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BY

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## THE HARP—A TALE.

From the German of the Poet Körner: addressed to such as believe in the agency of spirits.

The secretary Sellner had begun to taste the first spring of happiness with his youthful bride. Their union was not founded on that vague and evanescent passion, which often lives and dies almost in the same moment—sympathy and esteem formed the basis of their attachment. Time and experience, without diminishing the ardour, had confirmed the permanence of their mutual sentiments. It was long since they had discovered that they were formed for each other, but want of fortune imposed the necessity of a tedious probation; till Sellner, by obtaining the patent for a place, found himself in possession of an easy competence, and, on the following Sunday, brought home in triumph his long-betrothed bride. A succession of ceremonious visits for some weeks engrossed many of those hours that the young couple would have devoted to each other. But no sooner was this onerous duty fulfilled, than they eagerly escaped from the intrusion of society to their delicious solitude; and the fine summer evenings were but too short for plans and anticipations of future felicity. Sellner's flute and Josephine's harp filled up the intervals of conversation, and with their harmonious union seemed to sound the prelude to many succeeding years of bliss and concord. One evening, when Josephine had played longer than usual, she suddenly complained of headache: she had in reality risen with this symptom of indisposition, but concealed it from her anxious husband; naturally susceptible of nervous complaints, the attention which she had lent to music, and the emotions it excited in her delicate frame, had increased a slight indisposition to fever, and she was now evidently ill. A physician was called in, whose little anticipated danger that he promised a cure on the morrow. But, after a night spent in delirium, her disorder was pronounced a nervous fever, which completely baffled the efforts of medical skill, and, on the ninth day, was confessedly mortal. Josephine herself was perfectly sensible of her approaching dissolution, and, with mild resignation, submitted to her fate. Addressing her husband, for the last time she exclaimed—

"My dear Edward, Heaven can witness it with unutterable regret, that I depart from this fair world, where I have found with thee a state of supreme felicity; but, though I am no longer permitted to live in those arms, doubt not that faithful Josephine shall still hover round thee, and as a guardian angel, encircle thee till we meet again." She had scarcely uttered these words when she sunk on her pillow, and soon fell into a slumber, from which she awoke no more; and when the clock was striking nine, it was observed that she had breathed her last. The agonies of Sellner may be more easily conceived than described; during some days appeared doubtful whether he could survive; and, when after a confinement of some weeks, he was at length permitted to leave his chamber, the powers of youth seemed paralyzed, his limbs were enfeebled, his frame emaciated, and he sunk into a state of stupor, from which he was only to be roused by the bitterness of grief. To this poignant anguish succeeded a fixed melancholy; deep sorrow consecrated the memory of his beloved: her apartment remained precisely in the state in which it had been left previous to her death;—on the work table lay her unfinished task; the harp stood in its accustomed place, untouched and silent; every night Sellner went in a sort of pilgrimage to the sanctuary of pillows; and, taking his flute, breathed forth, in deep plaintive tones, his event aspirations for the cherished shade. He was thus standing in

Josephine's apartment, lost in thought, when a broad gleam of moonlight fell on the open window, and from the neighbouring tower the watchman proclaimed the ninth hour; at this moment, as if touched by some invisible spirit, the harp was heard to respond to his flute in perfect unison. Thunder struck at this prodigy, Sellner suspended his flute and the harp became silent; he then began, with deep emotion, Josephine's favourite air, when the harp resumed its melodious vibrations, thrilling with ecstasy. At this confirmation of his hopes he sunk on the ground, no longer doubting the presence of the beloved spirit; and whilst he opened his arms to clasp her to his breast, he seemed to drink in the breath of spring, and a pale glimmering light fitted before his eyes. "I know thee, blessed spirit!" exclaimed the bewildered Sellner, "thou didst promise to hover round my steps, to encircle me with thy immortal love. Thou hast redeemed thy word; it is thy breath that glows on my lips; I feel myself surrounded by thy presence." With rapturous emotion he snatched the flute, and the harp again responded, but gradually its tones became softer, till the melodious murmurs ceased, and all again was silent. Sellner's feeble frame was completely disordered by these tumultuous emotions; when he threw himself on his bed it was only to rave deliriously of the harp: after a sleepless night he rose only to anticipate the renewal of his emotions; with unspeakable impatience he awaited the return of evening, when he again repaired to Josephine's apartment, where, as before, when the clock struck nine the harp began to play, in concert with the flute and prolonged its melodious accompaniment till the tones gradually subsided to a faint and tremulous vibration, and all again was silent.

Exhausted by this second trial, it was with difficulty, that Sellner tottered to his chamber, where the visible alteration in his appearance excited so much alarm, that the physician was again called in, who with sorrow and dismay, detected aggravated symptoms of the fever which had proved so fatal to Josephine; and so rapid was its progress that in two days the patient's fate appeared inevitable. Sellner became more composed, and revealed to the physician the mysterious communications, avowing his belief that he should not survive the approaching evening. No arguments could remove from his mind this fatal presage; as the day declined, it gained strength; and he earnestly entreated, as a last request, to be conveyed to Josephine's apartment. Sellner no sooner reached the well known spot than he gazed with ineffable satisfaction on every object endeared, by affectionate remembrance.

The evening hour advanced; he dismissed his attendants, the physician alone remaining in the apartment. When the clock struck nine Sellner's countenance was suddenly illumined, the glow of hope and pleasure flushed his wan cheeks, and he passionately exclaimed—"Josephine, greet me once more at parting, that I may overcome the pangs of death." At these words the harp breathed forth a strain of jubilee, a sudden gleam of light waved round the dying man, who, on beholding the sign, exclaimed—"I come, I come to thee," and sunk senseless on the couch. It was in vain that the astonished physician hastened to his assistance, and he too late discovered that life had yielded in the conflict. It was long before he could bring himself to divulge the mysterious circumstances which had preceded Sellner's dissolution; but once, in a moment of confidence, he was insensibly led to make the detail to a few intimate friends, and finally produced the harp, which he had appropriated to himself as a legacy from the dead.

From the Federal Republican.

## CASCA—No. VI.

That the preceding numbers on this important subject, might be attentively read and well digested by the people, a suspension, by the author for a short time, has been given to the prosecution of his design; and he cannot reasonably

doubt, but that every republican into whose hands those essays have fallen, and every honest democrat (for there are many such) to whom an opportunity was presented, have availed themselves of the means thus afforded of attentively perusing and duly analyzing and appreciating a political tract, so interesting in its character, and so fraught, in its whole context, with facts and principles, in the last degree important, to the citizens of these United States, both in a national and individual point of view.

The subject is now resumed, and permit me to assure all and every description of readers, that in the commencement, prosecution, and continuation of those essays, the love of country and a sincere desire to render essential service to my fellow citizens and the people generally, have been the sole causes, actuating and almost irresistibly impelling to so laborious and arduous an undertaking.

To accomplish so desirable and Heavenly a purpose, nothing will be effectual, short of exterminating the root of that poisonous tree, the deleterious branches of which, in luxuriant growth, now overspread and overshadow the land of our revolutionary fathers, casting a sickly aspect on the face of the political horizon, and snatching the light of heaven itself from our vision and enjoyment. The Upas of Java in the vegetable and animal world, is not more hateful and calamitous, than in the political is this; it carries in the range of its widely extended ramifications, slavery, destruction, death! Its name is DEMOCRACY!

This is the task now before us—Let us then with one accord, with unanimity, attempt the mighty work—let us invoke the genius of LIBERTY itself, and the sacred principles of Republicanism, to aid in so glorious a cause, and it cannot be doubted, but by a steady perseverance, we shall meet the smile of Omnipotence himself, and effectuate a complete eradication of this political Upas and, by its fall, enjoy the full fruition of those high destinies as a nation, secured to us by the toils and blood of our revolutionary heroes and statesmen, and guaranteed, by our inimitable constitution. By this course, resulting as it must, in this happy eventuation, republicanism will again be enthroned, and the foul, hydra-headed monster, so long polluting her sacred sceptre, hurled with indignant precipitancy, into annihilation, from its unnatural and usurped elevation.—These ideas are not chimerical, they are not the offspring of first thought—they flow from mature deliberation and deep reflection, and are based on the eternal and immutable principles of truth and reason. Democracy, that bane of a Republic, has been fully, and I trust satisfactorily unfolded to view; its hideous deformity, as a national association, has been unmasked; its latent evils have been eviscerated; its spirit and character analyzed. The vices and disciplines of this absurd and hateful, and spurious kind of compact, have been candidly and impartially brought into view; their motives and designs have been exposed; they have been faithfully, and it is believed, correctly, classed into their several grades and orders, in a manner too, it is supposed, susceptible of the clearest comprehension, to the most ordinary capacity. In this descriptive train of arrangement, it will be discovered that the first and second classes of democrats, are by no means given up; they are viewed as innocently involved, in this chaotic mass, by the deceptive machinations of those to whom they look for information, instead of which they are duped, deluded and deceived; they "ask for bread and receive a stone; they solicit a fish and obtain a serpent," "they seek" but do not "find." These classes are moreover viewed as honest and conscientious, and requiring nothing but the necessary means to make good republicans. Under these impressions I now earnestly invite them to "take heed to themselves," "to watch, to view men and things and principles as they are, not as they are told, by designing office hunters and demagogues, by "wolves in sheep's clothing," in short by democrats. It is therefore confidently hoped,

that these honest men will no longer be mere tools, but that with one consent, they will think for themselves and act like freemen; that they will consider the high ground upon which they have, under a Washington and those like him, once stood, and know, that the same and indeed a higher elevation awaits them, whenever they return to those sacred, those truly republican principles, which always actuated that great and good man, that Saviour of his country, upon every occasion, whether he moved in the tented field or deliberated in the cabinet. Surely with a conviction of the truth of these assertions, no honest man, to whatever party he may belong, will for a moment hesitate to make at least one experiment. This done, I pronounce them free, independent and happy, and that no sophistry, no delusion, will thereafter ever triumph over them, but that like the rock they will be "steadfast and immovable," following the track heretofore trodden, by their great leader, and in reality, enjoying the fruits of our excellent republican institutions.

The third class of democrats are not entirely given over—among them are a few, very few, of whom some hopes are yet entertained. Let me entreat, let me implore such, diminutive as their number is, to reflect, and they are safe, they will burst the bands and break the fetters of democracy, and indignantly hurl the pieces on the heads of their oppressors. The fourth class are beyond, far beyond all hope of recovery; moreover they are not desirable as a constituent part, of any political association; like the bad leaven they would spoil any given quantity, however pure, by amalgamation; they are therefore, fit subjects of exclusion from all parties.

After this candid and impartial description, &c. after this honest appeal to the democrats yet susceptible to conviction to correct republican principles; permit me to address that virtuous, intelligent and patriotic band of brothers, emphatically called *federal republicans*—those men who have withstood the storms, the tempests, the whirlwinds of the times, whether amidst the roaring of cannon and clangor of the trumpet; whether in the councils of the nation or the walks of private life, under the shade of persecution and political denunciation—those men whose theme is their country's glory, and whose aim national and individual happiness—those men who, but for a spurious slave interest, form the majority of the nation; whose talents are pre eminent, whose patriotism is unbounded, whose integrity as public men stands unrivalled and unassailable—I say, let me remind them that much remains to be done by them. The enemy is vigilant. They are dexterous; they are intriguing; they act in unison. Be upon your guard. Whilst honor, patriotism and virtue, eminent characteristics of republicans, forbid a resort to democratic finesse and deception; yet stand united, act in unison, with vigilance, industry and perseverance, and there is no danger. Your principles are founded in truth and shielded under the panoply of justice. For the want of this concert and activity you have often been defeated by the democrats. It is hoped that you now see the necessity of a different course, and that at the approaching election, "big with the fate" of the state of Maryland, every republican will rally.

That the toils and labours of a Washington, that founder of our political faith, and the able compatriots with whom he acted, both in the camp and the senate, should, in our hands, prove abortive, would be a stigma on the present generation, not to be effaced, if ever, in a century to come. Let us, then, as faithful centinels, guard the sacred temple erected by their hands, and dedicated to us; let us keep alive the holy flame, and suffer not the one to be demolished by gothic hands, or the other extinguished by deleterious breath; but, like men, like republicans, worthy to be called descendants of so illustrious an ancestry of political progenitors, stand in their defence and perpetual preservation, at every risk and hazard—handing down to posterity those precious boons, not only unimpaired but strengthened, and, if

possible, made more perfect.—This can be done only by a strict and close adherence to virtue and patriotism, and a "frequent recurred to fundamental principles."

For the Maryland Gazette.

## ABORIGINAL GAMBLING.

Extracted from Clarke's and Lewis' Journal to the Pacific Ocean.

A proof that games of hazard, or what we call in civil life gambling, is a natural passion, and therefore should not be prohibited, but regulated by proper laws—making all manner of cheating is equal to theft or robbery, &c.

"The games are of two kinds. In the first, one of the company assumes the office of *Banker*, and plays against the rest. He takes a small stone about the size of a bean, which he shifts from one hand to the other with great dexterity, repeating at the same time a song adapted to the game, and which serves to divert the attention of the company; till having agreed on the stake, he holds out his hands, and the antagonists wins or loses as he succeeds or fails in guessing in which hand the stone is.

After the Banker has lost his money, (his all be it what it may, for they have no money,) or whenever he is tired, the stone is transferred to another, who in turn challenges the rest of the company.—The other game is something like the game of nine pins. Two pins are placed on the floor, about the distance of a foot from each other, and a small hole made between them. The players then go about ten feet from the hole, into which they try to roll a small piece resembling the men used at draughts, if they succeed in putting it into the hole, they win the stake; if the piece rolls between the pins, but does not go into the hole, nothing is won or lost; but the wager is wholly lost if the chequer rolls outside of the pins.—Entire days are wasted at these games, which are often continued through the night, round the blaze of their fires, till the last article of clothing, of the last blue bead, is won from the desperate adventurer." Here we behold gambling in its native colours, unrestrained by legislative acts, not considered a vice but an amusement. Nor can it be conceived that their games are imitation of the games of the old continents. They partake of the characteristic marks of originality.

To the foregoing extract, permit me to add the following from Samuel Hearne's journey from Prince of Wales' Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean, in the years, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772.

"Beside these diversions, (he is speaking of their naked dances,) they have another simple indoor-game, which is that of taking a bit of wood, a button, or any other small thing, and after shifting it from hand to hand several times, asking their antagonist, which hand it is in? When playing at this game, which only admits of two persons, each of them have ten, fifteen, or twenty small chips of wood like matches, and when one of the players guesses right, he takes one of his antagonists sticks, and lays it to his own; and he that first gets all the sticks from the other in that manner is said to win the game, which is generally for one load of powder and shot, an arrow, or some other thing of inconsiderable value." Here we behold a custom as uniform, as the colour of their hair and skin universally prevail from the borders of the North Atlantic Ocean, to the coasts of the North Pacific Ocean, authenticated by men of unimpeached truth, and of extensive experience.

## Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Rezin D. Baldwin, Esq. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 15th day of August next, a Negro Woman by the name of Phillis, and a negro boy by the name of Richard. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John White. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock A. M. at the market-house. Terms Cash

CHRISTOPHER HOHNE, Constable.

July 29.



Fredericktown, July 25.  
Extraordinary Flood.—Only a few weeks have elapsed since we had to record the devastations of the "mighty flood." But that was but a rippling stream to what was experienced by the inhabitants of this town and neighborhood on Monday night last. During the day an immense body of water had fallen. About dusk the town creek began to swell, and in a short time a torrent of water rushed from the mountains with such irresistible force as to tear up pavements, sweep away fences, bridges, stone walls, &c. The meadows were completely inundated, and the first floors of the houses in the vicinity were covered with water. With such rapidity did the water rise that some families residing near Benta-Town bridge were surrounded before they could make their escape. A hack (owned by Mr. Perry) employed to assist them, whilst waiting at Mr. Springer's door, was precipitated into an adjoining lot, where it lodged. The darkness of the night made it impossible to render any assistance, or even to ascertain the fate of the driver. About one o'clock, however, (the water having considerably subsided) it was discovered that he was securely perched on a willow tree, having been most fortunately thrown against it. The horses were drowned, and were found with the hack yesterday morning lying in the lot. The foot-bridge at Mr. Martz's tan-yard was swept in a body against the bridge in Market street, and so completely dammed up the current, as to throw the water nearly up to Patrick street, filling the cellars, clearing the fences, and doing other considerable damage in its course. Several sick persons residing immediately adjoining Market street bridge, had to be removed in their beds, the persons who carried them having to wade a considerable depth to relieve them. The loss sustained on this occasion is great. Three or four tan yards were laid entirely under water, and the leather, &c. either swept away or much damaged. So great a flood has not occurred in this place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

Baltimore, July 26.  
FRESHETS.  
Last evening about 9 o'clock, a rapid rise of Jones' Fall took place, which eventuated in a flood, for a time considerably alarming, and from which some damage was actually sustained, though not so much as was at first anticipated. It was at its height between 11 and 12 o'clock, and carried away the foot bridge in Bridge street so called, leading from Gay street; and the foot bridge by the Fish Market. Pratt street stone arch bridge also is so materially injured, in two of the western arches, that it is considered dangerous to pass, and that they will require to be rebuilt.—A number of casks of various descriptions were swept away, but have been principally recovered. In some of the lower parts of the course of the stream, it was found expedient to escape from the dwellings, in batteaux;—and great activity was manifested to yield the requisite assistance.

The principal injury, which took place, was in the cellars, where, we learn some property has been damaged. A more important consideration would be the consequences resulting to the health of the city, from the water left in them, but we observe active and energetic measures are taking, to drain this off by suction engines, &c. as well as to remove the alluvial deposits in the markets, &c. The water rose to a considerable height in the adjacent streets, and all that part called the meadow was overflowed. The copious fall of water must have been at some distance from the city, as only a trifling shower of rain was experienced here.

Since writing the above, we find that much loss and injury are sustained at White's distillery, McCausland's brewery, and the other property in that neighbourhood.

The Egyptian Tomb.—Mr. Belzoni has completed and opened his proposed models of the wonderful tomb which he explored in the precincts of the Nile. The representation is so perfect that the beholder can easily participate in the feelings which are induced by the contemplation of those immense works, which must have occupied hundreds of labourers and artists for many years in the completion. A mer- verbal description was sufficient to

raise the highest interest, but a few simile has infinitely more attractions, especially when the industry and perseverance indispensable to the success of such an undertaking are reflected upon. Mr. Belzoni's Exhibition has charms not only for the admirers of art and the lovers of antiquity, but those who are influenced by curiosity alone will find enough to astonish and delight them. The chambers, in which the original size and colour of the figures on the wall are exactly preserved, present much matter for speculation both to the mythologist and historian. A procession of captives attracts particular attention. Before a "hawk-headed divinity" are four red men with white kirtles; then four white men with thick black beards, & with a simple white fillet round their black hair, wearing striped and fringed kirtles; before these are four negroes, with hair of different colours, wearing large circular ear-rings, having white petticoats, supported by a belt over the shoulder; and next in order march four white men, with smaller beards, and curled whiskers, bearing double spreading plumes in their heads, tattooed, and wearing robes, or mantles, spotted like the skins of wild beasts. Now Mr. B. is disposed to consider the red men as Egyptians, the black bearded men Jews, and the tattooed as Persians; and the conjectures seem to accord remarkably well with the history of the times concerned; for Necho, the Father of Psammis, whose tomb this is supposed to be, is known, both from sacred history and from Herodotus, to have had wars with the Jews and with the Babylonians; and Herodotus mentions his expedition against the Ethiopians. So that this procession may very naturally be considered as consisting of captives made in his wars. The passages in Scripture, which illustrate this portion of history will be found in 2 Chronicles, chap. xxxv. ver. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; and chap. xxxvi. ver. 1, 2, 3, 4; and in Jeremiah, xxxvi. See also the second book of Herodotus. It is impossible to conceive any thing more striking than this agreement of sacred and profane history, with this remarkable representation in the catacomb. The gallery is further enriched with specimens of Egyptian sculpture; and there is a case of Egyptian curiosities containing idols, coins, mummies, scarabaei, lacrymatories, utensils, figures, vases, articles of dress and ornament, and a splendid manuscript of papyrus. The mummy of a long-armed ape is in perfect preservation, and covered with hair. The mummy of a young man, recently unrolled, is also in extraordinary preservation, and decides a great classical controversy, namely, in what way the brains were extracted for ancient embalming. It is distinctly ascertained that Herodotus was right in asserting, that this operation was performed through the nostrils; a crooked instrument can be readily passed up that organ, in the present subject, and command the whole region of the brain; which cannot be done either by the orifices of the eyes or mouth; and there is no opening whatever in the back of the head.—*London Magazine.*

#### MAJOR ANDRE.

The Duke of York, in compliance with the suggestions of the British Consul in this city, has ordered him, to cause the remains of the late Major Andre to be disinterred, and sent in a ship of war to England, to be buried in Westminster Abbey, near the monument long since erected to his memory. This act of justice, to the memory of a gallant and unfortunate victim, should not have been so long deterred by his government. Had he fallen in battle, it would have been the duty, and the pleasure of a civilized people to have paid due honour to his remains, but as his end was ignominious, and admitted by the law of nations, and of war to have been just, any public military demonstrations of respect would be a reflection on the illustrious members of the court martial who condemned him, and the great father of his country and of justice, who ordered him to be executed.

#### N. F. Advocate.

From a Trieste paper of May 25. Two Turkish frigates, of fifty guns each, and four brigs, which recently sailed from Constantinople, in order to support the operations of the forces destined against the Insurgents of the Morea, having been given up to the latter by the Greeks which formed the majority of the

crews of this squadron. The Turks on board, in number about nine hundred were at first landed, as prisoners, on the Island of Milo; but as soon as the murderer of the Patriarch was known, the Greeks sacrificed them to their vengeance.

A letter to the Editors, from a gentleman at St. Mary's, under date of July 15, 1821, says:  
"On Tuesday the Province of East Florida was transferred, and the United States flag was hoisted on the castle of St. Mark, there to float as long as it shall wave over the capitol at Washington. The ceremony was attended with sadness instead of mirth; many were in tears. This place is now no longer one of the extremities of the Union. And Florida, which has so long furnished one of the principal themes of newspaper animadversion, going now into peaceful retirement under the protection of this republic, will no longer afford matter for lengthy essays, causes for patriotic complaints or events for political prediction." Nat. Int.

Swearing nobly reproofed.—Prince Henry, the son of James II. had a particular aversion to the vice of swearing and profanation of the name of God. When at play he was never heard to do so; and being asked, why he did not swear at play as well as others, he answered, that he knew no game worthy of an oath. The same answer he is said to have given at a hunting match. The stag, almost quite spent, crossed a road where a butcher was passing with his dog. The stag was instantly killed by the dog, at which the hunters were greatly offended, and endeavoured to irritate the prince against the butcher; but his highness answered, coolly, true, the butcher's dog has killed the stag, but how could the butcher help it? They replied, "that if his father had been so served, he would have sworn so as no man could have endured." Away! cried the prince, all the pleasures in the world are not worth an oath."

Boston, July 23.

Line of Battle Ship Columbus. On Sunday, the United States ship of war Columbus, Com. Bainbridge, and sloop of war Spark, capt. Elton, arrived in 45 days from Gibraltar. On anchoring off Long wharf, the ship was greeted with three hearty cheers by the citizens, who had assembled on the wharves, which were returned by the crew with the most cheerful alacrity, the yards being thronged with seamen. The officers and crew, we are happy to learn are in good health.

The frigate Constitution, Captain Jones, arrived at Gibraltar, in the short passage of 21 days from this place. All well on board.

The Columbus brings Gibraltar Papers and Prices Current to the 30th May. The papers are extremely barren of news.

The Cortes have entered upon the discussion of a new General Plan of Finance; the first article of which reduces all tithes and first fruits one half their present amount. They have also agreed to abolish Seigneurial Rights.

The Royal Consort of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, has been happily delivered of an Infant, to be christened by the name of Isabel Fernandina Josef Amalia.

A government monopoly of Tobacco, upon the old system, was to take place in Spain, after 1st July, 1821.

The General Direction of the Police of Naples, have declared Gen. Rossaroli guilty of treason, and ordered him to be shot, wherever found. They have also offered a reward of 1000 ducats, for the arrest of Laurent de Concillas, Michel Morelli, Joseph Silvati, Louis Mirichioni, and Joseph Capuchio.

Mr. Peal, an English merchant, and resident in Leghorn, since 1814, had been ordered to quit the Tuscan territory in 24 hours, in consequence, it was said of some disrespectful language expressed by him on reading the Austrian bulletins from Naples. His friends were unable to procure him any alleviation of the mandate.

foreign salt-petre from all quarters, is absolutely prohibited.

Gibraltar, May 23.

The Spanish Cortes have voted 15,095 men to complete the corps of the army this year, and 1500 for the regiments and brigades of the marine artillery. Their period of service is not to exceed 6 months.

By a vessel arrived at Lisbon from the Azores, we learn that the inhabitants of the Isle of St. Mary have submitted to the government and constitution of Portugal, at the suggestion of the authorities of St. Michael; and that the latter have refused to acknowledge a few government sent there by the Captain General from Terceira.

The Cortes of Portugal have decreed that offences committed against religion and morality by means of the Press, in common with all other offences of the kind, shall be tried by juries.

May 30.

The Spanish Cortes having entered upon the discussion of a new general plan of finance the first article after several days debated was adopted as follows.—"All tithes and first fruits shall be reduced to one half their present amount, and collected in the same way and kinds as heretofore."

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 2.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. MITCHELL DASHIELL.

For Calvert. RICHARD GRAHAM, Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery. THOMAS DAVIS, GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany. WILLIAM HILLEARY, WILLIAM REID.

For Dorchester. BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ Capt. MITCHELL TRAVERS

For Frederick. ALEXANDER WARFIELD, Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

For Worcester. FERRIS K. WILSON, THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Kent. WILLIAM KNIGHT, JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

For Anne-Arundel. COL. THOMAS HOOD, BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick. Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Duddar.

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

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

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's. William D. Diggers, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester. Charles Parker, William Tingle, Jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

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

Mr. GREEN.

It seems that the Editor of the Maryland Republican, or some of his friends, are very much enraged at Col. Hood and Mr. Worthington offering as electors of the Senate. They consider it a very daring thing, for any man to presume, without their consent, to ask for the suffrages of his fellow citizens. These gentlemen have so long had our consciences in their keeping, and been in the habit of directing our votes, that they actually begin to think they have a right to do so, and seem to consider any man, who has the boldness to differ from them, as guilty of high treason against the legitimate authority of the high and mighty caucus. The harshest epithets, epithets which are enough to make a peaceable man's hair stand on end, are dealt out with an unsparing hand. All who are unwilling to bear the yoke which has been placed on our necks, and who may have ventured to ask Mr. Worthington and Col. Hood to give us a chance of freeing ourselves from it, are denounced as "base and contemptible wretches," as "creatures

who deserve to be kicked out of the caucus society," as "unprincipled reptiles," &c. Now all this may be very decent and very good in the country, (wherever it is,) but Mr. Chandler came from, and on the State-House Hill at Annapolis, where I am told there is a little blustering squad in the habit of assembling to settle the affairs of the county, but amongst us plain country people it is considered downright blackguardism, and I can assure these refined gentlemen, that if they were to use such language in our presence they might think themselves very lucky if they themselves escaped the treatment which they threaten to others. But sir, my object in writing to you is not to give lessons in civility to the members of the caucus; for I suppose such high and polished gentlemen would be above being taught by a plain man like myself; but I would ask my fellow voters of the county, if such conduct can be endured? Are the sluices of billingsgate to be opened on every man who ventures to deny the right of Mr. Chandler, and his associates of the caucus, to dictate to the county, and who exercises the privilege of judging for himself? Are honest men to be deterred by the dread of such horrid abuse from doing what they believe will promote the interest of the state, and secure the independence of the county? Is this consistent with freedom? Does it not show a determination to keep the county in subjection to the will of a few men, who are in no respect better than the rest of us? For my part I am resolved not to submit to it; and many of my neighbours have formed the same resolution. They have determined to vote for Worthington and Hood, whom they know to be honest, well-judging men, and to have no interest distinct from our own. The common way of talking amongst us is, that neither of these gentlemen wants to be appointed a judge, or to get any other office, and therefore can have no object in offering but to promote the public good. Neither of them is a tobacco buyer, and of course they have no desire to keep down the price of that article, which it is so important to us all to get a good sale for. Besides this, we are pleased at their leaving it to us to say whether we will support them or not, instead of getting other people to tell us we must vote for them. It is a favourite old saying in the country, that every tub ought to stand on its own bottom.

Mr. Chandler's paper does to be sure say something about Mr. Worthington and Col. Hood being asked to come out. Whether this is true or not, I can't pretend to say; but one thing is certain, that if any of their friends did ask them to offer, they have not attempted to control our opinions, they have not tried to force them upon us whether we wish to have them or not; they have not heaped scandalous abuse upon every body that does not choose to support them. The paper talks too about meetings in loopholes and corners of the county. Now if this is true, what does it prove? Why that such a system of tyranny has been established by the caucus, that freemen Americans are afraid openly to dispute their commands. This only shows that there is a stronger necessity for the people to prove to them that they are independent by voting against their nomination.

But the truth is, Mr. Green, I do not believe one word that the Maryland Republican says on this subject. And my reason is, that the only fact which he has stated distinctly enough to be clearly understood, (I mean about Mr. Worthington's inviting people to his house to consult about the election.) I have taken the trouble to enquire into, and have ascertained from the very best authority, that it is utterly destitute of foundation. Now when once catch a man tripping in this way, it is a rule with me to be very cautious afterwards about believing any thing that he says.

An Anne-Arundel County Note.

[Translated from the German.]

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 21.

After some time they returned from their sacred, inspired mood, the less poetical tenor of real life, when Wigand laid aside his cloud-studded with the bones of the dead, and observed: "It was part of my penance to carry about with me these horrid relics, from my opinion, that some of them might perhaps be those of him whom I slew. Therefore went I in search

of them, I hunted for the sacred peregrinations, who were who was felt, though pallid that An imp stopped t rations. I smile town "It is in of the de heart. T felt of you constantly will be you? For you may ther, yet heart and pear shade tenance, mild dawn rising sun the might snow cover "But, ter a mom woe and I feel that bly my las prophecy arid, how of man—t nant Drity the more many and done for n one more b feel it shal unworthy a grace." "It shall the Chapla bed himsel will carry stain of cr take thy le The Pily to heaven; cended from from his lip lical smile looked sad breathed h "Oh that I "I have Sintram," with his a "but thy ti As yet the are permit breast, and thine and as purity a as within with the t help ther, see her, if better life The Pol chair and ther he th company h and he, "b the horizo nastery's p It was i and Rolf's feeble as demand, ir broked ne wrent, he t his eye up in a gen me first a pout yout A friendly to answer he touche harmonio



of them in the deep beds of the exhausted torrent, in the lofty eyes of the eagle and vulture. On my peregrinations I sometimes met one who seemed to resemble me, but who was a great deal more powerful, though yet more exhausted and pallid than myself.

An imploring look from Sintram stopped the current of his observations. Wigand inclined with a smile towards him and said:

"It is now you know the whole of the deep woe, that lacerated my heart. Therefore both the awe I felt of you, and the inclination which constantly drew me towards you, will be no longer inexplicable to you. For, young man, as much as you may resemble my mighty father, yet you possess your mother's heart and benignity, and they appear shadowed forth in your countenance, overspreading it with a mild dawn, as the first beam of the rising sun playing on the breast of the mighty ice-berg, or over the snow covered valley."

"But," continued the pilgrim, after a moment's pause, "life and its woes and joys for me are gone, and I feel that my late song was 'probably my last, and that it contains a prophecy upon myself. Oh, how arid, how thirsty a soil is the soul of man—the more benefits a benignant Deity showers down upon us, the more we crave—and although many and great things have been done for me, yet would I pray for one more before my end. Alas, I feel it shall not be given me, I am unworthy of so high a revealing of grace."

