

From a late English paper.
Fragment found in a Skeleton
case.

What beautiful picture fill'd this spot—
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor Love, nor Joy, nor Hope, nor Fear,
Has left one trace or record here!

Here, in his silent cavern, hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue:
If Falsehood's honey it disdain'd,
And where it could not praise, was
chain'd:
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle Concord never broke,
That tuneful tongue shall plead for
thee,
When death unveils eternity!

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of Joy they fled
To soothe Affliction's humble bed:
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurn
ed;
And home to Virtue's lap return'd;
These feet with angel's wings shall
vie,
And tread the palace of the sky!

Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems
of the morn,
Ye are dew drops whose lustre illu-
mines the thorn;
And rayless that night is, that morn-
ing unblest—

Where no beam in your eye lights up
peace in the breast ;
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sink
deep in the heart,
'Till the sweet lip of woman assuage
the smart :
'Tis her's o'er the couch of misfortune
to bend,

In fondness a lover, in firmness
 friend,
 And prosperity's hour be it ever con-
 fest,
 From woman receives both refinement
 and zest;
 And adorn'd by the bays, or enwreath'd
 with the willow,
 Her smile is our meed, and her bosom
 our pillow.

Of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815, with the account of the sufferings of her surviving crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African Desert, or Zahahrán; &c. observations Historical, Geographical, &c. made during the travels of the Author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the Empire of Morocco. By James Riley late master and supercargo.

Night had now spread her sable mantle over the face of nature, the savages had retired, and all was at except the restless and unceasing waves which dashed against the wreck, and tumbled among the broken rocks a little to the eastward of us, where the high perpendicular cliffs, jutting out into the sea, opposed a barrier to their violence, and threatened, at the same time, inevitable and certain destruction to every ill-fated vessel & her crew that should, unfortunately, approach too near their immovable foundations: these we had escaped only by a few rods. From the vessel struck to this moment, had been so entirely engaged by the laborious exertions which our critical situation demanded, that I had no time for reflection; but it now rushed like a torrent over my mind & banished from my eyes that ale which my fatigued frame so much required. I knew I was on a barren and inhospitable coast; a tremendous ocean lay before me, whose

This was the first time I had ever suffered shipwreck. I had left a wife and five young children behind me, on whom I deoted, and who depended entirely on me for their subsistence. My children would have no father's, & perhaps no mother's care, to direct them in the paths of virtue, to instruct their ripening years, or to watch over them, and administer the balm of comfort in time of sickness; no generous friend to relieve their distresses, & save them from indigence, degradation and ruin. These reflections narrowed up my soul, nor could I cease to shudder at these imaginary evils, added to my real ones. Until I was forced mentally to exclaim, "Thy ways, great Father of the Universe, are wise and just, and what am I! an atom of dust, that dares to murmur at thy dispensations."

I next considered, that eleven of my fellow sufferers, who had entrusted themselves to my care, were still alive and with me, and all but two of them (who were on watch) lying on the ground, and wrapped in the most profound and apparently pleasing sleep; and as I surveyed them with tears of compassion, I felt it was a sacred duty assigned me by Providence, to protect and preserve their lives to my very utmost. The night passed slowly & tediously away; when daylight at length began to dawn in the eastern horizon, and chased darkness before it, not to usher to our view the cheering prospect of approaching relief, but to unfold new scenes of suffering, wretchedness and distress. So soon as it was fairly light, the old man came down, accompanied by his wives and two young men of the same family—he was armed with a spear of iron, having a handle made with two pieces of wood spliced together, and tied with cords; the handle was about twelve feet long. This he held balanced in his right hand, above his head, making motions as if to throw it at us; he ordered us off to the wreck, pointing, at the same time, to a large drove of camels that were descending the heights to the eastward of us, his women running off at the same time, whooping and yelling horribly, throwing up sand in the air, and beckoning to those who had charge of the camels to approach. I ran towards the beach, and seized a small spar that lay there, to parry off the old man's lance, as a hand-spike was not long enough. He in the meantime came to the tent like a fury, where the people still were, and by slightly pricking one or two of them, and pointing at the same time towards the camels he succeeded in frightening them, when, to his object, as he did not wish to call for help, lest he should be obliged to divide the spoil. The crew all made the best of their way to the small boat, while I parried off his spear with my spar, and kept him at a distance. He would doubtless have hurled it at me, but for the fear of losing it.

The small boat was dragged to the water, alongside our hawser, but the people huddling into her in a confused manner, she was filled by the first sea, and bilged. I now thought we had no resource, except trying to get eastward or westward. Abandoning, therefore, our boat, provisions, &c. we tried to retreat eastward, but were opposed by the formidable spear, and could not make much progress; for the old man was very active. He would fly from us like the wind, and return with the same speed. The came were approaching very fast, and made signs to inform us, that the people who were with them had fire arms, and would put us instantly to death; at the same time exposing us every way with his young men, with all their weapons, insisting on our going towards the shore, and refusing to receive our boat.

All hands got on board the wreck except myself and another, we kept bailing the boat, and were able to keep her from entirely filling, having one bucket and a keg to work with. The moment we were out of the way, all the family ran together where our tent was; here they were joined by the camels and two young men, which we had not before seen, apparently about the ages of twenty and twenty-six. They were armed with scimitars, and came running on foot from the eastward. The old man and women ran to meet them, hallooing to us, brandishing their naked weapons and bidding us defiance.—They loaded the barrels of bread on their camels, which knelt down to receive them; the beef and all the other provisions, with the sail that the tent was made of, &c. &c. and sent them off with the children who drove them down. The old man next came to the beach: with his axe stove in all the heads of our water casks and casks of wines; emptying their contents into the sand. They then gathered up all the trunks, chests, sea instruments, books and charts, and consumed them by fire in one pile.—Our provisions and water being gone, we saw no other alternative

but to try to get to sea in our leaky boat, or stay and be washed off the wreck the next night, or to perish by the hands of these barbarians, who, we expected would appear in great force, and bring fire arms with them, and they would besides soon be enabled to walk to the wreck on a sand bar that was fast forming inside of the vessel, and now nearly dry at low water. The tide seemed to ebb and flow about twelve feet. We had now made all the preparations in our power for our departure which amounted to nothing more than getting from the wreck a few bottles of wine and a few pieces of salt pork, no water could be procured, and the bread was completely spoiled by being soaked in salt water. Our oars were all lost except two that were on shore in the power of the natives. We had split a couple of plank for oars, and attempted to shove off, but a surf striking the boat, came over her bow, and nearly filling her with water, drifted her again alongside the wreck. We now made shift to get on board the wreck again, and bail out the boat, which when done, two hands were able to keep her free, while two others held her steady by ropes, so as to prevent her from dashing to pieces against the wreck.

The sight of our deplorable situation seemed to excite pity in the breasts of the savages who had driven us from the shore. They came down to the water's edge, bowed themselves to the ground, beckoning us, and particularly me, whom they knew to be the captain, to come on shore; making at the same time all the signs of peace and friendship they could. They carried off their arms up over the sand hills, and returned without them. Finding I would not come on shore, one of them ran and fetched a small goat or dog skin, which, by signs, they made me understand was filled with water, and all retiring to a considerable distance from the beach except the old man who had it: he came into the water with it up to his arm-pits, beckoning me to come and fetch it and drink. He was nearly naked, and had no weapons about him. Being very thirsty, and finding we could not get at any water, and no hope remaining of our being able to get out through the surf to sea, I let myself down by the hawser, and went by means of it to the beach, where the old man met me and gave me the skin of water, which I carried off to the wreck, and the people hauled it up on board. This done, he made me understand that he wished to go on board, and me to remain on the beach until his return.

Seeing no possible chance of escaping or of preserving our lives any other way but by their assistance, and that that was only to be obtained by conciliating them—telling my men my mind, I went again to the shore. The young men, women, and children, were now seated unarm'd on the beach, near

When the people had hauled the old man on board, I endeavoured to make them understand that they must keep him until I was released, but they did not comprehend my meaning, owing to the noise of the surf, and after he had satisfied his curiosity by looking attentively at every thing he could see, which was nothing more than the wreck of the contents of the hold floating in her, inquiring for bastas, for fire-arms, and for money, as I afterwards learnt, and finding none, he came on shore. When he was near the beach, and I about to rise to meet him, I was seized by both arms by the two stoutest of the young men, who had placed themselves on each side of me, for the purpose of safe-keeping. They grasped my arms like lions, and at that instant the women and children presented their daggers, knives and spears to my head and breast. To strive against them was instant death; I was therefore obliged to remain quiet, and determined to show no concern for my life, or any signs of fear. The countenance of every one around me now assumed the most horrid and malignant expressions; they gnashed their teeth at me, and struck their daggers within an inch of every part of my head and body. The young men still held me fast, while the old one seizing a sharp scimitar, laid hold of my hair at the same instant, as it to cut my throat, or my head off. I concluded my last moments had come, and that my body was doomed to be devoured by these beings, whom I now considered to be none other than Canibals that would soon glut their hungry stomachs with my flesh. I could only say, "Thy will be done," mentally, and felt resigned to my fate, for I thought it could not be prevented. But this conduct on their part, it soon appeared, was only for the purpose of frightening me, and as I had not changed countenance, the old man, after drawing his scimitar lightly across the collar of my shirt, which he cut a little, released my head, bidding me by signs to order all the money we had on board to be brought directly on shore.

