those projecting protuberances are in many cases for protection and defence: as the thistle, the thistle, thorn, and the prickly holly, &c. &c. The latter sentence as explanatory of the first is as obscure: indeed it is inexplicable to common readers. These figures, to which hairs and instruments are of course the antecedents, &c. are taken for perspiration—this is inconceivable—and says they are in reality liquids flowing into the plant—hence he compounds—hairs, instruments, figures, perspiration and liquids. And, although it be denied that there are either perspiration or circulation, yet we see that he makes hairs, and other instruments, into figures, and flows into liquids, and cause them to flow into plants!

Item 7. "The root is the laboratory of all plants." Every seed is, in itself, a perfect plant, as an egg is a perfect bird; plants produce and project roots into the earth, and not roots, plants. The part of a plant which raises itself up towards the light and heat of the sun's rays, are necessary to continue and nourish the roots, as it is for the roots to nourish and support the top. Cut the top and the root dies—cut the root and the stem, stalk, or top will produce new roots. It is there are a few exceptions—there are however not so numerous as to oppose the general principle. Every one, at this day, and for many ages before, is acquainted with the effects of planting cuttings, or slips of plants; and that with either cut down, or cut off—every one knows that new roots are soon produced into the earth; and the fruit grows as if nourished by the original root. In fact, a tree, or a plant, may subsist without any root at all, of its own; and like a parasite lived on the life's blood of its subjects. If three trees be planted in a row, and the two external branches of the centre tree, be grafted, by approach, to the two nearest of the external trees, and as soon as the external trees, and as soon as the centre tree cut off from its roots, it will flourish, blossom, produce fruit, and deposit its annual layers of wood, as if standing on its own parent stock. Then what shall we say of this proof of circulation, and the use of roots?

Item 8. "The heart of the seeds is formed at the extremities of the roots." According to analogy to the heart's egg is also formed in the extremities of the nail of the side,

or second class of her foot; because it helps to enter her food and that of her chickens. But analogy out of the question, it were fully as easy to prove, that the heart of the seeds are formed in the left horn of the new moon as in any side root whatsoever. Is it possible to conceive, that the embryo egg, the ear of corn, the spreading rose, or the seeds, in the heart of a Pampion 166lb weight, were formed in the extreme point of the side claw, or in the roots of those productions?

Item 9. "The flower is also formed in the middle root. (That is the tap root.) And the pollen in the top root." There is no top root—hence these are both formed in the same root, that is the middle root—if at all. The first root which protrudes itself into the earth from any seed is the tap or middle root. In Physiology, they serve to fix the young plant to the earth and supply it with nourishment until the leaves expand, & the side roots bearing the absorbent fibres and vessels project themselves; after which the middle or tap root may be cut off and the plant or tree flourish better than before. This being matter of absolute fact, what becomes of the formation of the heart of seeds, and the flower, and pollen, which he says are formed in different roots?

Item 10. "The corolla of a flower (both these terms mean the same thing; namely a blossom) is formed by bulges of water, placed in rows, &c. &c." This doubtless is a most extraordinary discovery, & as oddly expressed. With some of the terms we acknowledge our utter ignorance: namely bulges and petalum. Perhaps he means little bubbles of water and petalum. Bullula and petalum then, we suppose these terms to mean: hence then, of little bubbles of water are formed the petals of the corolla of plants. Then if we have caught the meaning intended, we may safely examine the theory. We are informed by Moses, and we believe, that this globe was made of nothing, therefore as water is a component part of it, it is also nothing; hence then the petals of flowers are nothing inasmuch as they are formed by (of) water.

But are we not also informed, by Moses, that God formed the seed in every organized body which he had created; this we find incontrovertible; for a mule cannot procreate his own species, because he has no seed in himself; and therefore ceaseth with his own life. Inanimate matter, be it ever so active or subtle, cannot form another, much less an organized body; therefore if we believe God, we must conclusively deny that little bulges of water form the corolla of a flower, or that the organs of vegetable reproduction, or procreation, are formed in any or all of the roots. The history of grafting, as hinted at before, makes this too plain for false theories to raise doubts. The physiologist, of this tract, requires no demonstration. If we strip or cut off the leaves of a fruit tree during the summer months of the present year, not a solitary flower or blossom would appear the next spring upon that branch or limb; because the leaves (or lungs if you choose) are the laboratory of buds, flowers, and fruit. As my paper does not permit but a few words more, let us pass the 11th and 12th, and read the 13th Item. "The leaf (leaf) owes all its mechanism to the gatherer alone." Can it be possible then, that we must understand, that if a person pluck a leaf of a vine, an oak, or a pine, that the hand of this person has alone given shape, or form to these leaves? If this be not the meaning, we must conclude, that to us, at least, it is otherwise perfectly inscrutable. As the Item now stands, to attempt to refute it would be wanton. But surely we may be permitted to urge, that it would be more rational to conceive and to say, that the leaves owe their form to the Creator alone.

**EXAMINER.**

*From The New England Palladium.*

MARYLAND.—The State of Maryland was, in the late war, in a situation which tested the patriotism of its citizens. Its trade nearly destroyed, its revenue almost annihilated, its banks necessitated to withhold the payment of specie; forts, military stores, provisions &c. wanted; the militia almost constantly required to be on duty; a large portion called to assist in the defence of Washington; and, finally, the whole required to repulse the confident attempt of the enemy to obtain possession of their capital. At this time great expenditures were necessary, and promptness and liberality were requisite in legislative appro-

priations. The expenses were inevitably large, safety and honor were the result. But now, because an election is pending, we find some writers so mean as to make the war expenditures of the state a subject of accusation against the persons then in power. To use that to diminish their popularity which ought to increase it. The manner of electioneering in this country, is mortifying to every honorable mind, and alarming to every reflecting patriot. It cannot come to good.

*From the Hagers-Town Torchlight.*

In June, 1812, congress formally declared war against Great Britain, and the president approved the declaration. Both congress and the president were decidedly and most violently democratic. The war was for some time prosecuted much to our advantage on the ocean, but greatly to our disadvantage on land—our territory was invaded—our towns and cities pillaged and burnt—the purse strings of the national treasury were torn asunder, and the last farthing drained from it—the contest grew more serious—the portentous clouds grew thicker and darker—the pressure increased—difficulties multiplied—the national councils were perplexed—various plans were devised and executed for replenishing the national treasury—they all measurably failed—public energy languished—despondence pervaded every branch of the general government—despair was erecting her standard throughout our land—and even hope was about to wing her flight to other regions—when lo! the persecuted government of Maryland, like a guardian angel, interposed and averted the dire calamity, at the expense of its own treasury—it stepped forward at this awfully critical moment and advanced upwards 450,000 dollars in aid of the general government in the prosecution of the war—and yet, strange as it may appear, it is now receiving the maledictions of the democratic papers for this very act! Upwards of 300,000 dollars, however, of the sum advanced, have been assumed by the general government, and its reimbursement stipulated for, which will again replenish the state treasury to the satisfaction of the complainants. It is a fact worthy of observation, that, at the period of the appropriation of the money in question, although the house of delegates was decidedly federal, the senate was unanimously democratic. We would appeal to any liberal man, to any man who possesses an American heart, whether the conduct of the government of Maryland, in this particular, deserves censure—may, whether it was not rather highly commendable? That man, we make bold to affirm, is not to be found, whose heart is influenced by any thing like a patriotic feeling, that will say it was censurable—it was not commendable! In what light would we have viewed the conduct of our state authorities, if they had sat down with folded arms, and permitted the British to lay waste our fields and pillage our towns and cities, with impunity? Certainly in a most unfavorable one. And yet they are now indiscriminately and unqualifiedly abused for not acting thus. It is universally admitted that the state of Maryland was solely indebted to the bravery and patriotism of her militia, under heaven, for her security during the late war: the general government was unable to protect her—it was even unable to pay, to feed, or to provide the militia with arms or ammunition.—The government of Maryland paid them, fed them, provided every thing for them. Is it just? Is it right? Is it not an insult, then, to every feeling of patriotism to censure such conduct? Very no man will say it is not.

But even admitting, for the sake of argument, and to give the subject another bearing, that the expenditure was unjustifiable; by what system of reasoning are the federalists to be saddled with all the odium resulting from it? Where lurks the secret point of logic that is to exculpate the democrats? The two parties, as connected with the expenditure, occupy precisely the same ground. The federalists had the ascendancy in the house of delegates—the senate was unanimously democratic. The senate concurred with the house in the measure—Hence, if any odium is attached to it, the democrats are fairly entitled to one half, and it would be unfair to deprive them of it.—If the house of delegates could pass a law without the concurrence of the senate, or if the senate could pass a law without the concurrence of the

house, and either should actually pass one without the concurrence of the other, then we are willing to exculpate the branch that shall not participate, and hold exclusively responsible the one that shall. But where both branches must necessarily have an agency, we are entirely at a loss how to discriminate. Hence in the present case, both parties must be alike censurable and commendable.

If we recollect right, the burthenments now complained of were the time of their negotiation were not only extolled in the very papers that now denounce them, but the federalists were then censured for not using the public money more liberally than they did. They were told they ought to build state barges—have a state army—pay the state's quota of the direct tax out of the state treasury, &c. Though it may appear rather strange that men should recommend a measure in the warmest terms, and afterwards denounce its consequences with more than fanatical zeal; yet, in this case, such is the fact.—Let it be marked and remembered, that the very papers which are now trumpeting loudest about the deficiency of the state funds, were the first to recommend the measures which produced that deficiency.

**BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,**  
24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that within the last eighteen months, a large & elegant addition has been made to this valuable institution, in the erection of the East wing of the building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and 36 in width, with an extensive Southern protection at its extreme East end. It contains between 30 and 40 apartments, admirably calculated for the accommodation of every class of patients. Of this number are several large and airy wards, intended particularly for the reception of seamen, and well adapted to their various diseases. These different rooms and wards will be warmed by open fires, and by heated air thrown into them, from furnaces constructed on a safe and improved plan. Arrangements will also soon be made, for lighting the apartments in the entire building with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, the attending Physicians of the Hospital in their attention to the construction of the building, and their care of the sick, have given a character to this institution, which is now inferior to none in the United States. In the short space of six years, a most noble establishment has been erected—a thing without parallel in this country. It is well known, that above half a century has been consumed in bringing the Hospitals of New York and Philadelphia to their present size, and it is admitted by many gentlemen, who have visited the institutions, that the Hospital here, is by far the most extensive, the whole buildings being now 300 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hospital, renders it absolutely necessary that the new wing should be furnished, and every exertion is now making to have it completed, before the cold weather shall set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, examined the Institution with much care—the apartments of the sick in the private infirmary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the wards of the sick and disabled seamen in the Marine Hospital—and they assert, with confidence, that the sick and afflicted of every description are well accommodated and carefully attended. They have seen at their different meetings, the private patients comfortable, the wretched marine humanely taken care of, and the sailor, disabled by age, wounds and sickness, well provided with suitable medical assistance, & with every other comfort which is a condition may require. Indeed the agreeable situation in which this very useful class of men are placed, does much credit, as well to the Director of the Marine Hospital, as to the attending physicians, to whose immediate care they are entrusted. Every praise too, which the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs. Gatchell, the Stewart and Maron of the Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in which the House is uniformly kept, and for their care and attention to the administration of the internal economy of the establishment.

Before they conclude this account of the Hospital, the visitors would invite the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the United States to the ANATOMICAL CABINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHEAPPEL, which certainly surprises any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country, and will afford to those whose curiosity may lead them to see how carefully and wonderfully they are made, but more especially to the medical student, a fund of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the following medical gentlemen.  
Dis. COLIN MACKENZIE, Attending Physician.  
JAMES SMYTH, Attending Surgeon.  
Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, Attending Surgeon.

Dis. GEORGE BROWN  
JOHN COULTER  
JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE  
SOLOMON BIRCKHEAD  
JOHN CROMWELL  
PETER CHATARD  
ASHTON ALEXANDER  
JOHN OWEN  
WILLIAM DONALDSON

By order of the Board of Visitors,  
JOHN HILLEN, Secy.

September 3.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for Cash—One Negro Girl by the name of Mary, being seized and taken as the property of William Brogden, to satisfy a debt due Richard Mackubin.

R. WELCH, of Bon. shff.  
Sept. 3.

**Caution to Sportsmen on the Eastern Shore and elsewhere.**

A pair of valuable young SETTING DOGS both white, thickly covered with small dark spots, and resembling each other in all respects except that one has dark brown head and ears, with a white stripe in his face, were stolen in Baltimore about the middle of August, and it is supposed have been carried into the country, most probably to the Eastern Shore. If they could be offered to any sportsman who shows their value, it is hoped and presumed that he will freely and cheerfully give information respecting them. Fifty dollars, if desired, will be paid at the Federal Gazette office for the dogs, and such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief—and twenty dollars for the dogs only, or ten dollars for information where they may be found.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

Will be offered at Public Sale, at Beard's Point Warehouse, on Monday the 28th day of September instant, for Cash.

Six Hogsheads of Tobacco, the owner or owners of which are unknown to the inspector, marked as follows:

| No.                            | Gross. | Tare. | Nett.   |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1810, May 22, St. Lee, S. L.   | 62     | 1263  | 65 1177 |
|                                | 64     | 1091  | 99 972  |
| 1809, Dec 14, J. Tydings J. T. | 65     | 970   | 96 874  |
| 1809, Sep 9, J. Harwood J. H.  | 65     | 980   | 114 874 |
|                                | 65     | 1151  | 104 104 |
|                                | 65     | 1151  | 104 104 |
|                                | 65     | 1151  | 104 104 |

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

THOS. PINDLE, Inspector.  
Sept. 3.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens station to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 120 1/4 acres, being in Charles county adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,  
RICHARD H. HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

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

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 23d day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock for Cash—All the right, title, interest and claim, of Patrick McCristel, of and to all that tract or parcel of land, "called Addition to Sampson," also all the right, title, interest and claim, of said McCristel of and to one other tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred acres more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, Junr. trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Gwynn, for the use of John T. St. John.

R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 3.

**A Farm for Sale.**

On Monday the 14th of September next at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Auction Room, of Messrs S & J. Coie, the subscriber will offer at public sale all that tract of land called HARBOUR ROUGH, lying between and adjacent to the tract of land on which are situated Cragg's and Holland's Ferries, on the South side of the South branch of Patuxent, and about five miles from Baltimore. This tract is supposed to contain about 400 acres of land a considerable part of which is arable and borders on the river, which affords a short and easy conveyance to market. The improvements consist of a large wooden barn and a small dwelling house, a considerable part of the land is level, fertile and capable of being made into meadow. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale are, one fifth in cash and the balance in four equal payments, of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest from the sale, and approved security.

PHILIP ROGERS,  
Trustee under the will of William J. Gwynne  
Sept. 3.

N. B. If the above property is not sold it will be rented to a good tenant.

**FOUND**

A Breast Pin. The owner by paying the expense of this advertisement, may have the same on application at this office.

Sept. 3.



## POET'S CORNER.

From the Trenton True American.

OH Lady, let me ask thee why  
Fades the blue lustre of thine eye?  
Unclouded once I saw it shine  
With splendour "more than half di-  
vine."

Say, will it, like the radiant star  
That cheers the lonely hours of night  
When some dark cloud hath fled afar  
Again display its cheering light?  
So I would hope—but ah! with pain  
I know it cannot shine again.

Lady, thy cheek was passing fair  
But now the lily lingers there—  
Why has its bloom so quickly flown?  
Where has its peerless beauty gone?  
The young rose blossom'd in thy bow-  
er.

Till water came—with finger rude,  
The haughty spoiler touch'd the flow-  
er.

And child'd it into solitude.  
But soon returning spring will give  
It sweets anew, and bid it live.  
And shall no season give to thee,  
Thy own—thy native brilliance?  
Yes, Lady—when death's night shall  
spread

Its latest darkness round thy head,  
Thy sweet remembrance will be  
ours.

That far beyond time's troubled sea,  
Where no unkindly tempest lowers,  
A glorious morning waits for thee  
There, free, alike from care or pain,  
In beauty thou shalt bloom again.

DELMOT.

## BARBARIAN CAPTIVITY.

An intimation was given in the French papers, shortly after Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers, that a Frenchman, who had been in captivity 34 years with the Barbarians, was one of the Christian slaves de- livered up to that officer agree- able to the treaty of submission then entered into by the Algerines. This unfortunate being, when re- stored to his friends, was quite ig- norant of the events of the French revolution, and the convulsions of Europe for the last 25 years, which grew out of it. This, we doubt not is one of the rarest instances of liberation on record, and we are glad to have this opportunity (through the kind industry of a friend) of laying the particulars be- fore the American public. We beg the reader to excuse any stiffness in the style which may be met with, owing to the literal translation that has been attempted; the extraordi- nary facts set down may perhaps compensate for the defect.

Wash. Gaz.

Translated from the French.

An authentic relation of the dread- ful tortures which a poor French- man, (Peter Dumon) suffered in Africa, during a slavery of 34 years.