"It shall be given thee!" replied the Chaplain. "He that hath humbled himself shall be exalted, and I will carry thee, purified from all stain of crime, before Verena, to take thy leave of her."

The Pilgrim raised both his hands to heaven; an unspoken prayer ascended from his beaming eyes, and from his lips, where played the celestial smiles of bliss. But Sintram looked silent to the ground, and breathed his ardent wish into a sigh: "Oh that I might go with you."

"I have heard thy prayer, poor Sintram," observed the Chaplain, with his accustomed friendliness: "but thy time has not yet arrived: As yet the powers of the Evil One are permitted to rebel within thy breast, and Verena must check thine and her own desire, till all he purity and holiness within thee as within herself. Be consoled with the thought, that God will help thee, and thou shalt surely see her, if not here, certainly in a better life."

The Pilgrim now rose from his chair and asked the Chaplain whether he thought proper now to accompany him to the cloisters? "For," said he, "before the sun has reached the horizon we may be at the monastery's gates."

It was in vain that the Chaplain and Rolf represented to him his enfeebled state, he insisted upon his demand, in a voice and manner that brooked not opposition. Before he went, he took the hand and casting his eye upon Sintram, who had sunk in a gentle slumber, he said, "Let me first sing sweet lullaby to this poor youth, I know he wishes it. A friendly smile of Sintram seemed to answer consent to the Pilgrim, he touched with gentle fingers the harmonious strings and sang:

Sleep peacefully, gentle youth,  
Thy troubled heart to soothe,  
Ascends a mother's prayer,  
Pace dwells above the stars,  
Thy parents' love is aye  
For thee will find it there.

Doth e'er to thought or deed  
Dear youth, thy soul accede,  
Then listen to my voice,  
For peace shall with thee dwell,  
Thy breast's calm breathing rest,  
When she approves the choice.

With thou but give thy ear,  
Her sacred voice to hear,  
Thy sorrows shall not fail,  
Thy death and hell must cease,  
Against thy soul their spite,  
Their rage shall not prevail.

Sintram continued sleeping whilst a gentle smile spread over his face. Rolf and the Castleman sat at his bedside, and the Priest and Pilgrim journeyed forth through the starlight night.

(To be continued.)

From the Palladium.

Intercepted letter from a democratic gentleman in Boston, to his political friend in the country.

My dear boy,

What the devil are you all about in the County of—? Are all your towns asleep? Where is—, and —? We have your pledge when down to Court, you will remember, that the office of secretary, Adjutant General, State Treasurer, and the host of smaller ones, should be ours, provided the efforts of man could change the people's minds and bring them over to vote on our side.

I have made a rough calculation, and I find the same immense which would accrue to our republican leaders, could we revolutionize the State. And this puts me in mind of another thing, viz.—As doubtless we shall get into office before long, I think it would be impolitic to write much on the subject of decreasing the number of officers in the state, or of lowering the salaries attached to them.—My advice is to ring the changes on the subject of the sums expended by the federal party in defence of the state during the late war.—And here let me remark that I have invariably found, if you decry the very best measures which your political opponents ever adopted, and continue perseveringly the hue and cry, accompanying them with false statements, which the "Father of Lies" is always ready to furnish, that your ends are finally and more speedily accomplished than they are by any other method whatever.

Dr. Eustis is the third ex-secretary we have offered the people—some say the third time never fails—but hang it if I don't wish we had taken somebody else.—There's a fatality attending these Ex-Federal Officers; hereafter I won't agree to support them—we shall never get an office under the state government if we do.

However, don't think I'm discouraged, stick to the stuff, my boy, don't mind a little stimulation, aye, nor a great deal of dissimulation. And by no means cease your endeavours until victory is ours.

Your political friend.

**FOREIGN.**

By the James Monroe, from England.

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

London, June 29.

The changes in Administration are at length finally arranged. Mr. Manning goes to the Admiralty, where Mr. Sturges Bourne is to be the new Secretary. Lord Melville removes to the Home Department, and Lord Sidmouth to the Presidency of Council. Lord Harrowby, whose health is said to be exceedingly impaired has long expressed a wish to retire from office, is going to remain for some time on the Continent. Mr. Huskisson, as it has been stated, removes to the Board of Control, with a seat in the Cabinet—and Mr. Crocker takes the Woods and Forests.

Liverpool, June 30.

Greece.—Intelligence thro' the Frankfort papers of the 18th inst. speaks thus of the storming of Galatz by the Turks on the 15th May. The number of the Greeks in the place was about 2000; above 4000 having marched to Wallachia, the knowledge of this induced the Turks to attack them with 6000 men.—The number of killed is stated at five thousand—the Turks after the defeat of the Greeks having massacred all the inhabitants, including women and children, and set the town on fire. By an order of the Imperial Aulic Council, fugitives from Moldavia and Wallachia are allowed to enter Transylvania, so long as there is no Turkish army in those provinces, but as soon as such an army has entered them they are repelled by force, as rebels. At the last Frankfort fair there was only a single individual of the Greek nation. He was authorized as an agent of all his commercial countrymen who had obligations of a pecuniary nature to discharge, and was commissioned to excuse their non-appearance on account of the present state of things in their country, which likewise made it impossible for them to pay the sums that were due from them to this state. At the same time he added, in the name of his employers, the assurance that the payments should be immediately made when the state of things at home rendered it in any degree possible. The Greeks confirmed the report that Cara Ali had certainly attempted, by a studied treachery to the Greeks, to open himself a way to the reconciliation with the Porte, the hope of which he had not yet renounced, as the Porte had hitherto spared the lives of his children, who were in its hands as securities for his behaviour. His perfidious intentions had, however, been discovered in good time by his most confidential secretary, a Greek by birth; and such precaution had been taken, that it would be hardly possible for him to show his evil disposition in overt acts. The Greeks had the more efficacious means in their hands, as Ali was surrounded with their countrymen, and strictly watched, so that it would not be ex-

pected for him to undertake any thing without their knowledge.

**NAPLES.**

The King of Naples, by a decree of the 30th of May, has granted a full and entire amnesty to those who, since the 8th of July, 1820, till and including the 24th of March last, have enrolled themselves as members of secret and prohibited societies, or who have taken part in political events—excepting always (a strange exception) individuals comprehended in the number of conspirators. The corps of Austrians sent into Sicily is under the command of General Walmoden. They are sent, it is said, to preserve tranquility, as a sullen ferment prevailed in Sicily, and party spirit was daily increasing. The King of Naples has given what he is advised to call a 'constitution' to his people. The chief features of it are:—That the king chooses the national representatives in the first place—and in the next place, gives pensions to such of them as (by their zeal for liberty, no doubt) shall merit such proofs of his royal favour.

**TURKEY.**

The accounts from Turkey are still contradictory. A communication from Bucharest states, that a Turkish army of considerable strength has crossed the Danube, driven back Theodore, who was unable to resist, and occupied the capital of Wallachia. The Turks, on entering the city, are said to have observed the strictest discipline. The last accounts from Wallachia, dated 23d of May, representing the army of Ypsilanti as receiving considerable reinforcements of volunteers—and a letter from Athens furnishes a narrative of the insurrection in the Morea and neighbouring provinces, but most of the particulars have been already before the public. It would appear that the Turks retain possession of not more than seven or eight fortified towns and castles. The peasantry of Attica, Greece and Albania, are in arms, and have raised the standard of Greece in the village of Meindis, three leagues from Athens. They have been joined by the inhabitants of Salamis, and different villages of the isthmus.—The Turks have retired into the citadel of Athens, and have taken with them three primates, two ecclesiastics, and several of the principal inhabitants, as hostages for the fidelity of the Athenians—but the people flock, notwithstanding, in great numbers from the town to the camp of Meindis. On the 13th ult. a conflict took place between the Greeks and Turks, in the vicinity of Galatz. The inhabitants, on the approach of the enemy, fortified themselves as well as time would permit; but, being attacked by superior forces, after a contest of an hour, they were driven from their positions. The Turks entered the town, massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, and set it on fire. The number of victims is estimated at 5000. A corps of about 800 Moldavians, flying from Jassy, went to take refuge at Skoleni, within the Russian territory, but entrance was rigidly denied them. These unhappy men then turned their steps, and straggling parties, towards the river Pruth, in order to escape the fury of their Ottoman pursuers. An article from Warsaw says, that in Russia public opinion daily declares itself more strongly in favour of the Greeks. The massacres at Constantinople, and particularly the execution of the Greek Patriarch, had excited an universal feeling of indignation against the Turks. The Hamburg papers contain an account of a dispute between the Russian Ambassador and the Porte, which if it be true in all its circumstances, may lead to serious consequences. Dances, a Greek merchant being arrested on some futile charges, was released—when he was persuaded again to surrender himself, by the Russian Ambassador, who pledged his word for his life. He was immediately thrown into prison, and all the efforts of the Ambassador to procure his release proved ineffectual. A formal complaint has also been made to the Porte by Russia, of the ill-treatment of the Greeks; the insults offered to their religion, and the destruction of their churches; and farther, the Russian Ambassador has demanded that no Turkish troops should be allowed to enter the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Greek fleet, which is chiefly fitted out from the Islands of Iura, Spetsa and Ipsera, consist of

60 vessels, many of which are extremely well manned and armed, and is cruising in the Archipelago.—They have succeeded in capturing many trading vessels, and even ships of war belonging to the Turks. All the crews have been massacred, and it is calculated that between two and three thousand Turks have been sacrificed in this manner.

One large boat, with 200 Turks on board, was scuttled and sunk off Smyrna. So little able were the Turks, at the date of these advices, to cope with the Greeks at sea, that a body of troops from Asiatic Turkey, consisting of 5000 men, and destined for an expedition against the Morea, disembarked from the vessels in which they had been placed, and entered Smyrna. The residence of so large a force, ill-disciplined and in a state of extreme irritation at the proceedings of the Greeks, was regarded with much alarm in that city. The authorities had lost all command over them; they roamed through the city and plundered the shops with impunity, causing the inhabitants in their defence to close their houses and suspend all manner of business. Greeks of every class, if met in the streets, were murdered, and many of the Christian families took shelter on board the vessels in the harbour. Meetings of the foreign consuls were held, and remonstrance made to the authorities of the place, but without effect. In this state, the inhabitants were gratified by the arrival of two British ships of war, the Race Horse and the Spey; and it being understood that the Cambrian frigate, and the Rochfort 74, with Admiral Sir Graham Moore, were also expected, tranquility was in some measure restored. The Turks were overawed, and the Christian population, to their very great joy, felt assured of an asylum from danger. When the Spey approached Smyrna, a party of Turks from some of the boats, saluted her with a discharge of musketry, and a ball from one of them passed through the hat of a midshipman, but the act was disclaimed by the Governor of Smyrna, who made an humble apology, and promised to deliver up the offender. No molestation has been offered by the Greeks to vessels under the European flags.

**EDUCATION.**

**W. WILSON.**

Being obliged to leave home about the first of September for a short time has thought it most advisable to give no vacation in August; he therefore hopes, that his patrons will not be tenacious about sending their children during the warm weather.

August 2 3w.

**EDUCATION.**

**S. BARSTOW.**

Returns his thanks to the Citizens of Annapolis, and the public, for their liberal patronage for several years past, and informs them that he will recommence his operations, at his old commodious stand, on the 23d of the present month. As there is no relaxation on his part he hopes there will be none on the part of the Community. He will instruct a few more in the various branches of the mathematics, according to the latest and most improved system. From his strict adherence to method, and his long and successful experience, in the sublime art of teaching, he pledges himself to advance all who are sent to him constantly, with correctness and rapidity. Particular attention is paid to the deportment and morals of his Pupils.

Elegant specimens of improvement and scholarship may be seen by calling at his establishment. He can accommodate two or three Students more with board.

Recommendation of President Messrs. Brown University, Providence, Sept. 27, 1808.

I certify that we hold in esteem the talents and character of the Bearer, Mr. Simon Barstow, a late Graduate of this Institution, and that we think him well qualified to take the charge of any school, or academy in need of his services.

ASA MESSER.

Annapolis, Aug. 2, 1821. 3w.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 13th day of August next, on the premises, one negro woman named Henny. Seized and taken as the property of George Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Anderson Warfield, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. County.

August 2 3w.

**George M. Neir,**  
Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis, as

**AUCTIONEER,**  
offers his services to the public in that business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.

July 12. 3w.

**LOST,**  
On Sunday last in this city, a

**BREAST-PIN,**  
set in Black Jet, and with the initials T. S. M. in gold in it. The finder, on leaving it at the Maryland Gazette Office, will be liberally rewarded.

July 12.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**  
The subscriber, appointed by the Chancery Court a trustee for that purpose, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 16th day of August next, if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock, A. M. all the real estate of Abraham Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, being a FARM of about 174 1-8 acres of land in the said county, situate about a mile from Mount Pleasant Ferry, and about four miles from Pig Point and Queen Ann. The soil is various, and said to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is remarkably well watered. The improvements are a small dwelling house, with convenient out houses; a new and valuable tobacco house; a good garden; and two excellent orchards; and the situation is considered an unusually healthy one. Mr. Anthony Woodfield who now lives on the farm, will shew it to any one disposed to purchase.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in twelve months thereafter; and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and payment of the whole purchase money, a deed is authorised and directed to be executed by

George M. Neir, Trustee.

July 19. 3w.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
**Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,**  
July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Admr.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
**Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,**  
July 17, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of John Barnes, late of Anne Arundel county deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

Thos. H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate John Barnes, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Admr.

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

Tobias Reynolds.

1m3m.



**W. M. Hohne, & Co.**  
Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the  
**STORE**  
formerly occupied by Messrs. George & John Barber, as a grocery store, at the head of the dock, near the market-house, where they have for sale the following articles, viz.

Cognac Brandy,  
Peach do  
Holland Gin,  
Jamaica Spirit,  
Old Whiskey,  
Common do.  
W. & NE Rums

Mould and Dip Candles, Soap, Lard, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Chocolate No 1 & 3.

**SPANISH CIGARS.**  
Tobacco and Snuff, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Herrings, Iron Castings, Liverpool, Ground Alum, and Allum Salt, Crackers, Raisins, &c. &c. &c. with *Cuina, Glass, Quin & Stone Ware.*  
Any of the above articles will be sold at the Baltimore retail prices for cash.

Annapolis, July 19, 1821.

BY THE CORPORATION  
of Annapolis, July 23, 1821.

Resolved, That the clerk give notice in the newspapers of this city, that the corporation will meet on the second Monday in August next, for the purpose of making the appointment of a Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps, when they will receive applications for the same.

Test. JOHN BREWER, CLK.

JOHN THOMPSON—TAILOR.

Thinks it necessary for the information of his friends abroad, to state that he is not the person whose notice of an application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, has appeared in this paper.

July 25

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Monday the 20th day of August next.

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

July 17

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,

February 15th, 1821.

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

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

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of June 1821.

William D. Gray, Adm'r.

of Thomas Gray.

Public Sale.

I will sell, at public sale, on Monday the 30th day of July, at 10 o'clock

THE HOUSE AND LOT

in which I now reside.

Nimble Pinkney.

June 28

10 Dollars Reward.

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

John Hammond.

June 21

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

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

By order,

William S. Green, Ck.

July 5

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, praying that he be in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1821.

Richard Ridgely,

Wm S. Green, Ck.

July 5

State of Maryland, Calvert

County, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,

June 12th, 1821.

On application of Mary Jones, administratrix of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

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

Notice is hereby Given.

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

Mary Jones, Adm'r.

of Wm. W. Jones.

July 5

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.

July 18

A Valuable Tract of Land

For Sale.

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

June 28

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat McCauley, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jehosaphat McCauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat McCauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house in said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat McCauley should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1821.

Heremiah T. Chase.

May 14

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

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

ALSO

A general assortment of

Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

June 20, 1821.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Free Neck town, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order,

Jonathan Pinkney, Cash.

June 21.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceeding

of the last session of the Legislature

Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

George Barber,

John T. Barber.

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

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

May 17.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

July 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Samuel Maynard, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Callahan late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, 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 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, 1821.

Sam. Maynard, Adm'r.

D. B. N.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bite. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned Jones, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

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

June 21.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,

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

NEGRO HARRY,

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

William D. Clagett,

June 21

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE.

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

June 18

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Monday, the 13th of August next, at 12 o'clock A. M. upon the premises

A HOUSE & LOT.

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

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

In failure of the highest bidder to comply with the above terms, by giving bond on the day of sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser, and so on if there should be several bidders.

Sam. Pinkney,

July 19

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Monday

July 28

New Arrangement of Days.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—

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

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

March 22

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

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

Dry Goods & Groceries,

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

March 1.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA

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

March 29.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Aboriginal Manufactures of Savage Life.

Extracted from "Lewis and Clark's Expedition to the Pacific Ocean, down the Great Columbia."

If it were not so well authenticated could it be believed that the origin of the late *Dandy Hat* is the manufacture of the savage aborigines of the Columbia river, on the western coast of North America. The Journal, speaking of the Clatsop, Indians,—"we gave a fish hook also in exchange for one of their hats. These are made of cedar bark and bear-grass, interwoven together in the form of an European hat, with a small brim of about two inches, and a high crown rendering upwards. They are light, ornamented with various colours and figures, and being nearly water proof, are much more durable than either chip or straw hats. These hats form a small article of traffic with the whites, and the manufacture is one of the best exertions of Indian industry.

They are however very dextrous in making a variety of domestic utensils, among which are bowls, spoons, skewers, spits and baskets. The bowl or trough is of different shapes, sometimes round, semi-circular, in the form of a canoe, or cubic, and generally dug out of a single piece of wood; the larger vessels having holes in the sides by way of handles, and all executed with great neatness. In these vessels they boil their food, by throwing hot stones into the water, and extract oil from different animals in the same way. Spoons are not very abundant, nor is there any thing remarkable in their shape; except that they are large and the bowl broad. Meat is roasted on one end of a sharp skewer, placed erect before the fire, with the other fixed in the ground. The spit for fish is split at top into two parts, between which the fish is placed cut open, with its sides extended by means of small splinters. The usual plate is a small mat of rushes or flags, on which every thing is served. The instrument with which they dig up roots, is a strong stick about three feet and a half long, sharpened, and a little curved at the lower end, while the upper is inserted in a handle standing transversely, and made of a part of an elk or buck horn."

\*The tea-tray of Europe, and the meat-tray made by our blacks in this state, appear to have their origin among the savages of North America. What is very remarkable however, is, that the savages on the Copper Mine River, among the Dog Ribbed Indians, approaching the north pole, have those culinary vessels made of a species of gray stone, with ears or handles of the same—but always cubes of various sizes, and bear the fire remarkably well. As this tract of country is without wood, stone is necessarily resorted to, so that necessity is the mother of invention. And that a different mode of living, implements, &c. &c. are no proof of a different nation or race of people.

It must be confessed, that considering the privations and wants of those people, they are very ready and expert cooks. They appear to have taught the French the method of barbecuing. This is the very method we use in splintering transversely our pigs and muttons, when we cook them in that way, at our electioneering feasts.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel HYDROPHOBIA.

By a reference to the bill of mortality published in this day's Sentinel, it will be observed that one person is reported to have died of Hydrophobia—upon inquiry we found that this person was a native of Ireland, had landed and served his time in Boston—He came to this city on Thursday, the 18th instant; was admitted into the Alma-House on the 14th sick, having been bitten by a dog previous to his arrival in Philadelphia, and expired on Friday last.

From the Federal Republican.

At such an interesting period as the present, we take for granted, that every new light that is shed upon the immense abuses of the treasury at Washington, must be highly acceptable to our readers. As the people of this state are about to give a stamp to its administration for five years, and possibly forever, we are not surprised at the deep concern that is generally expressed in the development of the iniquities it has been our lot, from time to time, to lay before them. If the real value of a free press, is eminently displayed by a faithful exhibition of the conduct of the persons, to whom, as their agents, the people have confided the exercise of their powers, the protection of their rights, and the strings of their purse, it must be confessed that this was a duty, the performance of which we could not lay aside—and that we lie under an equal obligation to persevere in the undertaking. No abuse of the powers of government can be so vitally important, as those which are connected with the public treasury; since its corrupt application is prolific of ruin, as its faithful use, in promoting the purposes for which it is taken from the pockets of the nation, is salutary and indispensable. That administration of the resources of the treasury, which employs it with a view to personal aggrandizement, or to taint the sources of representation, is worse than treasonable. It renders the overflows of national liberality, the cause of gangrene to the general prosperity, whilst it is the deadliest poison of free institutions.

In general, also, the provision of money arises much more seldom from mistakes and incapacity, in those public servants who have the control of it, than from a resort to the ordinary process of moral debasement, which first vitiates itself, and then spreads the infection through the whole sphere of its influence. It is on this account that a lynx-eye ought to be kept on the public expenditures, and every diversion of them to favour personal preferences, promote ambitious calculations, or to influence elections, ought to be cautiously guarded against; and when they become manifestly apparent, immediate and exemplary animadversion ought to follow. But it is not the mere pecuniary loss, that is in question; for that may be made good, as we have lately seen by the people consenting to bear double loads of taxes and loans, first, to defray the necessary cost of the public service, and next, to make good the plunder of public defaulters and corruptionists. Thus these rioting favourites and their patrons have constantly regarded the people as Issachor of old, both as to strength of endurance and want of perception, with which the animal to whom he has been compared, is eminently endowed.

\*Issachor is a strong ASS, crouching under two burthens.

The consequences of the dilapidations do not end here: in another point of view, their malignity is incurable. We mean their operation upon the public morals and integrity; their vitiation of the republican characteristics, without which our government can neither exist in its purity, nor, indeed, continue its existence at all.

We hope and expect that we have not been understood as limiting the censure we have, from time to time, expressed respecting the waste of the revenue, to the Executive. A great portion of it is due to congress, who ought to have devised better securities against its being absorbed by the interlopers, who have carried so much of it off, to inflate their vices by extravagance, or to feed their avarice by heaping up their coffers. It would be a deplorable mistake to suppose, that a democratic legislature were uncontaminated, or specially purified from the disqualifying faults so prominently conspicuous in every branch of the Executive. For this identification we are not indebted solely to the political affinity, which spreads its influence in the common resemblance of members of the same family; the likeness is heightened in the effect given to it, by one of the unwritten and unratified amendments of the constitution of the U.

States, which, since it became the exclusive guide as well as charge of democracy, have been so repeatedly made by them to supply its defects, when its fair meaning and operation might prove niggard to their interest, or obstructive to their ambition. The world knows, that according to one of those sacred articles, which have never been slighted since they were annexed, the members of the legislature have punctually and invariably chosen the co-ordinate branch—in caucus;—that the people and their state legislatures might be at no loss whom to prefer as their President. Therefore, if it be true that "like begets like," the national resources would naturally be made to bleed through the common attributes of both.

At present we have in view, more particularly, the enormous debt which congress has suffered to be accumulated on the sales of public lands, which, on the 11th Feb. 1820, amounted to \$22,000,000, outstanding from sales made previously to the 30th Sept. 1819, and the payment of which had not been postponed by law. But the whole amount unpaid was, at that time, the incredible sum of about SIXTY MILLIONS—all of which had accrued during the predominance of democracy in the general government.

This defalcation, the Black List of \$15,000,000, the other lists of missing funds which it is our duty to lay before the public in due time, and those which remain to be torn from their secret recesses, would require more than human powers, to collect, investigate, and comment upon to the due edification of the public. Nay, would it not require those of an angel, to unfold them to view, in a manner, which should trace the delinquency to a moderate number of the causes, which primitively engendered it; paint the passions which were the parents of some of the particular examples of it, together with those, which in turn it set into activity; unfold the powerful agency it has had in Western and Southern patriotism; explain what an impetus it has given to war, persecution and presidential elections; and to afford but an imperfect glimpse of the many other left-handed blessings, it has conferred upon our nation, in the last twenty years? Be this as it may, we are bold and confident in predicting, that such a load of mismanagement must weigh down the liberties and extinguish the prospective splendour of this rising people, if they shall not evince steadiness enough to examine with scrupulousness; judgment to be convinced of the existence of abuses of overwhelming magnitude, and decision and fortitude to correct them, with an indiscriminating hand, which knows no favour, partiality or paltering prejudice towards individuals. The deadly apathy, in which we are overshadowed, but which we are insidiously told is "the era of good feelings," will change into a mortal sleep, if betimes we arouse ourselves from its spell.

From the Frederick-Town Herald. VOTING IN A FEVER.

We last week gave a very curious account from the Eastern Gazette, of a certain John W. Sherwood, of Talbot county, who voted twice at the last election, and who, when indicted for the offence, pleaded "that he was delirious from a fever, and did not know what he was about." This appears to us to be one of the most barefaced assertions that could possibly be made to any persons acquainted with the circumstances. The man was delirious, and yet his delirium was of so consistent a nature, that he knew two votes would serve the purposes of his party much better than one! It was a delirium which seizes on many of his party when occasion enables them to secure the object of such delirium! We refer our readers to the statement alluded to.—They will see that this feverish violator of our laws, was dismissed unpunished, although his own physician, who is of the same party with himself, declared, that he never saw "Sherwood delirious at any time."

People of Maryland—such are the tricks which a certain set of men

are playing on you. They vote twice, and when discovered in their nefarious plots set up the plea of delirium! These are the men who can unblushingly look you in the face, and talk and rant about honour and honesty! These are the men who can invent the most idle stories against federal republicans, because they disdain to deceive, and refuse to make common cause with those who are periodically delirious.—Will the citizens of this state entrust the management of their affairs to such delirious men, or will they not rather frown indignantly on every violation of our constitution? Is it things like these are suffered to pass unnoticed, the same delirious experiment will be put more frequently into execution. A county, having but thirty votes majority in favour of federal republicanism, may be completely changed and ruined, if a few patriots can be found who, like Sherwood, have it in their power to call delirium to their aid!

Where is the man—where is the honest democrat, who does not frown on such proceedings? Every good man must abhor them, and must use his best endeavours to turn out of office all those who have the hardihood to overlook or justify them.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

ATTENTION, HAYMAKERS!

Suspend your scythes—lean upon your pitchforks—Stick your rakes in the soil; and, while the refreshing pitcher goes merrily round, listen to Neighbour Winrow's advice upon drinking.

Fellow-Labourers,

When we sweat most, we thirst most, and drink most abundantly. You will all pronounce that liquor best, which makes you most strong and healthy.

Then do not drink Flip—The body in this sultry season being extremely heated, acts like a still, the Rum immediately flies off, and the heavy, clammy dregs of the Beer and Sugar, remain only to clog the stomach, render the labourer dull and weak, and often excite inflammatory disease.

Do not drink Toddy or Milk Punch, for the same reason.

If Rum, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, or other ardent spirits, must be drank, take half a gill at a time, unmixed, and immediately drink large draughts of water after it. For the same reason, when a man is cracked brained enough to throw a fire brand into a magazine of powder, he cannot do better, than to throw water upon the burning coals as fast as possible.

Drink Switchel—that is, Molasses or Maple Sugar mixed with water.

Drink Whey, or milk and water, two thirds water—Spruce, or small Beer.

Drink Cider—not boiled, if you would be merry, but Cider and water, if you would be healthy, happy and wise. The acid in cider is the best preventive against all putrid disorders.

Drink PURE WATER—You have been told frightful stories about people, whose fat has been cooled, and who have died suddenly, by drinking cold water. Set the pan in the sun, half an hour before you use it, or rinse your mouth three or four times with the coldest spring. If the water is much colder than your bodies, it will then do you no harm, it will strengthen and quicken your animal functions, will make you sweat copiously and freely: your nap at noon, and slumbers at night, will be pleasant and refreshing; and you will need at the next dawn no other call to awake you, than the chirping of the early bird—you will arise to the next day's labour like a giant refreshed with wine.

Do you doubt what I say? Let the stoutest grog bruiser come and try a fall at wrestling with me, a temperate water-drinker of sixty-five years of age—or stake out an acre of foul meadow, and see who will cut it first.

Fellow-Labourers, when you work for yourselves, you will readily al-

low, that the disuse of strong liquors will be a great saving to your purses. If you want to know how great, go and inspect your accounts at the trader's—if not, listen to my calculation. Say the hay season lasts, taking the after growth into calculation, one month; say that you have three hands to work—allow them each half a pint of rum each day. This will amount, by a rough calculation, to six gallons, which, at twelve shillings a gallon for West-India Rum, would cost twelve dollars, besides the expense of Sugar. New-England rum, it is true, would be something less, but brandy something more. Now, the sum of twelve dollars in these hard times, would do many valuable things for a Farmer—it might purchase three calves, which would treble in two years. It would pay the ministerial, the town, the county, or State taxes of a small farmer. It would buy many a comfortable matter for his wife, when she blesses him with the rich present of a sturdy boy, or healthy girl. It might effect a valuable swap in oxen, or perhaps pay two or three small notes or accounts, or such part of them as may prevent the Lawyer from making two or three bills of cost, each larger than the original debt, and to save the favourite mare, or the likely two year old, from being taken by the sheriff, and sold for half their value at the Post.

But some of you, fellow labourers, drink strong liquors when you work out, as we do now, because you say they cost you nothing; and you are ready to call your employers stingy, who wish to discontinue the use of spirits. You are mistaken my friends; every gill of rum given to you by those who hire you costs you much.

Sometimes it costs you a quarrel with your best friends, sometimes a bloody nose, or broken limb, and often a law-suit and bill of cost, or a fine upon confession, before a justice of the peace, for assault and battery; and oftener, a long Doctor's bill for a disorder, which you may not, but the physician knows, arose from this very cause of strong liquors. Sometimes it costs you the respect of your townsmen; the regard of your children, and love of your wife. Sometimes, your reputation in the world. Are not these heavy costs, Friends?

Thus spake Jotham Winrow, to a gang of Haymakers, in my uncle Jotham's meadow. The whole gang immediately cried out—"Jotham Winrow has spoken wisely."

They clubbed upon the spot, and sent a boy to the next grog-shop for a humming pitcher of Flip; and ordered half a pint more than the usual quantity of Rum to be stirred into it, and with one accord got tipsey by drinking the health of the wise Jotham Winrow.

Preservation of Meat in warm weather.—We are indebted to a friend for the following communication, which we expect will be acceptable to a number of our readers. It is a simple and easy mode of preserving Meat fresh for several days, during the warmest weather. He tried it in succession on two legs of Veal, which were preserved sweet and fresh four or five days, and he thinks might longer, if wished for. On getting this Veal from the market, it was washed in about two quarts of water in which a handful of fine salt had been mixed; was then placed on a dish, and set away in a wire safe, in a cool situation, covered with a clean towel that had been previously steeped in the salt and water, before the washing operation commenced. This leg of Veal was dressed the next day, was washed a second time in fresh salt and water, as before, placed in the safe, but not covered with a towel; the third and fourth day it was treated exactly in the same way, and it was found perfectly sweet and good, without any sensible taste of salt.—Had the same treatment been continued for one week, I have little doubt but it would produce the same effect, and I see no reason why this treatment should not be alike successful in preserving beef, mutton and lamb. If so, the experiment is worth a trial.—N. F. GAZ.



FOREIGN.

Constantinople, May 14.