My mates and people then on the wreck, had witnessed this scene, & had agreed, as they afterwards informed me, that if I was massacred, which they did not doubt from appearances would soon be the case, to rush on shore in the boat, armed in the best manner they were able, and revenge my death by selling their lives as dearly as possible.

When the old man had quit his hold, and I hailed my people, their hopes began to revive, and one of them came on the hawser to know what they should do. I told him all the money which they had on board must be instantly brought on shore. He was in the water at some distance from me, and could not hear, on account of the noise occasioned by the surf, what I added which was for them not to part with the money until I should be fairly released. He went on board, and all hands hoping to procure my release, put their money which the old had about them, to the amount of about one thousand dollars, into a bucket, and slinging it on a hawser, Porter shoved it along before him near the beach, and was about to bring it up to the place where I sat. With considerable difficulty, however, I prevented him, as the surf made such a roaring, that he could not hear me, though he was only a few yards distant, but he at last understood my signs, and stayed in the water until one of the young men went and received it from him. The old man had taken his seat alongside of me, and held his scimitar pointed at my breast.

The bucket of dollars was brought and poured into one end of the man's blanket, when he bid me rise and go along with them, he and the young men being—

forms, with their backs to each other, and the woman and child behind with the spear, and the knives near my back. In this manner they made me go into the sand drifts, to the distance of three or four hundred yards, where they seated themselves and me on the ground. The old man proceeded to count and divide the money. He made three heaps of it, counting into each heap by tale, & so dividing it exactly, gave to the young men one-third or heap to his two wives one-third, and kept the other to himself. Each secured his and their own part by wrapping and tying it up in some of our clothing. During this process, they had let go of my arms, though they were all around me. I thought my fate was now decided, if I could not by some means effect my escape. I knew they could outrun me, if I should leap from them, and would undoubtedly plunge their weapons to my heart if I attempted, and failed in the attempt.—However I resolved to risk it, and made a slight movement with that view at a moment when I thought all eyes were turned from them but one of the young men perceiving my manoeuvre, made a lunge at me with his scimitar. I eluded the force of his blow, by falling backwards on the ground; it however pierced my waistcoat. He was about to repeat it, when the old man bade him desist.

The money being now distributed and tied up, they made me rise with them, and were all going together from the beach, holding me by the arms with naked daggers all round me. There appeared now no possible means of escape, when the thought suddenly suggested to me, to tempt their avarice. I then, by signs made them understand that there was more money in the possession of the crew.—This seemed to please them, and they instantly turned themselves and me about for the beach, sending the money off by one of the young men and a boy. When they approached to within one hundred yards of the beach, they made me seat myself on the sand between two of them, who held me by the arms, bidding me order the money on shore. I knew there was none on board the wreck, or in the boat, but I imagined if I could get Antonio Michael on shore I should be able to make my escape. I hailed accordingly, and made signs to my people to have one of them come near the shore; but, as they saw, by every movement of the natives, that my situation was dreadfully critical, none of them were inclined to venture, and I waited more than an hour, was often threatened with death, and made to halloo with all my might, until I became so hoarse as scarcely to make myself heard by those around me.—The pity of Mr Savage at last overcame his fears. He ventured on the hawser, and, reaching the beach in safety, was about to come up to me, when he would have been certainly seized as I was, when I endeavoured to make him understand by signs, that he must stay in the water, and not clear of the natives, if he valued his life; but not being able to hear me, my guards, who supposed I was giving him orders to fetch the money, obliged me to get up and approach a little, until I made him understand what I wanted; he then returned on board the wreck, and I was then back to my former station.

(To be continued.)

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court
August 19, 1817.

On application by petition of James Plummer, Jun., executor of the will and testament of Stephen Thews, late of Auno. And unless deceased, it is ordered that the notice required by law for the exhibition of their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gusaury, Reg. Judge
for A. A. County.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the

phans court of Anne Arundel
in Maryland, letters testamentary
the personal estate of Stephen
these late of Anne Arundel county
ceased. All persons having claims
guinst the said deceased, are
warned to exhibit the same
the vouchers thereof, to the
ber, at or before the 2d day of
next, they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of the
estate. Given under my hand the
day of August, 1817.

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Anne Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1817.

In application to Anne Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed in November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on which, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Deale having satisfied the court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement; and that he, by signing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers of the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit; of the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for debtors using his property and to show cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereof.

Test,
H. M. S. Green, Clk.
3m.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for bringing in, or bringing home, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, has large grey eyes, and her hair is dark. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Vernon, about the 16th June, (of which I purchased her). She has been and is in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig Point, where she is supposed she has been waiting for a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.
Sept. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of September, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in the town of Friendship, in Anne Arundel county,

A House and Lot, formerly the property of Isaac Childs of said county, deceased. The lot contains one half acre, and the building is a comfortable two story frame dwelling-house, which could be made answer for a place of business. The terms of sale are—The purchaser shall give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the expiration of the sale by the Chancellor, and on payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee is authorized to give a good and sufficient discharge.

Leonard Cary, Trustee.
Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

The Law Court for Anne Arundel county is adjourned until Tuesday the 18th of September next, when the members are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
W. S. GREEN, Clerk.
Aug. 28.

TRACTS,

published by the Protestant Episcopal Society of Maryland, for sale at Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

Good Old Way or the
Lives of our Forefathers 9 cents
Prayers for the
Rev. Wilson's Family? 1
Baptism, &c.
The Lord's Supper 6

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN.
August 14.

Houses & Lots For Sale.

The subscriber having been duly authorized by the owners, offers for sale the following houses and lots in the city of Annapolis: the house and lot now occupied by Mr. John Monroe, as a Post Office, Shop, and Dwelling. The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Rezin D. Babin as a Tavern, (being the same formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas). And the house and lot on Church street, at present occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch. Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Steuart Esq. at Mount Steuart, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. The whole property, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th of September next.

August 14. **G. H. Stewart.**

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM, Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

James Carroll.
May 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, me directed from the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, at James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, for sale, one negro man named Sampson, a blacksmith by trade, seized and taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Yates, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Joseph McCeney, late Sheriff.
Anne Arundel County.
August 21.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, August 13, 1817.

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, 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, in the city of Annapolis, at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1817.

Thomas Franklin, ad'mr.
D. C.

For Sale

A likely young NEGRO GIRL, 14 years of age—Not to be sent out of the state. Enquire at this Office.
Aug. 28.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oxburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout.
Whitehart, Anne Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

John T. Barber.
Annapolis, March 27.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, **Thomas's Point,**

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chase.
May 27.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty town, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side. He had on when he left home, a furred drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trousers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again and the above reward if brought home.

JOHN WAGNER.
July 24.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will proceed to sell the following property, to wit:

On Friday the third day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Harwood lately resided, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk-Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice-house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils.

On Friday the 10th of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Anne Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land lies on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement.

And on Friday the 17th day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, about 8 or 10 miles below Pimataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood,
Richd. Harwood, of Thos.
Annapolis, Aug. 5, 1817.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel A. Berry, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, before the 14th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit from the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1817.

Mary Berry, adm'r.
Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

It has been reported to me that eight or ten years ago, my Father and Mother deceased, and as I am the only heir alive, they requested and left a certain sum or quantity of money, and their two Gold Watches, and a letter to shew the amount of the same, to be sent from England to me, in the United States of America, by a certain ship, that a certain person by the name of James Wilkinson received the money in an iron chest and carried the same to the City of Washington. If I should not get an answer in the course of six weeks from this date, I then shall bring forth those gentlemen's names that will prove the report just and true as stated above, for what is just and right every man ought to have.

YOUNG WILKINSON.
August 28, 1817.

TO HIRE.

A FEMALE SERVANT.
Who is an excellent Washer & Ironer, and can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety. She will only be hired in Annapolis or its immediate vicinity. Enquire at this office.

Annapolis, Aug. 28.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION.

1816.
May be had at this Office—Price
1 50
April 10.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the Rope Walk, near Annapolis, on the 11th instant, a Bay HORSE between 14 and 15 hands high, low in flesh, swelling under the throat, the right hind foot white. The above reward will be given for bringing the said Horse home.