In the year 1782, being 14 years old, I left Paris, my native city, to follow, as a servant, le chevalier de Ternay. We embarked at Brest, on board of H. M.'s ship, le duc de Bourgogne, which was sent to America. A few days after our ar- rival at Rhode Island, where M. de Ternay died suddenly, I went to St. Christopher; thence to Gib- raltar, and from Gibraltar to St. Pruchk, where I was employed in Monsieur Count D'Artois's equip- ages. I started with M. Mommey, who had received an order to join the French squadron, then blockading Mahon. We embarked on board of his majesty's brig, le Lievre, of 14 guns, and after a stormy passage we were shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, between Oran and Al- giers. The crew of the brig con- sisted of 140 men, half of whom were drowned, and the other half massacred, by the Arabians of the Couabaly tribe; eighteen excepted, (among whom I was one,) who had presence of mind enough to hide until day. Arabians don't allow themselves to kill in open day any one who declares himself their slave. As soon as the Arabians perceived us, they seized us, and we were com- pelled to walk with them six nights (they never travel in day time,) till we arrived at Shidy's mountain, which is inhabited by Arabians of the Couabaly tribe, and which is the residence of their Cheyk. His house is situated upon a hill, it is the only one in the whole country; the other Arabians encamp under tents. At- ter we were presented to the Cheyk, (whose name was Schyd Solyma) who has an unlimited power over all the individuals whom the tribe consisted of, we were chained two by two, and during 28 years, conse- quently I have been condemned to support night and day with my mis- erable fellow chainmate, the weight of fetters which made us inseparable.

Every morning at 4 o'clock, the slaves were taken out to work; sometimes at the mines, sometimes at clearing the mountain, or cutting down timber, or ploughing the ground. We were bound to work until twilight, and we had not any other rest but to smoke during a quarter of an hour, some tobacco we could pick up in the fields by the way. In the morning when we were going out of the Bagne, (that is a dark prison, where four or five men and women were confined for beds, only a little straw which they could bring along with them, where never penetrated a ray of the sun, or any light whatever!) We each received two tolls, which were black, tough, and very often mouldy, and some rotten olives; this was our only meal every day. We had but once in the whole year (the day of the circumcision of the children of the tribe) a small piece of meat, and a little broth. If any one of us, harassed with fatigue & hunger, discontinued working a few moments, the chief guardian threat- ened him unmercifully. In short, so miserable was our fate, that (not one day excepted) two or three were found who had killed themselves. I remained 28 years in this dreadful situation; my life was constantly un- uniform; I am going to give the re- cital of the only incident which hap- pened to me during the whole of that time.

A Marabout (so they call a Turk- ish Monk) who was travelling the country where I lived, gave us in alms 30 sequins, (about 200 frs) our chief guardian wanted to get his part of it. I was the only one who refused giving him any thing. Filled with indignation on account of my refusal, he treated me every day in the most cruel manner. Every morning when I was getting out of the Bague, he overwhelmed me with injuries and blows. Tired of such a life, I resolved to put an end to it by taking vengeance on my per- secutor, whom I determined to kill at the first blow he should give me. I did not wait a long time for the op- portunity of executing my purpose; the next day when I was going to my work, he came to me and began to strike me; I went back, and hav- ing seized a large stone, I threw it against his face, and beat the right eye out of his head. I was instantly surrounded by Arabians who tied me to a mule; and after having been thrashed in a dreadful way I was brought before the Cheyk. I hap- pily had learned to speak Arabic, and I was able to explain to the Cheyk the motives of my conduct. I made him perceive the cruel pro- ceedings of the guardian towards me; the Cheyk, penetrated with the justice of my remonstrances, con- demned him to be hanged; then, ad- dressing himself to me, which hand of yours, said he has struck your enemy? He has infringed on the Coran laws, and has suffered his punishment; now you must suffer yours. As I foresaw the chastise- ment I was reserved for, I answered, I had thrown the stone with my left hand, in order to save the right. He then ordered the hand which committed the crime, to be tied to a plank, and struck till the skin and flesh was taken off, which was exe- cuted immediately, in the most cruel manner. After I had suffered this dreadful torture, without being allowed to dress my wound, I was compelled that very day to move round a mill stone, which I was con- demned to do for a whole year.

The Cheyk of the Couabaly tribe was always at war with the other tribes; and when he was forced to march his troops against them he took along with him one hundred slaves to pitch their tents, to load and unload their camels, and gener- ally for the most tiresome & pain- ful duty.

I remained 28 years amongst these Barbarians until the Bey of Titre, who was tributary to the Dey of Al- giers, after some negotiations en- tered into with the Cheyk, had us conveyed into the country under his jurisdiction; we were then only 500 in number; and walked eight days to get to Titre, where we re- mained about 5 months.

The Bey sold us to the Regency of Algiers, for a sum of money which was deducted from that he was bound to pay for his annual trib- ute. After the bargain was con- cluded, we set out, and arrived, af- ter a four night's journey, at Al- giers, where I remained a slave about six years.

I was liberated in the glorious ex- pedition under Lord Exmouth, to whom I owe my restoration to my country, after a slavery of 34 years.

## SOMNAMBULIST.

We translate this very remark- able account of a person who walked in his sleep, from the Vignette Ma- gillan; the narrator says.

[Nosegay.]

"One of my friends having invit- ed me to pass a few days in the country, I accepted his offer, and met with much good company, and several persons of distinction: a- mong them, there was an Italian gentleman, whose name was Agos- tino Fotari, who walked in his sleep, and performed all the ordinary ac- tions of life as well as when awake.

"He did not appear to be above thirty years of age, very thin, dark complexion, penetrating genius, ca- pable of comprehending the most abstract sciences. The approach of his derangement was generally at the increase of the moon, and stronger during autumn and winter than spring and summer. I had a strange curiosity to see what they said of him. I communicated my wishes to his valet; he told me won- derful things, and promised to in- form me when his master perform- ed this pleasant scene.

"One evening near the end of Oc- tober, we sat down after supper to play at cards. Signor Agostino was of the party but soon retired to bed. About eleven o'clock, his va- let came to inform us his master was affected, if we wished to see him. I observed him some time with a can- dle in my hand; he was sleeping on his back, and slept with his eyes open, but they were steadily fixed; this, according to his valets ac- count, was a certain sign of ap- proaching derangement. I felt his hands, they were cold, and his pulse so languid, that it seemed as though his blood did not circulate. Near about midnight, Signor Agostino violently pulled back the curtains of his bed, got up and dressed him- self very quickly. I went towards him, and placed a candle near his nose, to which he was totally in- sensible; his eyes were wide open. Before he put on his hat, he took his belt which hung on the bed post; but from which his sword had been taken for fear of an accident. Thus dressed, he made several turns round his chamber, then went towards the fire, and seated himself in an arm chair.

"A short time after this, he went into a closet where his portmanteau was; this he searched a long time, turned every thing out, replaced them again in good order, and put the key in his pocket, from whence he took a letter, and placed it on the mantle piece. He then went to the chamber door, opened it, and descended the stairs; when he had got to the bottom, one of us jumped with great force; this seemed to frighten him, and he redoubled his pace.

"His valet desired us to walk slowly, and not to speak, because when the noise which is made mix- es with his dream, he becomes fu- rious, and runs very fast as though he were pursued.

"Signor Agostino now traversed the court yard, which was very spa- cious, and went to the stable, he entered it, caressed his horse bri- dled, and wanted to saddle it; and not finding the saddle in its usual place, he appeared much disturbed, like a person out of his senses. He mounted the horse and galloped to the door of the house; it was shut; he dismounted, took a stone, and struck very forcibly against one of the panels. After several useless efforts to open the door, he led his horse to a pond, which was on the other side of the court yard, let it drink, then tied it to a post, and came back to the house in a tranquil state.

"To the noise which the servants made in the kitchen, he was very attentive, went towards the door, and paced his ear to the key hole. On a sudden, he went to a parlour where there was a billiard table; there he struck the balls, and put himself in all the different postures which people who play the game find it necessary to assume some- times. From thence he went to a harpsichord, on which he played tolerably well, but it seemed to dis- order him very much. At last, af- ter two hours exercise, he returned to his chamber, and threw himself, dressed as he was, on the bed, where we found him at nine o'clock next morning in the posture we left him."

Squam River, Aug. 20th, 12 o'clock.

After several unsuccessful at- tempts, we have at length fastened to this strange thing called the Sea Serpent. We struck him fairly, but

the harpoon soon drew out. He has not been seen since, and I fear the wound he received will make him more cautious how he approach- es these shores. Since my last yes- terday, we have been constantly in pursuit of him by day; he always keeps a proper distance from us, to prevent our striking him. But a few hours since, I thought we were sure of him, for I hove the harpoon into him as fairly as ever a whale was struck; took from us about 20 fathoms of warp, before we could wind the boat, with as much swift- ness as a whale. We had but a short ride when we were all loose from him, to our sore disappointment.

RICH'D RICH.

"Gloucester, Aug. 20.

As I thought it would be inter- esting to you to hear from captain Rich, and as he is at some distance, I will give you some particulars of his cruise. On Monday last, he sailed from this in a large whale boat, and two smaller ones, well manned. My brother commanded one of the boats.—Yesterday they met the Serpent off Squam, and chased him about 7 hours, when they closed with him. He passed directly under the bows of captain Rich's boat; he immediately threw the harpoon, which pierced him a- bout two feet; he drew the boat a considerable distance, but went with such velocity that he broke that part of the boat through which the rope passed, and drew out the har- poon. I hope they will have an- other opportunity before they give up the chase. He has no scales on him, and no bunches on his back, but his skin is smooth, and looks si- milar to an eel. In the attack, cap- tain Rich had one of his hands wounded.—These particulars I have in a letter from my brother.

SAML DEXTER."

Captain Symmes theory of the Earth, lately published at St. Louis, is not quite so novel, as is generally thought; the idea of the globe be- ing hollow at the poles, was sug- gested many years since. In a work published in Paris, by an anonymous writer, called "New conjectures on the Globe of the Earth," the author asserts, "that in examining the in- ternal parts of the globe, it is not possible to doubt, but it is a composi- tion of several beds of slime arrang- ed upon each other, by the waters of the rivers, and consisting of the substances which they contain, and which these rivers carry off from the rising grounds, in order to de- posit them on their banks, or in the bottom of the sea, to which they run; that the globe of the earth was originally formed of a flat crust, composed of these depositions; that this crust being very thin (only two thousand three hundred and eighty fathoms thick) includes a very sub- tle air, is supported by the weight of a double atmosphere which sur- rounds it; that this equilibrium hav- ing ceased at the time of the deluge, this crust was broken and scatter- ed; that its wrecks floated in the sea, as the clouds do in the air, and were heaped on each other, and in certain parts so accumulated as to form certain prominences; that our mountains proceeded from this; that by this subtraction from the crust of the earth, of the pieces by which the mountains were then formed, there remained vacancies in this crust two or three hundred leagues in diameter; that it is by the means of these apertures, that the seas of both surfaces of this crust, at pre- sent communicate with each other, that these seas enter by the poles into the cavity of the globe; & turn- ing round this cavity in a spiral line, they come out between the tropics; that the centres of these waters from the external to the internal surface of the earth, and their de- parture from the internal to the ex- ternal surface, are the causes of the flux and reflux of the sea, which are more sensible in one part than an- other, according to the position and largeness of the passages through which these seas enter or come out."

Pitts. Gaz.

Hallowell, Aug. 12.

On Monday last, passed through this town, Mr. Joseph Norton and his family, on their way from the State of Ohio, to their old residence on the Kennebec.

In September, 1817, having dis- posed of a valuable and well culti- vated farm in Harlem, and purchas- ed the necessary apparatus for trav- elling, Mr. Norton with his wife and children commenced their jour- ney to the "land of promise." With

the loss of one horse he arrived at Waterford, on the Muskegon, about 20 miles above Marietta. There he resided until about a month ago. His object was to find an eligible place for himself and family; he spent the time when the in ascertaining the prices & quali- ty of the adjacent lands, and the pro- duce of the country. Most of the lands and all that are good, (as he,) are in the hands of Speculators or men of property; their cir- cumstances are such, as not to re- quire immediate sales necessary, con- sequently they never sell unless at very enhanced prices. The high mon- tainous and rocky lands are the cheapest, and may be purchased about \$2 an acre; the low, mead- lands command from 50 to 100 dol- lars, the latter are very fertile, but our ideas of them far exceed their reality. Mr. Norton informs, that provisions of every kind were scarce. Potatoes (though very com- mon) sell for fifty cents per bushel; Corn the same price; Wheat & Meat scarce, poor and dear. A pair of shoes were so difficult to be ob- tained, that the people of the coun- ty wore moccasins made of raw de- skins to supply their place. The seasons for several years have been as cold, backward and unfruitful that country, as in this.

The Farmers, and particularly those from this part of the country, having exhausted their finances, the journey are now the very ob- jects of want and misery; without a shelter from the storm, or raiment to protect them from a scorching sun. They are literally clothed in penniless, and many of them to very moral and religious purposes absolutely worthless.

Many, are now on their return others would be if their circum- stances would permit. All whom I saw, regretted that they had left the District of Maine, and said they should be perfectly happy were they now situated on their old farms.

It was exceedingly gratifying to us to observe the pleasure mani- fested by this whole family from the father to the smallest child, at the idea of again returning to their paternal abodes. And the only cir- cumstance they seemed to regret was the situation of those of the old neighbours and friends they left behind; many without even the necessities of life.

Gaz.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 12th of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock for Cash, All the right, title, interest and claim, of John Luby, of and to tract or parcel of Land, called Gadaby Range, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less being seized and taken as the property of the said Luby, to satisfy a debt due Richard Cromwell and Thomas Cromwell, adm'rs. of Oliver Cromwell, well adm'rs. of Ben. shiff. A. A. County.

Aug. 20.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 12th day of Septem- ber next, at Mr. James Hunter's Ta- vern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash—One mulatto 80 years named Isaac, being seized and taken as the property of Samuel C. Watkins to satisfy a debt due Osborn Williams, well adm'rs. of Ben. shiff. A. A. County.

Aug. 20.

## FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 56 opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr. Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 10 feet to Cathedral street, thence with Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to the Church Circle. The Lot is en- closed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next Prince George's county court for leave to discontinue the road by William D. Digges near Bladensburg.

August 13.

MARY

VOL. LXXVI

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GR

CHURCH-STREET.

Price—Three Dollars

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1848.

No. 36.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
COURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1848.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the regular 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 Hagerstown, the Northern 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 exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom, have been found to be 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 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 a resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding the sale, or to any person whom he or she 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 possession, 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 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 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 authorized 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 authorized 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, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately 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 accrual of such remainder or reversion 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 file 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, 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 agreeably 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.

## Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.  
WILLIAM NORMAN  
June 13.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for Sale, at this Office,  
The Laws of Maryland,  
Passed December Session, 1847.  
Price—\$ 1 50.  
—  
ALSO,  
The Votes & Proceedings  
Of last Session.  
Price—\$ 1 50.

## BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.  
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds,  
Appeal do.  
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.  
June 11.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.  
SARAH CLEMENTS  
8th 23.

## SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges himself, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.  
BENJAMIN GAITHRIE  
Anne Arundel county, July 30. 48.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absalom Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

John Ridgely, } Ex'rs.  
Harold Ridgely, }  
Aug. 6. 1846. 3m.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 17th of October next, at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Sterrett, in Elkridge, in said county, All the Personal Estate of the deceased,

ed,  
consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, looking glasses, China, &c. &c. a handsome second hand Carriage, horses and cows, with two male slaves for life. The terms will be, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to me, in Baltimore, for settlement.

J. STERETT, Ex'r.  
Aug. 6. 48.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm on South river, in Anne Arundel county, on Friday the 21st inst. a black man named

## PETER.

He is about six or seven and twenty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made, large hands and feet, has a remarkable scar on the cheek bone, under the left eye in the form of an angle, large full eyes, thick lips, and when he speaks, (particularly if spoken to sharply,) stammers, his countenance sour, his common clothing of strong linen, but has other clothing. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the state, Fifty Dollars if taken within the state and out of the county, and Forty Dollars if taken in the county, provided that he is brought to me in the city of Annapolis, or secured in any goal so that I get him again.

Richard Harwood, (of Thos.)  
August 27.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American will publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Allen, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Thursday the 17th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of the deceased, All the Land he was possessed of, about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about one mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water mill, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and in tolerable good repair. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, subject to the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest thereon. The above property will be shown to any one by applying to Mr. Joseph Allen on the premises, or Thomas Tongue, Jr. at Tracey's Landing, Anne Arundel county.

At the same time and place, by order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold a Negro Girl, about ten years of age, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

E ALLEN, } Ex'rs.  
T TONGUE, Jr. }  
Aug. 27.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer, Washington, are requested to insert the above advertisement once a week for three weeks in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

## Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city a Woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.  
Aug. 20. 48.







on Man... of Prussian clothes, into Russia, preference to those of British manufacture, the transit duties upon the former being considerably low.

**Liverpool Aug. 1.**  
A tremendous storm of hail and rain was experienced in the north of England and south of Scotland, which continued for three hours—destroyed, as well as immense quantities of glass broken, and horses and cattle were killed.—Robert Lenox, farmer, about two miles from Carlisle, lost nearly all his crop. This storm was on the 19th of July.

**London, July 31.**  
**DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**  
The Court of Cassation at Brussels, in an extraordinary sitting on the 19th July, decided in the appeal of Lord Wellington against the sentences passed by the tribunal at Ghent in favour of the Editor of the Journal of East and West Flanders. After a discussion of 4 hours, the Court annulled the decision of the tribunal of Ghent, and declared that the article inserted against his Grace bore the character of calumny. The Court condemned M. de Busscher, the Editor, to one month's imprisonment, to the interdiction of his civil rights for five years, to the fine of 25 florins and to the costs of the two trials, instead of damages. Five hundred copies of the sentence may also be printed at the expense of M. de Busscher in whatever part of the Kingdom the Duke of Wellington shall please.