The following circumstances have excited an extraordinary agitation here:

On the 29th April, the Greek merchant, Emanuel Danesi, was arrested, because he refused to pay a bill of exchange for 309,000 piasters drawn upon him, to the order of Prince Callimachi, now Hospodar of Wallachia, because the drawer, the banker Sakellario, at Bucharest, had informed him that no funds had been assigned. The Austrian Intendant took his part, because Sakellario is an Austrian, and Danesi also defended himself with an intrepidity unusual with a Greek. He was released. He yielded, however, to the entreaties of his family, and concealed himself; but the Reis Effendi sending for him, the Russian Ambassador, whose banker he is, persuaded him to leave his retreat, and pledged his word for his life. On the 2d May, Danesi, accompanied by a Russian Dragoon, appeared at the Porte, but was immediately seized and thrown into prison. On the 3d, Baron Strogonoff caused him to be claimed as the banker of Russian Embassy, but the Reis Effendi announced very coolly, that Danesi was a subject of the Porte, and Baron Strogonoff had no right to interfere in his favour. Hereupon the Ambassador ordered M. V. von Daschkow, who is attached to the Embassy, to go in ceremony, accompanied by two interpreters, four Janissaries, and two servants in state liveries, and renew the demand. He was made to wait five hours, and then dismissed with the same answer as the preceding day. M. von Daschkow, who had been ordered not to return without Danesi, sent one of the Janissaries to inform Baron Strogonoff of the answer he had received. The latter immediately came himself with a numerous suite, but received the same answer. At his desire, he was conducted, contrary to established customs, to the Grand Vizier, but still received the same answer. He now desired to know of what Danesi was accused. The Grand Vizier said, they had the most convincing proofs that he was guilty of High Treason. Baron Strogonoff observed, that this accusation entirely changed the nature of the affair; that Danesi being his banker, and the medium of his official correspondence with the Moslem, it threw a doubt upon the uprightness of his own sentiments, and was therefore an insult to the Imperial Ambassador. This the Grand Vizier would not allow; on which Baron Strogonoff loaded him with the harshest reproaches and the most serious threats. Nothing would put the Turk out of his way. The Ambassador then asked the release of Danesi, as a particular favour, on which he would set a particular value, but he received the same refusal. Hereupon he presented a memorial, addressed to the Sultan, but the Grand Vizier refused to take it. Baron Strogonoff withdrew, without having succeeded in his application.

On the 4th M. von Fonton, the first Councillor of the Legation, repaired to the Porte and again demanded the release of Danesi, and this being refused, to desire that the memorial should be presented to the Sultan. The Reis Effendi refusing both, M. Fonton declared he had orders to go to the Mosque, to step before the Sultan on his way thither, and to present the Memorial to the Sultan. All the endeavours of the Reis Effendi to divert him from his intention, which he said was contrary to all custom and derogatory from the dignity of an Ambassador, were fruitless.

M. von Fonton proceeded with his suite to the neighbourhood of the Mosque, where the Sultan was at prayers. When he came out M. von Fonton held up his paper and cried aloud in the Turkish language, Here is a Memorial from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to his Sublimity Sultan Mahmood the Second.

He pronounced these words twice, without exciting the attention of any body; the third time, the Sultan cast a contemptuous look at him, caused the paper to be taken from him by an officer, and went on. On the same day a refusal, couched in very harsh terms, was given. It is however, hoped that the mediation of the Russian Ambassador for Danesi, accompanied with such remarkable circumstances, will be attended with a happy result.

On the 7th of this month, the Russian Minister (alleging the 7th and 14th articles of the Treaty of Rudschuk Kainovitz) complained of the ill treatment suffered by the Greeks, of the insult offered to their religion, and of the destruction of their churches.

He demanded that no Turkish troops should enter the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, because those provinces were entirely tranquil.

Prince Suzzo having left the Ottoman territory, and Ypsilanti, who had not above 400 men, having shut himself up in a castle, where he is surrounded by the Turkish troops, the answer of the Reis Effendi respecting the entrance of the Turkish troops into the principalities is not publicly known, but it is known that he has declared that the rebel Ypsilanti must answer with his head for the blood shed at Jassy and Galatz—it was in fact considered as impossible that he should escape. In Constantinople itself there is great consternation among the foreigners and Greeks, and equally so among the Turks, since the arrival of a Russian ship of war of 18 guns. Many persons attached to the foreign Ambassadors are making preparations for their departure.

Czernowicz, in the Bukovina, May 25.—The storm of war is approaching. The desolation threatening Crescent already sheds its bloody light over the plains of Moldavia. The Turkish van guard, of about 1000 cavalry, had reached, on the 19th, Burlat, only 6 leagues from Jassy, and in all probability the main body has already entered that capital. All the roads leading from that unhappy country to this place are covered with fugitives; lust of pillage and fanaticism excite the Asiatic hordes to the greatest cruelties, and nothing escapes their unsparing scimitars. We know nothing of Ypsilanti; most accounts say he had crossed the Danube, and acts offensively. The advance of the Turks has interrupted all communication with Wallachia. At Galatz 6000 Greeks fought with 9,000 Turks, of whom 3,000 were cavalry, for nearly a whole day. The number of combatants on both sides was reduced to the half; at length the superior numbers of the Turks prevailed. The remaining Greeks, 300 in number, were obliged to retreat; every one was wounded. When there was nothing more to be feared from this valiant little band, the Turks massacred, without pity, all the Christians, women, and children in the city.

From the New York Spectator, of July 28.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The following items—Literary, Scientific and Miscellaneous, we have gleaned from English papers from the 20th to the 30th of June:

Court of Claims—Among the many curious applications to perform certain services at the crowning of the King of England, was that of Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke, Chymists, praying to be allowed to prepare and supply the oil for the purpose, after consecration, of anointing his Majesty. These petitioners applied to be allowed to fulfil such service, because their house had supplied the Anointing Oil used at the Coronation of George III. The Court, after having made some enquiries, stated, that they had nothing to do with this application. The petitioners did not adduce any warrant of authority for the privilege they claimed; it regarded regulations that were under the exclusive control of his Majesty. The King could appoint such person as he pleased.

If the claim of Mr. Walker, the King's Apothecary, now preferred, be allowed in the Court of Claims, he will be obliged to attend at the coronation in the dress of the Esclapous of Edward II. viz. long shoes, turned up at the toe, and looped to the knee; a blue stocking on one leg, and red stocking on the other, with a party-coloured vest and cloak. His office will be to carry in one hand a bottle of perfumed oil.

The dress of each gentleman pensioner at the coronation is, we are told, to contain one thousand two hundred sugar-loaf buttons! If each of these is to have its respective button hole, the gentlemen had better commence dressing themselves immediately, lest they be too late for the ceremony.

Miss Fellowes, sister to W. D. Fellowes, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, has, we learn, been appointed chief Herb Woman to his Majesty on the day of the Coronation. Her duty will

be, accompanied by her six maids (who are to be young ladies of respectable families,) to precede the Procession, and to strew the path with flowers. Miss Fellowes will, in fact, be the first person in the procession.

Ample accommodations have been made for the reporters of the Newspapers in London, at the Coronation. The London Star, a moderate paper says, "We question much whether a Free Press was ever more honorably distinguished amid the pomp of Courts, than it has been by the attention shewn to it on the present occasion; and, sure we are, it will not be among the least of the peculiar glories of the Coronation of George the Fourth, to have the freedom of the press so distinguished."

The royal state-coach, which was made so long ago as the beginning of the reign of George II. has just been repaired. New wheels and new linings have been furnished, and the old ornaments have been furnished up, so that the whole makes a very splendid appearance.

The British Monitor, says—"The Russian army in Bessarabia, under the command of General Wigenstein, amounting to 70,000 men, had received orders to cross the Danube, and to proceed to Constantinople, and that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, with troops on board, is at the same time to make an attack on the Turkish Capital. It will require three weeks ere the army of Bessarabia will be able to reach Constantinople."

It is said that the late proceedings of the Russian Government have given great umbrage in Russia, where it is commonly said that the Emperor has enough to do at home, instead of interfering in the concerns of other states.

A Madrid article of June 14 says, the sitting of the Cortes on the 12th, was important: the Minister of Finance stated that the amount of the contributions paid in the last ten months to make good arrears, was 120,764,158 reals, and for the payment of the current taxes the sum of 585,291,352 reals, making the sum total of 706,061,510 reals, the general estimate being 712,000,000; there remained only 6,000,000 to be paid in the two remaining months to complete the amount.

A letter from Bahia, dated 15th March, says, "Arrived on the 6th inst. a Portuguese brig from Quillemenez, with 254 slaves on board; 116 died on the passage; on the next day, another arrived from Mozambique, with 313 slaves; 180 died on the passage."

We mentioned a few days since, a Theatrical Fracas, that had taken place in London between Messrs. Elliston and Rodwell, managers of the rival theatres. The following is the correspondence which preceded this affair.

Letter from Mr. Rodwell, manager of the Adelphi, London, to Mr. Elliston:—

"Sir—I understand you have had the temerity to intrude yourself behind the curtain of my theatre. In order to spare you a greater mortification, I have ordered the doorkeepers to refuse your admission, should you again present yourself. I am, &c."

The following pithy note was forthwith returned:

"Rodwell!—I have heard of a puddle in a storm, and of a puppy in a passion; and I can only say that I scorn the one, and laugh at the other."

"ELLISTON."

After this correspondence, Mr. Rodwell called on Mr. Elliston, about 7 in the evening, at the theatre. He produced a letter and asked Mr. E. if he wrote it. He said he did, and Mr. R. struck at him with a horse whip. Mr. Elliston had a cane in his hand, with which he bestowed a sound thrashing on Mr. Rodwell. Mr. O'Callaghan, one of Mr. R.'s performers, and Mr. Russell now interfered; but Mr. R. is said to have rushed again on Mr. Elliston with his whip, on which Mr. E. seized it and broke it into pieces. The parties afterwards appeared at Bow-street, each disavowing the history of the transactions as they had appeared in the newspapers, and each put in bail, with an accompaniment of recrimination on both sides.

The correspondence between Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Canning will excite a smile at the expense of modern Duellists. The difficulty on the part of Mr. C. in calling Sir Francis out, when he was in prison, was truly distressing.

A duel with pistols was lately fought near Paris, between an officer of the Cuiraissiers and a silk

merchant. A dispute at the Theatre was the cause. The former was killed on the spot.

Mr. Kent, the aquatic pedestrian, or padder, has crossed the Queen's ferry, (Firth of Forth,) on his machine, in presence of several noblemen and spectators. He purposes proceeding to London.

At a cook's shop in Weymouth: a plate of roast veal and a farthing loaf, may be had for five farthings!

The Liverpool Mercury of the 28th ult. says, in the course of Thursday night se'nnight, a woman who lived in a remarkably deep cellar, in Ranelagh-street, was found in the street in a state of intoxication. Some persons put her down the steps of the cellar, and placed the lid over it. In the morning the unfortunate woman was found a corpse.

An article, dated Frankfort, June 8th, states, that vague rumors were in circulation relative to a conspiracy said to have been discovered in Prussia against the safety of the state. The king of Prussia was travelling through Germany incognito under the title of Count de Ruppin.

Outrages continue to be committed in Ireland. Thirty-six prisoners engaged in these disturbances had been sent to prison in the county of Waterford.

On the 20th of June, in the House of Commons Mr. Buxton moved for the returns respecting the number of Hindoo Widows immolated in India. Mr. Bathurst said that he did not object to the production of the papers; but he hoped the Hon. Member would not call on the Legislature to sanction an active interference with their religious prejudices.

Surrey Session.—Drutality of Parents.—Yesterday John Gold and Sarah his wife, were indicted for assaulting their child at Camberwell, in May last. The little girl was in court, and seemed not more than seven or eight-years of age. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses (among whom were the daughters of the male prisoner) that John Gold had been frequently seen to beat the child with a rope doubled, each thong being the thickness of a man's finger. On being urged to desist, and shown the state of the child's feet, arising from his cruelty, he replied, that she was his child, and he would treat her as he chose. On one occasion, he laid her upon a bench and scrubbed her hands and arms with a brush, till the flesh was torn up from her nails—that the little innocent was frequently kept without food, and that one day having some towels to wash, and complaining the water was too hot, her hands were put into the pail of nearly boiling water and forcibly held there; that he had been seen to make her stretch out her arms and suspend two irons, with a threat that if she moved he would make her hold them so for an hour. The witnesses also deposed that the other prisoner, mother-in-law to the children, had participated in the father's cruelty. Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Camberwell, deposed to the maimed condition of the infant, from the cruelties which had been inflicted. The jury gave their verdict Guilty, and the chairman, (Harrison, Esq.) after a most feeling and impressive address on the enormity of their conduct, sentenced these unnatural parents to be imprisoned for 36 calendar months, and afterwards to find sureties for their good behaviour for seven years.—English Paper.

New-York, July 31.

St. Louis.—This town which has in a few years sprung up from the wilderness is acquiring great commercial importance. It is said that a bustle constantly prevails in the arrivals and departures of steamboats—one of which was about to leave that place for New-Orleans, with a cargo of furs and peltries, valued at \$50,000, besides 100,000 lbs. of lead. The Missouri Fur Company are now fitting out an expedition for the Missouri mountains, and the head waters of the river Colorado. There are it is said ninety steam-boats on the Mississippi.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

THE COLUMBUS.

Commanded by Commodore BAINBRIDGE, which vessel arrived at this port from Gibraltar in company with the United States brig Spark, Captain Kirtan, on Sunday last, is perhaps the largest ship of the line, that ever sailed in the European seas under the American flag. She

is about 2,400 tons register, according to the usual measurement, and carries 64 guns on her gun deck, and 36 carronades on her quarter deck and forecastle. Her complement of men is 800. She draws 36 feet of water and measures 250 feet of altitude from the surface of the water to the highest point of her main-top-royal-gallant-royal-mast-truck. Commodore Bainbridge was relieved in the command of the Mediterranean squadron, by Commodore Jones, at Gibraltar, who went out in the United States ship Constitution for that purpose. Commodore Bainbridge immediately set sail for the United States, with the Columbus and Spark. On coming upon the coast on Friday last, the Columbus met with a school of Mackerel, which followed the ship all day; in the course of which period they caught the unparalleled number, according to an estimate of 12,000 of that fish. There were near 300 lines used, and the people pulled in the fish as fast as they could throw their bait into the water. One of the line-men counted 600 Mackerel which he caught with his own hands. The Columbus has brought out many rare plants—birds and animals—of the latter, two cattle of the celebrated white Tuscan breed are the most conspicuous.

It is gratifying to observe the activity and vigilance of the United States schr. Alligator, Lieut. Com. STOCKTON, in cruising for Slave Traders on the coast of Africa. He has made so many captures, that he has been obliged to return to the United States for more men. A few such active cruisers from all nations, would soon exterminate this nefarious and inhuman traffic. Boston Intell.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

There is now living on the Island Wahoo in the Pacific Ocean a black man named Anthony Allen, from Schenectady in the State of New York. We have thought the following account of him, which we copy from the manuscript journal of Mrs. Bingham, would be interesting to those whose attention is turned to the subject of the Mission to the Sandwich Islands. It shows that the inhabitants of those islands, possessing a productive soil and one of the finest climates on the globe, only need the benefits of civilization and the consolations of religion, to make them independent and happy.

Yesterday we made our visit to Mr. Allen's. He has a native wife and two pretty children, the eldest of whom he has taught its letters. He has been very kind in sending us potatoes, squashes, &c.—very morning too bottles of goats milk, and as often as once in two weeks a goat or a kid neatly dressed, besides many other articles of food. He lives so far from us that we cannot benefit his family as we wish. The distance is about two miles. To avoid walking in the heat we made ourselves ready by ten, locked up our houses and set off. A multitude had assembled by the time we were at the gate to attend us. Our little hand cart which we brought from Boston, the only wheels on the Island, served as a carriage for those to whom the walk might prove too great. It was an easy matter to get it drawn by the natives, shifting stage as often as we pleased. When we arrived at Mr. A's. territories (which were a large inclosure surrounded by a high fence of poles, put into the ground after the native style) we found him at his gate waiting to give us a polite and cordial reception. Within the enclosure were his dwelling, eating, and cooling houses, besides others for his numerous train of attendants. There was also a well, a garden of squashes, and in one part a fold containing a cow, several sheep, and three hundred goats. After sitting upon his table decanters, glasses, and wine and brandy for our refreshment, he begged to be excused while he could go and prepare dinner. His wife, a pleasant looking native, kept her place in a little room adjoining upon her mats with her little ones. We could talk with her in little, but instructed her in sewing and made her a gown. She remained upon her mats while we went to dinner. The table was set in the American style: the first course was what we call pot or soup, well prepared; that removed, boiled pork and fowls, cold meat and tarro cakes; then baked pig, afterwards pudding, ending with wine and oranges. This was not missionary fare. All was neatly cooked and in order. We endeavored to make the after

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...as probable as we could... expected to have had his child... but Mr. B. had sent him a letter upon the subject the night before, and now by conversing with him alone, satisfied his mind that something more was necessary before his children could be thus given up to God. At the close of the afternoon, we had served up to us in china cups, good coffee and fried cakes. We then, with a present of pork in our little cart, set off for home. Our walk home was pleasant. The company out-travelled us, and left Mr. B. and myself quite behind and alone. While on the plain back of the village, a large company of natives approached us. At the first moment, womanish fear said, there is a heathen band approaching us, and we are solitary and alone. When the train reached us, we found it was headed by Captain Joe, a native, who commands one of the king's schooners. He came up with eagerness to Mr. B. whom he seems to love, and shaking hands very heartily says, "How do you do, sir? I am very happy to see you, sir—such a good moon I was going to take a walk, sir."—Then bidding us good night, and telling us he should come and see us in the morning, he left us. He is a pleasant youth, very active, speaks English very well, and has a most kind disposition, and I fondly hope his name may yet come into missionary communications, as a sharer in the blessings sent him and his nation."

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 9.

### FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.  
THOMAS K. CARROLL.  
Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.  
For Calvert.  
RICHARD GRAHAME,  
Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.  
THOMAS DAVIS.  
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.  
WILLIAM HILLEGARY,  
WILLIAM REID.

For Dorchester.  
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE  
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS

For Frederick.  
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,  
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEGARY.

For Worcester.  
EPHRAIM K. WILSON,  
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Kent.  
WILLIAM KNIGHT,  
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

For Anne-Arundel.  
COL. THOMAS HOOD,  
BRUCE J. WORTHINGTON.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.  
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius  
Down, Lewis Motter, John Dudder-

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.  
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Den-

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.  
John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.  
Charles Parker, William Tingle,  
Jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Ste-

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

The following Gentlemen were elected by  
law, elected Directors of the Farmers  
Bank of Maryland, for the ensuing year:  
For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel  
County.

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry  
Maynadier, James Shaw, Richard  
Harwood, (of Thos.) Virgil Maxcy,  
John Ridgely.

Joseph Harris, St. Mary's County.  
Samuel Chapman, Charles County.  
Richard Graham, Calvert County.

Francis M. Hall, Prince-George's  
County.

Henry Howard, (of John.) Mont-

gomery County.

William E. Williams, Frederick  
County.

John T. Mason, Washington Coun-

ty.

Roger Perry, Allegany County.

Thomas Harwood, Baltimore Coun-

ty.

Henry Dorsey, Harford County.

## SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Translated from the German.)

(Continued.)

### CHAPTER 22.

The morning was considerably advanced, when Rolf, who had been slumbering, was awakened by a soft melody that greeted his ear; he looked round, and observed with astonishment that it proceeded from the lips of the Castellan. The latter observed, by way of explanation, "It is thus Wigand sings even now at the gates of the convent, as they open to him with friendly greeting." After this Rolf sunk again into sleep, uncertain whether what he had heard was a dream or reality.

But after a short while the glare of the sun woke him again; and as he raised himself up, he observed the countenance of the Castellan, that appeared surrounded with a halo of rosy morning-rays, whilst his stern features were softened to a placid, almost infantine expression of mildness. At the same time the old warrior inclined his ear to the silent air, as if listening to some most edifying conversation, or cheering-musick; and when he observed that Rolf intended to speak, he waved his hand, entreating for silence, and remained in his listening attitude. At last he sunk slowly again into sleep, uncertain whether what he had heard was a dream or reality.

Rolf dared not to move, nor ask a question, nor wake his master; it seemed to him, as if one, already departed this life, was speaking to him.

The Castellan remained silent for some time, while his smile increased in serenity; then he rose, listened again, and observed, "It is all over. The bells are ringing. We have conquered. How dear, how sweet, approaches the peace of heaven!"

And thus it was. He sun back exhausted, and his soul was freed from the body.

Rolf now waked the young knight and pointed to the smiling corpse; then they both knelt down and prayed to God for his soul. When they had risen from their devotion, they carried the cold remains of the shepherd into the vault, and awaited there the return of the chaplain. They knew the pilgrim would never return.

Towards noon the holy man returned. He only confirmed what they were already acquainted with. But he brought to Sintram a friendly greeting from his mother, and the news that Wigand had fallen into the sleep of death, while Verena, with reconciled friendliness, held the crucifix before his eyes. They prepared the last most peaceful bed for the Castellan, where they deposited him with all the usual sacred ceremonies. The chaplain soon after left them, but not before he had consoled Sintram with the assurance, that his dear mother knew how pious, mild, and good was his present life.

(To be continued.)

Sir Wm. Jones and Thomas Day, Esq.

One day upon removing some books at the chambers of the former, a large spider dropt upon the floor, upon which Sir William, with some warmth, said, "Kill that spider, Day; kill that spider!" No, said Mr. Day, with that coolness for which he was so conspicuous—"I will not kill that spider, Jones; I do not know that I have a right to kill that spider! Suppose when you are going in your coach to Westminster Hall, a Superior Being, who perhaps, may have as much power over you, as you have over this insect, should say to his companion—"Kill that lawyer! kill that lawyer!" How should you like that, Jones? And I am sure to most people, a lawyer is a more noxious animal than a spider."

From the Boston Daily Adv.

The elegant Grass Bonnet, manufactured by the Messrs Burnaps of Merrimack, N. H. was yesterday sold by auction at Merchants Hall for fifty dollars. It was purchased and understood by a number of gentlemen who subscribed that sum to encourage these young ladies in their laudable industry and ingenuity. The bonnet is intended we learn, to be presented to a distinguished lady at the south.

## THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

In the year 1736, two smugglers, of the names of Wilson and Robertson, robbed the collector of customs at Kirkcaldy of a considerable sum of money, which was the property of government. They were both taken, brought to trial, and condemned to death. The fate of these men was universally pitied; but Wilson, by an act of extraordinary resolution, generosity and fidelity, excited the general sympathy to ardent admiration, and fixed it solely on himself. The two criminals under sentence of death were, according to custom, carried on a Sunday after their condemnation, to join in the weekly public services of religion. Four soldiers of the town guard of Edinburgh were their conductors, and they entered the church before the congregation had fully assembled, and before the commencement of the service. The prisoners were entrusted without fetters to the custody of their guard. In these circumstances, the church door being open, and the persons who were present not unfavourably disposed towards the criminals, Wilson, by a sudden effort of astonishing strength grasped with each of his hands one of the attending soldiers, seized a third with his teeth, held them inextricably fast, and called to his comrade Robertson to run for his life. Robertson did run, and made his escape.—Wilson, overjoyed in having delivered his friend, remained patiently behind to suffer for his crimes.

### THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

Such is the historical fact of which the "Mysterious Unknown" has made such admirable use in his romance of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian."

Dr. Joshua Converse, of Schoharie, has given a public statement of a case, in which the effects of arsenic were counteracted by the application of charcoal. He has detailed his treatment of the case, and found the above mentioned substance an effectual remedy. A full dose of arsenic was taken by his patient, for the purpose of putting an end to his existence. If this case is well authenticated, it is a confirmation of a valuable discovery in medicine.

Albany Statesmen.

A camp meeting of the Primitive Methodists, lately took place, on Mexborough Common, York-shire, which consisted of between twenty and thirty thousand persons. In the centre of the ground, at some distance from each other, stands were placed for the preachers. This great assemblage met and separated with the greatest decorum.

London Paper.

## COMMODORE BARRON.

We understand, says the Norfolk Herald of Wednesday, that the decision of the Court of Enquiry lately held on Com. Barron, and which pronounces his unqualified and honourable acquittal, has received the approbation of the President; and that an official communication of the decision of the Court, as ratified by the President, has been made to the Commodore.

### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER STATES,

that the U. S. Schooner Grampus was launched from the Navy Yard at that city on Thursday.

### OBTUARY.

Died in this city on Wednesday, the 1st inst. Miss ANN MARIA, youngest daughter of Balzer Schaeffer, Esq. in the 17th year of her age, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with great patience and christian fortitude. The late of this amiable and interesting stranger, who was a native of Baltimore, and had been but a few weeks here on a visit to her friends, has excited universal interest and sympathy for her bereaved relatives and friends, a large circle of

whom she has left to bewail their loss, and who will, with fond recollection, long cherish the many virtues that adorned her excellent character, during her short pilgrimage here below. How irresistibly does this instance of early dissolution impress on our minds this laconic but important sentence,—"The time is short"—and teaches us the necessity of being prepared to meet our God! Only a few days ago, she moved among us in the full enjoyment of health and youthful bloom; the fairest flower in nature's garden, cheerful and happy as fond and affectionate friends could make her—but now, her holy moulders in the cold and cheerless tomb! and her immortal spirit has fled, we humbly hope, through the merits of our common and dear Redeemer, to "another and a better world", and is put in possession of that happiness this poor world could never have bestowed, and there uniting her voice with the angelic choir in songs of love, "the food of angels," to him that hath loved her and washed her from her sins in his most precious blood; and there by secured to her an eternity of blissful joy and praise.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Elias Shipley and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shipley, 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.

THOMAS H. HALL,  
Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

## 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 with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Shipley, 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 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1821.

Elias Shipley, } Administrators  
William Sellman, } with the Will annexed.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward his account.

## ESTRAY HOG.

On the 5th of August, a trespassing stray HOG was taken on my farm. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay all charges, and take him away.

William Nicholls,  
South River Neck.

August 9th. 3w

## Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held in the different election districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in September next, for two Electors to elect the Senate of this state, agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

Benjamin Guither,  
Sheriff A. Arundel County.

August 9.

## EDUCATION.

W. WILSON,

Being obliged to leave home about the first of September, or a short time has thought it most advisable to give no vacation in August; he therefore hopes, that his patrons will not be tenacious about sending their children during the warm weather.

August 2. 3w

## EDUCATION.

S. BARSTOW

Returns his thanks to the Citizens of Annapolis, and the public, for their liberal patronage for several years past, and informs them that he will recommence his operations, at his old commodious stand, on the 23d of the present month. As there is no relaxation on his part he hopes there will be none on the part of the Community. He will instruct a few more in the various branches of the mathematics, according to the latest and most improved system. From his strict adherence to method, and his long and successful experience, in the sublime art of teaching, he pledges himself to advance all who are sent to him CONSTANTLY, with correctness and rapidly. Particular attention is paid to the department and morals of his Pupils.

Elegant specimens of improvement and scholarship may be seen by calling at his establishment. He can accommodate two or three Students more with board.

Recommendation of President Messrs. Brown University, Providence, Sept. 27, 1808.

I certify that we hold in esteem the talents and character of the Bearer, Mr. Simon Barstow, a late Graduate of this Institution, and that we think him well qualified to take the charge of any school, or academy in need of his services.

ASA MESSER.

Annapolis, Aug. 2, 1821. 3w.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 13th day of August next, on the premises, one negro woman named Henry. Seized and taken as the property of George Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Anderson Warfield, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BRUNN. SAITHER, Shff.

A. A. County.

## Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, appointed by the Chancery Court a trustee for that purpose, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 16th day of August next, if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock, A. M. all the real estate of Abraham Chaney, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, being a FARM of about 174 1-8 acres of land in the said county, situate about a mile from Mount Pleasant Farm, and about four miles from Pig Point and Queen Ann. The soil is various, and said to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is remarkably well watered. The improvements are a small dwelling house, with convenient out houses, a new and valuable tobacco house; a good garden, and two excellent orchards; and the situation is considered an unusually healthy one. Mr. Anthony Woodfield, who now lives on the farm, will show it to any one disposed to purchase.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in twelve months thereafter; and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancery, and payment of the whole purchase money, a deed is authorised and directed to be executed by

George Muckelbauer, Trustee.

July 19. 3w

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,  
July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills. A. A. C.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
July 17, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of John Barnes, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thos. H. Hall,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of John Barnes, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Admr.

## NOTICE.

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

May 6. Tobias Reynolds.

Im3m.

## Lost on Sunday last in this city,

### A BREAST-PIN,

set in Black Jet, and with the initials F. B. M. in gold in it. The finder, on leaving it at the Maryland Gazette Office, will be liberally rewarded.



**W. M. Hohne, & Co.**  
Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the

**STORE**  
formerly occupied by Messrs. George & John Barber, as a grocery store, at the head of the dock, near the market-house, where they have for sale the following articles, viz:  
Cognac Brandy,  
Peach do  
Holland Gin,  
Jamaica Spirit,  
Old Whiskey,  
Common do.  
W. L. & N. E. Rums  
Mould and Drip Candles, Soap, Lard, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Chocolate No 1 & 3.

**SPANISH CIGARS**  
Tobacco and Snuff, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Herring, Iron Castings, Liver pool, Ground Allum, and Alum Salt, Cracked Raisins, &c. &c. &c. with *Chin. Glass, Queen & Stone Ware*. Any of the above articles will be sold at the Baltimore retail prices for cash.  
Annapolis, July 19, 1821.

**BY THE CORPORATION**  
of Annapolis, July 23, 1821.  
Resolved, That the clerk give notice in the newspapers of this city, that the corporation will meet on the second Monday in August next, for the purpose of making the appointment of a Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps, when they will receive applications for the same.

**JOHN BREWER, CLK.**  
**JOHN THOMPSON—TALOR.**  
Thinks it necessary for the information of his friends abroad, to state that he is not the person whose notice of an application for the benefit of the insolvent laws has appeared in this paper.

**South River Bridge Company.**  
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Monday the 20th day of August next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his stock, to the use of the said corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said stock; and the president and directors shall have power to sell said stock for the use of said corporation, and if any forfeited stock shall not produce on sale, a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the President & Directors.  
*Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.*  
July 17, 1820.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
**Calvert County, Orphans Court,**  
February 15th, 1821.  
On application by petition of William D. Gray, administrator of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican.

**W. Smith, Reg. of Wills**  
for Calvert County.  
**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of June, 1821.  
*William D. Gray, Adm'r.*  
of Thomas Gray.

**10 Dollars Reward.**  
Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.  
*John Hammond.*  
June 21, 1821.

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

**Anne Arundel County Court,**  
April Term, 1821.

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

By order,  
*William S. Green, C. K.*  
July 5, 1821.

**Anne Arundel County, to wit:**  
On application, to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Pr. stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson, should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 18th day of June 1821.  
*Richard Ridgely,*  
WM. S. GREEN, C. K.  
July 5, 1821.

**State of Maryland, Calvert County, Sc.**  
**Calvert County Orphans Court,**  
June 12th, 1821.  
On application of Mary Jones, administratrix of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

**W. Smith, Reg. of Wills**  
for Calvert County.  
**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1821.  
*Mary Jones, Adm'r.*  
of Wm. W. Jones.

**A Farm for Sale,**  
The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.  
*D. MURRAY, West River.*  
July 19, 1821.

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

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

**Anne Arundel County Court.**  
June 28, 1821.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat McCauley, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jehosaphat McCauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat McCauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat McCauley should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 11th day of June 1821.  
*Jehosaphat T. Chase.*  
May 14, 1821.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**GEORGE SHAW**  
Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.  
ALSO  
A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.  
April 18.

**Just Published**  
**THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,**  
December Session, 1820.  
And for Sale at this office  
Price—\$1 50.  
April 12.  
**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND FOR SALE,  
AT THIS OFFICE,  
**The Votes & Proceedings**  
of the last session of the Legislature.  
Price—\$1 50.  
June 14.

**Constable's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Rezin D. Baldwin, Esq. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 15th day of August next, a Negro Woman by the name of Phillis, and a negro boy by the name of Richard. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John White. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock A. M. at the market house. Terms Cash.  
**CHRISTOPHER HOHN,**  
Constable.  
July 26, 1821.

**George McNeir,**  
Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis, as  
**AUCTIONEER,**  
offers his services to the public in that business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.  
July 19, 1821.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

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

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

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.  
May 17, 1821.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.**  
**Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,**  
July 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Samuel Maynard, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Callahan late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, 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 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, 1821.  
*Saml. Maynard, Adm'r.*  
D B N.

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whit Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bite. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlborough. Prince George's County.  
The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
*Henry Childs.*  
N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.  
June 21.