BEAL HOWARD.
Aug. 28.

A Miller and Overseer

Is wanted by the subscriber, at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis. Liberal wages to persons who come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry. He shall be ready to receive them at any time from this date till the 25th day of December next.

JACOB WATERS.
August 28, 1817.

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.

ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to.

By order,
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

To be published in all the papers in the state for six weeks.

Farm on South River

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that well known Farm on South River called ABERDEEN. It is about three miles from Annapolis, contains about three hundred and sixty acres of land, (a good proportion of which is in wood), and is esteemed a good soil. The improvement are a large new dwelling house, (not finished) and other convenient out-houses. The advantages of gardening, fishing and fowling, are very great.

The terms will be made known on application to Wm. Steuart, Esq. Mount Steuart, or the subscriber in Baltimore; and the farm, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th of September, if fair, if not, at same hour on next fair day.

August 14. **H. B. STEUART.**

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 19, 1817.

On application by petition of Philemon Plummer, jun. executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Matthews, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Matthews 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 2d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1817.

Philemon Plummer, jr. ex'r.
Aug. 21.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 15th October next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, A Tract of Land,

Containing about 250 acres, situate in Anne Arundel county, 9 miles from Annapolis and 5 from Queen Ann. There are about 60 acres of this land well timbered with chestnut, hickory, oak, &c. of the remainder, a considerable part is meadow land. Clover and plaster have been used with success. On it are several never failing springs of good water. The improvements are a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, &c. with two excellent tobacco houses. Any person wishing to view the property will call on Mr. Sheekles, manager, living on the farm, who will make known the terms of sale.

Sept. 4. **William G. Sanders.**

N. B. Before any time will be offered stock and plantation utensils.
W. G. S.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

On Saturday, the 12th of July, the House of Lords was crowded at an early hour. Among the few were a number of Foreign Ambassadors, and many Ladies of rank and fashion. At 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and in half an hour, his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, entered the House and took his seat on the throne. Shortly afterwards, the Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by the members of that House, and attired for the first time in his state robes, entered the door, advanced to the bar, and addressed to his Royal Highness the following speech:—

"In obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, we his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and your Royal Highness with our last bill of Supply, at the close of a laborious Session. Among the numerous subjects of deep public importance to which our consideration has been called, there are none that have more anxiously occupied our attention than those which relate to the Finances and Internal state of the country. In conformity with your Royal Highness's recommendation at the commencement of the Session, we took such steps as seemed best calculated to insure a full and serious investigation into the Public Income and expenditure. That investigation has continued throughout the Session. From that investigation much has been done—much unquestionably remains to be done; but we trust we are justified in the conviction that in easing our expenditure by what the real interests of the empire may require, no apprehension need be entertained as to the stability of our resources.

"Deeply sensible of what we owe to your Royal Highness for having directed the Estimates to be laid before us at the commencement of the Session, with every reduction in the establishments that sound policy would allow, we have had the satisfaction to find that the Supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burdens upon the people; and we have the proud gratification to think, that, notwithstanding the gigantic and unparalleled exertions which this country has been called upon to make, and the difficulties and pressure which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertions, at no period of its history has public credit stood more sound, steady, & unshaken than at present.

"In considering, Sir, the internal state of the country it has been painful to us to contemplate the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of a portion of the people, to convert them to wicked and mischievous purposes. His Majesty's faithful Commons, whilst they have been busily engaged in such measures as might check the further progress of these attempts, have not been unmindful of such other measures as might afford relief to the pressure of that distress; with this view we have turned our attention to the encouragement of the fisheries, to the means of providing employment for the poor, and most diligently, (although the limits of the session would not allow the completion of a measure) to a full and minute inquiry into the state and effect of the Poor Laws, a question in which the wealth, the industry, and the morality of the nation are so deeply implicated.

"Whilst we have deemed it our first duty to deliberate with unremitted solicitude upon the subjects of paramount importance—to these alone our deliberations have not been confined. Feeling has intimately connected the best interests of the country with everything that is of interest or concern to our ecclesiastical establishment; we hope that much of advantage will be derived to the Public, and much of convenience to the Clergy, from the revision and consolidation of the laws affecting spiritual persons.

"To Ireland our earnest attention has been directed, in providing for the more deliberate investigation of presentiments to be made by the Grand Jurors; a measure of most general influence over the whole of that part of the United Kingdom—a measure which we confidently hope will prove as salutary in practice, as it is unquestionably sound in principle.

"These are the leading matters which have engrossed the labours of his Majesty's faithful Commons, and if the Session has not been marked with that brilliancy & splendour which has characterised former Sessions, yet we have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that having had great duties to perform, to the performance of those duties we have applied a most faithful and indefatigable attention.

"Sir, the Bill which it is my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness, is entitled 'An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1817; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament,' to which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal assent."

At the conclusion of this speech the Lord Chancellor received the Bill, to which together with the Election Poll Regulations Bill, the royal assent was given.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then read his Speech, of which the following is a copy:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen, I cannot close this session of Parliament without renewing my expressions of deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different subjects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I have no doubt that the favourable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and to your steady adherence to those principles by which the constitution, resources, and credit of the country have been hitherto preserved and maintained. Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been too successfully exerted in some parts of the country, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and stimulate them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended. I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands, the necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret, and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which, at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country. It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service, without any addition to the burden of the people. The state of public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency, under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted. I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectation to its gradual improvement.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the Session, for the issue of a new Silver Coinage, have been carried into execution in the manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system which has been sanctioned by parliament, Gold Coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the public. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity. The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, the pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year, and I trust that we may look forward in consequence to an im-

provement in the commercial relations of this and of all other countries. I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, upon your return to your several counties, you should use your utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community; and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the law, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then read the commissions for proroguing the Parliament to the 25th of August next.

New-York, Sept. 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The elegant and fast sailing ship Julius Caesar, Capt. Macey, arrived at this port yesterday, in 37 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of July.

A letter from Vienna (says one of our London papers) of the 2d of July mentions, that the mountain called the Hausruck, in Upper Austria, has disappeared, and its place is supplied by a lake. This mountain was very high, and the country around took its name from it. Since the preceding month several phenomena had warned the inhabitants that something awful would happen, and there were frequent subterranean noises heard. About a dozen cottages, which were built in various parts of the hill, have of course disappeared; but it was not known whether any person perished in them.

The harvest had commenced throughout the whole of France, and the crops were every where excellent.

A letter from an officer at St. Helena, dated 15th of May, to his friend in England, says—"Buona parte begins to walk a little; we therefore suppose he is getting the better of his sulky fit. He does not look so well as he did, which it may be imagined, is owing to his keeping so much within doors. The 53d regiment is healthy, but the 66th (2d bat.) has had extensive sickness."

The Spanish Ambassador having officially complained to Lord Castlereagh of the departure for South America of several British Officers to join the Insurgents, his Lordship in reply assured the Spanish government, that such conduct had been pursued without the knowledge or approbation of the British government; and adds that the Spanish Royalists might as they may think proper with regard to these emigrants, when they fall into their power.

The Baroness de Stael Holstein, daughter of the celebrated Neckar, died on the 15th of July, in the 50th year of her age. She has left a son and daughter, the latter is married to the Duke de Broglie, a Peer of France.

A letter from Montpellier, dated July 8, states, that the lightning had struck a magazine at Perpignan, filled with combustibles, and set it on fire. The inhabitants all fled from the town; but the troops in garrison extinguished the flames.

The harvest had commenced throughout the whole of France, & the crops were every where excellent. In several Departments a guard extraordinary had been formed, composed of proprietors, cultivators, and other well known inhabitants who patrolled the fields during the night, to prevent depredations.

PARIS, July 18.

At one o'clock the King presided at a Council of Ministers.

At nine in the morning his Majesty went to the Elysee Palace, and passed an hour with the Duc de Berry. The grief of the Prince found some mitigation in the parental consolations of the Monarch; they soothed their hearts by mingling their tears. Can they be ignorant of the public affliction? It is the assurance of a sentiment of love and of gratitude which we bear to the Royal Family. May those sentiments contribute to assuage the grief of the august pair, and may propitious Heaven cause long years of happiness to succeed these days of sorrow!

Ghent, July 18.

The Oppressive Policy of England.
(From the Ghent Journal.)

Europe is under the yoke of England—and this is one of those truths which in the eyes of all men

who make use of their intellectual faculties, has all the character of a mathematical demonstration.

The yoke is more real than that of Napoleon, though invested with less humiliating forms. England has escaped its ruin only to revenge itself upon the independence of all nations. Its flag, which explores the world, forms, now a days, the great power, and unhappily this power is stronger and more inaccessible than that of armies. One cannot but admire the art with which it has manufactured the net which it has thrown over the globe.