The translation of the very curious anecdotes of the court and family of Napoleon Buonaparte, by one of the ladies of the Empress Maria Louisa was to be published on the 1st August.  
The American Indians which sailed some time since from Boston were playing in London in the Pantheon of La Perouse.

**Notice is hereby given.**  
That Elections will be held in the general election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland, for a representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and for a Sheriff for the county aforesaid.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 15, 1818.  
On application by petition of Basil Burgess and Thomas Burgess, administrators of Michael Burgess, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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,  
—Bank.

**Notice is hereby Given.**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Michael Burgess, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 15th day of August, 1818.  
Basil Burgess, } Adm'rs.  
Thomas Burgess, }  
Sept 10

**Overseer Wanted.**  
The subscriber wishes to engage a single man, who can come well recommended, to overlook a farm. An elderly person, and who is capable of doing rough carpenter's work, would be preferred.  
HENRY MAYER,  
Broad Neck.  
Sept. 10.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That an Election will be held at the Hall Room in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 5th day of October next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the said city in the General Assembly of Maryland at the same time and place an Election will be held for the purpose of electing a representative to Congress, and to elect a Sheriff for Anne Arundel county. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock.  
By order,  
JOHN BREWER, Clk. Mayor's court.  
Sept. 10.

## Stop the Runaway.

Abandoned on the night of the 31st of August, a black man by the name of Abram, about five feet high, twenty-two years of age, tolerable square face, wide mouth, rather slow in speech, but no impediment; appears in his manners to be very smart, seems to draw his words rather through his nose. Who ever will deliver to me, (the subscriber) the above black man, shall receive \$20, if taken in the counties of Prince George's and Anne Arundel, if out of said counties the sum of \$50 will be given. N. B. If he is taken up out of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, he may be lodged in jail, and the person so taking him up shall be entitled to the above \$50.  
NICHOLAS WOODWARD.  
Fork Patuxent, Sept. 10. 3w.

**Anne Arundel County, to wit:**  
I hereby certify, that Ragious Queen of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosure, a dark brown or black Gelding, about 6 or 7 years old, & about fourteen hands high, a star on his forehead, & a white spot on his off buttock, and several saddle spots, and has his tail cropped, tro's and canters, and has some appearance of been worked in geers. Given under hand of me one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this second day of September, 1818.  
WILLIAM HALL, Jun  
Sept. 10. 3w.

**Overseer Wanted,**  
For the ensuing year, to take charge of my farm; he must bring good recommendations of his character, together with a thorough knowledge of his business. Apply to  
MARY HALL,  
South River, Sept. 10. 3w.

**Sheriff's Sales.**  
By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 30th day of September inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, One Negro Woman named Priss, and one Negro Boy named Richard, being seized and taken as the property of Philip H. Hopkins, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Griffith.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County  
Sept. 10.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 30th day of September inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at half past ten o'clock, for cash, the tract of Land whereon Ambrose Updegraff now resides, called Talbot's Resolution Manor, containing 460 acres of land, more or less. Also, ten head of Cattle, twenty head of Hogs, 12 head of Sheep, and four head of Horses; being seized and taken as the property of said Updegraff, to satisfy debts due to George Mackubin, and Caleb Dorsey, of Thomas.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 30th day of September inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, a pair of valuable work Steers being seized and taken as the property of John Nicholson to satisfy a debt due Stephen and John Beard.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 23d day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash—All the right, title, interest and claim, of Patrick M'Cristel, of and to all that tract or parcel of land, "called Addition to Sampson," also all the right, title, interest and claim, of said M'Cristel of and to one other tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred acres more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, junr, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Ginnin, for the use of John T. Stoddert.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 3.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 12th of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, All the right, title, interest and claim, of John Lusby, of and to a tract or parcel of Land, called Gadsby's Range, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less, being seized and taken as the property of the said Lusby, to satisfy a debt due Richard Cromwell and Thomas Cromwell, adm'rs. of Oliver Cromwell.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County.  
Aug. 20.

## Caution to Sportsmen on the Eastern Shore and elsewhere.

A pair of valuable young SETTING DOGS both white, thickly covered with small dark spots, and resembling each other in all respects except that one has dark brown head and ears, with a white stripe in his face, were stolen in Baltimore about the middle of August, and it is supposed have been carried into the country, most probably to the Eastern Shore. If they should be offered to any sportsman who knows their value, it is hoped and presumed that he will freely and cheerfully give information respecting them. Fifty dollars, if desired, will be paid at the Federal Gazette office for the dogs, and such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief—and twenty dollars for the dogs only, or ten dollars for information where they may be found.  
Baltimore, Sept. 3.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at Beard's Point Warehouse, on Monday the 28th day of September instant, for Cash.  
Six Hogsheads of Tobacco, the owner or owners of which are unknown to the inspector, marked as follows:  
No. Gross. Tare. Nett.  
1810. May 22, St. Lee, S. L. 59 1963 99 1175 A. A.  
64 1001 99 902 County  
65 970 99 871 A. A.  
1809. Dec 14, J. Trydine J. T. 55 950 114 836 Crop.  
1809. Sep 2, J. Harwood J. H. 71 1151 104 1047 Crop.  
J. S. R. 80 98 1110  
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock  
THOS. RINDLE, Inspector.  
Sept. 3.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,  
HENRY H. HARWOOD, of Thos. RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.  
**A Farm for Sale.**  
On Monday the 14th of September next at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Auction Room, of Messrs S & J Cole, the subscriber will offer at public sale, all that tract of land called HARBOUR ROUGH, lying between and adjacent to the tract of land on which are situated Cragg's and Holland's Ferries, on the South side of the South branch of Patuxent, and about five miles from Baltimore. This tract is supposed to contain about 300 acres of land a considerable part of which is arable and borders on the river, which affords a short and easy conveyance to market. The improvements consist of a large wooden barn and a small dwelling house, a considerable part of the land is level, fertile and capable of being made into meadow. The title is indisputable. Terms of sale are, one fifth in cash and the balance in four equal payments, of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest from the sale, and approved security.  
PHILIP ROGERS,  
Trustee under the will of William J. Govane  
Sept. 3.  
N. B. If the above property is not sold it will be rented to a good tenant.

**FOR SALE.**  
That valuable Lot of Ground No 59, opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr. Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 402 feet to Cathedral-street, thence with Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to the Church Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to  
JOHN SHAW.  
Annapolis, August 13.

**FOUND**  
A Breast Pin. The owner by paying the expense of this advertisement, may have the same on application at this office.  
Sept. 3.

## NOTICE.

We are authorized to say that William O'Hara is a candidate for SHERIFF, at the next October Election and will serve if elected.  
Aug 27.

## An Overseer wanted.

One who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with a knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages for the ensuing year, on application to the subscriber. A single man would be preferred. Apply to John Smith, Annapolis, or  
SARAH BACTEE,  
South River Neck.  
Aug. 20.

## Valuable Estate for Sale

Under the authority of a decree from the Equity Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will on Wednesday the 23d day of September next, offer at public sale, at the house of Isidore Hardy, in Piscataway, a most valuable property, the  
Estate of George H. Leiper, Esq.  
deceased, so well known by the name of MONTPELIER—about 2 miles from Piscataway, 9 from Alexandria, and 16 from Washington city. This farm, which contains rather more than 60 acres, is truly valuable. The soil is fertile and highly susceptible of improvement by the use of clover and plaster. The buildings are good and commodious, and the site of the Mansion, in beauty of perspective and salubrity of air, is excelled by few on Potomac river. To be enabled to appreciate fully the elegance of the situation, and all the advantages which result to the possessor of this valuable estate, it is only necessary that it should be viewed, which may be done, and every necessary information obtained, by application to the subscriber, or Mr. Aquilla Baden, the present manager of the farm.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one third in ready money, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money with the interest thereon due, and not before, the trustee will execute to the purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree. The purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, will have the liberty of seeing a crop of winter grain.  
Thomas Mundell, Trustee.  
Oakland, near Piscataway, 5  
August 13.

## Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land  
GEORGE HOGARTH.  
July 10

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, Aug 22, 1818.

On application by petition of Nicholas D. Warfield, executor of the last will & testament of Bela Warfield, 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,  
for A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Bela Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1818.  
Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r. of the last Will and testament of Bela Warfield.  
August 27.

## SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly solicited by my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing October election. Should I be favoured with the support of my fellow-citizens, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the public in general.  
GEORGE W. DUVAL,  
of Marsh.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 12th day of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for Cash—One mulatto BOY named Isaac, being seized and taken as the property of Samuel C. Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Osborn Williams.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
A. A. County.  
Aug. 20.

## To Farmers & Overseers.

The subscriber has for rent two Farms, situate about 16 or 18 miles from Baltimore, the one adjoining the navigable waters of Severn, and the other, those of Magotny; the average produce of the latter is about 200 barrels of corn, and from 3 to 400 bushels of wheat and rye, and a profitable crop of market stuff, the production of which this place is particularly adapted to. It is divided into three fields, well enclosed with elegant fence, has comfortable dwelling houses, a good barn, &c. has been carried on by an overseer a number of years. The produce of the other, about 100 barrels of corn, and 250 bushels of small grain, with market stuff. Both of these places has formerly produced good crops of tobacco. To men of industry, disposed to improve lands, the terms would be accommodating, clover seed and plaster furnished gratis.

Also, two Overseers are wanted, for the ensuing year, one for a tolerable large establishment, where there is a number of hands, teams, vessels, &c. employed. The other for a small farm, with only 4 or 5 hands, and a proportionable stock, &c.

To active industrious men, who can come with a suitable recommendation, the highest wages will be given & cash payment. Single men would be preferred, but small families would not be objected to if the recommendations were fully satisfactory. Persons living at a distance might write me, & lodge the letter in the post office, Baltimore, enclosing their recommendation, and the terms on which they would engage, also informing me to what place I should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experience, if noted for industry and a capacity to improve, would be taken.

## CHAS. WATERS.

Water's Ford, Aug. 6, 1818 } 6w.  
12 miles above Annapolis. }  
P. S. A lease would be given for a term of years if desired. }  
The Editor of the Eastern Gazette will give the above six insertions, and forward an account to this office for publication.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, Aug 15, 1818.

On application by petition of John H. D. Lane, administrator of John Lane, 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 John Lane, 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 first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1818.  
John H. D. Lane, adm'r.  
August 27.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for Cash—One Negro Girl, by the name of Mary, being seized and taken as the property of William Bregden, to satisfy a debt due Richard Mackubin.  
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.  
Sept. 3.



## POET'S CORNER.

[The following exquisitely beautiful production is from the pen of Woodworth—a name which does honour to American genius and talent.]

### THE TOMB OF HENRY.

Where Hudson's murm'ring billows  
Kiss Jersey's verdant shore,  
Beneath those spreading willows  
Sleeps Henry of the moor.  
The pride of all the plain,  
Was Anna's chosen swain;  
But Anna weeps,  
For Henry sleeps  
Beneath the weeping willow-tree.

They lov'd with pure affection;  
Their artless souls were true:  
The promising connexion  
Their friends with rapture view;  
And name the morn of May  
Their happy wedding day.  
But Anna weeps,  
For Henry sleeps  
Beneath the weeping willow-tree.

They hail the rising morrow,  
Which dawns to see them blest;  
But, ah! ere eve, what sorrow  
Falls Anna's lovely breast:  
She sees the Hudson's wave  
Become her Henry's grave:  
And Anna weeps,  
For Henry sleeps  
Beneath the weeping willow-tree.

She tears her flowing tresses;  
Invokes his parted breath;  
And with her wild caresses  
Invites him back from death;  
But, ah! her lip's warm kiss  
Imparts no glow to his.  
And Anna weeps,  
For Henry sleeps  
Beneath the weeping willow-tree.

She sees beneath the willow  
Her lover laid to rest;  
The earth his nuptial pillow,  
And not her virgin breast.  
Around his verdant tomb  
The early daisies bloom.  
There Anna weeps,  
There Henry sleeps  
Beneath the weeping willow-tree.

### BUNKER HILL.

#### GEN PUTNAM.

Further Extracts from the North American Review.

But, as we before stated, the author of the "account" not only charges Gen. Putnam with misbehaviour at the battle of Bunker Hill, but denies him merit as an officer generally. He says his popularity, was "ephemeral" and "unaccountable," and that "when it had faded away," and the minds of the people were released from the shackles of a delusive trance, the circumstances relating to Bunker Hill were viewed and talked of in a very different light, and that the selection of the unfortunate Col. Gerrish as a scape goat, was considered as a mysterious and inexplicable event."

Now is it true, that Gen. Putnam's popularity ever faded away? Did it prove to be ephemeral? When did it subside? Who released the people from their delusive trance; and who were those wise persons, who after this had happened, talked of the circumstances of the battle in a very different light? Who are they, who considered the arrest of Col. Gerrish as the selection of a scape goat, and a mysterious and inexplicable event?

If the author of the "account" alleges, that subsequent events so far developed either Putnam's general character, or the merit of his conduct at the battle of Bunker Hill, as to have seriously and injuriously affected his reputation, he ought to prove what he alleges. He has given no evidence of it. We know of none, in history or tradition. We believe that Gen. Putnam retained his reputation till his death. His popularity, which is called "ephemeral" and "unaccountable," was founded on a long course of useful services, as will appear by a brief recurrence to the history of his life.

Gen. Putnam was born at Salem, in this state, but went to Connecticut at the age of twenty or twenty one. At the breaking out of the war between France and England, in 1756, commonly called in this country the French war—he was appointed Captain of a company of provincial troops, to serve against the French and Indians. "It is not," said Mr. Ames, "in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated, but it is there they are formed." Of this discipline, Putnam had a full share. He was created a Major in 1759, in which year he distinguished himself by his uncommonly good conduct in extinguishing a fire which had broken out in the barracks, at Fort Edward, and threatened the magazine, which was within 12 feet of the barracks. Notwithstanding the most efforts of the troops, the fire

continued to make progress, and to approach the magazine.

"Putnam stood," says his biographer, "so near the sheet of fire, that a pair of thick blanket-mittens were burnt entirely from his hands; he was supplied with another pair dipped in water. Col. Haviland, fearing that he would perish in the flames, called to him to come down. But he intreated that he might be permitted to remain, since destruction must inevitably ensue if their exertions should be remitted. The gallant commandant, not less astonished than charmed at the boldness of his conduct, forbade any more effects to be carried out of the Fort, animated the men to redoubled diligence, and exclaimed, "if we must be blown up, we will go all together." At last, when the barracks were seen to be tumbling, Putnam descended, placed himself at the interval, and continued from an incessant rotation of replenished buckets, to pour water upon the magazine. The outside planks were already consumed by the proximity of the fire, and as only one thickness of timber intervened, the trepidation now became general and extreme. Putnam, still undaunted, covered with a cloud ofinders, & scorched with the intensity of the heat, maintained his position until the fire subsided, and the danger was wholly over. He had contended for one hour and a half with that terrible element. His legs, his arms, and his face were blistered; and when he pulled off his second pair of mittens, the skin from his hands and fingers followed them. It was a month before he recovered."

[Humphrey's Life of Putnam.]

Soon after this he was taken prisoner, in a battle with the Indians. "Having discharged his fusée several times, at length it missed fire, while the muzzle was pressed against the breast of a large & well proportioned savage.—This warrior, availing himself of the indefensible attitude of his adversary, with a tremendous war whoop sprang forward, with his lifted hatchet, and compelled him to surrender; and having disarmed and bound him fast to a tree, returned to the battle."—In the further progress of this battle, the two parties alternately gained and lost ground.—"This change of ground occasioned the tree to which Putnam was tied to be directly between the fire of the two parties. Human imagination can hardly figure to itself a more deplorable situation. The balls flew incessantly from either side, many struck the tree, while some passed through the sleeves and skirts of his coat. In this state of jeopardy, unable to move his body, to stir his limbs, or even to incline his head, he remained more than an hour. So equally balanced, and so obstinate was the fight! At one moment while the battle raged in favour of the enemy, a young savage chose an odd way of discovering his humour. He found Putnam bound. He might have dispatched him at a blow. But he loved better to excite the terrors of the prisoner, by hurling a tomahawk at his head, or rather it should seem his object was to see how near he could throw it without touching him. The weapon struck in the tree a number of times at a hairs breadth distance from the mark. When the Indian had finished his amusement, a French Bas officer, (a much more inveterate savage by nature, though descended from so humane and polished a nation) perceiving Putnam, came up to him, and levelling a fusée within a foot of his breast attempted to discharge it—it missed fire. Ineffectually did the intended victim solicit the treatment due to his situation, by repeating that he was a prisoner of war.

The degenerate Frenchman did not understand the language of honour or of nature; deaf to their voice, and dead to sensibility, he violently and repeatedly pushed the muzzle of his gun against Putnam's ribs, and finally gave him a cruel blow on the jaw with the butt of his piece. After this dastardly deed he left him."