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Queen Anne, Prince George's county, on the 10th inst.  
**NEGRO HARRY,**  
aged 50 years, a bright mulatto, round full face, and bushy hair, six feet high, stout made, and speaks quick and impudently, he is an excellent carpenter, exceeded by none of his colour; if close attention is paid to him while at work, there will be discovered a gritting of his teeth. He was raised by William Higgins of Montgomery county, and lived near George Town many years. The above reward will be given for lodging him in Washington city or Baltimore gaol.  
*William D. Clagett.*  
June 21, 1821.

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

**Trustee's Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Monday, the 13th of August next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. upon the premises,

**A HOUSE & LOT**

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

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

On failure of the highest bidder to comply with the above terms, by giving bond on the day of sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser, and so on if there should be several bidders.

*Monterville Pinkney.*  
July 19, 1821.

**NOTICE.**  
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 23rd August next.

*WM. S. GREEN, Clk.*  
July 20, 1821.

**New Arrangement of Days.**



**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND,**

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and load passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Usual line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock. All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.  
*Edment Pickers.*  
March 22, 1821.

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

*William Warfield,*  
*David Ridgely.*  
The business will be conducted in future under the firm of  
**D. Ridgely, & Co.**  
Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of  
**Dry Goods & Groceries,**  
And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.  
March 1, 1821.

**SHERIFFALTY.**

**WILLIAM OHARA**  
Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, he takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.  
March 29, 1821.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1821.

No. 38.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Voters of Maryland.

It is known to you, that the city of Baltimore, for very many years, exercised unlimited control over the measures of the state legislature, and arrested or progressed every legislative act, according to her interest, ambition or whim. The tyranny thus practised at length annoyed the agricultural interest, and in 1812 produced correspondent exertions throughout the state, which resulted in a return, to the house of delegates, of men who were enlightened enough to untangle, and bold enough to defeat, her course of selfish policy. The interest of their day was not to be gratified at the sacrifice of the farming interest. In her power, to enable her to rule the freemen of the country, she is indefatigable; in her immense wealth she levies contributions to hire presses; these are submitted to the vigilance of a committee, selected from among the expectants of office, or those who are distinguished for their devotion to the interest of the city. They circulate the most foul epithets, and exhibit the most profligate allusions against those distinguished citizens who, when solicited by you, have the unpardonable boldness and uprightness to prefer your interest to theirs.

To withdraw the public confidence from the federal party, enters into the view and scope of their policy. That party once destroyed, democracy from a congeniality of feeling, and from a sense of gratitude to the hand that elevated it to power, will give a hearty co-operation in whatever legislative proposition may be required or necessary to rivet the empire of Baltimore over the state; then her projects of general betterment, her increased representation, and a reduction of the delegation from the smaller counties, will be submitted in the legislature, and the democrats will be invited to aid and assist in their passage, lest another revolution in the public sentiment, may again burst open the door of honour and confidence to the federal party. Reader, bear this prediction in memory! the writer will unfold to you in another address these actual designs, of these self-denying Baltimoreans, the present will be exclusively confined to the investigation of that charge so frequently repeated, "that the federalists were the enemies of universal suffrage."

A historical detail of the elective franchise, is submitted; it has been gleaned from the archives of the state, and from intelligence collected from gentlemen who were prominent in the times when the deeds were done.

Great Britain having coerced the colonies to a declaration of their independence, the provincial convention of Maryland, on the 23rd day of July 1776, passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that a new convention be elected for the forming of a new government, and enacting all things for a general weal of this colony."

"Resolved, that all freemen above 21, being freeholders, or not less than 50 acres of land, or having visible property in this colony of the value of 40<sup>l</sup> sterling, and none others, shall be only permitted to vote for delegates to the convention."

The inhabitants, breathing that ardent attachment to the American cause which rendered them so conspicuous in the day which "tried men's souls," obeyed the resolutions.

The danger was imminent, and universal safety could only be found in the wisdom and energy of counsel. They sought for, and selected, truly in the spirit of our constitution "the most wise, sensible, and discreet of the people."

The delegates met in convention on the 14th of August 1776. It appears that the inhabitants of Prince-George's county agreed that every taxable freeman bearing arms,

should have a right of voting for the delegates to the convention, and the judges permitted such to vote. The convention would not suffer the persons thus elected, to take their seats—ordered a new election, to be held under the resolution requiring property as a qualification, and permitted the members returned under the resolution to become a part of the convention.

It appears also, that no election was held for Kent county. Those who had not the property qualifications prevented the judges carrying on the election.

The convention ordered the election to be held, and pledged themselves to support the judges in their office; the election was held; the convention was organized, and possessed a mass of talents, wisdom and experience, which has no parallel in the history of Maryland legislation.

Thus we see, that the whiff of the revolution, had, 'er they exhibited the interesting spectacle of carving out a government for their constituents, at the very moment they were organizing themselves into a chamber for the consummation of that holy work, which has endeared their memory to the Maryland people, had the question (so much agitated by politicians) "what interest ought a man to have in the community before he should be permitted to vote," brought under their notice.

The committee appointed to report a "form of government," at a very early day submitted the result of their labours, the second article of which provides, that the house of delegates shall be chosen in the following manner: "All freemen, above the age of 21, having a freehold of fifty acres, or property to the value of 50 pounds current money, shall have a right of suffrage."

An attempt was made in the convention to reduce the property qualification to five pounds; it was unsuccessful; a similar fate attended another proposition to strike out the property qualification and insert "or paying taxes to the support of government!"

Of all those patriots who aided in the convention, it is believed that but two have been called into public life since the year 1800; Dr. John Parham, of Charles, and Mr. David Sinner, of Frederick, the first has been a warm and decided federalist, the latter a democrat; the first voted against the property qualification, the latter for retaining it. Still this gentleman has been selected twice as a senator of Maryland by those very people, who want you to pluck from your confidence men who have uniformly advocated their favourite measures. The convention having completed their labours, returned to their homes, receiving from that time to the present the blessings of the state for their devotion to the public good. The government was administered for nearly twenty years without any attempt to modify the second article. In 1799, Michael Taney, esq. a delegate from Calvert, and who, since the great political divisions which agitate the union, has always been found a zealous supporter of the federal policy introduced by General Washington, moved in the house of delegates to abolish all that part of the form of government which requires property as a qualification for voters, or for office. This proposition was new. Members then who knew nothing of the public opinion, must be supposed to speak their undisguised sentiments. Called to decide on an interesting question, not agitated before they were chosen, and totally unconscious of the wishes of their constituents, they were left at large to decide as their attachments to equal rights "to the prosperity of the state, or to aristocratic partialities, might lead."

When this bill of Mr. Taney's was called up, the talents of the house were rallied to oppose it.—Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. John Buchanan, J. H. Nicholson, esq. Mr. Upton Bruce, Doctor Charles Frazier, Mr. Allen B. Duckert, were conspicuous in attempting to prevent its passage. The bill passed the house of delegates by a majority of 30 to 21; among others who voted against the passage of the bill, and who have

been rewarded with democratic support, we find,

Mr. Robert Smith, sent to the assembly frequently from Baltimore, and a democratic secretary of state.

Levi Hollingsworth, a democratic senator, and an active partizan for Baltimore supremacy.

Mr. Upton Bruce, known for his senatorial intrigues, chosen by the democrats to both branches of the legislature, and in Allegany known as the greatest brawler for equal rights.

Martin Kershner, an influential democrat of Washington county, and frequently since elected as a delegate; indeed he is considered the most popular advocate of equal rights in that county, and is selected as the candidate, whenever danger is apprehended from the federal party.

Benjamin Tomlinson, a standing democratic candidate in Allegany, and frequently by the democrats sent to the general assembly, and though last not least in democratic estimation.

In 1799 the attention of the house was again drawn to the subject, by Mr. John Thomas of Frederick. A committee, composed of himself, the late Mr. Philip Key, and Major McPherson, of Charles, (three federal gentlemen) again reported a bill abolishing the property qualification. The bill passed, 48 members voting in the affirmative, 13 in the negative. The senate adhered to their opinions of 1797, and withheld their assent to this bill.

From a very early period after the organization of the government, a party was formed in opposition to the national measures recommended by our beloved Washington, relating to the fiscal operations and foreign relations of the general government. The president's proclamation of neutrality, the ratification of Mr. Jay's treaty, the recommendation of a navy, brought to this opposition an accession of numbers and talents. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were the chiefs of this cabal. Mr. John Adams' administration was productive of measures, which gave to this minority an increased activity; and in 1800, and not till then, the course of the two parties became marked and distinct. The survivors of the revolutionary war, the advocates for the ratification of the federal constitution, the upholders of those measures which, under General Washington, elevated the American character to the highest pinnacle of national glory, gathered themselves under the star-spangled banner of federalism, while the enemies of the constitution, the friends of an entangling alliance with France, the enemies of American neutrality, the advocates of war with Great Britain, the revilers of the saviour of his country, the opposers of an American navy, disaffected foreigners seeking through war revenge on their mother country for supposed injuries, with those who recommended submission to the insolent demands of the executive directory of France, grouped themselves under the tri-coloured flag of democracy. Mr. Robert Smith, aspiring to the first office in the gift of the nation, matured and gave activity to a well digested plan, for returning to the state legislature politicians of the last description. He repaired to Annapolis, himself as a delegate from the city of Baltimore, to reap the reward of his labours. Every probability existed that their idol, Jefferson, would be elected; much arrangement was deemed necessary to produce a senate in 1801, who would co-operate with them. They refused to re-elect the speaker of 1799; they elevated Mr. Edward Hall in his place. The regular period for electing a senator to congress had arrived; by refusing to do so, they set the precedent of delaying the appointment of a senator till another expression of the public will. The senatorial period of colonel Howard's service would expire in 1802.—The elevation of Mr. Samuel Smith to that honour would foster the aspiring designs of his brother Mr. Robert Smith.

Every art was then played off to render the then senate of Maryland, who had distinguished themselves for their approbation of General Washington's measures,

obnoxious to the people, created in the only constitutional manner that they could be, they were called a self-constituted aristocracy, and the Sampsons of the house of delegates were solicited to hurl the public indignation at a body thus organized, and to amend the constitution, so as to forbid in future a recurrence of a spectacle so odious to democracy, of a set of senators selected by the people, ruling the destinies of the state! Mr. Mercer, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Montgomery, were chosen for the laudable work; yet these gentlemen and their friends, did for a very long time control both branches of the state government, and have arrested, since they have the right of filling up the vacancies in the senate, every proposition to increase the senate's responsibility to the people. It was determined also, that the senate again should incur the odium of resisting the extension of the right of suffrage, or follow the degrading example set them by some of their political enemies, of sacrificing their deliberate opinions to retain the public approbation.

The bill was passed by a very large majority. Mr. Robert Smith still voting in opposition to the bill—the senate agreed to alter the qualification of thirty pounds, and substitute instead thereof, "or paying taxes." The house of delegates refused to concur in this amendment, and the bill was again defeated. The democratic triumph in 1801, terminated in the selection of a democratic senate. The bill was introduced and passed both branches. In 1802 a confirmatory law was passed; in the house of delegates, it passed 49 to 17.

Mr. Jefferson has been the great idol of democracy. He is hailed by it as the strongest arm of equal rights and civil liberty. Virginia as a state stands first in its estimation. Yet Mr. Jefferson drew the provision, that no person should be sufficient to vote as a freholder; and Virginia adopted it as a part of her form of government.—and pertinaciously resists, to this day, every proposition to call a convention, to modify the constitution so as to permit the poor to vote. Pennsylvania has been consistent in her character of being the most incorrigible of all the democratic states; still the senate of Maryland borrow from her constitution their amendment, requiring voters to pay taxes. Mr. Madison, and his congress, this nation knows to its cost, have been democratic enough in all conscience, still they require, in admitting states into the union, a property qualification in voters. Thus it appears, that property qualification was required in 1776, by the whigs of the revolution; that a federal gentleman, Mr. Taney, first started the proposition to enlarge it; that it was resisted by all the prominent democrats in the state; that it was again reproduced by Mr. Thomas, a federalist; that it was supported by a majority of the federalists in the popular branch, although arrested for some time by a few federalists in the senate of Maryland, who were supported in their opinion by the democrats from the city of Baltimore; that those democrats who were opposed to it have, instead of being banished from their political friends, have been taken to the bosom of democracy, and treated with all the fat gifts in its controul; that the theory of exclusion is supported, and practised by Mr. Jefferson, Madison, Virginians, Pennsylvanians, and by democratic congresses.

Judge now who are the enemies of equal rights, who are the systematic opposers of the elective franchise! Who the friends of civil liberty! Judge then the hypocrisy of those whining democrats, who after having rechosen those very men who were noisy in opposition to the abolition of the property qualification, now have the impudence to tell you, that the federalists are its enemies, and therefore they are not to be trusted with a delegated power.

You naturally wish to learn what became of the other part of Mr. Taney's proposition, to let the poor be elected to places of honour and profit; it was negatived; and notwithstanding that the democrats were in power for nine or ten years, it was left for a federalist, the much lamented Mr. J. H. Thomas, to re-

vive the principle. Remember; that whenever democracy triumphs, you are delivered up to the misrule of Baltimore, bound, hand and foot, and so fast that no future exertions can rescue you from her oppression. AN OLD MAN.

## UNION COLLEGE.

A late Address of President Nott, to the candidates, for the Baccalaureate, in Union College, has been greatly and justly praised. There are few flowers in the fields of literature more fragrant, more beautiful, or more deserving attention, than the following pious conclusion of President Nott's Address.

"I cannot sum up all I would wish to say to you, better than by placing the entire character of JESUS CHRIST before you as a perfect model, in the imitation of which, will alike consist your happiness and glory. On every important question, in every trying situation, ask what would have been His opinion; what His conduct; and let the answer regulate your own."

"Methinks your parents, some of whom I see in this assembly, add their sanction to the counsel I am now delivering—Parents whom I cannot but commend, particularly to your ingenuousness, and from their kindness and solicitude, derive an argument to enforce all that I have said."

You will never know, until the bitterness of filial ingratitude shall teach you, the extent of the duty you owe them. On your affections have been placed; on you, their treasures expended—With what tenderness they administered to your wants in helpless infancy! with what patience they bore indiscretion in wayward childhood, and with what solicitude they watched your steps in erring youth! No care has been too severe; no self-denials too painful; no sacrifices too great, which could contribute to your felicity. To you, their meridian of life has been constantly devoted; and even its cheerless evening is rendered supportable, by the prospect of leaving you the heirs of their name and of their fortune. For all this affection and kindness, the only reward they expect—the only requital they ask, is, that when you enter upon the world, you will act worthy of yourselves, and not dishonour them.

"And shall this requital be denied them? Will you, by your follies, disturb even the tranquility of age; rob declining life of its few remaining pleasures, and, snatching away from the palmed hand of your aged parents the last cup of earthly consolation, bring their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave?"

"It was a noble spectacle, amidst the flames that were consuming Troy, and while the multitude were intent only, on rescuing their paltry treasure, to see the dutiful Eneas bearing on his shoulder the venerable Anchises, his aged father to a place of safety. But ah! how rare such examples of filial piety! My God! the blood treads in the veins, at the thought of the ingratitude of children. Spirits of my sainted parents! could I recall the hours when it was in my power to honour you, how different should be my conduct! Ah! were not the dead unmindful of the reverence the living pay them, I would disturb the silence of your tombs with nightly orisons, and bedew the urn which contains your ashes with perpetual tears!"

"It is in your power to prevent the bitterness of such regrets. But I must arrest the current of my feeling. Your future usefulness, your eternal salvation, constitute a motive so vast, so solemn, that were I to yield to its overwhelming influence, I should protract the hour of separation, and fill up with counsel and admonition the declining day. I shall address you no more, shall meet with you no more, until, having past the solemnities of death, I meet you in eternity. So spend the intervening period, I adjure you, that that meeting be joyous, and the immortality which shall follow it, splendid as the grace of that God is free, to whom surrendering my charge, I now commit you. Leaving with you this counsel, I bid you an affectionate and final FAREWELL!" Philadelphia papers



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[illegible]

contribute their money for the legitimate purposes of the government, but when that money was diverted from its proper channel by an administration, who would squander and lavish it on favourites, or negligently suffer it to be wasted in the hands of public defaulters—if the obligation to contribute any longer towards the support of government under such rulers, did not cease, it was at least the duty of every good citizen to express fearlessly and boldly his sense of the wrongs thus practised upon him, and demanded at the hands of his representatives a policy and conduct that should lead to his relief. That the enormous sum of fifteen millions of dollars had been placed and suffered to remain in the hands of public defaulters, by one department of the government alone was a fact confessed, by a report made to congress at its last session, by the executive. He painted in lively colours the consequences of such a policy, and shewed that it must terminate in the distress and oppression of the people. He then took a rapid view of the acts of persecution and proscription which have distinguished and disgraced the present administration of the state government, and placed in bold relief the conduct of the federal party when in power. He concluded by recommending to the meeting, the expression of its sense of the oppressive measures under which the people laboured, and for that purpose a committee was appointed who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the people having a direct and immediate interest in the proper application, judicious management of, and correct and faithful accountability for public monies and public funds, ought to exercise a constant jealous and vigilant surveillance over those entrusted with their expenditure, and this is more incumbent upon them, when the price of all agricultural productions is almost nominal, the circulation of money very limited, and when the present unparalleled hardness of the times has long pressed with so heavy a hand upon the happiness and ordinary means of the whole mass of the community.

*Resolved*, that this meeting alarmed at beholding the enormous sum of fifteen millions of Dollars officially reported to congress as being the amount of unsettled accounts, remaining so upwards of three years, in the expenditure connected with the war department alone, much of which must be totally lost to the treasury, and the deficiency of which must be supplied by new and additional loans at high interest, or by grievously taxing the people, already labouring under so many fiscal impositions, and so much depressed by the hardness of the times.

*Resolved*, that we observe grief and indignation, that in consequence of the general government having declared the late war, and then having abandoned the defence of this state to its own energy and resources, instead of yielding its constitutional protection, it is compelled to part with so much of its productive funds, the restoration of which was so long delayed, so defectively made, as to cause to be dreaded that additional tax will be laid by the next general assembly, an exigency long unknown and unpractised, and which will upon us at a period particularly pressing to the planters, farmers, and every class of the community.

*Resolved*, that our representatives in congress be particularly and specially requested to use his utmost endeavours, to promote a scrutiny into the nature and amount of all the monies placed for any purpose, or by any department of government, in the hands of public defaulters, or issued for purposes of favoritism; and that proper and effectual means be put into operation for prosecuting the recovery of squandered treasure, so far as hope remains of regaining it.

*Resolved*, that we cannot give support to a political party, who habitually brought on the people their present distresses, which has so materially heightened them by the above recited miswaste and defalcation.

*Resolved*, that our reliance to us from the further expenditure and lapidation of our hard earned substance, and the infliction of fiscal calamities, is upon the well-to-do patriots, who were brought to the school and undeviatingly taught the maxims of the imperial Washington.

*Resolved*, that the aforementioned preamble and resolutions be

by the chairman, and secretary, and published in the Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, Maryland Gazette, and Easton Gazette, and such other papers as choose to give it an insertion.

NATHAN MUSCROVE,  
Chairman.  
Henry Howard, Secretary.

From the Federal Republican!

**HARD TIMES!**

Almost all the papers printed in the state of Maryland, and which reach our office, have, of late, been overflowing with sheriff's sales' advertisements; and, in addition to this, we hear that the democratic constables in certain counties, persecute the unfortunate debtors with unrelenting fury. If we ask the poor laborer or farmer, why is your little property sacrificed and sold, we are told, I could not get any pay, or I could not obtain any thing for the little flour and tobacco which I brought to market. We believe this to be the case. It is not the extravagance of these people, which has bro't upon them all these accumulated masses of misery and "hard times." It is democracy which has brought about this dreadful state of things—and because the people are poor, and have their little property sold over their heads, for little or nothing, they are sneeringly told, "If you have been too extravagant! Yes, people of Maryland, you have been too extravagant, in lending your confidence to a set of men, who when placed in power at office, manifest their gratitude by overwhelming you with all the miseries of "hard times." We say—you—employ you to think, and look back on the good old federal times, when you obtained low prices for flour, pork, tobacco, &c. Did you then want money? Were you not able then to pay your debts, and have a little money left for a rainy day? What has come of all this happiness? What has become of all your prosperity and your money? It is gone, and you cannot replace it. If you have been too extravagant in your votes for the democrats—thus they have rewarded you! If they have served the people of the United States no better. Have more than 20,000,000 of dollars been squandered, and are not more than 60,000,000 now due for our lands? and do not all the defaulters together, hold a sum of your money amounting to not far off of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of SPANISH DOLLARS!!

It is these things that make times hard; and these things have caused the democrats have received your votes. The question now arises, are you anxious to get that little which you have left of your own, or do you wish to get all? If you do, vote the democratic ticket. If you wish, after a while, to obtain no more for your flour and tobacco than the work of your barrels and hogsheads—the democratic ticket! If you want to see every worthy man, and every revolutionary hero turned out of office, despised, insulted and scorned—vote the democratic ticket. But, why shall we go on to enumerate the evils which will follow, if we vote the democratic ticket? All the good people of Maryland know and feel that it is the federal republican ticket alone, which saves us from the various pernicious objects of democracy. We know this, and we also know, that we do not exert ourselves manfully at the next election, and suffer our enemies to gain the upper hand, shall have to blame ourselves for the dreadful consequences which will certainly be the reward of our supineness and indifference.

The idle and hired bellows-blowers of the enemies of Maryland never attempt to refute what we have said above. They know it to be true, but they endeavour to divert the public attention from the awful examination, by filling their papers with personal attacks, and by a long string of falsehoods under the title of a "Republican Country to a Federalist's Intimor." Let them come out and stick to the truth. Let them cease misrepresentation, and let them be candid; then will the people of Maryland, who are the owners of the state, be able to do with ease, which party loathes the great founder of our independence—and then will the accusers of colonel Waters reach the station which is fit for them, namely, the REAR!

Died on Monday the 6th instant a lingering and distressing illness ANNE O. GIBSON, relict of the late J. Gibson, Esq. of Magalloway.

We are authorized to state that the following persons will serve, elected, as members of the next House of Delegates, to wit:

WILLIAM STEUART,  
HORATIO RIGOUT,  
NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, of Thos  
EDWARD WARFIELD.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

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

**JOHN TRIP,**

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

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

Ephraim Gaither.

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

E. G.

August 16, 1821.

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

**Notice is hereby given**

That an election will be held at the Assembly room, in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of September next, for an elector of the Senate of Maryland, agreeably to the constitution and laws of this state. By order

John Brewer, Clk.

August 16, 1821.

**NOTICE.**

The commissioners of Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 5th of September next.

William S. Green, Clerk.

Aug. 16.

**Land For Sale.**

Will be sold on Thursday the 12th of September, at 12 o'clock if fair, or not the next fair day thereafter, (day excepted,) the very valuable lot of land I now reside on, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the Sw. Bridge, containing one hundred seventy nine acres more or less, which there is a good frame dwelling house, two tobacco houses, and convenient outhouses. The soil is productive, and well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, and all kinds of small grain. The land is well timbered, has sufficient timber for it, and near Tracy's Landing, affording easy conveyance of its produce to the water. Should the land be sold, the subscriber will offer for sale, for stock of every description house and kitchen furniture, and farm utensils. Persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the premises at a time previous to the day of sale. Terms of Sale, the purchaser to pay one third on the day of sale, one in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months, bonds with approved security being given, bearing interest from the day of sale.

John Frank

August 16.

**State of Maryland,**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Shiple and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shiple, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each issue for the space of six successive issues in the Maryland Gazette and P. M. Intelligencer.

THOMAS H. HALL,  
Reg. Wills. A. C.

**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 with the will annexed, on the estate of William Shiple, Anne Arundel county, deceased, persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to the same, with the vouchers thereon, the subscribers, at or before the day of February next, they may be by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Give our hands this 7th day of August 1821.

Elias Shipley,  
William Sellman, } Admrs.

August 9

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### Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, appointed by the Chancery Court a trustee for that purpose, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 16th day of August next if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock A. M. all the real estate of Abraham Chapey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, being a FARM of about 174 1/8 acres of land in the said county, situate about a mile from Mount Pleasant Ferry, and about four miles from Pig Point and Queen Ann. The soil is various, and said to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is remarkably well watered. The improvements are a small dwelling house, with convenient out houses, a new and valuable tobacco house, a good garden, and two excellent orchards; and the situation is considered an unusually healthy one. Mr. Anthony Washfield was now living on the farm, and showed it to any one disposed to purchase.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in twelve months thereafter, and upon the expiration of the sale by the chancellor, and payment of the whole purchase money, a deed is authorized and directed to be executed by

George Washfield, Trustee.

July 19

### ESTATE HOG.

On the 5th of August, a trespassing stray HOG was taken on my farm. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay all charges, and take him away.

Wm. Nicholls,

South River Neck.

August 2

### Notice is hereby given

That an Election will be held in the different election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in September next, for two Electors to elect the Senate of this State, agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

Benjamin Todd,

Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

August 9

### South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an installment of Five Dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Monday the 20th day of August next.

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

Chas. Franklin, Treasurer.

July 17

### State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court.

February 15th, 1821.

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

Wm. D. Gray, Adm'r.

of Calvert County.

### Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1821.

William D. Gray, Adm'r.

of Thomas Gray.

### 10 Dollars Reward.

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

John Hammond,

June 21

### Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

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

By order,

William Warren, Ck.

July 5

### Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the said County, of the State of Maryland, on writing of John Thompson, one of the creditors of the said Joseph Jones, of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said John Thompson being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Joseph Jones had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county, on the third Monday in October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as aforesaid. Given under my hand this 13th day of June 1821.

Associate Judge, of the said County.

July 5

### A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides containing three hundred and twenty nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.

July 12

### EDUCATION.

S. BIRNTOFT

Returns his thanks to the Citizens of Annapolis, and the public, for their liberal patronage, for several years past, and informs them that he will resume his operations at his old commodious stand, on the 24th of the present month. As there is no relaxation on his part he hopes there will be none on the part of the Community. He will instruct a few more in the various branches of the mathematics, according to the latest and most improved system. From his strict adherence to method, and his long and successful experience, in the sublime art of teaching, he pledges himself to advance all who are sent to him constantly, with correctness and rapidity. Particular attention is paid to the deportment and morals of his Pupils.

Elegant specimens of improvement and scholarship may be seen by calling at his establishment. He can accommodate two or three Students more with board.

Recommendation of President Messrs. Brown University, Providence, Sept. 27, 1808.

Feeling that we hold in esteem the talents and character of the Reverend Mr. Simon Barstow, a late Graduate of this Institution, and that we think him well qualified to take the charge of any school, or academy in need of his services.

ASA MESSER

Annapolis, Aug. 2, 1821.

### Anne Arundel County Court.

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

Jeremiah Chase,

May 14

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

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

ALSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 19

### Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

### George McNeir,

Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis.

### AUCTIONEER,

offers his services to the public in that business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.

July 19

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of June 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 17, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of John Barnes, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thos. H. Hall,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of John Barnes 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

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

George Barber,

John T. Barber.

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

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

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

May 17.

### STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, July 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Samuel Maynard, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Callahan late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, 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 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, 1821.

Samuel Maynard, Adm'r.

D. B. N.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bite. His clothing, when he left the neighbour hood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Humphrey, near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get the regain, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

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

June 21

### 100 Dollars Reward.

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

### NEGRO HARRY,

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

William D. Claggett,

lawbr.

### BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

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

### Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday, the 13th of August next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. upon the premises,

### A HOUSE & LOT,

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

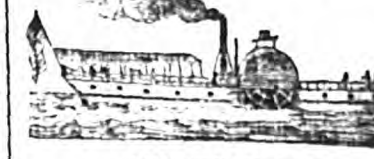
The terms of sale are—a credit of twelve months to the purchaser, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

On failure of the highest bidder to comply with the above terms, by giving bond on the day of sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser, and so on if there should be several bidders.

Emerville Pinkney,

July 19

### New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

### MARYLAND,

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

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

March 22

### Dissolution of Partnership.

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

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

### 25 Ridgely, & Co.

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

### Dry Goods & Groceries,

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

March 1.

### SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

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

March 29.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings of the last session of the Legislature. Price—\$1 00.

June 14.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Commercial Advertiser of August 7.  
ICE-BERGS, ICE FIELDS, &c.

The following description of the icebergs of the Polar Seas, of Ice-fields and Soes, and their formation, are extracted from Scoresby's *Account of the Arctic Regions*, lately published in Edinburgh. They are the best accounts of these appalling phenomena that we have ever read; and we have no doubt the reader will experience the same gratification from their perusal, that they have afforded us. Mr. Scoresby is an experienced and scientific navigator, who has long been engaged in the whale fishery.

The following is an account of the icebergs of Spitzbergen, and affords a very favourable specimen of the author's powers of description, besides illustrating the danger of approaching incautiously, those majestic scenes. We copy from the *Investigator*, an interesting periodical work published in London, which we noticed some weeks since.

It is not easy to form an adequate conception of these truly wonderful productions of nature. Their magnitude, their beauty, and the contrast they form with the gloomy rocks around, produce sensations of lively interest. Their upper surfaces are generally concave; the higher parts are always covered in snow, and have a beautiful appearance; but the lower parts, in the latter end of very summer, present a bare surface of ice. The front of each which varies in height from the level of the ocean, to 400 or 500 feet above it, lies parallel with the shore, and is washed by the sea. This part, resting on the strand, is undermined to such an extent by the sea, when in any way turbulent, that immense masses, loosened by the freezing of water lodged in the recesses of winter, or by the effect of streams of water running over its surface, and through its chasms in summer, break asunder, and with a thundering noise fall into the sea. But as the water is in most places shallow in front of these icebergs, the masses which are dislodged are commonly reduced into fragments before they can be floated away into the main sea. This fact seems to account for the rarity of icebergs in the Spitzbergen sea.

The front surface of icebergs is glistening and uneven. Wherever a part has recently broken off, the colour of the fracture is a beautiful greenish blue, approaching to emerald green; but such parts as have long been exposed to the air, are of a greenish grey colour, and at a distance sometimes exhibit the appearance of cliffs of whitish marble. In all cases the effect of the iceberg is to form a pleasing variety in prospect, with the magnificence of the encompassing snow-clad mountains, which as they recede from the eye, seem to rise crag above crag, in endless perspective.

On an excursion to one of the Seven Icebergs, in July 1817, I was particularly fortunate in witnessing one of the grandest effects which these Polar glaciers ever present. A strong northwesterly swell having for some hours been beating on the shore, had loosened a number of fragments attached to the iceberg, and various heaps of broken ice denoted recent shoals of the seaward edge. As we rowed towards it, with a view of proceeding close to its base, I observed a few little pieces fall from the top; and while my eye was fixed upon the place, an immense column, probably fifty feet square, and one hundred and fifty feet high, began to leave the parent ice at the top, and leaning majestically forward with an accelerated velocity, fell with an awful crash into the sea. The water into which it plunged was converted into an appearance of vapour or smoke like that from a furious cannonading. The noise was equal to that of thunder, which it nearly resembled. The column which fell was nearly square, and in magnitude resembled a church. It broke into thousands

of pieces. This circumstance was a happy caution; for we might inadvertently have gone to the very base of the icy cliff, from whence masses of considerable magnitude were continually breaking. This iceberg was full of rents, as high as any of our people ascended upon it, extending in a direction perpendicularly downward, and dividing it into innumerable columns.

His account of the northern icebergs, uniting accuracy of detail with highly interesting description. When sea water freezes, it deposits the greatest part of its saline contents; and indeed the probability is, that the small quantity which remains in the ice, is only that portion which is natural to the sea water retained in its pores.