The first mesh, as a celebrated publicist has observed, is fixed at Heligoland, and the second to Jersey. From these it commands all the issues of Germany, watches over the Sound, intimidates Sweden and Denmark, and presses on the coasts of Holland and France. In the centre of this line rises the metropolis, between the South and the North of Europe. Its eccentric position renders its maritime power the tyrant of the European seas. Gibraltar and Malta secure to it the entrance and the centre of the Mediterranean; from the Ionian Islands it superintends the Adriatic and Greece; the Cape of Good Hope opens to it the soul of India—by means of Malabar, Ceylon, &c. it compressed Asia; New-Holland renders it mistress of the South; at Trinidad it has one foot on the Spanish Continent; at St. Lucia, Jamaica, &c. it watches the Havanna, and the Antilles; the occupation of Canada and New-Foundland completes this immense chain, which seems to bind together the two worlds.

This preponderance, as ignominious as it is contrary to the rights of nations, is the object of universal hatred—and it may be asserted, that nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Europe would rejoice at the fall of this terrible colossus.

The last volume of the Spirit of the Journals contain a curious letter on this supremacy of England. The author introduces a speaker, who has the simplicity to believe that England will succour its allies, the Spaniards and Portuguese. An English Navy officer contradicts him with much warmth, and observes that England has not signed the Treaty of the Sacred Alliance.

The speech put into the mouth of this supposed English officer, is a direct avowal of the truth of all the charges brought by the continental pamphleteers against England for the last 20 years; that England went to war to enrich herself with the spoils of other countries, whose colonies she seized; that the continental system would have ruined her, and that she loathed her gold to find employment at home for those who supported the system—that she has abolished the slave trade, to ruin the colonies of all other nations, and reduce them to military stations; that the battle of Waterloo; the glory of which may be contested with her, but of which she has reaped the whole profit, makes her mistress of the universe; that she possesses in every sea impregnable ports, and is able, by her fleets, to blockade all the narrow seas, as the Baltic, the Sound, the Adriatic, the Dardanelles, &c.; that she commands in France and Holland; that the manufactories of the continent gradually go to ruin; that she has inherited the strength and projects of Napoleon, and added her own emporium to his tyranny, and has now no longer any occasion to dissemble, &c.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of September, on the farm of Captain Joseph Watkins, near the residence of Mr. William O'Hara, at 11 o'clock, for cash, five cows, two calves, a pair of valuable work oxen, one bay horse, one roan ditto, twelve ewes and six lambs, also one hoghead of second tobacco, and about one third of a hoghead of crop tobacco now laying in the tobacco-house of Wm. Stewart, esq. And on Saturday the 13th day of September, will be offered at public sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for cash, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Watkins, of and to a store-house and premises at Bear's Point; also all the interest and estate of the said Joseph Watkins, of and to an undivided part of a tract or parcel of land called Bessington, adjoining the farm whereon the said Watkins now resides; being seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Sarah Tydings, administratrix of Richard Tydings.

R. Welch of Ben. Co.

A. A. County.

Aug. 28.

AN ORIGINAL WORK
TO BE
A JOURNAL
of the loss of the
BRIG COMMERCE,
of Hartford (Ct.)—Capt. Briggs,
OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN BRIGGS,
who was for two months a slave,
AMONGST THE ARABS,
and of the
Slavery and Sufferings of the Author
FOR NINETEEN MONTHS,
Among the same People,
with accounts of the
MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS,
and a
DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY
OF THE ARABS.
BY ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, &c. are too often with exaggerations, and are frequently condemned as deceiving rather than informing the world. The author of the proposed Journal is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of the *Commercy*. He has seen life in a state uncommon to his countrymen—he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature—he has experienced a merciful Providence he has survived to detail his sufferings to the world. It truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredulity, he cannot help it; but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering—of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his sufferings by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

The work shall constitute a decimo volume of about two hundred pages, to be bound.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar.

III. Those who procure twelve subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a *fourteenth gratis*. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William Marsh, Hartford, by the first of October next.

Subscriptions received at my office.

August 14.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendito out of Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 24th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, for cash, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Watkins, and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called BESSINGTON, containing one hundred acres more or less. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance of William Borden, for the use of Lewis Smith, the use of John N. Watkins, for the use of the President, Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Solomon Graves, late Mayor of A. A. County.

Sept. 4.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employment liberal wages for the ensuing year, application to the subscriber of north side of Severn.

FREDERICK GRAMME

Aug. 21.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the every court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the day the 18th day of September, on the premises, if fair, if not, the fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) the real estate of Richard Morris, situated in Broad Neck, Anne Arundel county, adjoining the farm of Ben. Ridout, Esq. and near to the farm of James Macoubbin, Esq. containing about 250 acres. This land is highly capable of improvement, and is now sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers; persons disposed to purchase view the land previous to the day of sale, and by calling on the subscriber any information requisite will be as to title, improvements, &c. The sale, a credit of twelve months, purchaser giving bond with security, with interest.

Lewis Duvall, Trustee.

Sept. 4.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Benjamin W. Lecomble,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR FREDERICK.
Alexander Warfield,
Baker Johnson,
Frederick A. Schley,
Jacob Baumgardner.

FOR TALBOT.
John Goldsborough,
Robert Banning,
Jabes Caldwell,
Arthur Holt.

ACCIDENT!

On Tuesday evening a boy belonging to the French ship *Caracune*, now lying off this port, who had come on shore in one of her boats, while swimming at the entrance of the dock, was seized with the cramp, and sunk before any assistance could be afforded him. His body was taken up after remaining under water about 20 minutes, and every exertion made to rekindle in it the vital spark: But alas it was too late; the spirit which a short time before gave life and action to it had forever fled to another, and we hope, "a better world."

Jesse Slocumb, esq., a disciple of the Washington school, has been elected a Representative to Congress from the Newbern district in North Carolina, by a majority of 313 votes over Mr. Ruffin the democratic candidate.

The account published in the New-York *Columbian* of a mutiny having taken place among the Cadets at West-Point, has been contradicted by several anonymous communications which have since appeared in other papers printed in that city. However incorrect the charge of mutiny may be, it is certain occurrences of an unpleasant kind have taken place in the Academy.

General McGregor still remains at Amelia. In an address to his soldiers dated the 11th ult. after praising them for their soldier like conduct, he informs them "that the most active measures have been taken for the speedy movement of the army," and that he "trusts soon, at the head of such troops, to plant the green cross of the Floridas on the proud walls of St. Augustine."

The General has issued a proclamation declaring the coast of Florida, from the south end of Amelia Island to the River Perdido, in a state of strict and rigorous blockade after the 15th of the present month.

Much damage has been done in many parts of Europe during the last summer by heavy rains. In some districts of Switzerland, one account states that, "only the roofs of the houses were visible," and that the population were compelled to seek refuge in Marienberg, a town situated among the mountains.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It was a favourite maxim of the two last administrations of the general government, to spread throughout the country the belief that their principal endeavour was to husband the wealth of the nation, and by prudence and frugality shun "taking from the mouth of labour the bread it had earned." And, unhappily, so successful were they in this mode of preaching, that the most extravagant and wanton waste of the public treasure was suffered to pass unnoticed; for the officeholders and hirelings of administration unblushingly swore their masters practised what they preached, and thus the good people, not suspecting that it was possible for men to be such vile hypocrites, were simple enough to believe them, till the fifty thousand dollar bribe; the creation of an incalculable number of offices by the war; the raising of Congressmen's wages to fifteen dollars per day; the allowing a favourite minister to a foreign country eighteen thousand dollars more than he ought to have received; and the attempt to raise the salaries of almost all the officers belonging to the government, at a time when the country was burthened with a debt

of more than one hundred millions of dollars, and above all, when we were writhing under heavy taxes, never before known amongst us, and which democratic ingenuity could alone have originated, rooted us from our lethargy; removed the film which had so long obstructed our sight; and discovered the wretchedness to which the policy of these pretended economists had reduced us; the irretrievable ruin to which it was fast hurrying the country; and the necessity of immediately checking so iniquitous a career. The latter became the first object of solicitude; and to do it, or at least express our disapprobation of such high-handed enormities; the last election, which took place near about the time these facts became generally known, and their ruinous consequences plainly understood, afforded a favourable opportunity to all honest men of shewing their detestation of such deeds and their unprincipled perpetrators. To the lasting honour of the state, this opportunity did not pass unembraced—irritated by so many flagrant outrages, just indignation seemed to inflame the bosom of every sincere patriot, and inspire him with the resolution of nobly braving the frowns of corruption and power, and keeping the government of this state out of the hands of the wicked authors of such offences, and continuing it in the hands of those who had for several years administered it with honour to themselves, and justice to their fellow-citizens—the pure, though slandered and persecuted disciples of the Immortal Washington, whose measures, when he lived, were misrepresented and abused, and who was himself, as the "Samson of America," accused by the great high priest of democracy, of having "his hair cut off by the whore of England;" or in plainer terms of having been corrupted by British gold.