"At length the active intrepidity of D'Elli and Harman, seconded by the preserving valour of their followers, prevailed. They drove from the field the enemy, who left about ninety dead behind them. As they were retiring, Putnam was untied by the Indian who had made him prisoner, and whom he afterwards called master. Having been conducted for some distance from the place of action, he was stripped of his coat, vest, stockings and shoes; loaded with as many of the pack of wounded as could be piled upon

him; strongly pinioned, & his wrists tied as closely together as they could be pulled with a cord. After he had marched through no pleasant paths, in this painful manner for many a tedious mile, the party, (who were excessively fatigued) halted to breathe. His hands were now immoderately swelled from the tightness of the ligature; and the pain was become intolerable. His feet were so much scratched, that the blood dropped fast from them. Exhausted with bearing a burden above his strength, and frantic with torments beyond endurance, he intreated the Irish interpreter to implore, as the last and only grace he desired of the savages, that they would knock him on the head and take his scalp at once, or loose his hands. A French officer, instantly interposing, ordered his hands to be unbound, and some of the packs to be taken off. By this time the Indian who captured him, & had been absent with the wounded, coming up, gave him a pair of moccasins, & expressed great indignation at the unworthy treatment his prisoner had suffered.

That savage chief again returned to the wounded, and the Indians about two hundred in number, went before the rest of the party, to the place where the whole were that night to encamp. They took with them Mij. P. on whom, besides innumerable other outrages, they had the barbarity to inflict a deep wound with a tomahawk in the left cheek. His sufferings were in this place to be consummated. A scene of horror, infinitely greater than had ever met his eyes before, was now preparing. It was determined to roast him alive. For this purpose they led him into a dark forest, stripped him naked, bound him to a tree, and piled dry brush, with other fuel, at a small distance in a circle round him. They accompanied their labours, as if for his funeral dirge, with screams and sounds inimitable but by savage voices. Then they set the piles on fire. A sudden shower damped the rising flame. Still they strove to kindle it, until, at last, the blaze ran fiercely round the circle. Major Putnam soon began to feel the scorching heat. His hands were so tied that he could move his body. He often shifted sides as the fire approached. This sight, at the very idea of which all but savages must shudder, afforded the highest diversion to his inhuman tormentors, who demonstrated the delirium of their joy by correspondent yells, dances and gesticulations. He saw clearly that his final hour was inevitably come. He summoned all his resolution, and composed his mind, as far as circumstances could permit, to bid an eternal farewell to all he held most dear. To quit the world would scarcely have cost a single pang, but the idea of home, but for the remembrance of domestic endearments, of the affectionate partner of his soul, & of their beloved offspring. His thought was ultimately fixed on a happier state of existence, beyond the tortures he was beginning to endure. The bitterness of death, even of that death which is accompanied with the keenest agonies, was, in a manner, past—nature, with a feeble struggle, was quitting its last hold on sublunary things—when a French officer rushed through the crowd, opened a way by scattering the burning brands, and unbound the victim. It was Molang himself—to whom a savage, unwilling to see a nother human sacrifice immolated, had run and communicated the tidings. That commandant spurned and severely reprimanded the barbarians, whose nocturnal powwas and hellish orgies he suddenly ended."

Putnam was carried to Canada; afterwards exchanged, promoted to be a Colonel, and served through the remainder of the war. When the peace of 1763 took place, "at the expiration of ten years from his first receiving a commission, after having seen as much service, endured as many hardships, encountered as many dangers, and acquired as many laurels as any officer of his rank, with great satisfaction he laid aside his uniform, and returned to his plough."

Gen. Putnam took an early and deep interest in the questions which grew out of the Stamp Act, and in all that related to the dispute between England and America. The battle of Lexington, at length put this dispute to the arbitration of the sword. "Putnam, who was ploughing when he heard the news, left his plough in the middle of the field, unyoked his team, and without waiting to change his clothes, set off for the theatre of action. But

finding the British retreated to Boston, and invested by a sufficient force to watch their movements, he came back to Connecticut, levied a regiment under authority of the legislature, and speedily returned to Cambridge." The progress of his promotion in the revolutionary army is stated in his son's "Letter to Gen. Dearborn." His services are well known, and we believe justly appreciated by the country. A paralytic shock compelled him to retire in December, 1779, holding at that time the second rank of command in the American Army. We shall add only an extract from an affectionate letter of Gen. Washington to General Putnam, in June, 1783.

"Dear Sir,

Your favour of the 20th of May, I received with much pleasure. For I can assure you, that, among the many worthy and meritorious officers, with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, the name of a Putnam is not forgotten; nor will it be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues through which we have struggled, for the preservation and establishment of the rights, liberties, and independence of our country."

Even the slight review which we have been able to take of Gen. Putnam's previous military services will, we think, be sufficient to satisfy any one that his popularity, when he joined the army at Cambridge, was not "unaccountable."

### BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that within the last eighteen months, a large & elegant addition has been made to this valuable institution, in the erection of the East wing of the building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and 36 in width, with an extensive Southern protection at its extreme East end. It contains between 30 and 40 apartments, admirably calculated for the accommodation of every class of patients. Of this number are several large and airy wards, intended particularly for the reception of seamen, and well adapted to their various diseases. These different rooms and wards will be warmed by open fires, and by heated air thrown into them, from furnaces constructed on a safe and improved plan. Arrangements will also soon be made, for lighting the apartments in the entire building with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, the attending Physicians, in their attention to the construction of the building, and their care of the sick, have given a character to this Institution, which is now inferior to none in the United States. In the short space of six years, a most noble establishment has been erected—a thing without parallel in this country. It is well known, that above half a century has been consumed in building the Hospitals of New York and Philadelphia to their present size, and it is admitted by many gentlemen, who have visited the Institutions, that the Hospital here, is by far the most extensive, the whole buildings being now 300 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hospital, renders it absolutely necessary that the new wings should be finished, and every exertion is now making to have it completed, before the cold weather shall set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, examined the Institution with much care, the apartments of the sick in the private infirmary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the wards of the sick and disabled seamen in the Marine Hospital—and they assert with confidence, that the sick and afflicted of every description are well accommodated and carefully attended. They have seen and heard different meetings, the private patients comfortable, the wretched marine humanity taken care of, and the sailor, disabled by age, wounds and sickness, well provided with suitable medical assistance, & with every other comfort which his condition may require. Indeed the agreeable situation in which this very useful class of men are placed, does much credit, as well to the Director of the Marine Hospital, as to the attending physicians, to whose immediate care they are entrusted. Every praise too, which the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs. Gatchell, the Stewart and Matron of the Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in which the House is uniformly kept, and for their care and attention to the administration of the internal economy of the establishment.

Before they conclude this account of the Hospital, the visitors would invite the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the United States to the ANATOMICAL CABINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHAPPEL, which certainly far surpasses any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country, and will afford to those whose curiosity may lead them to see how fearfully and wonderfully they are made, but more especially to the medical student, a fund of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the following medical gentlemen.

Dr. COLIN MACKENZIE, Attending Physician.  
Dr. HUGH GATES JAMESON, Attending Surgeon.

Dr. GEORGE BROWN  
JOHN COULTER  
JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE  
SOLOMON BRICKHEAD  
JOHN CROMWELL  
PETER CHATARD  
ASHTON ALEXANDER  
JOHN OWEN  
WILLIAM DONALDSON  
By order of the Board of Visitors,  
JOHN HILLEN, Secy.

September 3,

## Carpeting.

### CARPET WARE-ROOMS

Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET,

### BALTIMORE.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH THEIR

### FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS  
IMPERIAL  
IMPERIAL VENETIAN  
HALL and STAIR do  
SUPERFINE and  
COMMON INGRAIN

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

### Hearth Rugs,

AND A SUPPLY OF

### Ready made CARPETS

Together with other

### GOODS

appertaining to their business.

And have now in Store, a well selected Stock of

BRUSSELS  
SUPERFINE and  
COMMON

### Carpeting.

Which can be made up to any size on the shortest notice

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

### INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and inches, to close sales, are offered at reduced prices

An experienced UPHOLSTERER attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made accurately as it fitted to the room. August 13.

### A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a farm whereon he now resides at Public Auction, on

Wednesday, the 23d day of September, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, at 3 o'clock P. M. (if not previously sold at private sale, of which notice will be given.) This farm lies on the north side of a river, about two and a half miles from the city of Annapolis, adjacent to the farm of Nicholas Brice, Esq., containing 625 acres; is considered judges to be equal to any land in the country for the cultivation of silk of produce, and is capable of great improvement by clover, phospor is too to act with great power. The improvements are comfortable, a good dwelling house, with necessary out buildings, great proportion of this land is covered with wood of almost description, may be easily carried to market, being the advantage of convenient lying places, being bounded by the river. Persons inclined to purchase, invited to view the premises, which will be shown at any time by the subscriber. Possession will be given the first day of January next; meantime the purchaser will be privileged to sow grain, &c. and to exercise of ownership. The terms will be accommodating, on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben. city of Annapolis, who is authorized to contract for the land, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ALLEN WARFIELD

Aug. 27.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Patriot, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the collector.

Anne-Army County, to certify that Sarah Brown, late of the county of Anne-Army, a small brown Mare, as a stray, passing on her enclosures, of the following marks and description, viz. appears to be four or five years old, spring, fourteen hands high, black, high, shod with old shoes, trotting, gallops, no perceptible brand, built, well formed and in tolerable order. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1818.

JOHN CORD

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SARAH BROWN

Aug. 26.

### Coarse Linen Shirts

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this in manufacturing the above article, they are deposited for sale at the store of Joseph Sands and George Shaw, Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

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[VOL. LXX]

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
GEORGE-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 the Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, 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 free negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom after a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and that it has been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters, 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, or upon any contingency, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom 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 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 so 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 resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not 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 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 authorized 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 authorized 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, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately 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 accrual of such remainder or reversion 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 bill 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 agreeably 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 shall 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 or 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.

## Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.  
**WILLIAM NORMAN.**  
June 18.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for Sale, at this Office,  
**The Laws of Maryland,**  
Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.  
ALSO,  
**The Votes & Proceedings**  
Of last Session.  
Price—\$ 1 50.

**BLANKS**  
For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.  
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.  
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.  
June 11.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt-House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.  
**SARAH CLEMENTS.**  
July 23.

## SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges himself, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.  
**BENJAMIN GAITHER.**  
Anne-Arundel county, July 30.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Abaelom Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

**John Ridgely, } Ex'rs.  
David Ridgely, }**  
Aug. 6, 1816. 3m.

## Caution to Sportsmen on the Eastern Shore and elsewhere.

A pair of valuable young SETTING DOGS, both white, thickly covered with small dark spots, and resembling each other in all respects except that one has dark brown head and ears, with a white stripe in his face, were stolen in Baltimore about the middle of August, and it is supposed have been carried into the country, most probably to the Eastern Shore. If they should be offered to any sportsman who knows their value, it is hoped and presumed that he will freely and cheerfully give information respecting them. Fifty dollars, if desired, will be paid at the Federal Gazette office for the dogs, and such information will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief—and twenty dollars for the dogs only, or ten dollars for information where they may be found.  
Baltimore, Sept. 3.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm on South river, in Anne Arundel county, on Friday the 21st inst. a black man named

## PETER.

He is about six or seven and twenty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made, large hands and feet, has a remarkable scar on the cheek bone, under the left eye, in the form of an angle, large full eyes, thick lips, and when he speaks, (particularly if spoken to sharply,) stammers; his countenance sour, his common clothing of strong linen, but has other clothing. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the state; Fifty Dollars if taken within the state and out of the county, and Forty Dollars if taken in the county, provided that he is brought to me in the city of Annapolis, or secured in any goal so that I get him again.

**Richard Harwood (of Thos.)**  
August 27.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, will publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Allein, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 13th October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of the deceased, All the Land he was possessed of, about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about 1 mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water mill, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and in tolerable good repair. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, subject to the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest thereon. The above property will be shewn to any one by applying to Mr Joseph Allein on the premises, or Thomas Tongue, jr. at Tracey's Landing, Anne Arundel county.

At the same time and place, by order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold a Negro Girl, about ten years of age, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.  
**E. ALLEIN, } Ex'rs.  
T. TONGUE, Jr. }**  
Aug. 27.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, is requested to insert the above advertisement once a week for three weeks in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

## Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a Woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.  
Aug. 29.



FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

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**THE MORNING**  
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Sept.



to them that the unpleasant duty  
should devolve upon him. Requested  
to take the necessary measures  
for securing the prisoners confined  
in the jail—offered them a place  
of security in the fort, and assigned  
him, the 14th July, as the day  
on which he should proceed to the  
execution of his duty. According  
to the time appointed, Lieut. B.  
went with a detachment of troops,  
in an address and without arms, &  
performed the work. After being  
addressed by the citizens, he found  
it necessary to return to the fort  
with his men. The jail was  
removed; and although several  
times assaulted by the mob, Lt.  
showed no disposition to over-  
awe them by military force. Lieut.  
is said to be an officer of ex-  
cellent character and reputation.

**THE MORNING CHRONICLE,**  
A NEW DAILY PAPER,  
ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY  
OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the  
subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention  
of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which  
he proposes with all possible expedition to  
publish in Baltimore. To be denominated  
**THE MORNING CHRONICLE.**  
With regard to the political character of  
the publication, he scorns any concealment  
and will be decidedly of the Federal cast.  
That federalism, which was known and prac-  
tised in the day of Washington—that federa-  
lism, for which Hamilton wrote & fought,  
and for which Montgomery fell—that federa-  
lism, which, with a large and comprehen-  
sive view, embraces all characters, so far as  
they augment the prosperity and the gran-  
deur of their country, and which turns an  
eye of the most transcendent disdain on the  
petty, despicable, mean personal bickerings  
of office—that federalism, which would  
be noble, amiable, and aggrandize the charac-  
ter of our dear and beloved country, and in  
appreciation to that detestable, mushroom federa-  
lism, whose only aim is to raise and to ag-  
grandize private families—that federalism,  
that exists in the spectacle of our country's  
prosperity, that delights to behold the star-  
spangled banner glittering over every sea,  
and commerce bounded by no other restric-  
tion than those of the ocean—that federa-  
lism, that cheers the honest husbandman at  
the plough, the merchant at his desk, and  
the mechanic at his anvil. He is bold,  
and the grave too near, for the subscriber to  
then an apostate now, to lend himself to the  
servile meanness of individual ambition, or  
to mistake his own welfare for the welfare  
of his country. These are the federal sen-  
timents of the Editor, and such as he will  
be governed by until the hour of his dissolu-  
tion. He seeks not individual patronage,  
he looks for support on his co-citizens at  
large—he feels in this appeal to their con-  
science, he is content to remain unnoticed  
and forgotten.

**PAUL ALLEN,**  
Late Editor of the Federal Republican  
and Baltimore Telegraph.

#### TERMS!

The MORNING CHRONICLE will be pub-  
lished daily, at eight dollars per ann. From  
the patronage already offered, and from the  
flattering prospects held out, it is expected  
the publication will be commenced the 1st  
of October next. Although the Editor in-  
tends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his  
wish nor his interest to disregard the ma-  
terial and mercantile departments, in these  
he will be assisted by persons well acquain-  
ted with the management of a commercial  
paper.

Intending to issue from the Morning  
Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient num-  
ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for  
the Country, to be published twice a week,  
at four dollars per annum, which will con-  
tain all the news-matter of the daily paper.  
Every attention will be given to forward  
the paper to subscribers at a distance with-  
out delay.

\* Letters addressed to the Editor, No.  
10 North Frederick street, will be attended  
to. Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w

#### Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a  
single Man as an Overseer for the en-  
suing year. None need apply unless  
they can come well recommended for ho-  
nesty, sobriety and industry.  
**JONATHAN PINKNEY,**  
Sept. 17. 1c

#### D. HARRINGTON,

**DENTIST,**  
Respectfully tenders his services to the  
citizens of Annapolis, and its vicin-  
ity. He will remain in the city but a  
few days—Apply at Mrs Sherwood's.  
Sept. 17.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to  
me directed from Anne Arundel county  
court, will be exposed to public sale,  
on Wednesday the 7th day of Octo-  
ber next, at Mr. James Hunter's Ta-  
vern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10  
o'clock, for Cash, All the right, title,  
interest and claim, of Joseh J. Marriott,  
and to a tract or parcel of Land  
whereon the said Marriott now resides,  
called "Duvall's Delight," containing  
thirty acres of Land more or less. Also  
all the right, title, interest and claim,  
of said Marriott, of and to one other  
tract or parcel of Land, called Duvall's  
Delight, containing one hundred acres  
of Land, more or less, being seized &  
taken as the property of said Joseph  
Marriott, to satisfy a debt due Thomas  
Snowden.

**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 17.

#### Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland.

This is to certify, that on the 8th day  
of September, 1818, Dr. James Mew-  
burn brought before me, one of the jus-  
tices of the peace for the county aforesaid,  
two brown bay Mares, which he al-  
leges had been taken up by him in the  
act of trespassing on his enclosures.  
The marks of one, about 8 or 9 years  
old, about 14 hands high, a small star  
in the forehead, a natural trotter. The  
other about 14 hands and an half high,  
a small white mark in her forehead,  
some small saddle spots, about 4 years  
old, trots and canters. The two beasts  
came to the subscriber's early in the  
spring, and were shod all round. Given  
under my hand and seal, this 8th  
day of Sept. 1818.

**ABNER LINTHICUM (Seal)**  
The owner or owners are requested  
to call on me, at Major Philip Ham-  
monds, (Head of Severn,) prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take them a-  
way.