The opaque ice, which appears of a whitish or grey colour in the air, is denominated salt water ice, by the sailors; while that which is more transparent they distinguish as fresh water ice; from the latter they obtain potable water; but the melting of the former yields a water somewhat brackish. This difference arises rather from the celerity of the process of freezing, than any difference in the origin of the two kinds of ice; a hasty congelation favouring the retention of a large quantity of salt water in the pores of the ice. This is rendered obvious by the circumstance, that ice is formed on the surface of the sea, after being piled in hummocks on fields, or even long exposed to intense cold below the surface of the sea, acquires the properties of fresh water ice. The most opaque and most transparent ice differs, however, very little in density. Mr. Scoresby never found the specific gravity of the former lower than 0.915, nor of the latter higher than 0.925, compared to distilled water at 32; but if the comparison be made between the ice, and the waters of the Spitzbergen sea, at their mean temperature, the ice will float with about one eighth of its bulk above the surface of those seas.

The appearance of ice fields is well described. "Ice fields constitute one of the wonders of the deep. They are often met with, of the diameter of twenty or thirty miles; and when in a state of such close combination that no interstice can be seen, they sometimes extend to a length of fifty or near a hundred miles. The ice of which they are composed, is generally pure and level; and in heavy fields it is probably of the average thickness of ten to fifteen feet, and then appears to be flat, low, thin ice; but where high hummocks occur, the thickness is often forty or even fifty feet. The surface, before the month of July, is always covered with a bed of snow, of perhaps a foot to a fathom in depth; this snow dissolves in the end of summer, and forms extensive pools and lakes of fresh water. Some of the largest fields are very level and smooth, though generally their surfaces are varied with hummocks. In some, these hummocks form ridges or chains, in others, they consist of insulated peaks. I once saw a field that was so free from every fissure or hummock, that I imagine, had it been free from snow, a coach might have been driven many leagues over it in a direct line without obstruction or danger. Hummocks somewhat relieve the uniformity of intense light reflected from the surface of fields, by exhibiting shades of delicate blue in all the hollows, where the light is partly intercepted by passing through a portion of ice. When the surface of the snow on fields is frozen, or when the snow is generally dissolved, there is no difficulty in travelling over them, even without either snow skis or sledges; but when the snow is soft and deep, travelling on foot to any distance is a work of labour."

His theory of their formation is extremely probable.

It appears from what has been advanced, that openings may occasionally occur in the ice between Spitzbergen and the Pole, and that these openings will, in all probability, be again frozen over. Allowing, therefore a thin field, or a field of bay ice to be formed in such an opening, a super-structure may probably be added by the fol-

lowing process: The frost, which almost instantly prevails during nine months of the year, relaxes towards the end of June or beginning of July; whereby the covering of snow annually deposited to the depth of two or three feet on the ice, dissolves. Now, as this field is supposed to arise amidst the older and heavier ice, it may readily occupy the whole interval, and be cemented to the old ice on every side in such a manner as to prevent the melted snow from making its escape. Or, whatever be the means of its retention on the surface of the young field, whether by the adjunction of higher ice, the elevation of its border by the pressure of the surrounding ice, or the irregularity of its own surface, several inches of ice must be added to its thickness on the returning winter, by the conversion of the snow-water into solid ice. This process, repeated for many successive years, or even ages, together with the enlargement of its underside from the ocean, might be deemed sufficient to produce the most stupendous bodies of ice that have yet been discovered; at the same time, that the ice thus formed would doubtless correspond, in purity and transparency, with that of fields in general.

"The occasional rapid motion of fields, with the strange effects produced by such immense bodies on any opposing substance, is one of the most striking objects the polar seas present, and is certainly the most terrific. They not infrequently acquire a rotatory movement, whereby their circumference attains a velocity of several miles per hour. A field thus in motion, coming in contact with another at rest, or more especially with another having a contrary direction of movement, produces a dreadful shock. A body of more than ten thousand millions of tons in weight, meeting with resistance when in motion, produces consequences which it is scarcely possible to conceive!—The weaker field is crushed with an awful noise; sometimes the destruction is mutual; pieces of huge dimensions and weight, are not unfrequently piled upon the top, to the height of twenty or thirty feet, while a proportionate quantity is depressed beneath. The view of these stupendous effects in safety, exhibits a picture sublimely grand; but where there is danger of being overwhelmed, terror and dismay must be the predominant feelings.

In the month of May, in the year 1814, I witnessed a tremendous scene. While navigating amidst the most ponderous ice which the Greenland sea presents, in the prospect of making our escape from a state of besetment, our progress was unexpectedly arrested by an influx of ice, about a mile in breadth, formed by the coalition of the point of an immense field on the north, with that of an aggregation of floes on the south. To the north field we moored the ship, in the hope of the ice separating in this place. I then quitted the ship, and travelled over to the point of collision, to observe the state of the bag which now prevented our release. I immediately discovered that the two points had but recently met; that already a prodigious mass of rubbish had been squeezed upon the top, and that the motion had not abated. The fields continued to overlay each other with a majestic motion, producing a noise resembling that of complicated machinery, or distant thunder. The pressure was so immense, that numerous fissures were occasioned, and the ice repeatedly rent beneath my feet. In one of these fissures, I found the snow on the level to be three and a half inches deep, and the ice upwards of 12. In one place, hummocks had been thrown up to the height of twenty feet from the surface of the field, and at least twenty-five feet from the level of the water; they extended 50 or 60 yards in length, and 15 in breadth, forming a mass of about two thousand tons in weight. The majestic unvaried movement of the ice—the singular noise with which it was accompanied—the tremendous power exerted—and the wonderful effects produced, were calculated to excite sensations of novelty and grandeur, in the mind of the most careless spectator."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

**A Russian Summer.**—The common complaint now is, the extreme heat of our August suns. We shall not attempt to palliate this solar offence; but we may be permitted to remark, that in Russia, which always appears to us mantled in perpetual snow, where we think of nothing but furs and muffs, and warm drapery and Boreas—in the season of heat, that is for three months in the year, the sun is far more intolerable than he is in Baltimore. He bursts with all his fulgence from the glooms of winter, and there is nothing but a blaze of almost insupportable heat. We think 12 hours of animal exhaustion almost too much for the human frame to bear. Our nights are of ten cool and refreshing, and fanned by the breath of benignant zephyrs. What would a Russian say, who is compelled to undergo not only twelve, but twenty-four hours of such animal exhaustion? No refreshing night during this season, covers with her sable mantle the face of the sun. He pours his incessant beams, while the hardy Russians are compelled to exert every sinew to improve the hours devoted to such incessant labour. The port of Archangel, for example, is for the space of three months, all bustle and confusion, and uproar and business. Merchants shipping or unshipping articles of commerce, the roar of carriages and drays, the sound of the hammer upon the anvil, and the discordant notes evoked by the various implements of industry, leave no intermission for the eyes of the weary traveller to repose. The empire of night seems to have been banished during that season from the world, and all the business of the year to be crowded into the space of those three exhausting months. A Russian labourer will be found in the midst of all this uproar and bustle, stealing a few moments of repose to recruit exhausted nature, under the shade of some contiguous building, while his active comrades are employed in the heat and dust of the day. At the conclusion of his allotted term, he is awakened by one of his comrades to a resumption of his toils, who stretches his weary length upon the spot that has just been deserted. Yet Russia would hardly be habitable without this prolonged excess of solar heat. Vegetation rises from the snowy beds as by enchantment, and the earth as if sensible of the importance of the season, pours forth her treasures in exhaustless abundance. Art is anxious to rival nature, and equally of the alert to improve the hour for commerce, before the fluid streams shall be turned into marble by the breath of the tyrant of the polar regions. Hence there is in Russia during this season, nothing but life and energy, and exhausting sun-beams. We have made these remarks under the full influence of our inclement sun, to convince our fellow-citizens that "their lot is comparatively cast in pleasant places." The ray that we so much dread, is now employed in ripening for man and beast, the fruits of autumnal munificence.

## A NEW EXPEDIENT.

There is now living in the state of Maryland, a very worthy man whose weight is between five and six hundred pounds. During the intense heat of the summer months his family are compelled to transport him either to the spring house, or the cellar, where he is kept from spoiling in the company of his own bacon, with which he plentifully supplies our market. We do not recommend this mode for general adoption, because it is not to be expected that all our fellow citizens can afford to build spring houses for residence during the blaze of our summer sun. But one thing is at least in our power, not to add to the fervour of the season by a tempter in rered. He who can bear the heat has nothing but the heat to bear; but he who resists himself to the dominion of an impatient and irritable temper, has added to sustain, as well as the heat of the season likewise. Let us then improve by the spring-house adventure, and preserve the tranquility and coolness of our own minds, when oppressed by such solar heat. We should likewise be scrupulously

attentive to our meats—Light diet, soups, and food, capable of easy digestion, have often done more to preserve comfort and health at such times, than all the skill of the most eminent physician has done to restore it, when lost by our own folly and imprudence. Frequent change of apparel and repeated ablutions will be found attended with the happiest effects. Our countrymen do not seem yet to estimate as they ought the usefulness of baths—the sun is now teaching them a lesson by which we hope they will profit. Balt. Morn. Chron.

## New York, August 13.

The following account of the disintering the remains of Major Andre, was handed us by an eye-witness, not accompanied by his request to publish the same.

"This event took place at Tappan, on Friday 10th instant, at 1 P. M. amidst a considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen that assembled to witness this interesting ceremony. The British Consul with several gentlemen, accompanied by the proprietor of the ground and his labourer, commenced their operations at 11 o'clock, by removing the heap of loose stones that surrounded and partly covered the grave. Great caution was observed in taking up a small peach tree that was growing out of the grave, as the Consul stated his intention of sending it to his Majesty to be placed in one of the Royal Gardens. Considerable anxiety was felt lest the coffin would not be found, as various rumors existed of its having been removed many years ago. However, when at the depth of three feet, the labourers came to it. The lid was broken in the centre and had partly fallen in, but was kept up by resting on the scull. The lid being raised, the skeleton of the brave Andre appeared entire, bone to bone, each in its place, without a vestige of any other part of his remains save some of his hair, which appeared in small tufts, and the only part of his dress was the leather string which tied it. As soon as the curiosity of the spectators was gratified, a large circle was formed, when Mr. Eglesio, the undertaker, with his assistants, uncovered the sarcophagus, into which the remains were carefully removed—this superb depository, in imitation of those used in Europe, for the remains of the illustrious dead, was made by Mr. Eglesio, of Broadway, of mahogany, the panels covered with rich crimson velvet, surrounded by a gold bordering, the rings of deep burnished gold, the panels also crimson velvet, edged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balls.

The Sarcophagus with the remains have been removed on board Mr. Mij-sty's Packet, where it is understood as soon as some repairs on board are completed an opportunity will be afforded of viewing it."

**Consumptions.**—A writer in the New-York Commercial Advertiser has the following pertinent remarks on the causes of this fatal disease:

"Taking cold is a check of perspiration, or discharge through the surface of the body, by which means so many useless humours are to pass off from the system. This discharge is liable to be obstructed many ways. The following are the most common ones in ordinary life: Changing thick clothes for thin ones; going from warm dry rooms, to sit in damp and cold ones; going, when in a state of perspiration, into the cold air; sleeping in damp rooms or beds; walking or sitting in the damp air of the evening, although not unpleasantly cool; and numerous other ways. If you have committed any of the above errors, lose no time in opening the pores—bring on a perspiration if possible—put your feet into warm water—sip a pint of water sweetened with molasses, as warm as you can bear it, go to bed. But if you fail in the attempt, lose no time in calling in your family physician, while you in his power to be useful to you. If you call him too late, it will not be his fault, for he has not time to call in every day, and lecture on the preservation of your health. But if you suffer those hours to remain locked up in the system, they will find their way from your lungs, and produce a cough from that inflammation, and a short time all chance of recovery is gone by."



**Valuable Farm for Sale.**  
The subscriber, appointed by the  
Chancery Court a trustee for that pur-  
pose, will sell at public auction, on the  
premises, on **Thursday the 16th day of**  
**August** next, if fair, and if not, the  
first fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock,  
A. M. all the real estate of **Abraham**  
**Chapney**, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, being a FARM of about  
174 1-8 acres of land in the said county,  
situate about a mile from Mount  
Pleasant Ferry, and about four miles  
from Pig Point and Queen Ann. The  
soil is various, and said to be well  
adapted to the growth of wheat, corn  
and tobacco, and is remarkably well  
watered. The improvements are a  
small dwelling house, with convenient  
out houses; a new and valuable tobacco  
house; a good garden, and two excel-  
lent orchards; and the situation is con-  
sidered an unusually healthy one. Mr.  
Anthony Woodfield who now lives on  
the farm, will show it to any one dis-  
posed to purchase.  
The terms of sale are, that the pur-  
chaser give bond to the trustee with  
good security, for the payment of the  
purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale, in twelve months there-  
after, and upon the ratification of the  
sale by the chancery, and payment of  
the whole purchase money, a deed is  
authorized and directed to be executed  
by **George McKubin, Trustee.**  
July 19. 3w

**ESTRAY HOG.**  
On the 5th of August, a trespassing  
stray HOG was taken on my farm.  
The owner or owners are requested to  
come, prove property, pay all charges,  
and take him away.  
**William Nichols.**  
August 2. 3w  
South River Neck.

**Notice is hereby given.**  
That an Election will be held in the  
different election districts of Anne-  
Arundel county, on the first Monday  
in September next, for two Electors  
to elect the Senate of this state,  
agreeably to the laws of Maryland.  
**Benjamin Galtier.**  
August 2. 3w  
Sheriff A. Arundel County.

**South River Bridge Company.**  
Notice is hereby given to the stock  
holders in the South River Bridge  
Company, that an instalment of Five  
Dollars on each share of stock by them  
respectively held, is required to be paid  
to the treasurer of the said company,  
on Monday the 20th day of August  
next.  
By the Act of Incorporation, any  
stockholder who shall fail to pay any  
instalment which shall at any time be  
called for, for the space of one month,  
shall forfeit the sum or sums before  
paid by him on his stock, to the use of  
the said corporation, and shall also  
forfeit his right to said stock; and the  
president and directors shall have power  
to sell said stock for the use of said  
corporation; and if any forfeited stock  
shall not produce on sale, a sum suffi-  
cient to discharge the balance due  
thereon, and the expenses of sale, the  
said delinquent stockholder shall re-  
main liable for the balance due. By  
order of the President & Directors.  
**Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.**  
July 17. 1A20

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
**Calvert County, Orphans Court.**  
**February 15th, 1821.**  
On application by petition of **William**  
**D Gray**, administrator of **Thomas**  
**Gray**, late of Calvert county, de-  
ceased, it is ordered that he give  
the notice required by law for credi-  
tors to exhibit their claims against  
the said deceased, and that the same  
be published once in each week, for  
the space of six successive weeks in the  
Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Re-  
publican.  
**W. Smith, Reg. of Wills**  
for Calvert County.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscriber hath obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Calvert  
county in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration with the will annexed, on the  
personal estate of **Thomas Gray**,  
late of Calvert county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before  
the 20th day of December next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this tenth day  
of June, 1821.  
**William D. Gray, Adm'r.**  
of Thomas Gray.

**10 Dollars Reward.**  
Strayed away from the subscriber  
living near the head of Severn, in Anne-  
Arundel county, on the 20th of May  
last, a bright Bay Mare, about five  
years of age, fourteen hands and a half  
high, paces and trots, with one hind  
foot white, and a knot on one of her  
fore legs, about the size of an English  
walnut. Whoever takes up the said  
Mare, and brings her home to me, shall  
receive the above reward.  
**John Hammond.**  
June 21. 9w

**Anne Arundel County Court,**  
**April Term, 1821.**  
On application to the honourable  
**Richard Ridgely, Esq.** one of the asso-  
ciate judges of Anne Arundel county  
court, in the recess of the said court,  
by petition in writing of **Joseph Jones**,  
of said county, praying the benefit of  
the act for the relief of sundry insol-  
vent debtors, passed at November ses-  
sion eighteen hundred and five, and of  
the several supplements thereto, on  
the terms mentioned in the said acts, a  
schedule of his property, and a list of  
his creditors on oath, as far as he could  
ascertain them, being annexed to his  
petition, and the said **Joseph Jones**  
having stated in his petition that he  
was in actual confinement, and prayed  
to be discharged therefrom, and the  
said **Richard Ridgely** being satisfied by  
competent testimony that the said  
**Joseph Jones** had resided in the state  
of Maryland the two preceding years  
prior to his said application, it was or-  
dered that the said **Joseph Jones** be  
discharged from his confinement, and  
it is further ordered and adjudged by  
Anne Arundel county court, that the  
said **Joseph Jones**, by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in one of  
the public newspapers printed in the  
city of Annapolis, for three successive  
months before the third Monday of  
October next, give notice to his credi-  
tors to appear before the said county  
court, to be held at the city of Annapolis  
on the third Monday of October  
next, for the purpose of recommending  
a trustee for their benefit, on the said  
**Joseph Jones** then and there taking  
the oath by the said act prescribed,  
for delivering up his property, and to  
show cause, if any they have, why the  
said **Joseph Jones** should not have the  
benefit of the several acts for the re-  
lief of insolvent debtors.  
By order,  
**William Green, Ck.**  
July 5. 3w  
Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application, to me the subscriber As-  
sociate Judge of the third Judicial District  
of the State of Maryland, in writing, of  
**John Thompson**, of the city of Annapolis, Pr-  
stating that he is in actual confinement for  
debt, and praying the benefit of the act of  
the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled,  
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, passed at November session, 1805,  
and the several supplements thereto, on  
the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of  
his property, and a list of his creditors, on  
oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being  
annexed to his petition, and the said **John**  
**Thompson** having satisfied me by competent  
testimony that he has resided two years in  
the state of Maryland, immediately prece-  
ding the time of his application, I do there-  
fore, hereby order and adjudge, that the  
said **John Thompson** be discharged  
from his confinement, and that he give no-  
tice to his creditors by causing a copy of  
this order to be inserted in one of the pub-  
lic newspapers printed in the city of An-  
napolis once a week for three months before  
the third Monday in October next to ap-  
pear before the said county court at the court  
house in said county on the third Monday  
of October next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit, and to  
show cause, if any they have, why the said  
**John Thompson** should not have the benefit  
of the said acts as prayed. Given under my  
hand this 11th day of June 1821.  
**RICHARD RIDGELY,**  
WM S GREEN, Ck.  
July 5. 3w

**A Farm for Sale,**  
The subscriber will sell the Farm  
on which he resides, containing three  
hundred and twenty-nine and a half  
acres of land. The whole is in a high  
state of improvement, the soil is well  
suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c  
and every part of it has been improved  
with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully  
on it, and has been used liberally. The  
buildings of every description are such  
as to accommodate a family with com-  
fort and convenience.  
**D MURRAY, West River.**  
July 12. 6w

**EDUCATION.**  
**S. BARSTOW**  
Returns his thanks to the Citizens  
of Annapolis, and the public, for their  
liberal patronage for several years  
past, and informs them that he will  
recommence his operations, at his old  
convenient stand, on the 23d of the  
present month. As there is no relaxa-  
tion on his part he hopes there will be  
none on the part of the Community. He  
will instruct a few more in the various  
branches of the mathematics, according  
to the latest and most improved system.  
From his strict adherence to method,  
and his long and successful experi-  
ence, in the sublime art of teaching,  
he pledges himself to advance all who  
are sent to him constantly, with  
correctness and rapidity. Particular  
attention is paid to the deportment and  
moral of his Pupils.  
Elegant specimens of improvement  
and scholarship may be seen by calling  
at his establishment. He can accommo-  
date two or three Students more with  
board.  
Recommendation of President Mes-  
srs. Brown University, Providence  
Sept. 27. 1806.  
I certify that we hold in esteem the  
talents and character of the Bearer  
**Mr. Simon Barstow**, a late Graduate of  
his Institution, and that we think him  
well qualified to take the charge of  
any school, or academy in need of his  
services.  
**ASA MESSER.**  
Annapolis, Aug. 3. 1821. 3w

**Anne Arundel County Court.**  
On application to me the subscriber,  
chief judge of the third judicial dis-  
trict of the state of Maryland, by peti-  
tion in writing of **Jehosaphat M'Cauley**,  
of Anne Arundel county, stating that  
he is in actual confinement, and pray-  
ing the benefit of the act of the general  
Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An  
act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, passed at November session  
1815, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms therein prescrib-  
ed, a schedule of his property, and a list  
of his creditors, on oath, as far as he  
can ascertain them, being annexed to  
his petition, and the said **Jehosaphat**  
**M'Cauley** having satisfied me by com-  
petent testimony, that he has resided  
two years in the state of Maryland im-  
mediately preceding the time of his  
application, I do therefore hereby order  
and adjudge, that the said **Jehosaphat**  
**M'Cauley** be discharged from his con-  
finement, and that he give notice to his  
creditors, by causing a copy of this or-  
der to be inserted in one of the public  
newspapers, printed in the city of  
Annapolis, once a week for three  
months, before the 3d Monday of Octo-  
ber next, to appear before the said  
county court, at the court house of said  
county, for the purpose of recommend-  
ing a trustee for their benefit, and to  
show cause, if any they have, why the  
said **Jehosaphat M'Cauley** should not  
have the benefit of the said acts, as  
prayed. Given under my hand this  
11th day of June 1821.  
**Jeremiah Chase.**  
May 14. 10 3m.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**GEORGE SHAW**  
Has just received a supply of Goods  
of the latest importation, including a  
great variety of new articles of the  
denomination of Dry Goods.  
ALSO  
A general assortment of  
Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-  
ery.  
April 19. 3w

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

**George McNeir,**  
Having taken out license under the  
authority of the Corporation of Annapolis  
as  
**AUCTIONEER,**  
offers his services to the public in that  
business generally, and hopes by atten-  
tion to deserve encouragement.  
July 19. 3w

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
**Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,**  
**July 17th, 1821.**  
On application by petition of **Charles**  
**D Warfield**, administrator of **Caleb**  
**Dorsey**, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, it is ordered that he give  
the notice required by law for credi-  
tors to exhibit their claims against the  
said deceased, and that the same be  
published once in each week, for the  
space of six successive weeks in the  
Maryland Gazette.  
**THOMAS H. HALL,**  
Reg Wills A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the orphans  
court of said county, in Md letters  
of administration on the personal estate  
of **Caleb Dorsey**, 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 sub-  
scriber, at or before the 22d day of  
January next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate. Given under my hand this 17th  
day of July 1821.  
**Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.**

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
**Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,**  
**July 17, 1821.**  
On application by petition of **Charles**  
**D Warfield**, administrator of **John**  
**Barns**, late of Anne Arundel county  
deceased; it is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of  
six successive weeks, in the Mary-  
and Gazette.  
**Thos. H. Hall,**  
Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The partnership heretofore existing  
between **George and John Barber** has  
been mutually dissolved. All persons  
indebted to the said firm are requested  
to settle, either by bond or note, and  
those who have claims are requested  
to present them for payment to **George**  
**Barber**, who is authorized to adjust the  
concerns of said firm.  
**George Barber,**  
**John T. Barber.**  
The public are informed, that their  
Packets will run as usual. Merchants  
and others, who send Goods, &c. are  
requested to designate particularly the  
names of the persons for whom they  
are intended, and the places where to  
be sent. They will not be responsible  
for letters sent in the packets, but every  
attention will be paid to their delivery.  
They have an Extra SCHOONER,  
which will take and carry Freights to  
and from any port in the Chesapeake  
Bay.  
The editors of the Federal Gazette  
and American, Baltimore, are request-  
ed to insert the above once a week for  
six weeks, and forward their accounts  
to this office.  
May 17. 14 6w

**STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.**  
**Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,**  
**July 6th, 1821.**  
On application by petition of **Samuel**  
**Maynard**, administrator **D. B. N** of  
**Thomas Callahan** late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased, it is ordered, that he  
give the notice required by law for  
creditors to exhibit their claims against  
the said deceased, and that the same be  
published once in each week, for the  
space of six successive weeks in the  
Maryland Gazette.  
**Thomas H. Hall,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.


**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the  
Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters of administration  
**D. B. N** on the personal estate of  
**Thomas Callahan**, late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased. All persons hav-  
ing claims against the said deceased,  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same  
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scriber, at or before the 8th day of  
January next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate. Given under my hand,  
this 6th day of July, 1821.  
**Saml. Maynard, Adm'r.**  
**D. B. N.**

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from the subscriber, liv-  
ing near Friendship, Anne Arundel  
County, on Whitsunday morning last,  
the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man  
by the name of **JAMES HILL**, about  
25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches  
in height, of a dark brown complexion,  
very humble when spoken to, but when  
irritated, daring and insolent. He has  
a scar on the left side of his mouth one  
on his upper lip, and another over one  
of his eyes, occasioned by a bile. His  
clothing, when he left the neighbour-  
hood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons,  
a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat,  
the top of the crown somewhat broke.  
The other a likely boy about 15 or 16  
years of age, named **DANIEL HILL**,  
a brother to the above mentioned  
**James**, belonging to the estate of the  
late **John Whittington**, about the same  
complexion. Has no particular marks.  
They will, no doubt, remain together.  
His clothing not recollected. They  
have two brothers belonging to **Mr.**  
**John Pumphrey**, near Upper Marlbo-  
rough, Prince George's County.  
The above reward will be given for  
apprehending and securing said ne-  
groes, so that I get them again, or \$50  
for either of them, with all reasonable  
charges paid if brought home.  
**Henry Childs.**  
**N. B** All owners of vessels and  
others are forewarned from receiving,  
harbouring or carrying off said ne-  
groes at their peril, as they will be  
dealt with according to law.  
June 21. 9w

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber,  
living near Queen Anne, Prince Geo-  
ge's county, on the 10th inst.  
**NEGRO HARRY,**  
aged 50 years, a bright mulatto, round  
full face, and bushy hair, six feet high,  
stout made, and speaks quick and im-  
promptly; he is an excellent carpenter,  
exceeded by none of his colour; if close  
attention is paid to him while at work,  
there will be discovered a gritting of  
his teeth. He was raised by **William**  
**Diggs** of Montgomery county, and  
lived near George Town many years.  
The above reward will be given for  
lodging him in Washington city or  
Baltimore gaol.  
**William D. Clagell.**  
June 21. law 8w.

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

**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the hono-  
rable the Chancellor of Maryland, the  
subscriber will offer at public sale, on  
Monday, the 13th of August next,  
at 12 o'clock, A. M. upon the premises,  
**A HOUSE & LOT.**  
fronting on the dock in this city,  
whereof **Horatio G. Sturges** died seized.  
This property is well calculated for a  
private family, or a person in the mer-  
cantile business, as it possesses every  
convenience for a dwelling house or  
store.  
The terms of sale are—a credit of  
twelve months to the purchaser, giving  
bond with approved security, for the  
payment of the purchase money, with  
interest thereon from the day of sale,  
and upon payment of the purchase  
money, a conveyance will be executed  
for the said house and lot.  
On failure of the highest bidder to  
comply with the above terms, by  
giving bond on the day of sale, the  
next highest bidder will be considered  
the purchaser, and so on if there  
should be several bidders.  
**Somerville Pinkney.**  
July 19. 3w

**New Arrangement of Days.**  
  
**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND,**  
will continue to run as heretofore un-  
til the last day of the present month.  
But afterwards she will take her routes  
as follows: On Sunday the first of  
April, she leaves Easton at 9 o'clock,  
and will proceed to Annapolis to Easton  
there at half past 2 o'clock, for Balti-  
more, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same  
day; leaves Commerce street wharf,  
Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock,  
and returns by Annapolis to Easton at  
6 o'clock, the same evening; And so  
leaves Easton at the same hour, and  
by the same route, every Sunday and  
Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in  
like manner, every Wednesday and  
Saturday. In every route she will  
touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at  
Oxford, if hailed, to take and land  
passengers. On Monday of every  
week she will leave Baltimore at nine  
o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive  
there in the afternoon; and on  
Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock  
Chestertown and returns to Baltimore,  
touching in both routes at Queen's  
town, to take and land passengers.  
She will take freights from and to the  
respective places above mentioned, so  
as not to incommode the passenger,  
their Horses or Carriages. Passen-  
gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will  
find it the most convenient and expen-  
ditious route, as she meets the Union  
line of steam boats, when they can be  
put on board, and arrive in Philadel-  
phia the next morning by 9 o'clock.  
All baggage, of which due care  
will be taken, will nevertheless be at  
the risk of the owners heretofore.  
**Samuel Vickers.**  
March 22. 25w

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

The business will be conducted in  
future under the firm of  
**Ridgely, & Co.**  
Who have on hand, and will constantly  
keep, a good assortment of  
**Dry Goods & Groceries.**  
And who respectfully solicit a continu-  
ance of the custom of their friends  
and the public.  
March 1. 1w

**SHERIFFALTY.**  
**WILLIAM O'HARA**  
Having understood that a report  
circulating of his having declined be-  
ing a Candidate for the office of sheriff,  
takes this opportunity of declaring  
the same to be unfounded. He begs the  
public not to suffer themselves to be  
deceived by reports of this kind, as he  
is still, and means to continue a can-  
didate for their suffrages for the next  
appointment, and respectfully solicits  
their votes.  
March 29. 1w

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND FOR SALE,  
AT THIS OFFICE.  
**The Votes & Proceedings**  
of the last session of the Legislature.  
Price—\$1 40.  
June 1. 1w



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

From the Commercial Advertiser of August 2.  
ICE-BERGS, ICE FIELDS, &c.

The following description of the Ice-bergs of the Polar Seas, of Ice-fields and Sloes, and their formation, are extracted from Scoresby's Account of the Arctic Regions, lately published in Edinburgh. They are the best accounts of these appalling phenomena that we have ever read; and we have no doubt the reader will experience the same gratification from their perusal, that they have afforded us. Mr. Scoresby is an experienced and scientific navigator, who has long been engaged in the whale fishery.

The following is an account of the Ice-bergs of Spitzbergen, and affords a very favourable specimen of the author's powers of description, besides illustrating the danger of approaching incautiously, those majestic scenes. We copy from the Investigator, an interesting periodical work published in London, which we noticed some weeks since.

"It is not easy to form an adequate conception of these truly wonderful productions of nature. Their magnitude, their beauty and the contrast they form with the gloomy rocks around, produce sensations of lively interest. Their upper surfaces are generally concave; the higher parts are always covered in snow, and have a beautiful appearance; but the lower parts, in the latter end of very summer, present a bare surface of ice. The front of each, which varies in height from the level of the ocean, to 400 or 500 feet above it, lies parallel with the shore, and is washed by the sea. This part, resting on the strand, is undermined to such an extent by the sea, when in any way turbulent, that immense masses, loosened by the freezing of water lodged in the recesses of water running over its surface, and through its chasms in summer, break asunder, and with a thundering noise fall into the sea. But as the water is in most places shallow in front of these ice-bergs, the masses which are dislodged are commonly reduced into fragments before they can be floated away into the main sea. This fact seems to account for the rarity of icebergs in the Spitzbergen sea.

"The front surface of icebergs is glistening and uneven. Wherever a part has recently broken off, the colour of the fracture is a beautiful greenish blue, approaching to emerald green; but such parts as have long been exposed to the air, are of a greenish grey colour, and at a distance sometimes exhibit the appearance of cliffs of whitish marble. In all cases the effect of the iceberg is to form a pleasing variety in prospect, with the magnificence of the encompassing snow-clad mountains, which as they recede from the eye, seem to 'rise crag above crag,' in endless perspective.

"On an excursion to one of the Seven Icebergs, in July 1817, I was particularly fortunate in witnessing one of the grandest effects which these Polar glaciers ever present. A strong northwesterly swell having for some hours been beating on the shore, had loosened a number of fragments attached to the iceberg, and various heaps of broken ice denoted recent shoots of the seaward edge. As we rowed towards it, with a view of proceeding close to its base, I observed a few little pieces fall from the top; and while my eye was fixed upon the place, an immense column, probably fifty feet square, and one hundred and fifty feet high, began to leave the parent ice at the top, and leaning majestically forward with an accelerated velocity, fell with an awful crash into the sea. The water into which it plunged was converted into an appearance of vapour or smoke like that from a furious cannonading. The noise was equal to that of thunder, which it nearly resembled. The column which fell was nearly square, and in magnitude resembled a church. It broke into thousands

of pieces. This circumstance was a happy caution; for we might inadvertently have gone to the very base of the icy cliff, from whence masses of considerable magnitude were continually breaking. This iceberg was full of rents, as high as any of our people ascended upon it, extending in a direction perpendicularly downward, and dividing it into innumerable columns."