To shew our disapprobation of such conduct generally, and save Maryland from the dominion of such men, union, perseverance, and unceasing diligence, were found necessary. These were easily brought about; and through them the last election, which done honour to the judgment and character of her independent freemen, and which drew forth the applause of the good and wise in other states, was effected. To say that democracy has not changed its character since that time, is enough to shew that the same spirit which then excited us to exertion should even now continue to animate and urge us to prepare for the coming election, that we may not only preserve the good opinion of those worthies, who before applauded us for our firmness in withstanding "the contaminating influence, the arts, the seductions, and the terror of the national cabinet," but that the revilers of Washington, the wasters of the public wealth, the lovers of high salaries, the inventors and imposers of a new and abominable system of taxation, by which the bread was taken from the mouth of labour, may be made again so know, that the voters of Maryland prize their liberty too high, and are too anxious for the future prosperity and happiness of their country, ever again to countenance them.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Boston *Palladium*, Sept. 5.

THE SEA SERPENT.
Still swims secure in our neighbouring waters. Were it not presumed to be incompatible with the duties of our naval commanders on this station, we should hope to see them attempt its capture. Though not so glorious a prize as what their achievements have effected, it would prove a source of high gratification to the public, and insure them its warmest thanks.

INDIAN REFORM.

Copy of a Circular Address, written by T. L. McKenney, Esq. & forwarded to the several Indian Agents, accompanied with a Circular from the Kentucky Baptist Society for propagating christianity among the heathen.

Office of Indian Trade, Georgetown, (D. C.) July 7.

Sir, A few days ago I had the pleasure to receive a letter from Col. R. M. Johnston of Kentucky, enclosing a copy of a Circular addressed by the "Kentucky Baptist Society for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," to the Indian Agents, with a request that a distribution might be made through this office, take great pleasure in complying

with this gentleman's request, and especially in so doing, I shall have promoted in object, affecting so vitally the happiness of so many thousands of human beings.

I have long believed the key to the civilization of the Aborigines, to be the knowledge of some Christian language, but especially the English in this case, inasmuch as information would be conveyed to this people, through this channel. This can be furnished only by the agency of schools of instruction. Under this conviction and by the use of this means, the "Kentucky Baptist Society," stands ready to commence its great work of reformation, and sustained as it is by means the most ample, (of this I am assured by Col. Johnston) the members, honourable men, and christians, & moved to this generous work by the impulse of benevolence, there can be no question of its favourable result, unless in the minds of those who believe Indians incapable of reform; and those who indulge this opinion, are certainly not conversant with the history of those people.

I solicit, on the part of humanity and in behalf of the christian religion, (that system which of all others, combines to promote human happiness) that you circulate these tidings among the Indians within your agency; and by means of all your persuasion, endeavour to influence them to accept the generous offer.

Address to Samuel Trott, C. S. and direct to "Great Crossing Kentucky," favour me also with a copy of your address.

T. L. MCKENNEY.

Extract of a letter from Thomas L. McKenney, Esq. to Col. R. M. Johns on.

Office of Indian Trade, Georgetown, (D. C.) July 12, 1817.

Dear Colonel,

Since I had the pleasure of writing you last, to which address I subjoined a list of agents, embracing the number of those to whom I had addressed Circulars, I have forwarded circulars to those whose names are attached, and also (with a letter) to each of the three Governors, viz. Gov. Cass, Gov. Clarke and Gov. Lewis.

I have thought much of the prospects which are brightening before the poor Indians. I rejoice at them. The rays of mercy are already breaking through the cloud, which for so many years have hung over & darkened their prospects. In addition to the establishments which I named to you, is one of magnitude & much promise, on the Hwasee in the Cherokee country, under the "American board of commissioners for Foreign Missions," at the head of which is Cyrus Kingsbury. These benevolent men are devoted to the cause of these people; and their rules and regulations; their plan of instruction, Lancasterian; their Agents, intelligent and pious—all combine to promise the happiest result. However harmonious these pious bodies are, in revolving in their respective orbits, (nor can such noble designs clash—it is not in their nature to do so) and however beneficial they must prove, even in their separate results; yet, the consequences could not but be more extensively beneficial, if a union of the whole could but take place. One in purpose, one in design, one in motive, the darkness would retire before such a body of light, and the end all have in view would be hastened.—Ever yours.

T. L. MCKENNEY.

* This is a distinct establishment from the Baptist Society of Foreign Missions.

From the Norfolk *Beacon*.
TO THE HUMANE.

THE CAUSE OF PARENT AND CHILD.
A free mulatto man by the name of Samuel Churchwell, far advanced in years and nearly blind, who has resided since the Revolutionary war, at the mouth of Nansemond river, on the land of a Mr. Pitts, has applied to us for assistance to recover his daughter, a girl of about 14 years of age, whom he represents to have been carried from home in the following manner.

A man named James Matthews, (a neighbour of Churchwell's) who occasionally traded upon James River in a small craft called the *Tryall*, obtained the consent of the old man to take his daughter on board the schooner then laying off the plantation, for a day or two, as a companion for his wife, promising to send her ashore before the vessel sailed. The 31st of July, he

found the vessel gone. Upon enquiry he learned that Matthews had put all his furniture on board, and sailed late in the night, avowedly for Richmond, where he proposed to settle, carrying off with him the old man's daughter, without his knowledge or permission. Churchwell lost a daughter in the same way some years ago, she having gone by permission of her mother, from Petersburg to New-York, as an attendant upon the lady of a Captain Clarke, upon condition that she was to be returned to her parents in one month. Mrs. Clarke dying at N. York, the Captain it is said, carried the girl to the Havana, whence she was heard of no more, but supposes she must have been sold, not having her free papers with her. Her name was Lydia, then about 11 years old, uncommonly likely, of very light complexion and straight black hair.

—This circumstance causes the old man to feel particularly apprehensive for the fate of Peggy, who is the object of his present anxiety.

Peggy is nearly 14 years old, slender, but well proportioned; about 5 feet high, of very bright complexion, light grey eyes, yellow hair, (straight but short,) remarkably active, good tempered, talks much and rapidly, is cheerful, & withal handsome. It is believed she has a scar on one of her arms, occasioned by a burn. The father entreates the assistance of the humane, in his efforts to regain his child, his blindness being an insuperable obstacle to going in pursuit of her himself. —He will feel grateful for any information that may further his object, and will pay any expence that his circumstances will justify, and may be necessarily incurred in bringing her once more to his protection.

As an attempt may be made to sell her, he cautions all persons against purchasing, as she has been free from her birth, and he will prosecute any one who may be guilty of the act.

Should the said James Matthews be disposed to act correctly in this case, he will immediately restore the child to her father—paying any expence which may be necessary to do so. Information respecting her will be thankfully received at the Office of the Beacon, Norfolk, Virginia.

The *Tryall* is a schooner of about 14 tons burthen—and her main mast has more rake than her foremast.

August 28, 1817.

MONTPELIER, Aug. 19.

SAVAGE BARBARITY.
Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Ashby, Mass. to his friends in this Village.

"On Friday, August 1, a most brutal outrage was committed in this place, by one Stephen Corban, toll-gatherer for the Ashby turnpike, under very numerous circumstances of aggravation, the principle of which I shall relate.

For some time there had been a misunderstanding and an enmity, between Corban and his near neighbor, Mr. Jonas Hodgman. Knowing the men to be absent from home, Corban went, just at sunset, to the barn yard of Mr. Hodgman, where Mrs. H. and her daughter were milking, and with a stick which he brought gave the young woman a blow across the head. She attempted to rise from the ground and make her escape, but Corban seized and threw her again, and placing himself across her body, with one knee on each of her arms, began gouging and beating with great fury. Her screams with the cry of murder from her mother reached the ears of her brother, a lad of about 12 or 13 years of age who was at work in the field. He instantly flew to their relief, and entering the yard with a large beech stick, he gave the monster one powerful blow on the face, which tore the lip from the jaw, fractured the jaw in the middle, and beat nearly half of his teeth into his mouth. This caused him to stay his work of vengeance, and to stagger off to his own house, leaving his unfortunate victim severely bruised, with one eye gouged out, and hanging only by a string, and the other so nearly out, as to render it doubtful whether she will ever see again. He very soon retreated to the woods, and continued out until next morning when he became so much exhausted, with the loss of blood, and the anguish of the wound, that he was obliged to make a halt and ask for assistance. He stopped at a house in Leominster, and pretended he had been seized with a fit in the road, and said his name was Brown. A surgeon was called, and his wound dressed; not

however, without some suspicion of his villainy.