**JAMES MEWBURN.**  
Sept. 6w.

#### SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly so-  
licitated by my friends, I am in-  
duced to offer myself as a can-  
didate for the office of Sheriff at  
the ensuing October election.  
Should I be favoured with the  
support of my fellow-citizens, I  
pledge myself to discharge the  
duties of the office to the satis-  
faction of the public in general.

**GEORGE W. DUVALL,**  
of Marsh.  
Annapolis, Aug. 18. 1f.

#### Valuable Estate for Sale

Under the authority of a decree  
from the Equity Court of Prince Geo-  
rge's county, the subscriber will on  
Wednesday the 23d day of September  
next, offer at public sale, at the house  
of Isidore Hardy, in Piscataway, a  
most valuable property, the

**Estate of George R. Leiper, Esq.**

deceased, so well known by the  
name of MONTPELIER—about 2  
miles from Piscataway, 9 from Alex-  
andria, and 16 from Washington city.  
This farm which contains rather  
more than 60 acres, is truly valuable.  
The soil is fertile and highly suscep-  
tible of improvement by the use of clo-  
ver and plaster. The buildings are  
good and commodious, and the site of  
the Mansion, in beauty of perspective  
and salubrity of air, is excelled by few  
on Potomac river. To be enabled to  
appreciate fully the elegance of the  
situation and all the advantages which  
result to the possessor of this valuable  
estate, it is only necessary that it should  
be viewed, which may be done, and  
every necessary information obtained,  
by application to the subscriber, or Mr.  
**Aquila Baden,** the present manager of  
the farm.

The terms of sale are that the pur-  
chaser shall pay one third in ready mo-  
ney, and the residue in two equal annu-  
al payments, with interest from the day  
of sale to be secured by bond with ap-  
proved security, and on the ratification  
of the sale by the court, and the pay-  
ment of the whole purchase money  
with the interest thereon due, and not  
before, the trustee will execute to the  
purchaser a deed in the terms of the  
decree. The purchaser on complying  
with the terms of sale, will have the li-  
berty of seeding a crop of winter grain.  
**Thomas Mundell, Trustee.**  
Oakland, near Piscataway,  
August 13.

#### Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live,  
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-A-  
rundel county, about 20 miles from the  
city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles  
from Baltimore; it contains between  
nine hundred and one thousand acres,  
is considered by judges to be inferior  
to no land in the county for the cultiva-  
tion of tobacco, and is acted upon by  
plaster and capable of great improve-  
ment by clover, a great proportion of  
the land is covered with wood timber &  
may be easily carried to market, hav-  
ing the advantage of fine landing places  
being bounded by the water. Per-  
sons inclined to purchase it is presum-  
ed, will view the premises, which they  
are invited to do. The terms will be  
accommodating on payment of part of  
the purchase money in hand. For  
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who  
is authorized to contract for the land.  
**GEORGE HOGARTH.**  
Sept. 9

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to  
me directed from Anne Arundel county  
court, will be exposed to public sale,  
on Wednesday, the 23d day of Septem-  
ber next, at Mr. James Hunter's Ta-  
vern in the city of Annapolis, at 11  
o'clock for Cash—One Negro Girl by  
the name of Mary; being seized and  
taken as the property of William Brog-  
den, to satisfy a debt due Richard  
Mackubin.

**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 3.

#### Stop the Runaway.

Absconded on the night of the 31st  
of August, a black man by the name  
of Abram, about five feet high, twenty-  
two years of age, tolerable square face,  
wide mouth, rather slow in speech, but  
no impediment; appears in his manners  
to be very smart, seems to draw his  
words rather through his nose. Who  
ever will deliver to me, (the subscriber)  
the above black man, shall receive \$20,  
if taken in the counties of Prince Geo-  
rge's and Anne Arundel, if out of said  
counties the sum of \$50 will be given.  
N. B. If he is taken up out of Prince-  
George's and Anne Arundel counties,  
he may be lodged in jail, and the per-  
son so taking him up shall be entitled  
to the above \$50.

**NICHOLAS WOODWARD.**  
Fork Patuxent, Sept. 10. 3w.

#### Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Ragious Queen  
of said county, brought before me as a  
stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a  
dark brown or black Gelding, about 6  
or 7 years old, & about fourteen hands  
high, a star on his forehead, & a white  
spot on his off buttock, and several sad-  
dle spots, and has his tail cropped, trots  
and canters, and has some appearance  
of been worked in gears. Given under  
hand of me one of the justices of the  
peace in and for said county, this se-  
cond day of September, 1818.

**WILLIAM HALL, Jun**  
Sept. 10. 3w.

#### Overseer Wanted,

For the ensuing year, to take charge  
of my farm; he must bring good re-  
commendations of his character, toge-  
ther with a thorough knowledge of his  
business. Apply to

**MARY HALL.**  
West River, Sept. 10. 3w.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias  
to me directed from Anne Arundel  
county court, will be exposed to public  
sale, on Wednesday the 30th day of  
September inst at Mr. James Hunter's  
Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10  
o'clock, for Cash, One Negro Woman  
named Priss, and one Negro Boy named  
Richard, being seized and taken as the  
property of Philip H. Hopkins, to  
satisfy a debt due Thomas Griffith.

**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias  
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-  
lic sale, on Wednesday the 30th day of  
September inst. at Mr. James Hunter's  
Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at  
half past ten o'clock, for cash, the  
tract of Land whereon Ambrose Upde-  
graff now resides, called Talbot's Re-  
solution Manor, containing 460 acres  
of land, more or less; Also, ten head  
of Cattle, twenty head of Hogs, 12  
head of Sheep, and four head of Hor-  
ses; being seized and taken as the prop-  
erty of said Updegraff, to satisfy debts  
due to George Mackubin, and Caleb  
Dorsey, of Thomas.

**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to  
me directed from Anne Arundel county  
court, will be exposed to public sale,  
on Wednesday the 30th day of Sep-  
tember inst at Mr. James Hunter's Ta-  
vern, Annapolis, at half past 11 o'clock  
for Cash, a pair of valuable work Steers  
being seized and taken as the property  
of John Nicholson to satisfy a debt due  
Stephen and John Beard.

**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to  
me directed, will be exposed to public  
sale, on Wednesday the 23d day of Sep-  
tember, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern,  
in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock,  
for Cash—All the right, title, interest  
and claim, of Patrick M'Cristel, of and  
to all that tract or parcel of land, "call-  
ed Addition to Sampson," also all the  
right, title, interest and claim, of said  
M'Cristel of and to one other tract or  
parcel of land, containing one hundred  
acres more or less, lying and being in  
the county aforesaid, to satisfy a debt  
due Thomas Harris, jun. trustee for  
the sale of the real estate of John  
Gwinn, for the use of John T. Stoddert.

**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 3.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to  
me directed from Anne Arundel county  
court, will be exposed to public sale,  
on Saturday the 12th of September  
next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern,  
in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock,  
for Cash, All the right, title, interest  
and claim, of John Lusby, of and to a  
tract or parcel of Land, called Gadsby's  
Range, containing about one hundred  
and thirty acres of Land, more or less,  
being seized and taken as the property  
of the said Lusby, to satisfy a debt due  
Richard Cromwell and Thomas Crom-  
well, adm'rs. of Oliver Cromwell.

**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Aug. 20.

#### Notice is hereby given,

That Elections will be held in the  
several election districts of Anne-Arun-  
del county, on the first Monday in Oc-  
tober next, for four Delegates to re-  
present said county in the General As-  
sembly of Maryland, for a representa-  
tive to represent this state in the con-  
gress of the United States, and for a  
Sheriff for the county aforesaid.  
**R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.**  
A. A. County.  
Sept. 10.

#### State of Maryland, sc.

**Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,**  
August 15, 1818.

On application by petition of Basil  
Burgess and Thomas Burgess, adminis-  
trators of Michael Burgess, late of  
Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is  
ordered that they 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 succes-  
sive weeks in the Maryland Gazette  
and Political Intelligencer  
**John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,**

#### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne Arundel county, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Michael Burgess,  
late of Anne Arundel county, deceas-  
ed. All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with  
the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-  
bers at or before the 1st day of Novem-  
ber next, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said es-  
tate. Given under our hands this 15th  
day of August, 1818.

**Basil Burgess, } Adm'rs.**  
**Thomas Burgess, }**  
Sept. 10

#### BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure  
in announcing to the public, that within  
the last eighteen months, a large & elegant  
addition has been made to this valuable in-  
stitution, in the erection of the East wing of  
the building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and  
30 in width, with an extensive Southern  
protection at its extreme East end. It con-  
tains between 30 and 40 apartments, admi-  
rably calculated for the accommodation of  
every class of patients. Of this number are  
several large and airy wards, intended par-  
ticularly for the reception of seamen, and  
well adapted to their various diseases. These  
different rooms and wards will be warmed  
by open fires, and by heated air thrown into  
them, from furnaces constructed on a safe  
and improved plan. Arrangements will al-  
so soon be made, for lighting the apartments  
in the entire building with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mac-  
Kenzie and Smyth, the attending Physi-  
cians of the Hospital in their attention to  
the construction of the building, and their care  
of the sick, have given a character to this  
Institution, which is now inferior to none  
in the United States. In the short space of  
six years, a most noble establishment has  
been erected—a thing without parallel in  
this country. It is well known, that above  
half a century has been consumed in bring-  
ing the Hospitals of New York and Phila-  
delphia to their present size, and it is ad-  
mitted by many gentlemen, who have visit-  
ed the Institutions, that the Hospital here,  
is, in fact, the most extensive, the whole build-  
ings being now 300 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hos-  
pital, renders it absolutely necessary that  
the new wing should be furnished, and every  
exertion is now making to have it com-  
pleted, before the cold weather shall set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, exam-  
ined the Institution with much care, the ap-  
artments of the sick in the private infir-  
mary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the  
wards of the sick and disabled seamen in  
the Marine Hospital—and they assert with  
confidence, that the sick and afflicted of e-  
very description are well accommodated and  
carefully attended. They have seen at their  
different meetings, the private patients com-  
fortable, the wretched marine humanely  
taken care of, and the sailor, disabled by  
age, wounds and sickness, well provided  
with suitable medical assistance & with every  
other comfort which his condition may  
require. Indeed the agreeable situation in  
which this very useful class of men are plac-  
ed, does much credit, as well to the Direc-  
tor of the Marine Hospital, as to the attend-  
ing physicians, to whose immediate care  
they are entrusted. Every private too, which  
the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs.  
Gatchel, the Stewart and Matron of the  
Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in  
which the House is uniformly kept, and  
for their ever and attention to the adminis-  
tration of the internal economy of the es-  
tablishment.

Before they conclude their account of the  
Hospital, the visitors would invite the at-  
tention of their fellow citizens throughout  
the United States to the ANATOMICAL CA-  
BINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHIE-  
APPEL, which certainly far surpasses any  
thing of the kind ever exhibited in this  
country; and will afford to those whose cu-  
riosity may lead them to see how carefully  
and wonderfully they are made, but more  
especially to the medical student, a fund of  
useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the fol-  
lowing medical gentlemen:  
**DR. COLIN MACKENZIE, } Attending**  
**JAMES SMYTH, } Physicians**  
**DR. HORATIO GATES JAMISON, Attending Sur-**  
**GEON.**  
**DR. GEORGE BROWN**  
**JOHN COULTER**  
**JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE**  
**SOLOMON BIRCKHEAD**  
**JOHN CROMWELL**  
**PETER CHATARD**  
**ASHTON ALEXANDER**  
**JOHN OWEN**  
**WILLIAM DONALDSON**  
By order of the Board of Visitors,  
**JOHN HILLEN, Sec'y.**  
September 3. 8w.

#### Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a  
single Man, who can come well recom-  
mended, to overlook a farm. An el-  
derly person, and who is capable of doing  
rough carpenter's work, would be  
preferred.

**HENRY MAYER,**  
Broad Neck.  
3w.

#### Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held at the  
Ball Room in the city of Annapolis, on  
Monday the 5th day of October next,  
for the purpose of electing two dele-  
gates to represent the said city in the  
next General Assembly of Maryland.  
At the same time and place an Election  
will be held for the purpose of elect-  
ing a representative to Congress, and  
also to elect a Sheriff for Anne-Arun-  
del county. Polls to be opened at 9  
o'clock.

By order,  
**JOHN BREWER, Clk. Mayor's court**  
Sept. 10.

#### NOTICE.

We are authorised to say that Willi-  
am O'Hara is a candidate for SHE-  
RIFF, at the next October Election  
and will serve if elected.  
Aug. 27.

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri-  
chard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of  
Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale  
the following lands, to wit: A planta-  
tion on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel  
county, on which the said Richard H.  
Harwood resided, about three miles a-  
bove M'Coy's Tavern, containing about  
412 1/2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's  
up the country, and from Owens's mills  
to Baltimore, pass through this land.  
The best judges are of opinion that it  
is capable of being made equal to any  
of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on  
it a good dwelling house, and conveni-  
ent out houses, a garden, a spring of  
most excellent water very near the  
house, and an ice house. They will al-  
so sell parts of several tracts of land,  
the whole being in one body, and con-  
taining about 416 1/4 acres, being in  
Charles county, adjoining Bean Town.  
For terms apply to the subscribers,  
**HENRY H. HARWOOD,** of Thos.  
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette  
and American of Baltimore, are re-  
quested to insert the above twice a  
week for three weeks, and forward  
their accounts to this office.

#### FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59,  
opposite the Church, lately in the pos-  
session of Mr. Thomas Brown, front-  
ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and  
running back with Doctor-street, 402  
feet to Cathedral street, thence with  
Cathedral street 82 feet, and thence to  
the Church Circle. The Lot is en-  
closed with a good post and rail fence.  
There is a basement story of Brick for  
a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly re-  
ady for the first floor. Likewise may  
be had at moderate prices, Doors,  
Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window  
frames, &c. enough of each kind to  
finish the building. The terms of sale  
will be made known by applying to  
**JOHN SHAW,**  
Annapolis, August 13.

#### State of Maryland, sc.

**Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,**  
Aug. 15, 1818.

On application by petition of John H.  
D. Lane, administrator of John Lane,  
late of A. A. County, deceased, it is  
ordered that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to exhibit  
their claims against the said deceas-  
ed, 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-Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of A. A. county, in Mary-  
land, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of John Lane, late  
of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof, to  
the subscriber, at or before the first day  
of November next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
said estate. Given under my hand this  
15th day of August, 1818.

**John H. D. Lane, adm'r.**  
August 27.

#### FOUND

A Breast Pin. The owner by paying  
the expense of this advertisement, may  
have the same on application at this of-  
fice.  
Sept. 3.



## POETS CORNER.

### SONG.

A woman having rescued, by stratagem, her husband, who was a prisoner of war, from the place of his confinement, sings the following Song, as they are pursuing their journey homewards by night.

Come Raymond, Raymond, speed along.  
Dark fears upon my fancy throng,  
For we are foreign wilds among,  
With not a friend to guide us.  
Rough, rough and dreary is the road,  
That leads to our once blest abode.  
And hark! from yon bursting cloud,  
The tempest seems to chide us.

O. Raymond, I have wander'd far,  
Led by the light of Love's pure star,  
Thro' scenes where slaughter drives his car,  
To succour and to save thee.  
And there, full many a scheme I've plann'd,  
To bear thee from the foe's hand,  
Who, raising high the vengeful brand,  
Soon, soon of life would reave thee.

Success my darling's toil has crown'd,  
No prison walls thy form surround.  
With quicker step than let us bound,  
And in our spirits rally:  
For see the storm has roll'd away,  
The smiling dawn leads on the day,  
And yonder, clad in rich array,  
Appears our native valley.

All hail, ye honour'd objects, hail,  
Y' flow'ry lawns; thou fertile dale  
And stream et, where the fitful gale  
In sportive mood is swelling  
And hail, once more, ye forms so bright,  
Quick rising to my raptur'd sight,  
That crown with ever new delight  
The cotter's happy dwelling  
Oxford. T. GILLET.

### From the Dartmouth (N. H.) Gaz. THE ISLE OF THE DEAD.

In passing Lake Champlain, they informed us of a small green island, where the brave men were buried who fell on the 11th September, 1814.

Around the fair isle the wild birds sing,  
And plunge in the lake the sparkling wing;  
Above the fair isle the wild flowers bloom,  
To deck the sod of the warrior's tomb.  
Cold and damp is the warrior's sleep,  
And above their grave the wild flowers weep.

As we pass'd that isle, the wind blew fair;  
No murmur, no hearse, nor shroud was there;  
But we viewed the sods on the dead that lay,  
And we thought of the crimson battle fray.  
Cold and damp is the warrior's grave,  
And heavy's the turf that hides the brave.

When the light of their souls grew dim in death,  
No mother watch'd o'er their waning breath;  
Like the stars on a summer night they fell,  
And glory proclaim'd their parting knell.  
Cold and damp is the warrior's bed,  
But glory is hovering around the dead.

To soothe their slumbers, the wild birds sing;  
To honour their sods, the fair flowers spring;  
And many a day, and many a year,  
Shall scatter with wreaths their lonely bier.  
In darkness and death the warriors lie,  
But Glory and Honour shall never die.

### THE BRIEF REMARKER.

From the Connecticut Courant.

"When pain and sickness rend the brow,  
A ministering angel thou."

SWIFT.

The man who expresses or feels a general contempt of woman kind, evinces thereby either that his acquaintance has been mostly with the baser sort, or that his heart is devoid of the common sensibilities of our nature. A satire upon Woman! It is revolting; it is dastardly and brutish. Particulars are deserving of the lash of satire, but

not the species. Of women, as well as of men, there are the artful and treacherous, the unfeeling and cruel, the mischievous, the disgusting, the abominable. The species, nevertheless, is entitled to a high degree of respect, esteem and love.