His account of the northern ices unites accuracy of detail with highly interesting description. When sea water freezes, it deposits the greatest part of its saline contents; and indeed the probability is, that the small quantity which remains in the ice, is only that portion which is natural to the sea water retained in its pores.

The opaque ice, which appears of a whitish or grey colour in the air, is denominated salt water ice, by the sailors; while that which is more transparent they distinguish as fresh water ice; from the latter they obtain potable water; but the melting of the former yields a water somewhat brackish. This difference arises rather from the celerity of the process of freezing, than any difference in the origin of the two kinds of ice: a hasty congelation favouring the retention of a large quantity of salt water in the pores of the ice. This is rendered obvious by the circumstance, that ice is formed on the surface of the sea, after being piled in hummocks on fields, or even long exposed to intense cold below the surface of the sea, acquires the properties of fresh water ice. The most opaque and most transparent ice differ, however, very little in density. Mr. Scoresby never found the specific gravity of the former lower than 0.915, nor of the latter higher than 0.925, compared to distilled water at 32; but if the comparison be made between the ice, and the waters of the Spitzbergen sea, at their mean temperature, the ice will float with about one eighth of its bulk above the surface of those seas.

The appearance of ice fields is well described—"Ice fields constitute one of the wonders of the deep. They are often met with, of the diameter of twenty or thirty miles; and when in a state of such close combination that no interstice can be seen, they sometimes extend to a length of fifty or near a hundred miles. The ice of which they are composed, is generally pure and fresh; and in heavy fields it is probably of the average thickness of ten to fifteen feet, and then appears to be flat, low, thin ice; but where high hummocks occur, the thickness is often forty or even fifty feet. The surface, before the month of July, is always covered with a bed of snow, of perhaps a foot to a fathom in depth; this snow dissolves in the end of summer, and forms extensive pools and lakes of fresh water. Some of the largest fields are very level and smooth, though generally their surfaces are varied with hummocks. In some, these hummocks form ridges or chains, in others, they consist of insulated peaks. I once saw a field that was so free from either fissure or hummock, that I imagine, had it been free from snow, a coach might have been driven many leagues over it in a direct line without obstruction or danger. Hummocks somewhat relieve the uniformity of intense light reflected from the surface of fields, by exhibiting shades of delicate blue in all the hollows, where the light is partly intercepted by passing through a portion of ice. When the surface of the snow on fields is frozen, or when the snow is generally dissolved, there is no difficulty in travelling over them, even without either snow-shoes or sledges; but when the snow is soft and deep, travelling on foot to any distance is a work of labour."

His theory of their formation is extremely probable.—

"It appears from what has been advanced, that openings may occasionally occur in the ice between Spitzbergen and the Pole, and that these openings will, in all probability, be again frozen over. Allowing, therefore a thin field, or a field of bay ice to be formed in such an opening, a super-structure may probably be added by the fol-

lowing process: The frost, which almost instantly prevails during nine months of the year, relaxes towards the end of June or beginning of July; whereby the covering of snow annually deposited to the depth of two or three feet on the ice, dissolves. Now, as this field is supposed to arise amidst the older and heavier ice, it may readily occupy the whole interval, and be cemented to the old ice on every side in such a manner as to prevent the melted snow from making its escape. Or, whatever be the means of its retention on the surface of the young field, whether by the ad-junction of higher ice, the elevation of its border by the pressure of the surrounding ice, or the irregularity of its own surface, several inches of ice must be added to its thickness on the returning winter, by the conversion of the snow-water into solid ice. This process, repeated for many successive years, or even ages, together with the enlargement of its underside from the ocean, might be deemed sufficient to produce the most stupendous bodies of ice that have yet been discovered; at the same time, that the ice thus formed would doubtless correspond, in purity and transparency, with that of fields in general."

"The occasional rapid motion of fields, with the strange effects produced by such immense bodies on any opposing substance, is one of the most striking objects the polar seas present, and is certainly the most terrific. They not unfrequently acquire a rotatory movement, whereby their circumference attains a velocity of several miles per hour. A field thus in motion, coming in contact with another at rest, or more especially with another having a contrary direction of movement, produces a dreadful shock. A body of more than ten thousand millions of tons in weight, meeting with resistance when in motion, produces consequences which it is scarcely possible to conceive!—The weaker field is crushed with an awful noise; sometimes the destruction is mutual: pieces of huge dimensions and weight, are not unfrequently piled upon the top, to the height of twenty or thirty feet, while a proportionate quantity is depressed beneath.—The view of those stupendous effects in safety, exhibits a picture sublimely grand; but where there is danger of being overwhelmed, terror and dismay must be the predominant feelings.

"In the month of May, in the year 1814, I witnessed a tremendous scene. While navigating amidst the most ponderous ice which the Greenland sea presents, in the prospect of making our escape from a state of besetment, our progress was unexpectedly arrested by an isthmus of ice, about a mile in breadth, formed by the coalition of the point of an immense field on the north, with that of an aggregation of floes on the south. To the north field we moored the ship, in the hope of the ice separating in this place. I then quitted the ship, and travelled over to the point of collision, to observe the state of the bar which now prevented our release.—I immediately discovered that the two points had but recently met; that already a prodigious mass of rubbish had been squeezed upon the top, and that the motion had not abated. The fields continued to overlay each other with a majestic motion, producing a noise resembling that of complicated machinery, or distant thunder. The pressure was so immense, that numerous fissures were occasioned, and the ice repeatedly rent beneath my feet. In one of these fissures, I found the snow on the level to be three and a half inches deep, and the ice upwards of 12. In one place, hummocks had been thrown up to the height of twenty feet from the surface of the field, and at least twenty-five feet from the level of the water; they extended 50 or 60 yards in length, and 15 in breadth, forming a mass of about two thousand tons in weight. The majestic unvaried movement of the ice—the singular noise with which it was accompanied—the tremendous power exerted—and the wonderful effects produced, were calculated to excite sensations of novelty and grandeur, in the mind of the most careless spectator."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

**A Russian Summer.**—The common complaint now is, the extreme heat of our August suns. We shall not attempt to palliate this solar offence; but we may be permitted to remark, that in Russia, which always appears to us mantled in perpetual snow, where we think of nothing but furs and muffs, and warm drapery and Boreas—in the season of heat, that is for three months in the year, the sun is far more intolerable than he is in Baltimore. He bursts with all his effulgence from the glooms of winter, and there is nothing but a blaze of almost insupportable heat. We think 12 hours of animal exhaustion almost too much for the human frame to bear. Our nights are of ten cool and restoring, and fanned by the breath of benignant zephyrs. What would a Russian say, who is compelled to undergo not only twelve, but twenty four hours of such animal exhaustion? No refreshing night during this season, covers with her sable mantle the face of the sun. He pours his incessant beams, while the hardy Russians are compelled to exert every sinew to improve the hours devoted to such incessant labour. The port of Archangel, for example, is for the space of three months, all bustle and confusion, and uproar and business. Merchants shipping or unshipping articles of commerce, the roar of carriages and drays, the sound of the hammer upon the anvil, and the discordant notes excited by the various implements of industry, leave no intermission for the eyes of the weary traveller to repose. The empire of night seems to have been banished during that season from the world, and all the business of the year to be crowded into the space of those three exhausting months. A Russian labourer will be found in the midst of all this uproar and bustle, stealing a few moments of repose to recruit exhausted nature, under the shade of some contiguous building, while his active comrades are employed in the heat and dust of the day. At the conclusion of his allotted term, he is awakened by one of his comrades to a resumption of his toils, who stretches his weary length upon the spot that has just been deserted.—Yet Russia would hardly be habitable without this prolonged excess of solar beams. Vegetation rises from the snowy beds as by enchantment, and the earth as if sensible of the importance of the season, pours forth her treasures in exhaustless abundance. Art as if anxious to rival nature, is equally on the alert to improve the hour for commerce, before the fluid streams shall be turned into marble by the breath of the tyrant of the polar regions. Hence there is in Russia during this season, nothing but life and energy, and exhausting sunbeams. We have made these remarks under the full influence of our inclement sun, to convince our fellow-citizens that "their lot is comparatively cast in pleasant places." The ray that we so much dread, is now employed in ripening for man and beast, the fruits of autumnal munificence.

#### A NEW EXPEDIENT.

There is now living in the state of Maryland, a very worthy man whose weight is between five and six hundred pounds. During the intense heat of the summer months his family are compelled to transport him either to the spring house or the cellar, where he is kept from spoiling in the company of his own bacon, with which he plentifully supplies our market. We do not recommend this mode for general adoption, because it is not to be expected that all our fellow citizens can afford to build spring houses for residence during the blaze of our summer sun. But one thing is at least in our power, not to add to the fervour of the season by a tempter m. r. fervid. He who calmly bears the heat has nothing but the heat to bear; but he who resigns himself to the dominion of an impatient and irritable temper, has all this to sustain, as well as the heat of the season likewise. Let us then improve by the spring-house adventure, and preserve the tranquillity and coolness of our own minds, when oppressed by such solar heat. We should likewise be scrupulously

attentive to our meats—Light diet, soups, and food, capable of easy digestion, have often done more to preserve comfort and health at such times, than all the skill of the most eminent physician has done to restore it, when lost by our own folly and imprudence. Frequent change of apparel and repeated ablutions will be found attended with the happiest effects. Our countrymen do not seem yet to estimate as they ought the usefulness of baths—the sun is now teaching them a lesson by which we hope they will profit. Balt. Morn. Chron.

#### New York, August 13.

The following account of the disintering the remains of Major Andre, was handed us by an eyewitness, accompanied by his request to publish the same—

"This event took place at Tappan, on Friday 10th instant, at 1 P. M. amidst a considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen that assembled to witness this interesting ceremony. The British Consul with several gentlemen, accompanied by the proprietor of the ground and his labourer, commenced their operations at 11 o'clock, by removing the heap of loose stones that surrounded and partly covered the grave. Great caution was observed in taking up a small peach tree that was growing out off the grave, as the Consul stated his intention of sending it to his Majesty to be placed in one of the Royal Gardens. Considerable anxiety was felt lest the coffin would not be found, as various rumors existed of its having been removed many years ago.—However, when at the depth of three feet, the labourers came to it. The lid was broken in the centre and had partly fallen in, but was kept up by resting on the skull. The lid being raised, the skeleton of the brave Andre appeared entire, bone to bone, each in its place, without a vestige of any other part of his remains save some of his hair, which appeared in small tufts, and the only part of his dress was the leather string which tied it. As soon as the curiosity of the spectators was gratified, a large circle was formed, when Mr. Eggleston, the undertaker, with his assistants, uncovered the sarcophagus, into which the remains were carefully removed—this superb depository, in imitation of those used in Europe, for the remains of the illustrious dead, was made by Mr. Eggleston, of Broadway, of mahogany, the panels covered with rich crimson velvet, surrounded by a gold bordering, the rings of deep burnished gold, the panel also crimson velvet, edged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balls.

The Sarcophagus with the remains have been removed on board his Majesty's Packet, where it is understood as soon as some repairs on board are completed an opportunity will be afforded of viewing it."

**Consumptions.**—A writer in the New-York Commercial Advertiser has the following pertinent remarks on the causes of this fatal disease:

"Taking cold is a check of perspiration, or discharge through the surface of the body, by which means so many useless humours are to pass off from the system. This discharge is liable to be obstructed many ways. The following are the most common ones in ordinary life: Changing thick clothes for thin ones; going from warm dry rooms, to sit in damp and cold ones; going, when in a state of perspiration, into the cold air; sleeping in damp rooms or beds; walking or sitting in the damp air of the evening, although not unpleasantly cool; and numerous other ways. If you have committed any of the above errors, lose no time in opening the pores—bring on a perspiration if possible—put your feet into warm water—sip a pint of water sweetened with molasses, as warm as you can bear it, go to bed. But if you fail in the attempt, lose no time in calling a your family physician, while he is in his power to be useful to you. If you call him too late, it will not be his fault, for he has not time to call in every day, and lecture on the preservation of your health. But if you suffer those horrors to remain locked up in the system, they will find their way to your lungs, and produce a cough from that inflammation, and a short time all chance of recovery is gone by."



## FOREIGN. LATE FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, August 14.

The fine ship Tuscarora, Captain West, arrived at this port last evening, from Liverpool, which she left on the 3d of July. By this arrival, we have received Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of Tuesday, July 3, the latest paper brought. It contains very little of an interesting nature.—*Freeman's Journal*.

Jassy and Bucharest were in the hands of the Turks; and prince Ypsilanti, who still remained at Tergovitz with 10,000 men, was on the eve of being attacked by the united forces of Hadschi Achmet Pacha, and Jussuf Pacha of Ibrailow. The Greek inhabitants of Bucharest had been disarmed. Patrass has been almost totally destroyed by the Turks, and the inhabitants executed in great numbers. The Greeks have, however, obtained a decided superiority over the Turks at sea. They have captured a great number of Turkish vessels, and put the whole of their crews to death, amounting to about 5,000 men; no quarter appears to be given by either Greeks or Turks. Accounts from Constantinople on the 25th May, state the return of comparative tranquillity; but the arrest continued, and Danesi was still in prison. The Grand Signor had succeeded in representing the seditions tumults of the Janissaries, by threatening to send them the head of his son, who is heir to the throne, and then burying himself under the ruins of the Seraglio.

A large Greek ship, having on board a vast quantity of arms and munitions of war, and bound to the Morea, to the assistance of the Greek insurgents there, was fallen in with by the English frigate Revolutionaire, Captain Pelaw, and ordered to surrender. An engagement took place. The English and four men killed and several wounded. The Greek ship was captured and carried into Zante.—In consequence of this event, the British government have ordered two additional sloops of war and several of the best regiments to proceed immediately to the Ionian islands, whose inhabitants are said to have a strong itching to make common cause with the other Greeks.

It was expected Parliament would be prorogued on the 10th July, to make preparations for the Coronation.

## BUONAPARTE'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

Captain West, of the schooner *Miza*, arrived at the Quarantine Ground last evening, from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, informs the editors of the Gazette, that just before he sailed, a British frigate arrived there with despatches, announcing the death of Buonaparte. No particulars had been promulgated, and the frigate, after remaining half an hour at the port, got under weigh, and proceeded to leeward.—*Gazette*.

Washington, August 16.

The Editor of the Norfolk Herald complains of our saying that his paragraph respecting the result of the Court of Enquiry instituted into the conduct of Com. Barron, of the Navy, was not founded in fact, acknowledging at the same time that he has since seen the opinion of the court, and that "there is a qualification in the sentence, in which something like censure is attached to Commodore Barron for not returning as soon after the peace as the Court think he should have done." The Herald, however, persists in saying the acquittal by the Court is full and honourable; presumes we had seen a copy of the opinion of the Court, and asks, Why conceal the true state of the case?

Whereas we reply, we had not seen the opinion, nor were we apprised of what its tenor was. We were informed, from good authority, that it was not what the Herald paragraph, through mis-information we are sure, stated it to be; and, to prevent error, we gave that information to our readers. In doing so, we were far from desiring to prejudice Commodore Barron in public opinion. We could have no motive to injure his feeling or his feelings—and we should be last to do so without motive.

In order to set the fact in its true light, in the readiest and most authentic manner, we have made application to the War Department

for a copy of the Opinion of the Court of Enquiry recently held in the case of Com. Barron. The Department has declined to furnish us with it, not out of any want of respect for the feelings of that gentleman, but from other considerations. Commodore Barron, we learn, has received a copy of the Opinion of the Court, and he or his friends will have it in their power to lay it before the Public, should they deem it material to the cause of truth.—If it be published we will cheerfully copy it.—*Nat. Int.*

## MURDERER EXECUTED.

New-Albany, July 10.

John Dahman, who was convicted for the murder of Frederick Nolte, in the Floyd Circuit Court, at the May term, 1821, was on Friday last, hanged agreeably to the sentence of the law pronounced by the court.—The conduct of this extraordinary man so much excited public curiosity, that it is believed from five to six thousand people were assembled to witness the awful scene. He was swung off at three o'clock, P. M. He spoke a few words inarticulately, stating that as he had no malice against any one, he hoped to be forgiven by all persons. He told the attending divine the sentence was just, that there were two other persons cognisant to the murder, whose names he would not disclose. In this man's fate we have another convincing proof, that the daring violator of the laws of both God and man, will sooner or later, even in time, be brought to suffer the punishment attached to the offence.—*Chronicle*.

The Ohio PENITENTIARY ROBBED. The Worthington, (O.) paper says, that on the 6th ult. some person broke into the Ohio Penitentiary and stole a quantity of shoes and other property—escaped over the walls, stole a horse in the neighbourhood, and made off. The governor had reproved a several a few days before—one of whom it is believed, committed this act. This is another evidence of the efficacy of Penitentiary Punishments.—*Western Herald*.

New York, August 13.

Yesterday morning, the U. S. ship FRANKLIN, Com. Stewart, got under way with a fair wind, and proceeded majestically from the East to the North River, where she will remain at anchor until her departure on a three year's cruise in the Pacific Ocean.

A very destructive Tornado and hail storm passed through the counties of Oglethorpe, Wilkes and Lincoln in the state of Georgia, on Sunday morning the 15th of July, which destroyed or injured every thing in its progress. Its average width was about one mile. The largest trees were uprooted and twisted from their trunks—barns blown down and their contents scattered, houses and fences demolished to the wind, while the hail stripped the cotton and the corn to the stalk, and in many instances beat it into the earth with such violence that in the morning scarcely a vestige of vegetation was to be seen in fields, which, the day before, presented a promising prospect. One hundred and forty bales of cotton are computed to have been destroyed upon one plantation. The awful roar of the winds, and a violent and incessant shower of rain and hail are said to have rendered the duration of the storm a period of almost inconceivable apprehension and alarm.

Georgia paper.

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of September next, a tract or parcel of land, whereof Thomas Limited died seized, called "Randall's Range," containing about 100 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Robinson, on the north side of Severn. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale, sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

## Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

Louis Gussurway, Trustee.  
Aug. 23.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 23.

## FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEAMES.

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

For Calvert.  
RICHARD GRAHAME,  
Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.  
THOMAS DAVIS,  
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.  
WILLIAM HILLEARY,  
WILLIAM REID.

For Dorchester.  
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ  
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS

For Frederick.  
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,  
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

For Worcester.  
EPHRAIM K. WILSON,  
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Kent.  
WILLIAM KNIGHT,  
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

For Anne-Arundel.  
COL. THOMAS HOOD,  
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

For Baltimore County.  
JAMES HOOD, of Jno.  
JOHN M. WYSE.

For Caroline.  
RICHARD HUGHLETT,  
WILLIAM McDONALD.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.  
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Duddar.

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

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

Assembly Ticket for Prince-George's.  
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.  
Charles Parker, William Tingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

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

Assembly Ticket for Caroline.  
William Potter, James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

From the Federal Gazette.

The result of the election in this state in September, 1816, was such as to disprove all the calculations and refute all the arguments of Democracy. It furnished incontestable proof that the state of Maryland is essentially federal by a vast majority whenever the citizens entitled to vote will universally exercise the right of suffrage. A writer in the Patriot of yesterday, the decency of whose style is pretty much on a par with the correctness of his assertions, anxious to account for the great federal majority in 1816, in some such way as might tend to quiet the present fears of Democracy, very modestly says, "It is notorious, that they (the federalists) transported hired voters into all the doubtful counties who killed away their time like 'vagabonds' for six months, then gave their vote for the Federal ticket and away they went." A short statement will prove the above assertion a notorious—absurdity.

Of the fourteen counties which, in 1816 chose Federal Electors, the ten in the following list, may be considered as included in the class which the Patriot writer calls doubtful, as in each of them, since that time, democratic delegates have been elected; and the democrats now allege, that they expect democratic electors will be chosen this year in all of them—the majority of federal votes in 1816 is annexed to the name of each county:

Allegany, average majority,	168
Calvert,	44
Caroline,	41
Cecil,	131
Dorchester,	168
Frederick,	119
Kent,	65
Prince George's,	107
Falbot,	86
Worcester,	160

Total,

1089

From the above statement it will be seen, that in 1816 the federal majorities in the ten doubtful counties, amounted to one thousand and

eighty-nine; and this number of voters, if the writer in the Patriot is worthy of belief, must have been hired and transported from their usual residence in some county or counties in the state where they had previously lived at least six months, to reside for six months, as idle vagabonds in the ten doubtful counties!!

From the Federal Republican.

## WELL DONE CECIL!

Popular Meeting.—At a meeting of the people in Elk-neck, opposite Frenchtown, Cecil county, Maryland, on Saturday the 11th of August, about 500 voters attending, the honorable Jeremiah Causden commenced an address, at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock, P. M. dinner from some cause having been delayed until half past 4, although the people had been invited to attend at a much earlier hour, than it was common to meet on such occasions, as it was expected that a considerable discussion would take place. The candidates and orators, on both sides, had been invited, and reports circulated, that Mr. Pinkney had been requested to attend, and was expected to comply with the call. Persons, it was said, (and there is no doubt of the fact) were employed to ride through every district and neighbourhood, to collect all the democrats, that could be got together, on so important an occasion, together with such federalists as might from the nature of their invitation be induced to attend, which invitation, by the bye, was of that sort, as to shew rather a constrained politeness, than a wish that they should attend: viz: "won't you come and eat some fish at our democratic feast on Saturday next." Consequently the federal candidates and orators did not attend, and but very few other federalists, among whom was the writer of this, whose feelings would have been confounded, when he got there at about 11 o'clock, and found already upwards of 400 persons assembled and perhaps not ten federalists among them, had we not learnt, that one of those few happened to be John C. Weems, Esq. of Anne-Arundel county, who had fortunately that very morning arrived at Elkton, in the S. Cambridge, where accidentally his business had called him. This gentleman, from his usual politeness and respect for all parties, had been induced, after getting the papers, his business required, out of Mr. Sewall's office, to fill up the few intervening hours until the hour should arrive for the steam-boat to leave Frenchtown for Baltimore to mix with his fellow-citizens, although strangers and democrats; and I heard him express whilst on the ground, the gratification he felt, arising from the marked politeness of the only two men he knew, previous to going there, viz: Colonel Mitchell and Jeremiah Causden, Esq. who had introduced him to most of the respectable men assembled, and indeed, in every way, seemed to vie with each other, in making his time agreeable, which was as much so, as could be, until some time, say 20 minutes, after he commenced a reply to Mr. Causden's speech, when some 3 or 4 men began to feel restless, and very much to expose themselves by intemperate expressions, and almost incessant interruption; so much so, that I hardly knew how it was possible for Mr. Weems, or any other man, to continue so connected, and at the same time, so firm and so mild, in reasoning with the people on every subject, their orator, Mr. Causden, had touched, and I think, (and I am sure, I am not alone by a vast many) that Mr. Causden never was more politely, and at the same time more severely answered in his life, I could not but feel for him, whilst so severely and gently lashed, for the evident neglect of personal duty, as he had exhibited, in his address, by making indefinite charges against certain individuals, that he knew to be facts; for instance he knew that certain officers had retained property in their hands, that by law had been appropriated to the support of the orphans and widows in distress; and that certain other men, federalists, would wind a poor man up as a clock, without mercy and without law. Mr. Weems considered, and most satisfactorily explained it to have been Mr. Causden's duty, if such was the fact, and he, Mr. Causden, could prove it, to bring such matter before the grand inquest of the people, for their dishonesty, and unhesitatingly to name personally such miscreants, as he knew so disposed, to wind up, and unmercifully use poor men, that all such might for

by the people. Mr. Causden, knew this to be his duty, and no other man, perhaps, would have done it better. Why, then, had he thus neglected his duty, and their interests? He did so, either because he was so weak that worth and sterling courage necessary to enable him to do so, or because he was altogether mistaken as to his knowledge of such men and such conduct. In fact, Mr. Weems showed, by every part of his answer, that Mr. Causden's memory was treacherous; he would not say conveniently so. I will not, however, attempt further to detail the speech, or the answer, as some one, perhaps Mr. Weems himself, can be induced to give both; and if so, I think it most desirable it should come out. I never saw men in my life, so panic-struck, as some of the leaders of democracy were, at finding how irresistibly and forcibly some of the well-meaning members of their party were persuaded by the very clear and convincing reasoning that was offered them; and after Mr. W. had closed his answer, at the hearty cheer they gave him; many going up personally, and, taking his hand, declaring, that altho' a stranger and a federalist, they believed him an honest man and a clever fellow. Even an old man, who gave Mr. Weems the while speaking, and who soon after approached him in the most hospitable, threatening manner, and even made a blow at his head with a club, (but without injury) was, by those honest men of his own party, aided by Mr. Causden, soon convinced that he was in error, and he himself magnanimously went up and solicited the hand and forgiveness of Mr. W., acknowledging his sorrow for what had happened; which was sincerely accepted.—this said old gentleman (captain T. Moore) declaring that he should have been much better satisfied with what Mr. W. had said, had he not made out Thos. Jefferson to be a miscreant. He never could bear to hear that man abused, and acknowledged, that he believed he never should. Mr. W. most friendly admonished him, not to idolize Jefferson or any other man or thing; and to endeavour, if possible, to get so far rid of his partiality as to look at the evidence that was now offered him and every other man that would call at your office and read it; being his letters to Calender approving of, and paying Calender, for his abuse of Washington; and that, if afterwards, he felt willing to worship him, he would have a right to do so. In fact, sir, I think it may be truly said, that the democrats gave the feast, to be sure, on Saturday, and have the cost to pay; whilst federalism gained all that was gained, and perhaps that not a little. A. B.

## CECIL COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

A very general and numerous meeting was lately held, opposite to Frenchtown, with a sketch of whose proceedings we have been furnished, by one of the few federalists who were present. We much regret that we have been unable to procure a sketch of the remarks of J. C. Weems, esq. which, we are informed, were copious, splendid and convincing. From his elevated genius, eloquence, knowledge and urbanity, a brilliant display would naturally be expected; and although the occasion being accidental, and the address extemporaneous, we are well assured, it did not diminish the fame of the orator, and that it produced an effect upon a prejudiced and adverse auditory, of the deepest impression, which, at its conclusion, was manifested by loud and long continued plaudits. We are not yet supplied with a sketch of the speech; but should this paper meet Mr. Weems's eye, we hope and trust he will not refuse the public at large the edification, which was then limited to those who heard him. It ought to become the common benefit of the public.

The speech of Mr. Causden, we are enabled to sketch from notes handed to us by the gentleman first alluded to, who took them on the spot, and upon the accuracy of which we place the fullest reliance. It forms a most important document in the testimony of what are the views of the democratic party, in case they should succeed at the next election, and an equivalent exhortation to prevent their predominance, if unceremoniously discloses intentions of hostility to the constitution, and to the harmonious balance of the state, such as have upon other grounds been imputed to that party, but which have of late been utterly denied for convenience sake. Those also are the avowals for which Mr.



the promise in advance of...  
the approbation of his party and  
most conducive to success at the  
polls.

1st. The representation is to be  
altered in the House of Delegates,  
so as to render it proportioned to the  
population. In particular, this city  
is to have an increase, graduated by  
the proportion of business it brings  
into the legislature, which Mr. Causden  
represents to be half of all that is  
transacted for the state.

2d. There is to be a re-organiza-  
tion of the senate, in order to de-  
stroy the controul which that body  
has upon hurried and transient pas-  
sions and prejudices, and which may  
make their way through the house  
of delegates. What is of equal inter-  
est, it is no doubt intended, in the  
contemplated reform, to adapt the  
same rule of population, as the mea-  
sure of the weight and influence each  
county is separately to retain in  
choosing this body, as it is more ex-  
plicitly stated as to the delegates.  
The consequence will be, that the  
equable system which now prevails  
as the security to each county for  
her separate rights and influence in  
the legislature, will be uprooted, and  
the peculiar advantages and inter-  
ests, secured to the small counties  
in the senate by equal and the same  
barriers, as those which guarantee  
them to the large counties, will be  
prostrated to the mercy of the strong.

—This, the small counties will  
no more be disposed to encourage,  
nor even to submit to, than would  
the small states of the federal Union,  
be willing to have their equal rep-  
resentation in the senate ravished  
from them by a combination of Mas-  
sachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania  
and Virginia.

3d. Another charge more vitally  
affecting the security of public and  
private rights, is the appalling in-  
dication Mr. Causden says his  
party contemplate, and which they  
mean to carry into effect, "to render  
the judiciary responsible to the  
people," in a manner which does  
not now exist. At present a judge  
may be removed upon an address of  
the legislature, and upon conviction  
or impeachment. The wisdom of  
we believe, every state in the union,  
and of all collectively in the general  
constitution, has hitherto been con-  
tented with this control, or even  
less upon the independence of the  
judiciary, except the case of Rhode  
Island, which contenting herself by  
living under her anti-revolutionary  
charter, is centuries behind her  
sister states in constitutional and  
civil policy, chuses her superior  
judges by an annual popular election,  
her court of appeals moreover con-  
sisting of her annual ordinary legis-  
lature. The consequence is, that  
the distribution of justice instead  
of being blind and impartial, is the  
function of unlearned and versatile  
demagogues.

The people of Maryland must  
shudder at any similar or kindred  
subjection of their judges, who pass  
upon life, liberty, property and  
every variegated and precious right  
of social man, to the vacillation,  
inseparably connected with a de-  
pendant or temporary tenure of that  
momentous office.

We thank you, Mr. Causden, for  
this special y, among the kind pre-  
monitions, you have given us against  
your party.

4th. The Governor also, according  
to the settled scheme, solemnly and  
unreservedly proclaimed in Cecil, is  
to be otherwise appointed than as  
is now prescribed. One of the rea-  
sons assigned by the gentleman, for  
this contemplated innovation, is that  
nobody knows, who the present Go-  
vernor of our state is. Whose fault,  
allow us to ask is that? If Mr.  
Causden's party will palm year af-  
ter year, upon the people, a man, as  
Governor, who is unknown by public  
services, renowned abilities or dis-  
tinction in private life, and whose  
character has not yet penetrated to  
Cecil County, though too well  
known to permit his election as De-  
legate, after repeated trials, in that  
of his residence, it seems not to us  
a sufficient reason for making a wild  
and undigested alteration in the  
mode of choice, which has given us  
so many good and beneficent, patri-  
otic and able Governors, ever since  
the splendid period of 1776. No  
more safe, fair, and reasonable mode  
of election can be substituted, nor  
any one whose fundamental princi-  
ples will not strike at the root of the  
standard position of equal county  
rights, can be suggested. 1b.

Alterations of the Constitution.  
The innovation, on the provision  
of the constitution for the appoint-

ment of the judiciary, is to elect him by  
a general ticket. How this can be  
preferred, to the present mode, as  
the means of making the choice with  
a better acquaintance with the can-  
didates, cannot be pointed out. At  
present the people vest the power  
to elect in their representatives in  
both branches of the legislature; and  
the popular branch, which is annu-  
ally renewed has more than five  
times the weight in deciding the  
choice, which the senate possesses.  
The people therefore have the op-  
portunity, every year, of correcting  
any choice of governor, of whom they  
may not approve, by changing the  
house of delegates. By this means  
whilst they have as much agency in  
appointing, and controul in removing  
the executive, the choice is made  
mediately by electors, who, from  
their supposed more general knowl-  
edge of public characters, may make  
it with greater judgment. To set  
aside the existing constitutional  
provision, and call upon the people  
to chuse the governor by a general  
ticket, would be productive of the  
very evil complained of, that the  
people are unacquainted with the  
governor. For how can all the citi-  
zens in their individual capacity  
make a judicious choice, in voting  
for the most suitable person; and  
how are they in general to judge of  
the comparative merit and qualifica-  
tion of different individuals proposed  
to them, all or most of whom may  
reside at considerable distances from  
the voter?