"In the course of the day, the report of the outrage reached Leominster; and as there could be but little doubt that he was the perpetrator, he was arrested and carried to Fowstead, where he was tried and bound over to next term of court.

"During the whole proceedings he manifested no compunction nor remorse; but declared he was not sorry, and that he would whip Mr. H. and his wife if ever there was an opportunity."

Died—on Tuesday last, at an advanced age, Mr. Jubb Fowler, an old and respectable inhabitant of this City.

NEW ACADEMY.

S. BARSTOW & S. C. GRIFFIN. Would inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they have just opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils of both sexes, in the southern part of this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Wallace, where they will teach the various branches of education commonly taught in Academies and Colleges; according to the most modern and approved systems. Particular attention will be paid to the government, manners and morals of the students.

Sept. 11. 1817 Sw.

MRS. ROBINSON.

Having rented the large and commodious stable, in the immediate neighborhood of her Boarding House, to a skillful and attentive Ostler, gentlemen who may be disposed to favour her with their patronage, may rely with the most entire confidence upon having their horses carefully attended to. Mrs. R. will accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with boarding by the day, week, month or year—Her house, formerly occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and immediately opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, is conveniently situated for gentlemen who may have business with the courts or public offices. Mrs. R. will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.

Sept. 11. 1817 tf.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Margaret Sheppard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

John Miller, } ex'rs.
Peter Miller, }
Sept. 11. 1817 Sw.

For Sale,

A likely Milatto Girl, about 17 years of age. Apply at this office.
Sept 11. 1817

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Tuesday 30th September next, on the premises, the plantation formerly the residence of Richard Green, being part of Anne Arundel Manor, near Pig Point, containing 456 acres of good land. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale, will be shewn it by Mr. Cephas Ward, who lives on the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

John H. Tillard.
Sept. 11. 1817 ts.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, in the case of David Weems, vs John O'Reilly, and others, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the third day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Mrs. Susanna Miles Tavern, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a Negro Man named Toney. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale.

Robt. Welch, of Ben. Trustee.
Sept. 11. 1817.

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 201 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to the subscriber.

Abraham Ridgely.
Annapolis, August 31. 1817.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

LINES.

Written while at anchor in Kingston harbour, lake Ontario—on hearing from several Canadian Boats entering from the St. Lawrence, their usual songs.

HARK! o'er the Lake's unruffled wave,
A distant, solemn chaunt is sped:
Is it some requiem at the grave?
Some last kind honour to the dead?

'Tis silent all—again begun;
It is the wearied boatman's lay,
That hails alike the rising sun,
And his last, soft, departing ray.

Forth from yon island's dusky side,
The train of batteaux now appear,
And onward as they slowly glide,
More loud their chorus greets the ear.

But ah! the charm that distance gave,
When first in solemn sounds their song
Crept softly o'er the limpid wave,
Is lost in notes full loud and strong.

"Row, brothers, row," with songs of joy,
For now in view a port appears;
No rapids here our course annoy,
No hidden rocks excite our fears.

Be this sweet night to slumber giv'n,
And when the morning lights the wave,
We'll give our matin songs to heav'n,
Our course to bless, our lives to save.

AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE.

Of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815, with the account of the sufferings of her surviving crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African Desert, or Zabarrah, & observations Historical, Geographical, &c. made during the travels of the Author, while a slave to the Arabs, in the Empire of Morocco. By James Riley, late master and supercargo.

(Continued.)

Antonio came to the shore, as soon as he knew it was my wish, & made directly towards me. The natives expecting he would bring more money, flocked about him to receive it, but finding he had none, struck him with their fists and the handles of their daggers, and stripped off all his clothing: the children at the same time pricking him with their sharp knives, & all seemed determined to torment him with a slow and cruel death. He begged for his life upon his knees, but they paid no regard to his entreaties. In hopes of saving him from the fury of these wretches, I told him to let them know by signs that there were dollars and other things buried in the sand near our tent had stood, and to endeavour to find them by digging. A new spyglass, a hand-saw, and several other things, had been buried there, and a bag containing about four hundred dollars at a short distance from them. He soon made them understand that something was buried, and they hurried him to the spot he had pointed out, and he began to dig. I had imagined that if this man would come on shore, I should be enabled to make my escape; yet I knew not how, nor had I formed any plan for effecting it.

I was seated on the sand, facing the sea, between the old man on my left, with his spear uplifted in his hand, pointing to my breast, and the stoutest young man on my right, with a naked scimitar in his right hand, pointing to my head—both weapons were within six inches of me, and my guards within a foot on each side. I considered at this time, that so soon as any thing should be found by those who were digging, they would naturally speak and inform those who guarded me of it; these had let go of my arms sometime before, and as I was pretty certain that both of them would look round as soon as the discovery of any treasure should be announced, I carefully drew up my legs under me, but without exciting suspicion, in order to be ready for a start. The place where they were digging, was partly behind us on our right, and upon their making a noise, both my guards turned their heads and eyes from me towards them, when I instantly sprang out from beneath their weapons, and flew to the beach. I was running for my life, and soon reached the water's edge: knowing I was pursued, and nearly overtaken, I plunged into the sea, with all my force, headforemost, and swam under water as long as I could hold

my breath; then rising to the surface, I looked round on my pursuers. The old man was within ten feet of me, up to his chin in water, & was in the act of darting his spear thro' my body, when a surf rolling over me, saved my life, and dashed him and his comrades on the beach. I was some distance westward of the wreck, but swimming as fast as possible towards her, whilst surf after surf broke in towering heights over me, until I was enabled by almost super-human exertion to reach the lee of the wreck, when I was taken into the boat over the stern by the mates and people.

I was so far exhausted that I could not immediately witness what passed on shore, but was informed by those who did, that my pursuers stood motionless on the beach, at the edge of the water, until I was safe in the boat: that they then ran towards poor Antonio, & plunging a spear into his body near his left breast downwards, laid him dead at their feet. They then picked up what things remained, and made off altogether. I saw them dragging Antonio's lifeless trunk across the sand hills, and felt an inexpressible pang, that bereft me for a moment of all sensation, occasioned by a suggestion that to me alone his massacre was imputable; but on my recovery, when I reflected there were no other means whereby my own life could have been preserved, and under Providence, the lives of ten men, who had been committed to my charge, I concluded I had not done wrong, nor have I since had occasion to reproach myself for being the innocent cause of his destruction, nor did any of my surviving shipmates, though perfectly at liberty so to do, ever accuse me on this point; from which I think I have an undoubted right to infer, that their feelings perfectly coincide with mine on this melancholy occasion.

Hostilities had now commenced, and we could not doubt but these merciless ruffians would soon return in force, and when able to overpower us, would massacre us all as they had already done Antonio. The wind blowing strong, and the surf breaking outside and on the wreck twenty or thirty feet high, the hope of getting to sea in our crazy long boat was indeed but faint. She had been thumping, alongside the wreck, and on a sand bank all day, and writhed like an old basket, taking in as much water as two men constantly employed with buckets could throw out. The deck and outside of the wreck were fast going to pieces, and the other parts could not hold together long. The tide, (by being low) together with the sand bar that had been formed by the washing of the sea from the bow of the wreck to the beach, had very much lessened the danger of communicating with the shore during this day; but it was now returning to sweep every thing from the wreck, aided by the wind, which blew a gale on shore every night. To remain on the wreck or go on shore, was almost certain death; the boat could no longer be kept afloat alongside, and being without provisions or water, if we should put to sea we must soon perish. We had neither oars nor a rudder to the boat; no compass nor a quadrant to direct her course; but as it was our only chance, I resolved to try to get to sea; expecting, nevertheless, we should be swallowed up by the first surf, and launched into eternity all together.

I, in the first place, sent Porter on shore to get the two broken oars that were lying there, while I made my way through the water into the hold of the wreck, to try once more if any fresh water could be found. I dove in at the hatchway, which was covered with water, and found, after coming up under the deck on the larboard side, as I expected, just room enough to breathe, and to work among the floating casks, planks and wreck of the hold. After much labour I found a water cask, partly full, and turning it over, discovered that its bung was tight. This gave me new courage, and after upheaving it, I came up and communicated the circumstance to my shipmates, and we then made search for some smaller vessel to fill from the cask. After much trouble, a small keg was found in the after hold; it might probably hold four gallons—the head of the water cask was stove in, and with the help of Mr. Savage and Clark I got the keg full of water, and a good drink for all hands besides, which was very much needed. The others were in the meantime employed in rigging out spars which we had lash-

ed together over the stern of the wreck with a rope made fast to the outer ends, in order to give the boat headway, and clear her from the wreck, when we should finally shove off. Porter had returned with the oars, and also brought the bag of money that had been buried, containing about four hundred dollars: this he did of his own accord.