Dominic, than whom a more marble hearted monster never existed, though he stands sainted in the Romish Kalender; that same Saint Dominic, the inventor and author of the hellish inquisition, was confessedly a woman hater.—Of him it is recorded, that "he never looked in the face of a woman, nor spoke to one."

In like manner  
—"aside the Devil turn'd."

when the first of female forms presented itself before him.

Woman was "the last, best gift," to man; moulded out of that part of his flesh and bone, which lay nearest the heart. And what tho' she was first in the transgression? Was she not principal also, in the restoration? And when the Divine Restorer, born of a woman, was in poverty and need, who were they that ministered unto him? Women. When the disciples had fled thro' fear, who stood by and so deeply sympathized in his last agonies, undismayed by the ferocious countenances of the murderous throng? Women. Who so affectionately prepared the embalming spices, and were first to visit the sacred tomb? Women. To whom have all the after generations been most indebted for the pious culture of infancy and childhood? To Women.

The Eternal Wisdom has, if I may use the expression, cast the minds of the two sexes in different moulds, each being destined to act in a sphere peculiarly its own.

For contemplation he, and valour form'd;  
For softness she, and sweet attentive grace."

The one is destined and fitted for the more active and perilous scenes; the other the milder; the one possessing more of active courage; and the other more of fortitude, of resignation, and of unwearied patience, and more of the benevolent affections.

This is nature's distinctive line, which on the part of the female character can never be overleaped without producing disgust or ridicule. Hence it is that, of affection, none is more displeasing than a woman's affection, the spirit and manners of the other sex. We have a sort of admiration of the heroic intrepidity of the Spartan ladies; of their contempt of danger; of the stoical apathy, or rather exultation with which they received the news of the death of their sons and husbands dying bravely in battle. We admire them as prodigies, but neither love nor esteem them as women. And why is it that the atheistical fair is regarded with such singular horror? Why is the foul oath, the heaven-daring blasphemy, doubly horrible in the ear of decency, when proceeding from the lips of woman? It is because we contrast the outrage with the attributes of timidity, gentleness, delicacy and sensibility, belonging more peculiarly to the sex.

One of the most deplorable wants in a woman, is the want of heart; the want of genuine sensibility, of the radical affection of sympathy & benevolence. It is a want, for which neither beauty, nor wit, nor the rarest accomplishments of person or mind, can by any means compensate. On the other hand, the most attractive graces of the female character, are not the artificial and showy ones; but those of a meek and quiet, and of beneficent dispositions, guided by moral principle and the discretion of sound sense; in a word, graces the same that our holy religion inculcates and inspires.

In the fair daughters of Eve, domestic excellence is the predominating excellence; in comparison of which, all the ornaments that literature or manners can bestow, are as tinsel compared with the fine gold.

How much soever woman contributes to refining and amplifying the innocent pleasures of health and prosperity, yet still more doth she contribute, when she acts the woman, to alleviate the pains of adversity. In our sickness and sorrows she is indeed as "a ministering angel." What heart else is so sympathetic? What hand else is so soothing? Who awaits the sickness with most care, with most assiduity, with the most inexhaustible patience? Who, in spite of feebleness of frame, foregoes sleep, and pati-

ently endures a course of fatigues, watching of incredible length? Who, so often devotes life and the pleasures of life, to the needs of a helpless parent; to the solitary chamber of decrepid age? It is woman; the well educated, the enlightened Christian woman.

### BABYLONIAN MARRIAGES.

An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. "In every district (says the historian) they assembled on a certain day in every year, all the virgins of marriageable age." The most beautiful was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her charms. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with wives according to the depth of their purses. But alas! there were some ladies in Babylon for whom no money was likely to be offered: yet these were also disposed of—so provident were the Babylonians. "When all the beautiful virgins (says the historian) were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner, the money arising from the handsome, served as a portion to those who were either of a disagreeable complexion or had any other imperfection."

### From the Union.

On the Tomb of Washington, from the Journal of a Traveller.

All the interest of Mount Vernon, is derived from the imposing memory of its Warrior Lord. The house and garden are no objects of curiosity to the traveller; he has often seen better; but he has not often felt that sacred awe and high association which impress upon his soul, a stamp of wild emotion. Beneath that lofty oak he has often reposed; upon that sloping bank he meditated schemes of highest import; along that winding path he breathed the gay freshness of morning; from yonder mound he often surveyed the wide expanse of the Potomac.—That oak, that bank, the winding path and verdant mound are common objects. Why then do we feel a breathless emotion, in listening to the description of them from the artless tongue of a slave? Why do they stamp a memory of themselves upon our hearts? It is their moral colouring which casts a magic over the scene. It is the mark of mind, the impress of the soul; it is not the house, the garden, the oak, the mound; it is the Chief, the Warrior, the Patriot; it is the bloody field, the martial council, the civil contest, it is justice, valour, wisdom, patriotism and liberty, that twine themselves in fond association with these hallowed scenes, and give a cast of thought, a high imagining, even to the coldest heart, when pausing to survey the last retreat of Washington.

These are the feelings of an Englishman.—What should I feel were I an American? Would not my bosom burst with emotion? Could I endure the intensity of feeling roused by the memory of the glorious being?—Could I, while a ray of feeling beamed on my soul, forget the spot where the long line of light, which marked his great career, burst in a moment on my heart and raised my fancy to her loftiest height? Should I not ask with eager curiosity where repose the awful remains of departed greatness; where is the Tomb raised to his memory by a Nation's Gratitude?—A low, obscure, ice house-looking brick vault, testifies how well a Nation's Gratitude repays the soldier's toils, the statesman's labours, the patriot's virtue, and the father's cares. He bequeathed to them an immortal blessing.—He gave them liberty.—He made them a nation. What has he received in return? Neglect! Here he lies in a mean and obscure grave with not one single line to tell his resting place, not one single object to arrest the careless passer by to stop the heedless footstep as it presses on the hallowed earth. "There is more in this than philosophy can account for." The selfish genius of republicanism turns enviously away from the glory of the departed hero. Its blaze is painful, for it obscures a feebleness; its memory is hateful, for it eclipses the fame of the present day; to rivalry, to envy, to avarice of glory may be traced this shameful ingratitude. In a well balanced monarchy like ours, the king is ne-

ver the rival of his predecessors; if they have been honourable, they will be honoured. They are his kinemen; their glory sheds a brighter beam on his glory, their virtue on his virtue.—But in elective governments each successive ruler is compared with his precursors, and according to his own excellence, takes his station in the memory of the nation. The glory of his predecessors therefore is in opposition to the brighter they are the less distinguished will he be.

Had the virtue and glory of Washington been less preeminent, had he left behind him a less luminous character, he would have been more highly honoured. But alas, for his claims to a monument, he is beyond competition. The present rulers of this republic can only rival its illustrious founder by casting his virtues into the shade, by effacing his memory and leaving him to dumb forgetfulness a prey. All their efforts have been directed to this object, and they have succeeded in shaking the pillars of that immortality which they can never destroy. All that herd of men who are mere creatures of memory and imitation, who, incapable of thinking for themselves, are constrained to adopt the sentiments of others, would set Jefferson in competition with Washington, and claim for him at least an equal honour; but posterity will be just. The time will arrive when the rulers of this people will look at the glory of their forefathers through the mist of ages, and before the awful shade of Washington with respect and reverence. Then will this neglected spot be adorned with many a tribute to the virtues of him, from whom personal enmity and zealous emulation withheld his well earned honours. Then will that self-demeaning spirit, whose consciousness of inferiority and rage for reputation, instigated to destruction, find on this very spot, the wreck of all its honour, the grave of all its hopes of deathless fame. The stranger who wonders why a tomb so new encloses one so long departed, will be told, that while the men survived with whom the, &c.

The fish taken by Capt. Rich. & which he brought to town and exhibited yesterday, is of the Mackerel tribe, and is the Thunny or Horse Mackerel. It is not remarkable nor rarely met with. The inquiry naturally arises, can this fish, or any number of them, be the monster so often described as a Sea Serpent? We answer decidedly, no. The existence of some remarkable animal in our waters last summer, particularly near Cape Ann, was proved by the most satisfactory testimony, and the appearances which he presented are not in any degree to be accounted for by supposing any numbers of the fish now taken. The descriptions which we have had this season of the Serpent, have been less consistent and satisfactory, and undoubtedly often exaggerated. But neither these exaggerated descriptions nor the error of persons who by mistake have been pursuing what had nothing of the remarkable and characteristic appearances of the Sea Serpent, ought to lead us to suspect all former testimony.

Bost. Reper.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, Aug. 22, 1818.

On application by petition of Nicholas D. Warfield, executor of the last will & testament of Bela Warfield, late of 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 Intelligence.

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

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Bela Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1818.

Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r. of the last Will and testament of Bela Warfield.

August 27.

## Carpeting.

CARPET WARE ROOMS  
Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH  
CALVERT STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH  
THEIR

### FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS  
IMPERIAL  
IMPERIAL VENETIAN  
HALL and STAIR do  
SUPERFINE and  
COMMON INGRAIN  
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

### Hearth Rugs,

AND A SUPPLY OF

Ready made CARPETS

Together with other

### GOODS

appertaining to their business.

And have now in Store, a well selected Stock of

BRUSSELS  
SUPERFINE and  
COMMON

### Carpeting.

Which can be made up to any  
on the shortest notice.

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

### INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and  
inches, to close sales, are offered at  
reduced prices.

An experienced UPHOLSTERER  
attends at the Ware Rooms, and orders  
from the country, with a plan and  
measurements of the room can be made  
accurately as if fitted to the room.  
LATIMER & LYON  
August 13. 110.

### A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a  
farm whereon he now resides, at Pub  
Auction on  
Wednesday the 23d day of September  
next, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern  
in the City of Annapolis, at 3 o'clock  
P. M. (if not previously sold at private  
sale, of which notice will be given  
in the papers.) This farm lies on the north side of  
the river, about two and a half miles  
from the city of Annapolis, adjoining  
the farm of Nicholas Brice, Esquire,  
containing 625 acres, is considered  
judges to be equal to any land in the  
country for the cultivation of all kinds  
of produce, and is capable of great  
improvement by clover, plaster is found  
to act with great power. The improve  
ments are comfortable, a good dwelling  
house, with necessary out buildings,  
great proportion of this land is covered  
with wood of almost description,  
may be easily carried to market, ha  
ving the advantage of convenient lan  
ding places, being bounded by the wa  
ter. Persons inclined to purchase are  
invited to view the premises, which  
will be shewn at any time by the su  
bscriber. Possession will be given  
the first day of January next, mea  
sured the purchaser will be privileged  
to sow grain, &c. and to exercise right  
of ownership. The terms will be  
commodating, on payment of part  
the purchase money in hand. For ter  
ms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben in  
the city of Annapolis, who is authori  
zed to contract for the land, or to the su  
bscriber, living on the premises.  
ALLEN WARFIELD.

Aug. 27.

The Editors of the Federal Republic  
can and Baltimore Patriot, will publish  
the above once a week for three weeks  
and forward their accounts to the offi  
ce of publication.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale,  
Beard's Point Warehouse, on Monday  
the 28th day of September instant,  
Cash.

Six Hogsheads of Tobacco,  
the owner or owners of which are  
known to the inspector, marked as  
follows:

| No.                      | Gross | Tare | Net |
|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 1810, May 27, St. Lr.    | 54    | 125  | 415 |
| 1810, Dec 14, J. Tydings | 54    | 125  | 415 |
| 1808, Sep 9, J. Harwood  | 54    | 125  | 415 |
| 1808, Sep 9, J. Harwood  | 54    | 125  | 415 |

THOS. PINDLE, Inspector.

Sept. 3.

### Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having  
employed the industrious poor of this  
in manufacturing the above article  
they are deposited for sale at the  
of Joseph Sands and George Shep  
Annapolis, June 18, 1818.



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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum

## IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1815.  
Ordered, That the Act passed at  
the session of the General Assembly  
of the year 1814, entitled, "An Act to  
prevent the unlawful exportation of  
negroes and mulattoes, and to alter  
and amend the laws concerning run-  
aways," published once in each week,  
for a term of six months, in the Mary-  
land Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal  
Gazette and Federal Republican at  
Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald,  
the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the  
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 run-  
aways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact-  
ed 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 moreover, that ser-  
vants and slaves have been seduced  
from the service of their masters, and  
fraudulently removed out  
of this state; and that the children of  
negroes and mulattoes have been  
kidnapped from their masters, pro-  
tected, and sold as slaves, for  
the purpose of preventing such heinous  
crimes, and to punish them when com-  
mitted.

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 ser-  
vant or slave, who is or may be entit-  
led to freedom after a term of years,  
or after any particular time, or upon  
any contingency, knowing the said ser-  
vant or slave to be entitled to freedom  
after a term of years, or after any par-  
ticular time, to any person who shall  
be at the time of such sale a bona  
fide resident of this state, and who has  
been a resident therein for the  
space of at least one year next prece-  
ding such sale, or to any person whom  
he shall be procured, engaged  
or employed to purchase servants or  
slaves for any other person not being  
a resident as aforesaid, and if any per-  
son claiming, possessing, or being en-  
titled to such servant or slave, shall  
sell or dispose of him or her to any  
person who is not a resident as afore-  
said, 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 per-  
son so buying or receiving such ser-  
vant or slave to be so procured, en-  
gaged 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,  
or any 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  
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 provi-  
sions 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 a resi-  
dent 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 may-  
or 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  
herein for the space of at least one  
year next preceding such purchase,  
shall purchase or receive on any con-  
tract any such servant or slave, who is  
or may be entitled to freedom as afore-  
said, knowing that such servant or  
slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid,  
or if any person whomsoever who  
shall be procured, engaged or employ-  
ed, 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 entit-  
led to freedom as aforesaid, with an  
intention to transport such servant or  
slave out of the state, every such per-  
son making any such purchase or con-  
tract, 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 un-  
dergo 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 unexpi-  
red time of their servitude, for the use  
of the county in which such conviction  
shall be had, or for the use of the may-  
or 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 par-  
ticular time, or upon any contingency,  
shall immediately after knowing there-  
of, give information on oath, or affirma-  
tion, 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 prosecu-  
tion 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 authorized 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 authorized 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 ser-  
vitude or servitude of such servant or  
slave, and the residence of said pur-  
chaser, should not be therein stated,  
then and in such case every such ser-  
vant 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 requi-  
sites aforesaid, and in case any other  
person shall be entitled to a reversion  
or remainder in said slave, then the  
said servant or slave shall become the  
right and property of the said person  
entitled immediately to such reversion  
or remainder, in the same manner as  
if the event or time in which the re-  
version or remainder was to accrue had  
actually occurred, unless the court or  
jury who may decide upon the accrual  
of such remainder or reversion under  
the foregoing provision, shall be of the  
opinion that no fraud was intended by  
the omission of any one of the requi-  
sites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That where-  
ver 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 distinguish-  
ing marks, as nearly as may be, and  
the name of such slave or slaves, shall  
be inserted, and the same shall be ac-  
knowledged before some justice of the  
peace of the county where the sale  
shall be made, and lodged to be record-  
ed 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 endors-  
ed thereupon, under the seal of the  
county of the same being duly record-  
ed, 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 with-  
in 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 reasona-  
ble ground to believe that such person,  
who shall so have such slave or slaves in  
his possession, is about to export and re-  
move 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 en-  
ter into any such house or place where  
such slave or slaves may be, and to de-  
mand 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 re-  
corded, agreeably to the provisions  
herein contained, that the descrip-  
tion 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 bill 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 at  
a greenerly 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 fraudu-  
lent 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 imme-  
diately 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 re-  
version or remainder was to accrue  
had actually occurred; Provided, that  
the said person, so entitled to the re-  
version 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 may-  
or 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 con-  
strued to extend to the case of any ci-  
tizen removing from the state of Mary-  
land with his servants and slaves,  
provided such citizen shall have resi-  
ded within the state one year next  
preceding such removal, or to any per-  
son 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 hereaf-  
ter 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 re-  
quired to be given by law by the sher-  
iff shall have been given, and the time  
for their detention expired, and no per-  
son 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 re-  
quired 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 runa-  
way is a slave, he may remand such  
suspected runaway to prison, to be con-  
fined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and prop-  
er; and if he shall have reason to be-  
lieve 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 runa-  
way to be a slave, he shall forthwith  
order such suspected runaway to be re-  
leased, 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 expen-  
ses of keeping such runaway in con-  
finement shall be levied on the county  
as other county expenses are now lev-  
ied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all  
cases where jurisdiction, power and au-  
thority, are given by this act to the se-  
veral 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 Balti-  
more county or city, and not in Balti-  
more 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 here-  
by 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 general-  
ly published.

## Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of  
the Messrs. Barbers that large conve-  
nient, and swift sailing Schooner, ED-  
WARD LLOYD, has commenced run-  
ning her as a regular packet from West  
River to Baltimore. She will leave  
West River every Wednesday morn-  
ing at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—return-  
ing, leave Baltimore every Saturday  
morning at 9 o'clock. He has engag-  
ed Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and  
industrious man, to take charge of her.  
Passengers may be assured that they  
will meet with the best accommoda-  
tions.