The real sentiments of a former  
democratical legislature were pointed-  
ly expressed, about twelve years  
ago. Before that time the citizens  
of Baltimore elected their mayor in  
person; but under the idea, that a  
more discreet choice would be made  
by the instrumentality of electors,  
the charter was altered, and the  
present mode substituted. Keeping  
this democratical precedent in view,  
let us ask, whether, if the mayor of  
Baltimore cannot be safely and dis-  
creetly chosen, but through an in-  
tervening body of electors, how much  
greater must the difficulty be, with  
respect to the selection of an ex-  
ecutive, by all the people individually?  
The door it would open to the in-  
trigues of unprincipled demagogues  
would be deplorable. As the peo-  
ple could not themselves judge in  
many instances of the fitness of the  
candidates, much less bring one for-  
ward, who might meet with the com-  
mon approbation, some petty caucus  
would dictate, instead of the mem-  
bers of assembly, who are constitu-  
tionally authorised, regularly ap-  
pointing the executive, as at present.  
Can any man entertain a moment's  
doubt whether the people are more  
respected, and will be better served  
by a constitutional arrangement or  
by an usurpation of their judgment  
and prerogatives, by two or three  
boul and arrogant individuals?

The choice of the executive by  
the members of the legislature has  
the sanction of examples in other  
states, and the constitution of the  
United States upholds the principle,  
by referring the choice of electors  
of the national executive, to the  
state legislatures.

Easton, August 14th, 1821.

Pursuant to adjournment, a very  
numerous and respectable assem-  
blage of the Federal Republicans of  
Talbot county, met on this day at  
the Court House in the town of  
Easton.

Mr. STEWART REDMAN having  
been called to the Chair, and

Mr. TENCH FULGHMAN chosen  
Secretary, the Chairman declared  
the object of the meeting to be the  
selection of candidates for Electors  
of the Senate of Maryland.

Whereupon it was resolved to  
appoint a committee of five gentle-  
men from each election district to  
make the proper selection, and the  
following gentlemen were nominat-  
ed and appointed, viz:

Easton District—Dr. John Ste-  
vens, John Edmondson, R. H. Golds-  
borough, Thomas Parrott and James  
Denny.

St. Michael's—Thomas Bruff,  
William Harrison, (of Jas.) Richd.  
Harrington, Nathan Harrington and  
Robert Banning.

Trappe—Thomas Harrison, Ed-  
ward N. Hambleton, Tristram Bow-  
dle, Thomas Haywood and Thomas  
Bullen.

Chappel—George Parrott, Ben-  
jamin Benny, Arthur Holt, William  
Wilson and William Slaughter.

The committee retired, and after  
due deliberation, returned and re-  
ported that they had unanimously  
agreed upon JOHN EDMONDSON  
AND NICHOLAS GOLDSBO-  
ROUGH, Esquires.

Whereupon the meeting unani-  
mously resolved to support John  
Edmondson and Nicholas Goldsbo-  
rough, Esquires, by every honoura-  
ble means as Electors of the Senate  
of the State of Maryland, at the  
approaching election to be held on  
the first Monday in September.

Resolved, That the proceedings  
of this meeting be signed by the  
Chairman, attested by the Secreta-  
ry, and published in the Easton Ga-  
zette, the Maryland Gazette, and  
the Federal Republican;

Robert H. Goldsborough, Esquire,  
submitted to the meeting the follow-  
ing Preamble and Resolutions, which  
being considered by them as con-  
taining principles and matter of the  
highest importance, not only to eve-  
ry individual present, but to our fel-  
low citizens at large.

The meeting unanimously resolv-  
ed to adopt them, and have direct-  
ed them to be published as a part of  
the proceedings of the day.

Stewart Redman, Chairman.  
Attest, Tench Fulghman, Sec'y.

Preamble and Resolutions.

It having pleased Divine Provi-  
dence, to direct the wisdom of our  
forefathers, in the formation of the  
most excellent systems of govern-  
ment adapted to our condition; so  
that nothing equal to them are to be  
found in all the nations of the earth  
—It becomes our duty to be un-  
feignedly grateful to the Great Au-  
thor of all Good, and, as well out of  
respect to our Ancestors as in jus-  
tice to ourselves and to posterity,  
to preserve and perpetuate these  
blessings, by watching over them  
with a fidelity that cannot be cor-  
rupted, and a diligence that shall  
be unrelaxing.

Wherefore, we will never appor-  
tion or oppose the administration of any  
set of men from party feelings;—one  
—such a course is unworthy, illibe-  
ral and unwise—the conduct and the  
motives of men, so far as they can  
be clearly ascertained, are the pro-  
per subjects for our decision, and  
we hold that maxim a good one  
which teaches us that, measures and  
not men are the best objects for our  
consideration.

The name of Federalist which we  
bear, is derived from the great head  
of the convention and such of its  
members as were advocates for the  
constitution that confederated these  
states—this name was assumed by  
those who were friends to the con-  
federation and to the federal consti-  
tution which established it, to dis-  
tinguish them from those who were  
opposed to the same. It has been  
from that time continued as the dis-  
tinguishing title of all those citizens  
who confided in and supported the  
measures of the Washington and  
Adams administrations, and has been  
worn by all since who adhered to  
the doctrines and principles of those  
times—The name of federalist was  
practically first assumed by Mr. Ha-  
milton, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay,  
the authors of the Essays of "Pub-  
lius," as the best and most fit desig-  
nation of the character of their ce-  
lebrated work, which is now univer-  
sally held by all parties to be the  
commentary of greatest authority,  
and the ablest defence of the federal  
government.

The term Republican, in our coun-  
try, is a general description of the  
sentiments of our people in regard  
to forms of government, not a spe-  
cific appellation of party—inasmuch  
as it belongs to all those who prefer  
an elective government with a repre-  
sentative legislature, and therefore  
embraces the whole of our popula-  
tion capable of forming an opinion—  
For it is a heresy worse than dam-  
nable, to believe, that the people of  
this country, of whatever party,  
prefer any government to their own.

To monopolise the term "Republi-  
can" therefore, as the name of a  
party, with the intention that all  
those who do not bow down to that  
party are to be excluded from the  
rights and benefits of the term, and  
are also to be stigmatised with the  
odium of being hostile to our own  
government, is a pretension as ar-  
rogant and intolerant, as it is ill  
founded—as little comporting with  
the feelings which ought to bind fel-  
low countrymen together, as it is  
reconcilable with the commonest  
principles of truth and justice. Mean-  
ing therefore to assert and to main-  
tain our claim to be ranked among  
the best and truest friends of this  
government and country, in defence  
of which we have always been and  
ever shall be ready to perform per-  
sonal service and to render our full  
portion of pecuniary means, as re-  
quired by the legal authorities, we  
offer the following resolutions to ex-  
emplify the sentiments we entertain

and by which we intend to be judg-  
ed.

Resolved, That the accountabil-  
ity of public officers and agents is a  
fundamental principle of our gov-  
ernment, and one most essential  
to be duly and regularly enforced—  
confidence between the people and  
those they select to serve them, is  
all important to the public welfare  
and happiness; and nothing has a  
higher tendency to promote and es-  
tablish that confidence, than exact  
and timely rendering of accounts of  
the expenditure of the people's mo-  
ney—a judicious consulting of the  
national interest by a wise course of  
measures—and a magnanimous de-  
pendence upon the people for the re-  
newal of trust in consequence of such  
conduct, rather than on any ma-  
nagement of their own especially  
intended for that purpose.

Resolved, That we have seen  
with surprise and great disapproba-  
tion the enormous unsettled balanc-  
es of public money now remaining  
in the hands of government agents,  
as reported by the responsible offi-  
cer of the treasury department to  
congress at their last winter ses-  
sion, amounting in the whole to  
about fifteen millions of dollars—  
The greater portion of which sum  
of money we believe was put into  
the hands of agents by government  
to be expended during the late war  
—among which agents are not only  
many very subordinate military offi-  
cers and undistinguished individu-  
als, but many of the highest and most  
responsible civil and military offi-  
cers in the country—men to whom  
the duties of their respective high  
public stations require to be a con-  
siderable portion of every year at  
Washington where the accounts  
ought to be settled—enormous bal-  
ances then remaining unsettled for  
more than three years in such  
hands, as the official report declares  
is a wrong inflicted upon the public  
interest—an evidence of want of  
attention to the proper management  
of the people's money—and a con-  
clusive demonstration of bad ad-  
ministration in this concern.

Resolved, That we view with the  
deepest concern the monstrous ac-  
cumulation of debt due from citi-  
zens of the western and south we-  
stern states to the government of  
this country for the purchase of  
public lands, the property of the  
people—a debt now amounting to  
more than twenty-two million of  
dollars, as officially stated to con-  
gress in a late report. We lament  
the existence of this debt, not only  
because it has deprived the treasury  
of the United States of an immense  
sum of public money, which would  
have served the public exigencies,  
and that it must be distressing to  
our fellow citizens who owe it; but  
such a debt is of a bad tendency, be-  
cause if the relation between debt-  
or and creditor are of the most  
delicate character, they are cer-  
tainly not the most harmonious in  
nature, and if the citizens are not  
well able to pay, and the govern-  
ment, tired of delay, should pursue  
urgent measures, a spirit of dissa-  
tisfaction may arise in the bosom  
of men who are as faithful to the go-  
vernment and country as any men,  
and the horror of their own des-  
truction, might urge to a state of  
desperation, that might at least  
threaten a dismemberment of the  
Union before it could be allayed.

Resolved, That we acquire the  
conduct of the honourable Rufus  
King in first stepping forward to  
show the bad tendency of this ac-  
cumulating debt for the purchase of  
western lands, and in suggesting  
the establishment by law of a safer  
disposal of them, by which no pub-  
lic debt can be created—no loss can  
accrue to the public treasury—by  
which speculators will be unable to  
monopolise, and men in humble cir-  
cumstances in life will be eminently  
benefitted who desire to purchase  
those lands.

Resolved, That we love and vene-  
rate the constitution of the state of  
Maryland, and to no part of it are  
we more zealously attached than to  
the security it endeavours to pro-  
vide for the independence of the  
judiciary. In all governments the  
integrity and uprightness of the  
bench of justices is essential to the  
security and happiness of the peo-  
ple—therefore the repeal of judicial  
systems under pretence of making  
some special amendment, when an  
opportunity is taken to remove one  
set of judges and to appoint others  
in their places, is dangerous to the  
rights and liberties of the citizens  
—ruinous to the best interests of  
the republic—subversive of judicial  
independence—and a most flagrant  
violation of one of the most es-  
teemed principles in our constitu-

tion—no process can palliate it—  
No favour can shield it.

Resolved, That we cordially and  
entirely approve of the present es-  
tablished mode of representation by  
counties in this state—it was adopt-  
ed in times of the purest and most  
disinterested patriotism—it has been  
most salutarily adhered to for the  
last forty-five years, ever since the  
ratification of the constitution itself  
—no murmur has been, till re-  
cently expressed against it—no ac-  
tual ill or inconvenience is pretend-  
ed to be derived from it—it gives  
greater diffusion throughout the  
state to political power and con-  
troul—it preserves that controul  
free from local influences—it tends  
to place the agricultural interest  
upon an equal eminence with all  
other interests—and it has subvert-  
ed the state well in every interest,  
except it may be party interest, and  
that we hold of itself to be unwor-  
thy of consideration.

Resolved, That we earnestly re-  
commend the several matters and  
things herein contained, to the so-  
ber and serious reflection of our  
fellow citizens of Talbot—we be-  
lieve that they relate to points of  
general concern, worthy of general  
attention. Assembled as federal-  
ists, that is, friends to the consti-  
tution of the country, we do not  
pretend to claim for ourselves any  
superior virtues or patriotism over  
other good men—we do not pretend  
to claim any superiority of wisdom  
over other men of intelligence—  
but we frankly and sincerely express  
our deliberate opinions and senti-  
ments on matters of great public  
importance, and willingly repose  
ourselves upon their soundness and  
stability before the world—we pre-  
sent them to the people not to a  
party—we cordially invite all our  
countrymen to unite with us upon  
the principles and opinions here  
laid down—and we appeal to the  
reason, the sound discretion, and  
the good sense of our fellow citi-  
zens, not to their passions or their  
party feelings.

A PERSON

Competent to the Situation of  
Book-keeper in a respectable Count-  
ing-House, wishes to obtain employ-  
ment in that way. Tradesmen's or  
Mechanic's Books either in bringing  
up, making out the accounts or regulat-  
ing them, or in writing of any sort by  
which he may be able to obtain a liveli-  
hood. Apply at Mr. Jonathan Hut-  
ton's.

Annapolis, Aug. 23, 1821.

NOTICE.

The commissioners of Tax for Anne  
Arundel County will meet in the city  
of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of  
October next.

William S. Green, Clk.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,  
February 13th, 1821.

On application by petition of William  
D. Gray, administrator of Thomas  
Gray, late of Calvert county, de-  
ceased, it is ordered that he give  
the notice required by law for credi-  
tors to exhibit their claims against  
the said deceased, and that the same  
be published once in each week, for  
the space of six successive weeks in the  
Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Re-  
publican.

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Calvert  
county in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration with the will annexed, on the  
personal estate of Thomas Gray,  
late of Calvert county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before  
the 20th day of December next, they  
may otherwise by law be exclud-  
ed from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this tenth day  
of June, 1821.

William D. Gray, Adm'r.  
of Thomas Gray.

NOTICE.

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

Tabas Reynolds.

May 6. 1821.



From the New-York Spectator.

**The Bostonians and the Cadets.**—We really wish we knew the day on which the Cadets would positively leave Boston, as we would not open a Boston paper until that important event should have taken place.—When the President visited that place, the good people behaved as though they were half crazy. The arrival of Kean, revived the disorder, which raged with increased fury, until that great personage broke the spell by his insulting petulance; and now that the West-Point military school has arrived among them, the whole city appears to be again in a state of hallucination; and there is danger that if the youths do not explode with vanity, they will be killed by kindness. Do not our Boston friends know that they are cheapening civic honours, as well as military, by bestowing them so profusely on all occasions? We really think that their cavalcades, dinners, escorts, &c. &c. ad infinitum, might better have been dispensed with. It is incomprehensible, says the National Gazette, how a people of so much general sobriety and solidity of judgment as mark the citizens of Boston, should permit young gentlemen, who have not yet passed through their scholastic training, with forms of honours and distinction, due only to patriotic services, or official dignity of the highest order.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

#### CHOLERA MORBUS.

Messrs. Printers.—Knowing this to be the season in which many youth, as well as adults, are dying with the above dreadful malady, and having through the blessing of Almighty God, saved the life of one of my children, by the use of the carbon of cork, I deem it a duty that the public be once more informed of the manner of preparing and using it. And to the anxious mother, I would direct, that she take a common small beer or porter bottle cork, lay it upon a clean hearth, so high a hot fire that it will burn to a coal; put the coal into a tea-cup, or any convenient vessel, and add thereto a common tea-spoon full of the best cognac brandy, and then with a spoon reduce the cork to a fine powder; after which add two thirds of a tea-cup full of peppermint tea, make the whole quite sweet with loaf sugar, and thereto a little grated nutmeg, and give to the patient (a child two years old) from three to four tea-spoons full at a time, which you may repeat once in every two hours, if necessary, and it will afford a speedy and perfect relief in the very worst stages of the disease.

A PARENT.

Albany, July 26, 1821.

#### Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

**JOHN TREE,**

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, low down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

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

Ephraim Gauthier.

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

August 16, 1821.

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

#### 10 Dollars Reward.

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

John Hammond.

June 21, 1821.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

#### Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

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

By order,

William G. Green, C. K.

July 5

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Praying that he be in actual confinement, for debt, and praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of the said John Thompson, should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of June 1821.

Jeremiah Chase, C. J.

July 5

#### A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.

July 12

State of Maryland, to wit:

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Elias Shipley and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shipley, 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 Intelligence.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

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 with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Shipley, 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 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1821.

Elias Shipley, } Administrators

William Sellman, } with the will annexed

August 9

#### Anne Arundel County Court,

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat M'Cauley, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of June 1821.

Jeremiah Chase, C. J.

May 14

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

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

ALSO  
A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12.

#### Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

#### George McNeir,

Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis, as

Auctioneer,

offers his services to the public in that business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.

July 19

State of Maryland, to wit:

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Admr.

State of Maryland, to wit:

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

July 17, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of John Barns, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thos. H. Hall,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate John Barns, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Admr.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

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

George Barber.

John T. Barber.

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

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

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

May 17.

15

6w

#### 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bite. His clothing, when he left the neighbour hood was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Humphrey, near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Henry Childs.

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

June 21.

#### 100 Dollars Reward.

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

**NEGRO HARRY,**

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

June 21

William D. Clagett.

Lawsr.

#### Land For Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday the 15th of September, at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) the very valuable tract of land I now reside on, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the Swamp Bridge, containing one hundred and seventy nine acres more or less. On which there is a good frame dwelling house, two tobacco houses, and other convenient outhouses. The soil is very productive, and well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, and all kinds of small grain. The land is well watered, has sufficient timber for its use, and near Ferry's Landing, affording an easy conveyance of its produce to market. Should the land be sold, the subscriber will offer for sale, for cash, stock of every description, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils. Persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the premises at any time previous to the day of sale.—Terms of Sale, the purchaser to pay one third on the day of sale, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months, bonds with approved security being given, bearing interest from the day of sale.

August 16.

John Franklin.

18.

#### Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held at the Assembly room, in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of September next, for an elector of the Senate of Maryland, agreeably to the constitution and laws of this state. By order.

John Brewer, C. K.

August 16, 1821.

2

#### Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held in the different election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in September next, for two Electors to elect the Senate of this state, agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

Benjamin Gauthier,

Sheriff A. Arundel County.

August 9

3

August 9

Benjamin T. Pindle,

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

#### New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND,**

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

March 26

Clement Vickers.

11.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

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

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

**D. Ridgely, & Co.**

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

**Dry Goods & Groceries,**

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

March 1.

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

From the Federal Republican.  
It is hard to determine, whether the democrats ought to excite more contempt than indignation, when they lay claim to the unresisting submission of federalists to their yoke, because it is so light. They pretend that their administration has been so just and salutary, forbearing, and even generous, that nothing but perverseness itself would refuse to bend the neck to them; and they all but deny the right of the federalists to judge for themselves upon the occasion. Yet, nature having given them reason, it would be a hardship, indeed, if they were deprived of the exercise of it upon the important subject of choosing their rulers. This has, in fact, been their lot in the two last years.

In the former, the delegates elected by the people of Calvert county, were put out by the democratic majority of the house, and others were elected in their places, by a stretch of the most unexampled depotism, anywhere exhibited. All the wholesome maxims of law, and the indispensable safeguards of the constitution—even the elementary principles of free government, were leveled to the ground, in order to effectuate this object, so consoling to their hatred, but so insulting to the people. Owing to a like disregard of duty and honour, on the part of the appointed agents of democracy, the rejected candidates, whom the people of Cecil had refused to entrust with their confidence, were returned to the house, in place of the federal ticket; and when the false return was duly and regularly complained of by the aggrieved, their petition was smothered by obstinately appointing commissioners to take the testimony, who would not serve, and who omitted to express their declension till it was too late to replace them by the appointment of others.

But at present, their claim is not so much to subvert the elections, when returned, or to return them falsely, as it is to forbid the federalists to make any choice at all. In the one case, the result has imposed upon us a persecuting and vindictive governor and council, who would not have wielded their rod of iron over the state, if the free voice of that county had been heard in joint meeting. In the other, they would brand them as slaves, dishonoured and degraded by the want of the common spirit, which ought to accustom every man to hold fast to his equal rights in the community. Though the house and the judges of election may again defeat our exertions, it is not to be doubted, that the people will eventually controul and rectify the procedure. But voluntary self-disfranchisement, would be base and odious. The very suggestion of it is affrontive. Federalists will not brook it, but democrats have the hardihood to expect it.

An impudent scribbler, who has been acting the slight-of-hand with the honest farmers of Washington county, whose intellect he understands, and whose social virtues he paragages, has procured, by his dexterity, the respectable name of one of them to an insinuated threat of fatal consequences, in case the federalists attempt to oppose the democratic electioneering career. We are proud to learn that this is not the sentiment of an American. Whilst our fathers were preparing for us the glorious immunities we now enjoy, at so much expense of toil, blood and treasure, this man was performing the alliance of a foreign enemy, and he now abusing the generous hospitality, which received and sheltered him, by diffusing suspicions and dissensions, and attempting to produce a civil war, and proscription, among a hitherto peaceable people. The punishment which ought to visit his labours, is general contempt and reprobation.

From the *Register and Town Talk*.  
The open, candid, and generous investigations and deductions of the principled politician, are always entitled to attention and respect; whilst partial, designing and deceptions

statements and conclusions of the unprincipled demagogue, are most properly rewarded by deliberate contempt.—That they are not generally thus rewarded is truly unfortunate for the peace and prosperity of our state.—Much political animosity, warmth of feeling and mutual injustice, might be avoided, if the honest politicians of the two great contending parties were to discountenance, in a proper manner, the rantings and ravings of political fanatics.

Within the last twelve months, some ten or twenty letters have appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, purporting to be written by a "Republican in the country to a Federalist in Baltimore."—These letters, it is said, are written by Thomas Kennedy, Esq. of this county, to the editor of the Patriot; and indeed the whole head and front and body of them, furnish strong proof of their being the handy work of this indefatigable politician. The sophistry, the injustice, and the abuse of federalism, which characterise them, without answering any good purpose, are well calculated to mislead, to inflame, and to keep in perpetual ferment, those political animosities and illusive prejudices, which have already deeply wounded, and which must inevitably, if persisted in, eventually prostrate the best interests of the state.

Why Mr. Kennedy is so inveterate against federalism—why he is thus endeavouring to fan the political flame, in other parts of the state, while he professes, at home, to wish it extinguished—why he is thus active in meeting out injustice and abuse to a party, who only ask the right of living peaceably in the enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed by the laws of the land, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. Is it that he is sensible his political importance must sink with political prejudice? Is it that he knows his merit will not enable him to maintain his political elevation, when merit alone is made the test of preferment? Or is it that he delights in turmoil and confusion, barely because he does delight in them? Whatever be his motives—whatever be his impressions, they will not do much credit to his heart, or to his head, in public estimation.

As a sample of these letters, we copy the following, from one dated July 14, 1821:—

"My statement may alarm you, for it has astonished me beyond measure to find, that during the five years of the present Federal Senate there will have been expended of the public money about three hundred thousand dollars beyond the permanent Revenue of the state, that the ensuing year there will be a deficit, that our revenue is diminishing and our expenditures increasing, and that five years hence there will be another deficiency of more than three hundred thousand dollars beyond our permanent revenue except a speedy change in the management of our money concerns take place. The people of Maryland have been grossly deceived—they have been kept in ignorance, and their money wasted by improvident stewards. My blood boils with indignation, when I look at the statements with which I shall furnish you, when I think how easily this state of things might have been avoided, and this immense sum of money saved; and it is a solemn truth that if our political contentions continue many years longer, Maryland will be bankrupt."

From the style and spirit of this extract, superficially examined, the reader will be induced to suppose that Mr. Kennedy really wishes to see "political contentions" done away; but a little scrutiny, or a reference to other parts of the same letter, will abundantly prove that this is really not his wish. What can be more unjust or ungenerous, and better calculated to perpetuate party misunderstandings, than the assertion that, "my statement may alarm you, for it has astonished me beyond measure to find, that during the five years of the Federal Senate, there will have been expended, of the public money, about three hundred thousand dollars beyond the permanent revenue of the state?" Here the whole weight and burden of the song is attempted to be thrown on the "Federal Senate," thus by implication, absolving the democratic house of delegates, and the democratic governor and council, from

all participation in the censures, when, in fact, they are almost exclusively entitled to it all—for, if Mr. Kennedy does not know, he ought to know, that all "money bills" must and do constitutionally originate in the house of delegates, and consequently the house of delegates comes in for a full share of all the blame imputed; nor should the fact that Mr. Kennedy himself has been a member of that house for the last four years, be overlooked; and that, if the public money has been squandered at all, it has been squandered with his knowledge and consent; for we do not recollect that he ever raised his voice, in the representative hall, against that prodigal system which runs "three hundred thousand dollars" beyond "the permanent revenue of the state!" But we do not believe that he is so ignorant as not to know that all "money bills" must originate in the house of delegates—we know that he is not; hence he must have known that that house was at least alike censurable with the "federal senate" for any improper use of the public money. Knowing this, then—in what light are we to view his attempt to cast all the odium of the fact which "makes his blood boil with indignation," on the comparatively innocent "federal senate?" Certainly in none more favourable than that of wilful and premeditated misrepresentation, for the purpose of furthering sinister and ambitious views; or, of injuring the federal party, at the expense of truth and justice, purely for the love of injuring it! On either horn of this dilemma, Mr. Kennedy, if he be not really dead to the prickings of conscience, must feel himself rather uncomfortably situated.

One more extract from this letter, and we have done for the present. Speaking of the politics of 1798 and '99, the writer says:—

"I well remember that in those days when black cockades were mounted as a badge of Federalism, it was dangerous in many places to be known as a Republican, when a democrat was counted almost as odious a creature as a mad dog; when men were threatened, and even fined and imprisoned for daring to speak and publish their sentiments; when Federalists would only employ federal hatters, shoemakers, tailors, and other mechanics, and when tenants were turned off farms, because they had the independence to vote the Republican ticket."

These are round assertions, and assertions too, that are poorly calculated to allay the unnecessary servor of party prejudice—but assertions are not proof, and coming, as they do, from a source from which many misrepresentations emanate, we must be excused for refusing credence to them, until some proof of their correctness be adduced.

There is but one description of men with whom assertions, unsupported by proof, are allowed to exert much influence. If Mr. Kennedy supposes the majority of the free-men of Maryland come within this description, he will go on with his assertions, regardless of proof; if not, it will be well for him to take time as he goes, and substantiate what he says.

**DEFAULTERS AGAIN!**  
It is known to the public, that there are several other lists of defaulters, beside that of the

**\$15,000,000**  
commonly known as the Black List. Of these, one is now before us, and purports to be the balances due on the revenue books, more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1819. It is contained on nine sheets of paper. Many items, which embrace are worthy of notice. One of the first upon it, is Jeremiah Clark, collector of York, who owed

**\$31,500,**  
for which a judgment was obtained and he was committed, but "he broke out of gaol, and fled the country."

Another is Timothy Bloodworth, charged with

**\$22,527, 38,**  
reported "in suit, but no information received respecting it."

A third is Richard Wall charged with

**\$331,709, 16,**  
reported "dead and insolvent."

Then comes William Brown, of New-Orleans, who put

**\$107,011, 08,**  
specie on board a vessel and backed out, reported "considered lost."

His successor Monsieur P. F. Dabourg, is charged with

**\$39,911, 88,**  
reported "for suit!"

His successor, Monsieur P. L. B. Duplessis, charged with

**22,194, 05,**  
reported "for suit!" also.

H. B. Trist,

**6,630, 85,**  
"dead, no property left."

Alexander Bailie,

**6,305 38,**  
"sureties not liable; took the benefit."

David Duncan,

**30,680, 98,**  
"absconded!"

Lewis F. Deledernier,

**7,175, 86,**  
"ordered for suit!"

Samuel Smith,

**80,225, 79,**  
"dead! suit ordered and judgment shortly expected!"

The above is merely an extract of a list of defaulters, amounting to some millions, and is, independent of the fifteen million black list, and the 60 million land list. Here are ten names through whom the United States are out of pocket upwards of

HALF A MILLION of dollars, and all by democrats! Can the leaders of that party be astonished when sensible and honest men refuse to vote for them? Is it a wonder that the people of Maryland are fast returning to sound federal republican principles, when they are daily shown the dreadful deficiencies of democrats?

The Black List which we undertook to publish, brought all these other deficiencies to light; and the documents by which we prove these facts, and from which we make our extracts, are all from head quarters, and are copies of the reports made to congress! We candidly and solemnly believe, that if the honest people of the United States were acquainted with the whole amount of money, of which the treasury has been deprived by democrats, that democracy would be abandoned and avoided forever.

We think it peculiarly lucky that we have been so fortunate as to make these disclosures, at this time, on the strength of democratic vouchers. The people of Maryland have now an opportunity of publicly expressing their abhorrence of such frightful dilapidations. They have it in their power to state at the polls, on the first Monday of next month, whether the money of the people of the United States shall be taken care of and judiciously expended, or whether it shall be lavished on democratic favorites, who hold on to it, or, like Brown, above-named, abscond with it.

There is no necessity for "beating around the bush," in this case; it is the plainest in the world. Every man of common sense can understand it, and all can answer whether it is better to vote the democratic ticket and lose another HUNDRED MILLIONS, or whether it is not wiser and more patriotic to vote the federal republican ticket and preserve the public monies for useful purposes, instead of making another black list. We put the subject home to the feeling of every good man in Maryland. Can you lay your hand on your heart, and with a good conscience vote the democratic ticket, when you know that if that ticket succeeds, your doom is fixed for life!—Think of Washington; think on your children who are to live after you! think on your country! If you love all these, then prove your patriotism and vote the federal ticket. **FED. REP.**

**"SHAME! SHAME!"**  
Democracy is the same thing, all the world over; and in this country it is the same, from Thomas Jefferson down to Samuel Sprigg!—We have proved that Jefferson paid Callender fifty dollars for slandering Washington, and said of his infamous book, that it would have the best effect. We have proved all this to the bitter mortification of the unfortunate men who have been

heretofore classed with democrats. Now, let us see what our democratic governor, Samuel Sprigg, thinks of Washington. He is not astonished, good citizens of Maryland, when we tell you, that Samuel Sprigg your present democratic governor, the man who expects your votes, DECLARED THAT HE WISHED GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED, AS HE HAD DONE MORE HARM THAN HE EVER HAD DONE GOOD! The following certificate will prove the fact:

[CERTIFICATE.]  
"I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT SAMUEL SPRIGG, DECLARED IN MY PRESENCE, THAT HE WISHED GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED; THAT IT WAS HIS OPINION, THAT HE HAD DONE MORE HARM THAN HE HAD EVER DONE GOOD. HENRY WILSON."

Governor Sprigg will not deny the above certificate, nor will he say it is the first time he has seen it; for it was shown to him in person some years ago, by the very gentleman who sent us the copy, who holds the original, and to whom we can refer any democrat who wishes more minute information on the subject.

This governor Sprigg is the same man who once declared, that he would "pave all Hell with Quakers!" if it was in his power; and this is the man who has been made governor, or of Maryland by the democrats, who wish to make him governor again! Is it not impudence, of the most unblushing kind, in the leaders of the democratic faction, to ask for the votes of the people of this state, in support of the man who wishes that Washington had never lived, and who would "pave all hell with Quakers" if it was in his power? This is democracy of the first quality—hatred to Washington, and abuse against that worthy and respectable sect, the Quakers. How properly and correctly does our highly esteemed and respected friend who furnishes us with these facts, introduce them. He observes, that "the democrats are, as usual, taking every unmanly, sneaking advantage, such as honest men ought to abhor. I observe, in one of your papers, they brought some foul accusations against the Messrs. Snowdens, of Prince-George's, one of whom is the electoral candidate. Seeing such men as the Snowdens traduced and vilified by the most worthless and vile part of the community, I have come to the determination to put into your possession, what a democrat said of Gen. Washington; and that democrat is no other than our governor Sprigg. Shame! Shame! I wish it were not true, for the honour of the American character; but it is true, and it is supported by a certificate of Henry Wilson, an honest and worthy man, &c., who stands high for integrity. The original certificate I shall keep in my possession; a duplicate I send you, which you may make any use of you please. If the governor, or any of his friends wish to know who gave this information, tell them it was me! &c."