We had got the small boat's sails, consisting of a jib and mainsail, into the boat, with a spar that would do for a mast, and the brig's fore-topmast staysail; the keg of water, a few pieces of salt pork, a live pig, weighing about twenty pounds, which had escaped to the shore when the vessel struck, and which had swam back to us again when we were driven from the shore; about four pounds of figs, that had been soaking in salt water ever since the brig was wrecked, and had been fished out of her cabin; this was all our stock of provisions.

Every thing being now ready, I endeavoured to encourage the crew as well as I could; representing to them that it was better to be swallowed up altogether, than to suffer ourselves to be massacred by the ferocious savages; adding, that the Almighty was able to save, even when the last ray of hope was vanishing; we should never despair, but exert ourselves to the last extremity, and still hope for his merciful protection.

As we surveyed the dangers that surrounded us, wave following wave, breaking with a dreadful crash, just outside of us, at every instant, our hearts indeed failed us, & there appeared no possibility of getting safely beyond the breakers, without a particular interference of Providence in our favour. The particular interference of Providence in any case I had always before doubted. Every one trembled with dreadful apprehensions, and each imagined that the moment we ventured past the vessel's stern, would be his last. I then said, "let us pull off our hats, my shipmates and companions in distress." This was done in an instant; when lifting my eyes and my soul towards heaven; I exclaimed, "great creator and preserver of the universe, who now seest our distresses; we pray thee to spare our lives, and permit us to pass through this overwhelming surf to the open sea; but if we are doomed to perish, thy will be done; we commit our souls to the mercy of thee our God, who gave them; and O! universal father, protect and preserve our widows and children."

The wind, as if by divine command, at this very moment ceased to blow. We hauled the boat out; the dreadful surges that were nearly bursting upon us, suddenly subsided, making a path for our boat about 20 yards wide, thro' which we rowed her out as smoothly as if she had been on a river in a calm, whilst on each side of us, and not more than ten yards distant, the surf continued to break twenty feet high, and with unabated fury. We had to row nearly a mile in this manner; all were fully convinced that we were saved by the immediate interposition of divine Providence in this particular instance, and all joined in returning thanks to the Supreme Being for this mercy. As soon as we reached the open sea, and had gained some distance from the wreck the surf returned combing behind us with the same force on each side the boat. We next fitted the mast, and set the small boat's mainsail.

The wind now veered four points to the eastward, so that we were enabled to fetch past the point of the Cape; though the boat had neither keel nor rudder, it was supported when we got out, and night coming on, the wind as usual increased to a gale before morning, and we kept the boat to the wind by the help of an oar, expecting every moment to be swallowed up by the waves. We were eleven in number on board; two constantly bailing were scarcely able to keep her free, changing hands every half hour. The night was very dark and foggy, and we could not be sure of fetching clear of the land, having nothing to guide us but the wind.—In the morning, we sailed back again for the land, and had approached it almost within reach of the breakers without seeing it, when we put about again. It had been my intention after we had got to sea, to run down the coast in the hope of finding some vessel, or to discover the mouth of some river, in order to obtain a supply of water. But now the dangers and difficulties we should have to encounter in doing this were taken into consideration. If we tried to navigate along the coast, it was ne-

cessary to know our course, or we should be in imminent danger of being dashed to pieces on it every dark day, and every night. The thick foggy weather would prevent our seeing the land in the day time; whilst the wind, blowing almost directly on the land, would force us towards it, and endanger the safety of both the boat and our lives at every turn and point.—We had no compass to guide us either by day or night; no instrument by which to find our latitude; no rudder to steer our crazy boat with, nor were we in possession of materials where-into it was possible to make one; the boat had no keel to steady her, nor was there a steering place in her stern, where an oar could be fixed by any other means than by fishing to the stern ring, which afforded a very unsteady hold. On the one hand, we reflected that if we escaped the danger of being driven on shore, or foundering at sea, and should succeed in reaching the cultivated country south of the desert, we should have to encounter the ferocious inhabitants, who would not fail, in the hope of plunder, to massacre, or doom us to slavery, a slow but painful death. On the other hand, we reflected that we had escaped from savages who had already killed one of our shipmates, and gained the open sea through divine mercy, and could stand off to the westward without fear of being driven on shore. In this direction we might meet with some friendly vessel to save us, which was our only hope in that way, and the worst that could happen to us was to sink all together in the sea, or gradually perish through want of sustenance.

Having considered, and represented to my companions the dangers that beset us on every side, I asked their opinions one by one, & found they were unanimously in favour of committing themselves to the open sea in preference of keeping along the coast. The dangers appeared to be fewer, and all agreed that it was better to perish on the ocean, if it was God's will, than by the hands of the natives. There being a strong breeze, we stood off by the wind and rigged our jib. We now agreed to put ourselves upon allowance of one bottle of water and half a bottle of wine among eleven of us, and a scrap of pork & two soaked and salted figs for each man. During this day, which was the 30th August, 1815, we fitted waist cloths to go round above the gunwale of the boat, to prevent the sea from dashing over; they were from eight to ten inches broad, made from the brig's fore-staysail, and were kept up by small pieces of a board which we formed in the boat, so that they helped in some measure to keep off the spray. It had been cloudy all day, and the boat leaked faster than she had done before. As night came on the wind blew hard and raised the sea very high, but the boat was kept near the wind by her sails, and drifted broadside before it, smoothing the sea to the windward, and did not slip a great deal of water. On the 31st it became more moderate, but the weather was very thick and hazy. Our pig being nearly dead for the want of water, we killed it, taking care however to save his blood; which we divided amongst us and drank, our thirst having become insupportable. We also divided the pig's liver, intestines, &c. between us, and ate some of them, (as they were fresh,) to satisfy, in some degree, our thirst.—Thus this day passed away: no vessel was yet seen to relieve us; we had determined to save our urine for drink, which we accordingly did in some empty bottles, and found great relief from the use of it; for being obliged to labour hard by turns to keep the boat above water, our thirst was much more severely felt than if we had remained still. The night came on very dark and lowering; the sky seemed big with an impending tempest; the wind blew hard from the N. E. and before midnight the sea combed into the boat in such quantities as several times to fill her more than half full. All hands were employed in throwing out the water with hats and other things, each believing his final hour had at length arrived, and expecting that every approaching surge would bury him forever in a watery grave.

The boat racked like an old basket, letting in water at every seam and split; her timbers working out or breaking off; the nails I had put in while last on shore were kept from entirely drawing out, merely by the pressure of the water acting on the outside of the boat. Sharp flashes of lightning came by heat-

and vapour about the vessel, rendering the scene very terrific. In this situation some of us thought it was no longer possible to keep the boat afloat, and said she must soon sink in spite of their exertions. Having poured out our souls before our God, and implored pardon for our sins, each one felt peculiarly resigned to his fate; this was a trying moment, and my counsel and advice could scarcely induce them to continue bailing; whilst some of them, by thrusting their heads into the water, endeavoured to ascertain what the nature of death were by feeling the effects the water would produce on their organs. Thus passed this night; all my exertions were necessary to encourage the men to assist me in bailing the boat, by reminding them of our miraculous escape from the tragedy, and through the surf to the open sea, and enforcing on their minds the consideration that we were still in the hands of the same disposing power, and that we ought not to suppose we were aided in escaping from the shore by a miracle to be abandoned here and swallowed up by the ocean; and that, for my own part I still entertained hopes of our preservation; at any rate that it was a duty we owed to God and ourselves to strive to the latest breath to prevent our own destruction. Day came on amidst those accumulated horrors; it was the 1st of September;—thirst pressed upon us, which we could only allay by wetting our mouths twice a day with a few drops of wine and water, and as many times with our urine.

The wind continued to blow hard all this day, and the succeeding night with great violence, and the boat to work and leak in the same manner as before. Worn down with fatigue and long-continued hunger and thirst, scorched by the burning rays of the sun, and never appearing to save us, our strength fast diminishing, as well as our strength, every hope of succour by meeting with a vessel entirely failed me, so that in the afternoon of the 2d of September, I represented to my companions, that as we were still alive, after enduring so many trials, it was my advice to put about, and make towards the coast again; that if we continued at sea, we must inevitably perish, and that we could but perish in returning towards the land; that we might still exist four or five days longer, by means of the water and provisions that remained, and that it might be the will of Providence to send us to the coast where our vessel had been wrecked, and where means were perhaps prepared to bring about our deliverance and restoration to our country and our families. All seemed convinced that it was so, and we immediately put about with a kind of cheerfulness I had not observed in any countenance since our first disaster.

From this time all submitted to their fate with tolerable patience, and kept the boat free, though we had continual bad weather, without murmuring. We wasted our life with wine and water twice every day, and the bones and some of the raw flesh of our pig, with its skin, but at length we became so faint, to be unable to take our turns bailing, whilst the boat laboured as much as to work off nearly all the nails that kept the planks to the timbers above the water.