All orders left at his store at West  
River will be punctually attended to.  
WILLIAM NORMAN.  
June 18.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for Sale, at this Office,  
The Laws of Maryland,  
Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 4 50.

ALSO,  
The Votes & Proceedings  
Of last Session.  
Price—\$ 4 50.

## BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and  
bills of exchange against Drawer,  
first, second, and third Endorser, in  
assumpsit generally.  
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,  
Common Bonds,  
Appel do.  
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.  
June 11.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that  
large, three storied BRICK BUILD-  
ING in the city of Annapolis, opposite  
the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary  
to describe this house particularly. It  
is certainly well adapted for a Board-  
ing House, being situated in the centre  
of the town, and convenient to the  
Stadt House. Possession will be given  
after the 9th day of November next.  
SARAH CLEMENTS.  
10  
June 23

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:  
I hereby certify, that Ragious Queen  
of said county, brought before me as a  
stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a  
dark brown or black Gelding, about 6  
or 7 years old, & about fourteen hands  
high, a star on his forehead, & a white  
spot on his off buttock, and several sad-  
dle spots, and has his tail cropped, trots  
and canters, and has some appearance  
of been worked in geers. Given under  
hand of me one of the justices of the  
peace in and for said county, this se-  
cond day of September, 1848.

WILLIAM HALL, Jun.  
Sept. 10. 3

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers  
of Anne Arundel county have obtain-  
ed from the orphans court of Anne  
Arundel county, letters testamentary  
on the personal estate of Absalom  
Ridgely, late of said county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are requested to exhibit  
them with the necessary vouchers; and  
all persons indebted, are informed that  
prompt settlement is required. Suits  
will be brought against all those who  
do not pay immediate attention to this  
notice.

John Ridgely, } Ex'cra.  
David Ridgely, }  
Aug. 6 1846. 3m.

## Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland:

This is to certify, that on the 8th day  
of September, 1818, Dr. James Mew-  
burn brought before me, one of the jus-  
tices of the peace for the county aforesaid,  
two brown bay Mares, which he al-  
leges had been taken up by him in the  
act of trespassing on his enclosures.  
The marks of one, about 8 or 9 years  
old, about 14 hands high, a small star  
in the forehead, a natural trotter. The  
other about 14 hands and an half high,  
a small white mark in her forehead,  
some small saddle spots, about 4 years  
old, trots and canters. The two beasts  
came to the subscriber's early in the  
spring, and were shod all round. Given  
under my hand and seal, this 8th  
day of Sept. 1848.

ABNER LINTHICUM (Seal)  
The owner or owners are requested  
to call on me, at Major Philip Ham-  
monds, (Head of Severn,) prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take them a-  
way.

JAMES MEWBURN.  
Sept 17. 6w.

100 Dollars Reward.  
Runaway from the subscriber's farm  
on South river, in Anne Arundel coun-  
ty, on Friday the 21st inst. a black map  
named

## PETER.

He is about six or seven and twenty  
years of age, about five feet ten inches  
high, stout and well made, large hands  
and feet, has a remarkable scar on the  
cheek bone, under the left eye, in the  
form of an angle, large full eyes, thick  
lips, and when he speaks, (particularly  
if spoken to sharply,) stammers; his  
countenance sour, his common cloth-  
ing of strong linen, but has other cloth-  
ing. I will give the above reward if he  
is taken out of the state; fifty dollars  
if taken within the state and out of the  
county, and Forty Dollars if taken in  
the county, provided that he is brought  
to me in the city of Annapolis, or ac-  
cused in any gaol so that I get him a-  
gain.

Richard Harwood, (of Thos.)  
August 27. 5

The Editors of the Federal Gazette  
and American, will publish the above  
advertisement once a week for three  
weeks, and forward their accounts to  
this office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and tes-  
tament of the late Benjamin Allen,  
the subscribers will offer for sale, on  
Tuesday the 13th October next, at 12  
o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day,  
at the late residence of the deceased, All  
the Land he was possessed of about 600  
acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, a-  
bout 1 mile above Pig Point. The im-  
provements are a tolerable Water mill,  
a good dwelling house, and all necessa-  
ry out houses and in tolerable good re-  
pair. The above property will be sold  
on a credit of three years, subject to  
the widow's dower. The purchaser  
will be required to give bond, with two  
approved securities, with interest there-  
on. The above property will be shown  
to any one by applying to Mr Joseph  
Allen on the premises, or Thomas  
Tongue Jr. at Tracey's Landing, Anne  
Arundel county.

At the same time and place, by or-  
der of the orphans court of Anne A-  
rundel county, will be sold a Negro  
Girl, about ten years of age, on a cre-  
dit of six months, the purchaser giving  
bond with approved security, with in-  
terest from the day of sale.

E ALLEN, } Ex'ra.  
T. TONGUE, Jr }  
Aug. 27.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette,  
Baltimore, is requested to insert  
the above advertisement once a week  
for three weeks in their respective pa-  
pers, and forward their accounts to this  
office for collection.

## Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a  
Woman of good character who under-  
stands plain cooking. One from the  
country would be preferred. Inquire  
at this office.

Aug. 20. 6



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 24.

## Federal Republican Ticket. MOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.  
Dr. John Dare,  
Samuel Turner,  
Joseph W. Reynolds,  
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.  
Benjamin W. Lecompte,  
Edward Griffith,  
Thomas Pitt,  
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.  
Isaac Spencer,  
Henry Tilghman,  
William Knight,  
Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
Jabez Caldwell,  
Thomas Frazier,  
Nicholas Goldsborough,  
William H. Tilghman.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.  
George Semmes,  
William D. Digges,  
Samuel Claggett,  
James Somervell.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.  
Ephraim K. Wilson,  
George Hayward,  
Thomas N. Williams,  
Dr. John Stevenson.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.  
William Ross,  
Ignatius Davis,  
Joshua Howard,  
Robert M'Pherson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.  
Col. William Potter,  
Col. Richard Keene,  
Richard Houghton,  
James Houston.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.  
Carnelius Howard,  
John Elder.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.  
Matthew Pearce,  
John R. Evans,  
John Stump,  
Luisa Kirk.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.  
George C. Washington,  
Ephraim Gardner,  
Ezekiah Linthicum,  
Benjamin S. Forrest.

FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY.  
Joseph Tomlinson,  
William Shaw,  
Samuel Thomas,  
James Tidball.

## To the Federalists of Maryland.

"Federalism expects every man to do his duty."  
"Maryland is Federal"—her regeneration was effected in the year 1812, the memorable era of the declaration of War, and of the sanguinary atrocities of the ferocious mob of Baltimore. Since that period to the present, a great part of which was distinguished for unusual difficulties and dangers, as well as for unusual violence and rancour of party spirit, the political character of Maryland has remained unchanged. The federalism of Maryland has been triumphant in war and in peace. In the course of the last six years its principles and its policy have been amply developed, and the people have manifested their confidence in the integrity of the one and the wisdom of the other, by strict and undeviating adherence to its cause. The federalism of Maryland is of the purest stamp—it has not only defeated the arts and intrigues of its opponents within the state, but it has successfully encountered and withstood the power and the influence of the general government; to which, owing to its immediate vicinity, it has been peculiarly exposed. Maryland, as it has been truly and eloquently expressed in "The Ararat of the Southern States, where the Ark of Federalism has finally rested, after the deluge of Democracy." To preserve then unimpaired, the high character of Maryland Federalism, it is expected that at the ensuing election all its disciples will faithfully perform their duty. Let no local feuds, no personal jealousies, no lukewarm indifference, relax your zeal in support of that cause for which you have so honourably and so successfully contended for the last six years. "Fas est et ab hoste doceri"—it is lawful to learn wisdom even from an enemy. The example then which our political opponents have manifested, should inspire us with a correspondent energy and activity—their industry is unwearied, their zeal is indefatigable—no schism pervades their ranks, no lukewarmness affects their cause. Undaunted by repeated defeats, they are preparing once more to contend earnestly for the victory at the ensuing election. Their hopes of success are founded, not upon the belief that democracy has gained any accession of strength, but upon the consequences which they anticipate will result from a fancied want of union and activity on the part of the federalists. Let not then the hopes of democracy be gratified—it is in your power to disappoint them, and Federalism expects every man to do his duty. L.

## For the Maryland Gazette.

After dispassionately reading the numerous plain and excellent refutations of the charges made by the democrats against the federalists on account of the "deficiency of the state's funds," every man of candour will admit, that no blame can be attached to the federalists, that the charges have recoiled upon their unprincipled stupid authors, and that these men, in the present as well as in ten thousand other instances, have plunged into the most extravagant falsehood and inconsistency.

It is a fact well known, as it has often been stated publicly, that the old democratic senate voted for and sanctioned every expenditure of the public money which took place. Then, if the federalists are blameable for voting for appropriations which the wants and emergencies of the state, and the general government made necessary, are not the democratic senators equally so? Every honest man will say yes. Have these senators been censured? No—the whole odium and blame, which some of our democrats raised, have been cast upon the federalists, and the most fulsome praise bestowed upon the senators. Nay, more, some of these very senators have been selected as the most trustworthy men of their party, and nominated as "fit and proper persons to represent the people in the next legislature;" and their names are now to be seen blazoned in capitals in most of the democratic prints in the state. Among this number we find Mr. Harkins, of Frederick county, Mr. Holbrook, of Caroline, and Mr. Solomon Frazier, of Dorchester, all formerly members of the very democratic senate, which boldly voted for the expenditures, concerning which the federalists have been so unjustly bespattered with the filth of certain democrats. If our democrats think these gentlemen erred in their votes, why, instead of again bringing them forward to serve in a legislative capacity, did they not drive them from their confidence and their ranks, as unworthy servants? Does nominating them shew that the democrats, who continually puff and praise them, were actuated by any regard for the public welfare when they began their clamour against the federalists? Does it not on the contrary shew, that men of their own party may do any thing without incurring their displeasure, and that the uproar which they have so vainly endeavoured to excite and make general against the federalists, was not attempted so much with an eye to the public good and because real cause of complaint existed, as it was with the view to deceive and entice the people into the notion of putting them into office?

After the profusion of contumely and reproach which our democrats uttered while reproaching the voting for appropriations of the public treasure, how any of them can reconcile it to their tender consciences, their nice principles, their rigid consistency, and the love they bear the interests of the people, to vote for Messrs. Harkins, Holbrook, and Frazier, it is impossible to say; but it is just as easy to vote for them, as it was to nominate them as "trustworthy" men; and as they have done this, it follows as a matter of course, they will do that, notwithstanding these worthy gentlemen were members of the very senate which voted for expending the public money.

OBSERVER.

## For the Maryland Gazette.

By secretly circulating hand-bills, containing the most barefaced falsehoods against the federalists, the democrats afford better evidence of their hopeless state and the unfair and wicked means to which they will resort to delude the people and obtain a desired object, than by any other thing they could possibly do.

But poor souls, defeated in every attempt which they made openly to misrepresent the conduct of their adversaries, it is no wonder their despair should make them have recourse to their old plan of spreading their false accusations privately. But this plan cannot succeed; the people are awake, and well know it is pursued solely to gull them, and think, (and very correctly too) that the democrats, hardened as they are, are themselves ashamed to make the charges they slyly advance in this way, in the public newspapers, lest their want of truth should be exposed, and their authors placed in a condition, if possible, less enviable than the one they are now in. But where do the most of these fine hand-bills come from? From no other place than the proud overbearing city of Baltimore, which would, had she the power, deprive the people of Calvert, Caroline & Talbot, and all the other small counties, of their influence in the state, by taking their delegates to the assembly from them. Mr. Kell, one of her members, even at the last session of the legislature, made a motion to withdraw the delegates allowed the city of Annapolis from her, and give Baltimore two in addition to those she now has, and he would, in all probability, have succeeded, had not the federalists voted against it.

The Baltimoreans know that so long as this state is federal their wishes to destroy the rights of the people of the small counties will be disappointed; and it is for this reason they exert themselves, by writing and distributing lying hand-bills about the federalists, to bring about the election of a majority of democrats; whom, they are quite certain would, as they have hitherto done, vote with their members in the legislature on all occasions, and willingly agree that Baltimore should govern the whole state, no matter how fatal the consequences might be. A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
Mr. Printer,  
Don't you think it was rather imprudent to publish in your last paper, that since the year 1812, the federalists have given pensions to one hundred and forty-four of our old revolutionary soldiers? Don't you think the democrats will be more violent against the federalists for thus expending the public money than ever? The old soldiers do not appear to be favourites of their's, or they would before this time, having had the command of the national treasury so long, have made ample provision for this worthy and venerable class of men, whose youth and health were spent in establishing our independence, and who in the winter of life, if it was not for the aid extended to them by a federal legislature, would have been left to live in want, and sink into the grave unpitied. The relieving so many brave old soldiers, according to my notions, is highly honourable to the feelings and character of federalists, and I hope, as long as federalists rule in this state, that the old soldier's claim upon his country will never be forgotten or rejected, no matter how loud the democrats may cry out against the federalists for allowing it.

## A FEDERALIST.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
Mr. Editor,  
As there is no distinction between the principles of the federalists of Pennsylvania, and those avowed and practised by the federalists of Maryland, the following paragraphs in commendation of the former, must be equally applicable to the latter, and as they are from a late number of *Duane's Aurora*, a democratic paper, which has not always represented federalists as "friends of the constitution," or spoken of them in terms calculated to reflect honour upon them, and give the lie to the many slanders spread against them by the insidious democratic scribblers and half-witted politicians among us, by copying them into your paper you will oblige  
A READER.

PARAGRAPHS.  
"Whoever will turn to the principles proclaimed by the federalists of Philadelphia county last year, and the preceding year, will find in them principles which no man, however ardent he may be in devotion to popular and representative government can refuse; he must there find his own principles as distinctly and unreservedly asserted, as they could be declared by any man."  
"In the present year we see the same sound principles and sound sense

actuating the people of the Northern Liberties; and if principles be the test of patriotism or public virtue, we cannot see any difference between those citizens and any other friends of the constitution."

The following communication it will be seen is from a democratic source.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green,  
Who shall represent the city of Annapolis this year? is a question often repeated during five or six weeks past than any other query of the present day. Yet there is a perfect calm among the knowing ones. They affect the stillness of death. Not a man offers his services. Not a man dare be proposed. What can all this mean? It would seem, from this apparent unconcern, that it is an object of little or no moment to the citizens, who may happen to be produced at the Saturday night-meeting next preceding the election, at some tavern or other.

This apparent apathy, upon many accounts, is very reprehensible. In the first place, there are many good and valuable citizens who are too modest or backward to offer themselves as candidates, but who might be induced to serve, if solicited in time by the citizens.

Secondly, When candidates are proposed for the choice of their fellow citizens, the sooner they are brought to view the better; so that their merits may be compared at leisure, and their pretensions duly and calmly examined; thus we have until to late neglected, as if, what is every body's business, is nobody's. Sdly. It forces the citizens upon a very improper and dangerous alternative; either we must support those, at all risks, who shall be proposed, at a night meeting, by the loudest notes, or else meet the resentment and denunciation of those who forced their candidates so loudly and untimely upon our consideration. Why, therefore, should those matters be so mismanaged?

It has been repeatedly said that our worthy citizen, Doctor Claude, cannot, with any regard to his interests, serve any longer.

It is also said that John Stephens, Esq. will not serve. This precludes the remarks above to be more than well grounded. Therefore the citizens should, even now, at this late hour, look about them this week for two gentlemen who are competent to perform the duty of representatives.

Who then shall serve us, and can devote the whole of their time to the duty imposed, and to whom would 4 dollars per day be of the most essential service? In this question there is a twofold consideration; both so plainly obvious to every understanding as to require no further support from enforcing them by reasoning; because he who cannot devote the whole of his time, and his undivided attention to the business of the house, would certainly injure himself and his constituents. Then are there no sound minded mechanic, or poor man in town competent to the task, and to whom \$4 would be of real service, and a full remuneration for the whole of his time? Such there certainly must be. If so, then the business would become a reciprocal favour. It is now high time that the city should be represented by some other orders. If we have favours to bestow, why may we not grant them in consonance with the dictates of the constitution; which inculcates an interchange of *disres and favours*? Our citizens are composed of Lawyers, Doctors, Mechanics, Soldiers, Merchants, and private citizens. The two first grades have served us, until it has become injurious to their own private affairs. Hence then reciprocity is at an end. We have had no mechanic since the death of one of our best representatives, Mr. A. Quinn. An old soldier we have not yet had. We have had no merchant since Mr. J. Sands served us. Some of the best and the most useful of the Baltimore representation have been mechanics. Such I am sure we can find in our little city who cannot earn 4 dollars per day at their business; upon such then we might confer a favour, in this point of view. And if it be taken for granted that honour comes in as a component item in the reward we have to bestow, let that also be conferred. In the list of citizens, I forgot that we have many respectable farmers; but upon further thought they are taken in virtually above; because the farmers are either soldiers, merchants, lawyers, parsons, &c. Now as the fiend politics has taken wing and

left us to our proper selves, so soon as the great Sea Serpent, the Leviathan of the deep made appearance on the coast of England; I hope therefore, that one will dare to imagine that the influence of that fiend, dictated the cursory remarks, hints which is herein brought before the eye of the citizens, solely for the good of the whole." by many CITIZENS.