Now, we would ask, where is the friend of Washington, the friend of religion and truth, and order, that can vote, with a good conscience, for Samuel Sprigg and his democratic friends? Had we not been federalists from our infancy, this circumstance alone would induce us to vote the federal republican ticket, and oppose that of the democrats. Had we been democrats, we should have abjured and abandoned its vile tenets and doctrine, as soon as we held in our hands the vile letters which Jefferson the father of American democracy, wrote to Callender, the traducer of Washington. Had we even voted the democratic ticket last year, we should abhor it, and detest it, at the ensuing election; because no good man will vote the democratic ticket, when he knows that that ticket is the chosen one of Samuel Sprigg, the present governor of Maryland, who declared that HE WISHED GEO. WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED—and who had the audacity to assert, that he would "PAVE ALL HELL WITH QUAKERS IF HE HAD THE POWER!"

People of Maryland—after such awful facts, we ask you, solemnly, who can now vote the democratic ticket?



**CONFIRMATION OF BUONAPARTE'S DEATH.**  
The ship *Elizabeth* has just arrived here from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 8th of June. The only article of interest by this arrival is the confirmation of the death of **NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE**, who died on the 5th of May last. The account was received in England directly from St. Helena, and couriers were immediately despatched to every court in Europe, with the intelligence.  
We learn that owing to a constant succession of Easterly winds there had been but few arrivals from the U. States, at London for some time past.

**From the Courier.**  
**DEATH OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.**  
LONDON, JULY 5.  
The following intelligence arrived in town yesterday from St. Helena: *St. Helena, May 7.*—Buonaparte died on Saturday, the 5th, at 6 P. M. after an illness of six weeks—the last fortnight only considered dangerous. The body has been opened, and the disease ascertained to be a cancer on the stomach, with a great extent of ulceration.

"He has been lying in state since yesterday afternoon—the Admiral, Governor, and heads of departments, having first seen the body."

During the first four weeks of his illness, it did not assume any very dangerous appearance, tho' he appeared himself conscious that it would terminate fatally. During the last fortnight it was evident to all the medical attendants that he could not recover. It is said that he gave directions about his affairs and papers, till five or six hours before he died, having retained his senses till that period. He said he wished to be opened, in order that his son might be informed of the nature of his disease. The body was opened by his own surgeon. We believe that he left a will, which, with his other papers, have been, or will of course be, transmitted to this country.

The despatches were brought by Capt. Crokat of the 20th regiment. They were immediately communicated to all the ministers, and to the ambassadors, by whom couriers are understood to have been despatched to their different courts.

**Further particulars.**

The despatches brought by Capt. Crokat, announcing the death of Buonaparte, are dated

St. Helena, May 17. The event took place on the 5th of May, at 10 minutes before 6 in the afternoon. The illness of ex-Emperor lasted, in the whole, 6 weeks; and its effects on his frame, as described by an officer who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during that period, were so powerful as nearly to reduce him to a skeleton, and to obliterate all traces of his former features. During the latter part of his illness he frequently conversed with his medical attendants on its nature, of which he seemed to be perfectly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father had died with the same disease. On examining after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in producing it. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the "ruling passion strong in death." As he found his end approaching, he was habited, at his own request, in his uniform of Field Marshall, with the boots and spurs, and placed on a camp bed on which he was accustomed to sleep when in health, and preterred to every other. In this dress he is said to have expired. It has been asserted that the Heron, which brought the despatches also brought the body of Buonaparte to England, but this we understand is not the case. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot in which he wished his remains to rest in a beautiful valley near to his residence. Though Buonaparte is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene, that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the by-standers that it was so near. At the departure of the Heron no day had been fixed for the funeral, but it was understood that

it would be solemnized with the military honors due to his rank. A likeness of Buonaparte, after his decease, was sketched by an English officer, and is brought to England. Count Montholon, who arrived by the ship which brought the intelligence of this event, and immediately forwarded it by an extraordinary courier to the French Ambassador. Numerous expresses left town yesterday morning to announce the death of Buonaparte to the different European courts. The news will be conveyed from Calais to the French capital by telegraph, where it will probably be known in less than 24 hours after its arrival in London.—*Times.*

The controversy on the question whether the Queen shall be crowned or not is very warmly contested in the London papers.

The London Times, of July 4th, says:—Letters from Odessa, of the 6th ult. were received yesterday, which state that an action had taken place near Jassy, between the Turks under the Pacha of Ibrail, and a detachment of the troops of Ypsilanti, headed by Prince Cantacuzene in which the former was defeated, with the loss of 1500 men in killed and wounded."

News from Turkey via Vienna, mentions a private note conceived in very energetic terms, which Baron Strogonoff, the Russian minister, has addressed to the Divan, and to which he has demanded a categorical reply. The same accounts state that the ministers of other foreign powers has made the most serious representations to the Reis Effendi, relative to the atrocities inflicted on the Greeks, to which they have received satisfactory answers.

Letters from Odessa, in speaking of the demand made to the Porte by Baron Strogonoff, add, that this power has transmitted to him justifiatory notes, by which the Grand Seigneur disavows the excesses committed by the populace and soldiery. Some the movers of those atrocities were strangled. It is said that M. Strogonoff received from the Reis Effendi, communications relative to the execution of the Greek Patriarch, stating that he would be convinced of the patriarch being implicated in the insurrection against the Porte.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

By the ship Mount Vernon, capt. Smith, arrived at Boston in 39 days from Liverpool, our correspondents at Boston have been favoured with London dates down to the 10th ult. being 4 days later than before received. The principal subject of interest in England, was the recently received news of the Death of Napoleon; we copy the principal details relating to that event.

The Courier of the 7th is filled with the legal debate before the Privy Council, in regard to the Queen's right to be crowned. The debate had been finished and the Council had adjourned for the purpose of making up its decision.

Speculations had been made in London in the French Funds, in consequence of the death of Napoleon, and in expectation of the effect of the reception of the news in Paris.

The intelligence from Turkey continues vague and contradictory. Its general tenor, however justifies the belief that the cause of the Revolutionists is on the wane.

The investigation of the Queen's claim to be crowned, was proceeding before the Privy Council. Mr. Brougham and others had made long and learned speeches. The session of the Council is a public one, and numerously attended.

The coronation was to be celebrated at Liverpool by a public procession, dinner and ball. The Corporation contributed 1600 towards the expenses of the celebration, and 1500 to be distributed the same day in charities.

The body of Buonaparte, with the consent of Bertrand and Montholon, was laid in state for the view of the inhabitants of St. Helena, for a short time. It was dressed in his green uniform with red facings, and with all his stars and orders. It was not true that he died in a military uniform. He was to be buried in a leaden coffin.

**FUNERAL OF BUONAPARTE.**

The following account of the funeral of Buonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*, in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St. Helena.—"Buonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th, beneath the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed

out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House, (by the road.) A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin (laid wood and tin within) and was received, on emerging from the grounds, by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the roadside. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was deposited with the Priest's blessing, in a chamber within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edge being filled in to the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of 11 pieces of artillery and the minute guns of the Vigo, which were heard in the intervals between the discharges, mooning in the distance—25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain flat slab laid over it.

**PHYSICIANS REPORT.**

Longwood, St. Helena, May 6.

Report of Appearances on Dissection of the body of Napoleon Buonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cortillages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis.—About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles, exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portion advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed)  
**THOMAS SHORT,  
ARCHIBALD ARNOTT,  
CHARLES MITCHELL,  
FRANCIS BARTON,  
MATTH. LIVINGSTON.**

**BUONAPARTE**

Was promoted to the command of the French army in 1796, and on the 10th of Nov. 1799, a few days after his return from Egypt, he effected a revolution at Paris, the Directory was dissolved, a new constitution of government was established, with an executive of three Consuls, and he was elected First Consul for ten years. In 1802 he was again nominated by the Conservative Senate, First Consul for a second term of 10 years, to commence from the expiration of the first period—but on a proposition of the Tribunate, a decree for constituting him First Consul for life was offered to the people for signature,

and having been signed by 3,388,883 citizens, he was solemnly declared First Consul for life on the 2d of August.

In 1804, France was formed into an empire, and Buonaparte was crowned Emperor on the 2d of December—on the anniversary of which day in the following year, he defeated the Emperors of Russia & Austria at the battle of Austerlitz.

In Dec. 1809, he repudiated his wife, the Empress Josephine, and their marriage was dissolved by a decree of the Conservative Senate; and in April of the following year, he married Maria Louisa the Archduchess of Austria; by whom he had a son who was created King of Rome.

When the Allies entered France in 1814, he was compelled to abdicate the throne, and was sent to Elba, retaining the title of Emperor—from whence he escaped, and having entered France he placed himself at the head of a powerful army, and was defeated at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo—from whence he escaped to Paris, and having again abdicated the throne, he subsequently surrendered himself to capt. Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 30.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN**

*Electoral Tickets.*

For Anne-Arundel,  
**COL. THOMAS HOOD,  
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.**

For Prince George's,  
**NICHOLAS SNOFFDEN,  
GEORGE SEMMES.**

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

For Calvert,  
**RICHARD GRAHAM,  
DR. JOHN DARE.**

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

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

For Dorchester,  
**BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT,  
CAPT. MATTHIAS TRAVERS**

For Frederick,  
**ALEXANDER WARFIELD,  
DR. WILLIAM HILLEARY.**

For Worcester,  
**PHILM K. WILSON,  
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.**

For Kent,  
**WILLIAM KNIGHT,  
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.**

For Baltimore County,  
**JAMES HOOD, of Jno.  
JOHN M. WYSE.**

For Caroline,  
**RICHARD HUGHLETT,  
WILLIAM McDONALD.**

For Cecil,  
**SAMUEL HAYS,  
THOMAS PATTON.**

For Talbot,  
**JOHN EDMONDSON,  
NICH. GOLDSBOROUGH.**

Assembly Ticket for Anne-Arundel,  
William Steuart, Horatio Ridout, Nicholas Worthington, (of Tho.) Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick,  
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Mutter, John Dudderar.

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

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

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's,  
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moroton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester,  
Charles Parker, William Tingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

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

Assembly Ticket for Caroline,  
William Potter, James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery,  
William Darne, Benjamin S. Forrest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

**TO THE HONEST OF ALL PARTIES.**

We refer our readers to the excellent and manly appeal of our correspondent "U," who addresses the voters of Cecil county in this day's paper. Every candid man must be convinced by his plain, yet incon-

vertible arguments, that it is wise to vote the democratic ticket, and that it is contrary to the duty of a citizen to adhere to a faction whose leader, says, "I will govern in this state, declared that he would ed. Washington had never heard of that he would 'pave all hell with Quakers, if it was his power.' The writer of the article we allude to, is one of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore, and is also one of those federalists whom the Patriot-man and the Mud-machine allude to when they say that certain federalists had retired from the contest. This is another proof of the falsity of democratic papers and editors. Surely, no one will do our highly respectable correspondent "U," the injustice to say he is a democrat. Surely, this man does not advise the federalists of this state to march in the rear and bend their knees to the great Juggernaut of democracy! But what is the utility of treating on these points, when every well informed man in the community knows and feels that democracy is upheld only by corruption and deceit, and that it would have died in this state long ago, if it was possible that the treasury of Maryland should remain empty one year! [Ed. Rep.]

**TAXATION AND DEFALCATION.**

We have frequently placed in a conspicuous point of view, the mode in which the state's capital has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars. This money was originally expended in defence of the state, for want of its being done by the United States, whose constitutional duty it was to yield protection, but who left every part of Maryland defenceless. Every point, but those which were protected by means of these expenditures, and to which naval expeditions were applicable, was invaded, plundered, burnt and disposed of, at the discretion of the enemy. The seat of government of this state was suffered to stand, but the capital of the Union was occupied and partially burnt by a handful of them; and the same troops, marching to the lines of this city, threatened it for several days. Under such circumstances, had the federal Executive of Maryland halted in its measures of defence, by which so large a proportion of the funds of its treasury were drained, whatever outcry might have been justly raised by the democrats, something like a theoretic apology might have been derived from the neglect—the total neglect of the federal government, whose express and solemn duty it was to anticipate those measures by its own, which ought, moreover, to be most prompt and efficacious. For the purpose of providing for the general defence, the power of raising revenues was taken from the legislatures of the state and vested in congress. Nor must it be forgotten, that no cent of this money was expended upon the war, without the express previous sanction of a democratic senate.

Thus we account for the money going out of the treasury, which was, in fact, to remedy, as far as possible, the abandonment of the state to the fury of the army and navy of the enemy, through the imbecility and rashness of the general government, in declaring war when they were not ready, and carrying all the effective resources of money and troops, to make a conquest of Canada, in which they utterly failed.

This money was considered by the democratic party as an absolute free gift to their brethren at Washington; and when an agent was appointed to reclaim it, the undertaking was ridiculed, and the object regarded as desperate and as if the whole amount had been sunk in the bottom of the sea. It was even declared to be unjust and presumptuous to demand reimbursement. Well, an agent was appointed, by the federal Executive, who, after finite labour and the display of consummate talents, adapted to the case, succeeded in recovering between \$ and \$300,000; but this was in separate, divided sums, advanced at intervals, and it has been all paid by the shameful mismanagement of the democrats, who spent it as fast as it came in, and who lamented that it did not come in faster. It is familiarly known to all, that the house of delegates, which has been democratic for three years, is also constitutionally competent to originate measures of revenue; but they not only laid by, and saw the money melting away for the ordinary expenses of government, but used every stratagem and delusive expedient, to avert the necessity of discharging their duty, in this respect.



It is a curious fact, that the party of the democratic party in Baltimore, undertake to account for the prevalence of federalism in this state, by standing, in the most disgraceful manner, the democrats in all those counties where delegates of each political denomination, have occasionally been elected. Federalism," say the democratic writers, and democratic editors too, "has always succeeded in the doubtful counties, by the aid of hired voters."

As it would be absurd to say, that a federal majority was obtained by hiring federalists to vote, it follows as an inevitable conclusion that democrats must have been hired to vote the federal ticket.

This disgraceful charge against the democratic inhabitants of the several counties in Maryland, is wholly disbelieved by the federalists; they know it to be untrue; they never could think so meanly of their fellow citizens, who differ from them in political opinion, as to suppose that they would sell their most valuable privilege for a contemptible bribe.—Baltimore democrats and Baltimore democratic editors are the inventors and propagators of this foul calumny.

From the Federal Republic.

# TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

It is my purpose to address you on a subject of which you, as yet, know little or nothing, but concerning which you are much interested—I allude to the great amount of money due from individuals to the public—I am induced to this task, principally, from a paragraph which not long since appeared in the National Intelligencer—a newspaper which it is well known is under the entire guidance and direction of the President and the principal executive officers of the general government. The paragraph to which I allude is in these words—"It is a shame that men who know better should attempt to impose on the people of Maryland the absurdity that these balances [meaning the balances reported to Congress last session] represent moneys actually due to the government by defaulters, instead of being, what they really are, unsettled and exparte accounts."

Had a statement like this come from any other quarter, I might not, perhaps have deemed it worthy of notice—knowing, as I do, the unworthy means too often resorted to by different political sects to retain, or get into, power. But when I see the Executive authority of this nation, by its oracle, attempting to impose a most shameful and wicked falsehood upon the people, I can no longer be silent. I have the documents relating to the debts due by individuals to the public Treasury before me, and I feel myself to prove from them to the conviction of every honest, reflecting, and candid man, to whatever party he may belong, that there has been a profusion of waste in the disbursement of our public treasure, seldom equalled, and never surpassed in the most corrupt governments of the old world.—When indeed, such pains are taken by our executive rulers to conceal from the view of the people the real state of the fiscal concerns of the nation, and to screen individual favourites (no matter to which party they profess to belong) from that odium which ought to attach to every man who would wilfully and wickedly violate his public trust,—we must conclude, we cannot help concluding, that these rulers do, in some way or other, actually participate in these public frauds.

This I say, from no party views whatever. I am no party man.

All I wish to see, in this respect, is honest, faithful and intelligent men, to govern the really acting, not merely professing (as in conformity to the true principles of our republican government, such as were practised during the administration of Gen. Washington. I have been in the public service more than 20 years, and am still in it; I, nevertheless, never have, nor will I give my privilege as an American citizen, to speak freely and frankly to those who have a direct agency in conducting the affairs of the nation. In doing this, however, I shall certainly abstain from using harsh abusive epithets. I shall confine my remarks principally to facts and obvious consequences growing out of them. I shall make no charge against any one which I will not prove, so far as the public documents and records will be admitted as proof. To my great astonishment and regret, the people of this country have

suffered years and years to pass away, without making the least inquiry about public defaulters. This apathy has been owing to the great and sudden influx of public money, arising from the duties on foreign imported goods, and the consequent ability of the government to meet, and more than meet, all its engagements, without resorting to any other mode of taxation. Our rulers, from the President down, took advantage of this state of things, and have been constantly gulling the people with the false and fallacious assertions, that they were not only prosperous and happy beyond former example, but also free from public burdens. See the President's last inaugural speech. But, as every reflecting man expected, it has come to pass, that this source of revenue is fast failing us; and in order to meet, even current expenses, (for the public faith has already been violated, as shall be proved in the sequel, in not providing the requisite amount for the sinking fund) we are obliged to resort to loans in time of profound peace. This has created some alarm; and men of reflection, who have no more to do with the government than to obey the laws and pay their taxes, begin to seek after the cause of the great deficit in the public treasury. Hence, for the first time, I believe, has been published in the newspapers of the present year, some remarks on the enormous balances against individuals, on the books of the third auditor of the treasury. But why nothing has ever been said respecting the balances due to the U. States on the books of the fourth auditor, and also on those denominated "Books of Receipts and expenditures," I am totally at a loss to conceive. I have in my possession, the list of defaulters on these, and in my next, shall give some extracts from them. I will also make some remarks on the letter and communication of the third auditor, which accompanied his report of delinquents. In the end, I think I shall be able conclusively to show,—that if the public money had not been most shamefully and scandalously squandered amongst a host of unprincipled speculators, parasites and sycophants, we need not, for some years, even under our present bad system of getting revenue, have been obliged to resort to the miserable and disgraceful shift of borrowing money, to pay the ordinary expenses of government.

## A Native of Virginia.

### STEAM BOATS.

We have before us a list of Steam boats which plied up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with their tonnage, &c. on the 19th January last. They are alphabetically arranged. Their number and tonnage is really astonishing. There are not less than 72 employed.—The Feliciana is 408 tons; the Tennessee 416; the Manhattan 427; the Columbus 450—but the United States, capt. Hart, is of the astonishing size of six hundred and fifty six tons!—There is one steam-boat on Lake Ponchartrain; one on Plaquemine and lake; and one on Mobile bay. There are several more boats now on the stocks; and the number for the transportation of passengers and cargoes is so rapidly increasing as will outstrip any moderate calculation. The river is occasionally animated by the smoking boats, passing each other.—In many stretches, several boats are sometimes visible; and along the levee at New-Orleans, twenty steam boats or more, are sometimes to be seen together. The people of the Mississippi ought to erect a statue to the genius of Fulton, in the most conspicuous part of New-Orleans.—*Richmond Compiler.*

### From the N. Y. Merc. Advertiser.

#### FRANKLIN SHIP OF WAR.

In common with thousands of my fellow-citizens, I was highly gratified with the procession of the seamen of the Franklin ship of war, from their boats to Wily and Halstead's book store, for the purpose of receiving the Books, which the crew had directed to be purchased for a Forecastle Library, amounting to more than 1000 volumes, consisting principally of abridgements of Voyages, Travels, Naval Actions, History of America, &c. The procession consisted of about 100 well-dressed, fine looking tars, preceded by the elegant band of the Franklin. They formed opposite the book store; and the Books, tied up in bundles of about 10 each, were then delivered to them by the committee, in addition to which they were furnished with a pair of Globes,

and a variety of Charts and Nautical Instruments.

The pride and pleasure manifested by the sailors, on receiving their books, were a sure indication that they duly appreciated their value and that they would not leave them unread.

There is now residing in Stafford, a man by the name of Nolan, who is at present married to his twenty-sixth wife, and has, by the whole, 73 children, and is 105 years of age, and his present wife is now pregnant. *London Paper.*

It is a common opinion, that every generation of man is less in stature, as well as shorter lived, than that which preceded it; and it seems quite settled, that every thing grows less and less, except taxes and straw bonnets. *London paper.*

Pensacola, July 16.

"This city consists of from 250 to 300 houses. Rents are from 500 dollars to 1200 per annum, payable monthly."

By a statement published in the Times it appears that during the year 1820, the city of London and suburbs, received a supply of water, to the enormous quantity of 9,739, 004,394 gallons, that is 26,682,206 every 24 hours.

### Census of North Carolina.

The Census has been completed, and the following appears as the result.

Whites	419,200
Slaves	205,017
Free coloured persons	14,612
Whole population	638,829

A friend has politely handed us the last Annual Report of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. It contains a table of the associations, by which it appears that there are in the denomination 3298 churches, and 2255 ministers; that there have been 17,296 persons baptized during the last year, and that the whole number of members in the society is 209,073. We also observe that there are in the State of New-York 21 associations, comprising 426 churches, 314 ministers; and that there have been baptized in the state during the last year 3017 persons. *Hudson paper.*

From Smyrna.—Capt. Church, of the Pembroke, in quarantine, from Smyrna, represents affairs in that quarter as remaining in a very unsettled state, owing to the hostilities existing between the Greeks and Turks—want of confidence was sensibly felt by the mercantile interest. On the 5th of June, off the Island of Scio, Capt. C. fell in with a Grecian fleet of 50 sail, bound to Mytelene to attack the Turkish squadron, said to be there, consisting of 14 sail. If not found at that place the Grecian fleet was to proceed in quest of them to Constantinople.

Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, on opening a drawer in the Phenix Bank, which was locked, and had not before been thought of, bonds, checks, and bills were discovered to the amount of 55,600 dollars which it was supposed, had been carried off by Milligan, the 2d teller. The sum missing is now reduced to 24,000, dollars and consisted of small negotiable bills. No accounts had been received late last night of the perpetrator of the fraud.—*NY. Adv.*

### Singular Murder.

We have learned the following particulars from a gentleman lately from Three Rivers. A young man, living on the opposite bank of the river, affianced to a girl of the same place, went down to Quebec. He there became acquainted with another girl, whom he married. After his return, the disappointed one, meeting her successful rival on the beach, and deriving strength from jealousy, seized her; hung her on the earth; and when she opened her mouth to scream for assistance, crammed it full of sand. The unfortunate being, fearful of being stifled, endeavoured to keep her mouth shut; but, gasping for breath, was obliged to re-open it, and at each attempt to respire, received an additional handful, till she at length fell a victim to the diabolical rage of her enemy. The murderer is in goal at Three-Rivers. *Montreal Herald.*

On Tuesday the 14th inst. a party of young men of Soudbury, Penn. set out upon a fishing excursion, and returned in the evening, after having caught upwards of 1500 fine fish, a boat 300 of which were salmon weighing from 1 to 12 lbs.—the remainder consisted of trout, perch and suckers. *Phil. pap.*

### OBITUARY.

Died.—In this city, on Friday morning the 24th instant, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET HARWOOD, Relict of the late Thomas Harwood, Esq.

On the 7th inst. at the house of John Comeys, Esq. in Sassafras Neck, Cecil, Miss MARY DAVIS of this city, daughter of the late Mr. Naylor Davis of Prince-George's county.

### AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 19th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold on the premises, the brick house with the lot adjoining the residence of Mrs. Sarah Stinchcomb, at the corner of East Street, nearly opposite the government house. And at the same time will be sold a frame house, with the lot, on the same street, occupied at present by Mrs. Johnson, and fronting the property of Mr. James Allison. The terms of sale are, one third to be paid cash, on the balance a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving good security with interest. Attendance by *Geo. M. Neir, Auctioneer.* Aug. 30th 1821.

### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Evan Hopkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment. *Joseph J. Hopkins, Admr.* Aug. 30.

### Lots for Sale.

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

### PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having made up his mind to purchase a situation in the country, has taken the liberty to offer at Public Sale, the following property to wit:—

### A House and Lot,

Now occupied by himself. This house is a large two story frame building not quite finished, and a kitchen, also not finished, and stable, with some other improvements, well calculated for a Public Entertainment; the lot contains about nine acres of land and lays well for improvement; it has on it a small Peach and Apple Orchard with a number of other Fruit Trees. This property is situated in that flourishing village—Friendship, Anne Arundel county. This situation is equalled by none in said village.—Also a small

### Convenient Dwelling House,

Kitchen, Store House and Counting Room, with a lot one hundred feet front, running ninety feet back. This lot has on it a number of Fruit Trees and Herbs, and is now in high cultivation as a garden.—Also

### A Lot of Land,

Adjoining said village containing between fifteen and twenty acres, a part now in the cultivation of Tobacco.—The above property if not sold at Private Sale, will be offered to the Public on Saturday the thirtieth day of September next.

Terms of Sale, three and twelve months; one half to be paid on the first day of January next, on which possession will be given and the balance with in twelve months from the day of possession, with legal interest from the date, on bond with security. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, on the premises.

*William P. Hardisty.*

N. B. Any person being disposed to purchase a situation in said village are invited to come and see for themselves, and examine the property before the day of sale, and if they wish to make a private bargain, perhaps the terms may be made better to suit their convenience as the subscriber wishes to sell. *W. P. H.* August 30.

### NOTICE.

The commissioners of Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of October next. *William S. Green, Clk.* Aug. 18.

### FEMALE ACADEMY.

At the request of the Misses Marcellay, who attended on Monday last the public examination of the pupils in their Female Academy, and were much gratified with the result. The several classes underwent a strict and careful examination—calculated by its number not merely for a public exhibition but to try effectually the extent of their knowledge.—It would be useless to name the classes or the individual young ladies who distinguished themselves in this examination. All of the classes gave the most satisfactory proof of their own industry, attention and improvement, and of the care and skill of the ladies by whom they have been instructed.

We make this publication as an act of justice to the respectable and deserving ladies who have established among us this useful Seminary, and who have so conducted it as to merit a large share of the public patronage.

*W. Goldsborough, R. B. Toney, Fred. A. Sully, Richard Potts, W. Ross.*

August 4.

### LADIES ACADEMY.

*MISS E. & J. MARCILLEK.*

Inform the Parents and Guardians of Annapolis, that their house is prepared for the reception of Boarders, &c. that their pupils will resume their studies on the first Monday in September next.

All the branches belonging to a polite English Education are taught at *\$8 00 per quarter.* French 5 00 Music 12 00 Board and Tuition included 37 50 Frederick-City, Aug 18, 1821.

### State of Maryland, Sc.

*Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 22, 1821.*

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

*Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills*

*A. A. County.*

### Notice is hereby Given,

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

*George Warfield, Adm'r.*

### 200 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 5th of this month, two Negro Men.

### SAMUEL & NAGE.

SAM has a very black complexion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high cheek bones, square built, and about five feet four inches high; he had when he went away a pair of boots new bottomed, and placed on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one ticklenburgh do, and pair of white cotton trousers, one old white hat. He robbed me a few days before he started, and it is likely that he has altered his dress, as he had money plenty, and it is also probable that Sam has bought clothes of Nage.

NAGE is about 19 years old, tolerable black complexion, round face, on his left cheek a large scar, cut by a kick from a horse. When he went away had on a blue coat, yellow buttons, white linen shirt, marseilles waistcoat, new ticklenburgh trousers, a blue striped pair, and old furred hat. It is probable they are making for the Delaware, as I have reason to believe, Sam crossed the Bay in a batteau, and I have understood has a forged pass for two or three days or weeks. Whoever secures said fellows in any goal, or brings them home, or either of them, shall receive Fifty Dollars for each, or One Hundred Dollars for each, if taken out of the state.

*Elijah Redmond,*

*North Street, Severn, near Annapolis.* August 30, 1821.

### NOTICE.

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



From the Sierra Leone Gazette.  
FREETOWN, June 9.  
**DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.**  
In further accumulation of the horrors incident to the Slave trade, we have to notice the fate of the Spanish slave ship, *Carlota*, which sunk a few days since off the Gallinas, with a full complement of slaves on board.

This vessel was one of the several brought in here collectively, some what above 12 months since, by H. M. ship *Myrmidon*, Captain Leake, and H. M. ship *Morgiana*, Capt. Sandilands. The *Carlota* was in some ambiguous situation, as a kind of prize to a kind of cruiser, carrying Artigas colours. After some investigation, both were allowed to sail hence; and the *Carlota*, it appears, returned to the Havana, to refit for another slaving voyage, on which she was permitted to proceed, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited by treaty for the total abolition on the part of Spain, on the ground that the preceding voyage had been rendered abortive.

The *Carlota* sailed from the Havana, and was found at the Gallinas, by Sir George Collier, in his voyage down the coast. The cargo of the *Carlota* was on shore, with every appearance that it was in the course of barter for slaves. The Commodore took her down as far as Cape Coast, and after authenticating her papers to shew the illegality of her voyage, allowed her to depart. She returned, it appears, to the Gallinas, and there took in two hundred and fifty slaves with whom she sailed from the coast, but proceeded far, she was taken unprepared, by a tornado, overset and sunk, and all on board perished with the exception of twelve! The intelligence of this horrid event has been brought to the colony by three Spanish sailors belonging to the vessel, who arrived a few days since in a very small boat in a wretchedly exhausted condition. They were immediately placed in the military hospital, where, notwithstanding the greatest attention and kindest treatment, one of them has since died: the other two continue still in a very weak state.

#### A PERSON

Competent to the Situation of Book-keeper in a respectable Counting-House, wishes to obtain employment in that way. Tradersmen or Mechanics Books either in bringing up, making out the accounts or regulating them, or in writing of any sort by which he may be able to obtain a livelihood. Apply at Mr. Jonathan Hutton's.

Annapolis, Aug. 23, 1821.

#### Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

#### JOHN TRIP,

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

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

Epiphanius Gaither.

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

August 16, 1821.

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

#### 10 Dollars Reward.

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

John Hammond.

#### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

#### Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

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

By order, William S. Green, Ck.

July 5

#### Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application, to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Pr. stating that he is in actual confinement, for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1821.

Richard Ridgely, Wm S. Green, Ck.

July 5

#### A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURPHY, West River.

July 12

#### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Elias Shipley and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shipley, 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.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

#### 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 with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Shipley, 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 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1821.

Elias Shipley, William Sellman, Administrators with the will annexed.

#### Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat McCauley, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jehosaphat McCauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat McCauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat McCauley should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1821.

John T. Chase.

May 14

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

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

ALSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-

April 12.

#### Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

#### George McNeir,

Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis, as

**AUCTIONEER,**

offers his services to the public in that business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.

July 19.

#### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

#### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Admr.

#### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, July 17, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of John Barns, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Tos. H. Hall,

Reg. of Wills, A. A. County.

#### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of John Barns, 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 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Admr.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

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

George Barber, John T. Barber.

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

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

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

May 17.

#### 100 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bile. His clothing, when he left the neighbour hood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Humphrey near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid & brought home.

Henry Childs.

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

June 21.

#### Land For Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday the 13th of September, at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted,) the very valuable tract of land I now reside on, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the Swamp Bridge, containing one hundred and seventy nine acres more or less. On which there is a good frame dwelling house, two tobacco houses, and other convenient outhouses. The soil is very productive, and well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, and all kinds of small grain. The land is well watered, has sufficient timber for its use, and near Tracy's Landing, affording an easy conveyance of its produce to market. Should the land be sold, the subscriber will offer for sale, for cash, stock of every description, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils. Persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. Terms of sale, the purchaser to pay one third on the day of sale, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months, bonds with approved security being given, bearing interest from the day of sale.

John Franklin.

August 16.

#### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of September next, a tract or parcel of land, whereof Thomas Linstead died seized, called "Randall's Range," containing about 100 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Robinson, on the north side of Severn. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

#### Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

Louis Gasaway, Trustee.

Aug. 23.

#### Notice is hereby Given.

That an Election will be held in the different election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the 3d Monday in September next, for two Elections to elect the Senates of this state, agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

August 9

#### Notice is hereby given

That an Election will be held in the different election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the 3d Monday in September next, for two Elections to elect the Senates of this state, agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

August 9

#### BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

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

#### New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

#### MARYLAND,

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

March 22

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

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

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

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

Dry Goods & Groceries.

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

March 1.

#### SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

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

March 29.

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE.

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1 50.

June 14.