## FELLOW-CITIZENS, And Voters of Anne Arundel & Prince George's Counties.

From past experience I am well aware the volky of abuse that awaits me; if I therefore with reluctance, I assure you, I have prevailed on myself to come forward as a candidate for your suffrages to represent this district in the Congress of the United States. I have earnestly solicited, them, whose personal influence far exceeds what I possess, to come forward, offering the aid I could render them, to secure honourable success; but after waiting, owing to the present hour, in hopes of finding a resident of Anne Arundel to concur as a candidate, so as to afford choice to the voters, to wait any longer, then come forward myself, would be regarded as a charge at least of wishing to be elected by stratagem, a gratification as undesirable as it would be disgraceful. I confess I feel much interested for the honor of this section of the district which I love, and I am very confident, from the knowledge I have of Prince George's, that a large proportion of her generous citizens wish to share, equally with their neighbors the citizens of Anne Arundel, these congressional honours, which of late years from some cause, appear to have belonged exclusively to herself, (with the exception of one instance which it would seem neither section would claim.)

But this alone would not, I believe, have been sufficient to have induced me, with largely long anxiety, so far to neglect pecuniary interest, as must necessarily have been an attempt of this sort, did I not in conscience believe, that a right fair and to be meted to the life of, is an indignity to me in that light, which every freeman has in this state, of making choice of those who to represent him, and I voting for to choice when made. Of late years, when party spirit ran high, it is thought necessary on both sides to be united in congressional measures, such as each (it is to be hoped) considered best for the general good, during that period, (lamentable for the friendly feelings then produced, and most difficult with some, to shake off,) respect was paid to the opinions and sovereignty of the people; they were called to meet in their several acts, and then, and then, themselves to select 3 or 5 or 7 then this worthy neighbours, to meet general committee, where on an exchange of sentiments they united in recommending proper characters to the notice and confidence of their fellow citizens. But when every real cause of party was vanished to ever, I trust, from our peaceful, happy land, and the very base and the foul fiend bulk his detested edifice been tumbled into ruin, when the magistrate of the union, elected then those who formed one party, and used, not to be conducting our national affairs to entire satisfaction of those who opposed so much so as to have produced already union of good men in opposition to each other; where, I would ask, is the necessity, or good policy, that can justify such conduct as has been adopted in this district? A few individuals, say thirty, forty, as far back as last spring, assembled themselves, and undertook to decide the freemen of this district should have represented them without consulting in a manner, their sentiments on the subject. Shall I be told that this was merely recommending a candidate, and that the people were left to vote for him or not? I will answer, that I trust your vote, at the next election, will prove it to be so, however contrary it may be to their intention or expectation. But, my fellow citizens, where would there have been a choice had I not been influenced to offer an opposition? Where there another individual to be found worthy regardless of the weight and influence of those thirty or forty persons as to be induced to come forward? It seems not even can be prevailed on—For every man who has any mind will at once see, or will soon be convinced, that those 30 or 40 gentlemen however respectable or friendly they may be as individuals, will not, after such stretch of power, consent to give up the staff, or even suffer, with impunity, the rectures of their conduct or judgment to be questioned, but will bring all their weight and influence to bear against that individual who dares oppose them. But most of you, my fellow citizens, know, that I am attempting, (hopeless as it may appear, to rescue those very gentlemen, (unless I can literally see without seeing, and hear without understanding) that they are blindly establishing a precedent, the most dangerous to freemen in their elective franchise, related virtually to deprive them of their vote for where is the advantage to you, my friends, as voters, to give the finishing touch to a term of election, by voting for or against men not your choice, none daring to feel but those thus selected by a board of elected dictators. For who can you expect hereafter will dare oppose such legitimate characters, if you, the people, are found in the present occasion to be silent willing instruments in establishing principles that will thereafter become law, to the total destruction, not only of your own rights, but their's also, who are now urging their adoption. Can these 30 or 40 gentlemen always be your board of dictators? Surely not; then they should be succeeded by weak designing men, who perhaps will care more for a poor man than for a dog, who will then be your situation, and that of your children? Irrevocable ruin. You will then to advance cap in hand, and obtain the consent and support, before you will offer your services to the public. And offer your friends, look forward with a degree of patience to such a service period which it will be too late to remedy the evil. Surely not. Now then is the important time when you may with ease prevent it, by rejecting the candidates so offered to you, and by voting for others. To enable you to do this, I have, as before stated, earnestly solicited others to offer, and not until you have I despaired of success in getting out. This has induced me once more to

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N. J.

MERCH

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# POETS' CORNER.

From the Fudge Family.

LINES

## ON THE DEATH OF SHERIDAN.

*Principibus placuisse viris.*—HOMER.

Yes, grief will have ways, but the

fast falling tears

Shall be mingled with deep ex-

crations on those

Who could bask in that spirit's me-

ridian career,

And yet leave it thus lonely and

dark at its close.—

Whose vanity flew round him only

while fed

By the odour his fame in the sum-

mer time gave:—

Whose vanity now, with quick scent

for the dead,

Like the Gloom of the East, comes

to feed at his grave!

Oh! it sickens the heart to see bo-

soms so hollow

And spirits so mean in the great

and high born;

To think what a long line of titles

may follow

The relics of him who died—

friendless and torn:

How proud they can press to the fu-

n'ral ray

Of one, whom they shunn'd in his

sickness and sorrow;

How bailiffs may seize his last blan-

ket to-day.

Whose pall shall be held up by no-

bles to-morrow!

And thou, too, whose life, a sick

epicure's dream,

Incoherent and gross, even gross-

er had pass'd,

Were it not for that cordial and soul-

giving beam

Which his friendship and wit o'er

thy nothingness cast:—

No, not for the wealth of the land

that supplies thee

With millions to heap upon for

per's squire;

No, not for the riches of all who

despise thee,

Though this would make Europe's

whole opulence mine:

Would I suffer what—e'en in the

heart that thou hast,

All mean as it is—must have con-

sciously burn'd,

When the pittance which shame had

wrung from thee at last,

And which found all his wants at

an end, was return'd!\*

\*Was this then the fate?—future

ages will say,

When some names shall live but

in history's curse;

When truth will be heard, and these

lords of a day

Be forgotten as fools, or remem-

ber'd as worse.

"Was this, then, the fate of that

high-gifted man,

The pride of the palace, the bow-

er, and the hall,

The orator—dramatist—minstrel—

who ran

Through each mode of the lyre,

and was master of all!

Whose mind was an essence com-

pounded with art,

From the finest and best of all

other men's powers;

Who rul'd like a wizard the world

of the heart,

And could call up its sunshine, or

bring down its showers!

Whose humour, as gay as the fire-

fly's light,

Play'd round every subject, and

a one as it play'd;

Whose wit, in the combat, as gen-

tle as bright,

Ne'er carry'd a heart-stain away

on its blade:

Whose eloquence—brightening what-

ever it tried,

Whether reason or fancy, the gay

or the grave—

Was as rapid, as deep, and as bril-

liant a tide,

As ever bore freedom aloft on its

wave!"

Yes—such was the man, & so wretch-

ed his fate;

And thus, sooner or later, shall

all have to grieve

Who waste the morn's dew in the

beams of the great,

And expect 'twill return to re-

fresh them at eve.

In the woods of the north, there

are insects that prey

On the brain of the elk till his

very last sigh!

Oh, Genius! thy patrons, more cruel

than they,

First feed on thy brains, and then

leave thee to die!

\*The sum was two hundred pounds—offered when Sheridan could no longer take any sustenance, and declined for him by his friends.

†Naturalists have observed that, upon dissecting an Elk, there was found in its head some large flies, with its brain almost eaten away by them.—History of Poland.

## THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

"Father forgive them."

—Go, proud Infidel!—search the ponderous tomes of Heathen learning; explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca and the writings of Socrates; collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns, and led away to die! no annihilating curse breaks from his tortured breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of a mother for her nursing, ascends the prayer for mercy on his enemies.—"Father forgive them." O it was worthy of its origin, and stamps with the bright seal of truth, that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances, have you quarrelled? Friends, have you differed? If HE, who was pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger?

Brothers, to you the precept is imperative, you shall forgive—not seven times, but seventy times seven.—Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you petulant, and disappointment ruffle the smooth temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions: controlled, they are the genial heat that warms as along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fire. Let your style be one of respectful attention and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, but eradicate the thorns that grow in your partner's path: Above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find harbour in your breast: Let the sun never go down upon thy anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a matter of trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to reason and religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure and adorned with flowers; to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul, nature is rbed in deepest sable. The smile of beauty lights not upon his bosom with joy; but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he could wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand on his heart and say—"Revenge, I cast thee from me—Father forgive ME, as I forgive my enemies"—and nature assumes a new and delightful garb. Then indeed are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant—then is the music of the groves delightful to his ear. & the smile of virtuous beauty lovely to his soul.—Village Record.

From the Boston Centinel.

## OLD JERUSALEM.

Mr. Editor,

Reading in a late Centinel a paragraph of the recent existence of a controversy between the Musselmen, or perhaps, more properly, the Oriental Greeks and the Christians in Palestine, respecting the guardianship of the tomb of the Saviour of the World at Jerusalem; the facts mentioned awakened recollections of a most holy kind, and a desire to be further acquainted with the modern history of a section of the old world, which has the high honour of being the earthly residence of the Saviour of mankind. In the search after this information, I took up "Worcester's Gazetteer," then lying before me, and was much gratified at finding most of the knowledge I desired, conveyed in a very laconic, yet in a correct and comprehensive manner. I copied the article, and am confident the circulation of it in the Centinel will gratify others as much as I have been in the perusal.

Yours, &c.

J. Jerusalem, city, Asia, cap. of Palestine, 116 S. S. W. Damascus,

lat. 31, 48. [After a sketch of the ancient history of the city, the account adds:]

"During the reign of Tiberius, Jerusalem was rendered memorable in all succeeding ages, by the death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who was crucified on Friday, April 3d, at three o'clock, P. M. at the age of 33, on Mount Calvary, a hill, which was then without the walls, on the north side of the city.

"Jerusalem was taken & destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70. At the siege, according to Josephus, 97,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conqueror, 11,000 perished with hunger, and the whole number slain and taken prisoners, during the war, was 1,460,000. In 130, Adrian undertook to rebuild the city, and gave it the name of Ælia, or Ælia Capitolina, which name it bore till the time of Constantine. It was taken in 614, by the Persians; in 635 by the Saracens; and in 1099, by the Crusaders, who founded a kingdom, which lasted till 1187, when it was taken by Saladin, King of Egypt. In 1217, it was taken by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is called by them Coudsembaric, or Coudsheriff. The Orientals, however, never call it by any other name than Elkods or Helends, i. e. the Holy.

"Volney, many years since, estimated the population of Jerusalem at 12 or 14,000; Browne, more recently, in 1797, at 18 or 20,000; Ali Bey, still later, at 27,000; and a Jewish Priest stated it, in 1815, at 50,000, of whom 30,000 were Turks, and 20,000 Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. A brisk trade is now said to be carried on between this city and Jafna and Constantinople, and to Persia. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and admirably cultivated. "It is truly the Eden of the East, rejoicing in the abundance of its wealth."

"The modern city is built principally on Mount Moriah. The ascents on every side are steep, except to the north. It is almost surrounded by vallies, encompassed by mountains, so that it seems to be situated in the middle of an amphitheatre. The walls are about three miles in circuit, and inclose Mount Calvary, on which was built, by the Empress Helena, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in which our Lord was buried. The Church was burnt 5 or 6 years ago. There are many churches erected to commemorate some remarkable transaction recorded in sacred history. A mosque is now standing upon the site of Solomon's temple. The houses are built of flint stone, one story high. The inhabitants derive a great part of their support from the visits of pilgrims, who it is said, leave behind them in the space of five or six months, upwards of 60,000.

"Dr. Clarke, speaking of the appearance of the city, on his approaching towards it, says:—"We were not prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle which it exhibited. Instead of a wretched and ruined town, by some described, as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we beheld, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor."

"There is," says the same author, "much at Jerusalem, independently of its monks and monasteries, to repay pilgrims of a different description from those who usually resort thither, for all the fatigue and danger they must encounter. At the same time, to men interested in tracing within the walls, antiquities referred to by documents of sacred history, no spectacle can be more mortifying than the city in its present state. The mistaken piety of the early Christians, in attempting to preserve, either confused or annihilated the memorials it endeavoured to perpetuate."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

Table Rock at Niagara Falls. The fall of a great part of the Table Rock at the Cataract of Niagara, into the gulf below the Falls, is another strong proof, that the descent of the sheet of water was once at Queenstown, seven miles below the present descent. The Table Rock was on the Canada side. It was a projection from the shore of the river something in the shape of a Table Leaf, situated just below the bank on each side of it, and strangers who visited the Cataract were sometimes in the habit of approach-

ing the brink of the projection, and looking over into the horrid gulf below, where they could see the foot of the Falls and descent of the water. This was an indulgence of curiosity always extremely dangerous. When you descend what is called the ladder, some distance below the falls on the Canada side, and passed up towards the foot of the Cataract under the awful rampart that frowned with a gloomy menace over your head, you passed under the Table Rock. As you looked up, you saw a little leaf of the rock, extending from the surface of the bank about one hundred and forty or fifty feet above your head. It appeared small to the eye when at the foot of the falls, although its dimensions were of some considerable magnitude. The account from Buffalo states that the piece which dropped off in consequence of the evulsion, was 25 rods long, and from one to six rods wide—a pretty extravagant account unless the rock has grown for the last two years.

The inhabitants on the Canadian side, inform us, that previous to the late war, there was a book kept near the Falls, where visitors from all quarters of the world entered their names, and observations on the appearance of the cataract, but which book is now unfortunately lost. They also assert that during every spring, by the operation of the frost, tremendous fragments of the rock which compose each side of the bank below the falls, cave off, and swell the pile of immense rocks at the edge of the river. The great ledge of rocks over which the river falls, probably changes by its being undermined by the violent action and re-action of the waters at the foot of the cataract, and then broken down by the weight and violence of the immense sheet of water that passes over it. Certain it is, that the testimony of English officers, many years ago, gives the Falls a very different appearance from what they now wear. The cliff that forms the brink of the Falls is soft, & you may break the fragments at their foot without much difficulty. A stranger who passes from Niagara to Queenstown must be impressed with a conviction that the immense basin which expands the river at the latter place, was once the place where the warring waters dashed down in awful violence from the verge that no longer appears.

From Niagara to Queenstown, the channel of the river is narrow, the banks present a perpendicular of 140 or 50 feet high, with few exceptions. Small trees and shrubs grow out from the crevices of the rock on each side, and the nearer you approach the falls the smaller & more rare do you find these marks of vegetation; at the falls you see few or none; at Queenstown you find evergreen trees of some considerable size. What is this but an evidence that the falls have receded? Again, you find along inside of the bank and near their surface, small round holes worn smooth by the friction of the waters. The holes are now an hundred and forty or fifty feet above the floods that roar along the channel below them; how came they here unless they were once above the cataract, and worn by the river?—The more this interesting subject is examined the more palpable is the evidence, that the Falls of Niagara have worn back seven miles in the lapse of ages and still continue to recede towards Lake Erie.

## Extraordinary Geographical Fact.

By a reference to maps of New-York and Pennsylvania, it will be seen that 3 large navigable rivers take their rise within a few miles of each other, in the state of Pennsylvania, near the New York line. The Alleghany runs north-westerly, and joins the Ohio at Pittsburgh—the Genesee runs northwardly & empties into Lake Ontario—the Susquehanna runs southeasterly into Delaware bay. These three navigable waters, starting from the same point, thus meet the ocean at an immense distance from each other. —The country at these sources is at present in a wild state; but what surprising advantages of intercourse must unfold to them in a lapse of time!

Olean or Hamilton Village, in this state, is on the head waters of the Alleghany river, and is the eastern navigable extremity of any waters which leads to the great rivers of the west.—It is already the point of embarkation for travellers and emigrants, and it is easy to foresee its future importance.

# Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS

Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH

CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH

THEIR

## FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS

IMPERIAL

IMPERIAL VENETIAN

HALL and STAIR do

SUPERFINE and

COMMON INGRAIN

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

## Hearth Rugs,

AND A SUPPLY OF

## Ready made CARPETS

Together with other

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And have now in Store, a well select-

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BRUSSELS

SUPERFINE and

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Which can be made up to any size

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## INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and

inches, to close sales, are offered at

reduced prices

An experienced UPHOLSTERER attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made accurately as if fitted to the rooms.

LATIMER & LYON.

August 13. 1816.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court

Aug. 22, 1816.

On application by petition of Nicholas D. Warfield, executor of the last will and testament of Bela Warfield, late of 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 Intelligence.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the plans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary of the personal estate of Bela Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1816.

Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r. of

the last Will and testament

Bela Warfield.

August 27.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, Bear's Point Warehouse, on Monday the 28th day of September instant, for Cash,

Sir Hogheads of Tobacco,

the owner of owners of which are unknown to the respecter, marked as follows:

1810. May 22, 51. Lee, 51. 1363 85 1177 1/2

1809. Dec 14, J. Telling J. T. 51. 1363 85 1177 1/2

1808. Sep 9, J. Harwood J. H. 51. 1363 85 1177 1/2

1807. J. B. R. 51. 1363 85 1177 1/2

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

THOS. PINDLE, Inspector.

Sept. 3.

## Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city in manufacturing the above article, they are deposited for sale at the store of Joseph Sands and George Shaw.

Annapolis, June 18, 1816.

## SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges himself, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.