By the 6th of September, at night we had not made the land, & could not hope to make the boat hold together in any manner above another day. I expected we should have found the land that day, but was disappointed, and some of the people began again to despair. Impelled by thirst, they forgot what they owed to their shipmates, and in the night got at, and drank off one of the two bottles of wine we had been maintaining. When I mentioned the loss of the wine on the morning of the 7th, all denied having taken it, adding that it was an unpardonable crime, and that they who did it ought to be thrown overboard instantly. From the heat of the conversation, I guessed the offenders, but the wine was gone, and no remedy remained but patience, and stricter vigilance for the future.

(To be continued.)

THE Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—A few days for sale at this office—Price 10 Cts. June 26.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will proceed to sell the following property, to wit:

On Friday the third day of October, the hour of 11 in the morning, if it be not the next fair day, they will sell on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles above McCoy's Tavern, containing about 112 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from McCoy's up the country, and from McCoy's mills to Baltimore, passing through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk-Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and a fine house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils.

On Friday the 10th of October, the hour of 11 in the morning, if it be not the next fair day, they will sell on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessington," being in Anne-Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land lies on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement.

On Friday the 17th day of October, the hour of 11 in the morning, if it be not the next fair day, they will sell on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, about 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood,
Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Annapolis, Aug 5, 1817.
The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Win. B. Beanes,
Upper Marlboro' 2d.
Sept 26.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 15th October next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, a Tract of Land, containing about 250 acres, situate in Anne Arundel county, 9 miles from Annapolis and 5 from Quao Ann. There are about 60 acres of this land well timbered with chestnut, hickory, oak, &c. of the remainder, a considerable part is meadow and. Clover and plaster have been used with success. On it are several never failing springs of good water. The improvements are a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, &c. with two excellent tobacco houses. Any person wishing to view the property will call on Mr. Sheekles, manager, living on the farm, who will make known the terms of sale.

William G. Sanders,
At the same time will be offered a Stock and plantation utensils.
W. G. S.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new ozaburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout.
Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quaster, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

no. T. Barber.
Annapolis, March 27.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,
Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. 43 J. P. Chase.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty town, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small peas, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side. He had on when he left home, a furred drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trousers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give fifty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again, and the above reward if brought home.

JOHN WAGNER.
July 24. 2m.

For Sale,

A likely Mulatto Girl, about 17 years of age. Apply at this office.
Sept. 1. 2

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES JACKUBIN.
August 18. 4w.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the
HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15. 19 James Carroll.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
August 13, 1817.

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1817.

6 Thomas Franklin, ad'm.
D. B. N.

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.

ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to.

By order,
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

To be published in all the papers in the state for six weeks.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shanks Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Fathers 9 cents
Directions for Prayer 6
Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer 1
On Baptism 1
On the Lord's Supper 6

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber on the north side of Severn.

FREDERICK GRAMMER.
Aug 21. 5

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
August 18, 1817.

On application by petition of Philom Plummer, jun. executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Matthews, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Matthews 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 2d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1817.

Philom Plummer, jr. ex'r.
Aug. 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of September on the farm of Captain Joseph Watkins near the residence of Mr. William O'Hara, at 11 o'clock, for cash, five cows, two calves, a pair of valuable work oxen, one bay horse one roan ditto, twelve ewes and six lambs, also one hog head of second tobacco, and about one third of a hoghead of crop tobacco now laying in the tobacco house of Wm. Stewart, esq. And on Saturday the 13th day of September, will be offered at public sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for cash all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Watkins, of and to a store-house and premises at Beard's Point; also all the interest and estate of the said Joseph Watkins, of, in and to an undivided part of a tract or parcel of land called Bessington, adjoining the farm whereon the said Watkins now resides; being seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Sarah Tydings, administratrix of Richard Tydings.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff.
A. A. County.
Aug. 28.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Tuesday 30th September next, on the premises, the plantation formerly the residence of Richard Green, being part of Anne Arundel Manor, near Pig Point, containing 456 acres of good land. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale, will be shown it by Mr. Cephas Ward, who lives on the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Sept. 11. 2 John H. Tillard.
ts.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, in the case of David Weenas, vs John O'Reilly, and others, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the third day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Mrs. Susanna Miles Tavern, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a Negro Man named Toney. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale.

Robt. Welch, of Ben. Trustee.
Sept. 11, 1817.

MRS. ROBINSON,

Having rented the large and commodious stable, in the immediate neighbourhood of her Boarding House, to a skillful and attentive Ostler, gentlemen who may be disposed to favour her with their patronage, may rely with the most entire confidence upon having their horses carefully attended to. Mrs. R. will accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with boarding by the day, week, month or year—Her house, formerly occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and immediately opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, is conveniently situated for gentlemen who may have business with the courts or public offices. Mrs. R. will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.

Sept. 11. 2

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN ORIGINAL WORK,

TO BE ENTITLED
A JOURNAL

of the loss of the

BRIQ COMMERC,

of Hartford (Ct.)—Capt. RILEY;

OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN RILEY,

who was for two months a Slave,

AMONGST THE ARABS;

and of the

Slavery and Sufferings of the Author.

FOR NINETEEN MONTHS,

Among the same People;

with accounts of the

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS,

and a

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

OF THE ARABS.

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, the Shipwrecked and Prisoners, are often told with exaggerations, and not unfrequently condemned as deceiving, rather than informing the world. The author of the proposed JOURNAL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of Captain RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere uncommon to his countrymen—he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature. By the blessings of a merciful Providence he has survived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredulity, he cannot help it: but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering—of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his suffering, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

- The work shall constitute a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound.
- The price to subscribers will be one dollar.
- Those who procure twelve subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a thirtieth gratis. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William S. Marsh, Hartford, by the first day of October next.

Subscriptions received at this office.

August 14.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendo, ex parte of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 24th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, and interest of Joseph Watkins, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called BESSINGTON, containing one hundred acres more or less. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance of William Brodgen, for the use of Lewis Duval, for the use of John N. Watkins, for the use of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Solomon Groves, late sh.
A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Margaret Sheppard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

John Miller, } ex'rs.
Peter Miller, }
Sept. 11. 3w

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1.50
April 18.

From a London paper.
LINCOLN ASSIZES.
MURDER BY A STEP-MOTHER.

Elizabeth Warriner stood capital-ly indicted for the wilful murder of John Warriner, her step-son, in the parish of Surfleet, in the county of Lincoln, by administering poison to him. It appeared, from the testi-mony of the witnesses called to prove this case, that the prisoner is the wife of a farmer, named Joseph Warriner, residing at Surfleet. She was his second wife. The de-ceased was his son by a former marriage, and was a fine boy, about 12 years of age. From the period of her marriage the prisoner was observed to treat this unfortunate child with great cruelty. On various occa-sions she was heard to say she would be the death of him. At length on the morning stated in the indict-ment, the poor boy, immediately after his breakfast, which consisted of a basin of bread and milk, was taken extremely ill. Medical aid was immediately called in; but, in defiance of every effort to save him, he breathed his last in the course of the day. The manner of his death and his appearance afterwards left no doubt in the minds of those by whom he was seen that he died from the effects of poison. This led to a further investigation, and the body was opened by a skillful surgeon, when the stomach and intestines were found to exhibit all the appear-ances of arsenic having been admin-istered, and no doubt was enter-tained that this was the cause of his death. It was afterwards ascer-tained that a quantity of arsenic was in the possession of the father of the child, who used it for some purposes connected with husbandry, to which the prisoner had free ac-cess. It further turned out, that a small quantity of arsenic was found in the bottom of the basin from which the deceased had eaten his breakfast, and that the prisoner was the person who had given him his breakfast in that basin. This cir-cumstance, added to a variety of other facts, which, in the course of the examination of the witnesses, (seven in number) came out, led to the conclusion, that the prisoner's was the hand by which the poison had been administered.

Mr. Justice Holroyd summed up the evidence with great clearness and perspicuity; and the jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty—DEATH.

The wretched woman protested her innocence in the most solemn manner, and seemed deeply affected with her awful situation. Mr. Justice Holroyd immediately proceeded to pass sentence in the most impressive manner, and directed that the prisoner should be exe-cuted on Saturday morning (last) and that her body should be after-wards delivered over to the surgeon for dissection. The moment the prisoner heard that her life was so soon to be forfeited to the offended laws of her country, she jumped up from the floor in the greatest agony, wrung her hands, and exhibited other symptoms of distraction. However her misery might be com-miserated, there did not seem to be an individual in court who was not fully impressed with the certainty of her guilt.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

At Lingydeugh, in the parish of Cannoby, Dumfriesshire, that scarce bird, a white crow, was hatched in the brookery of — Lomax, Esq. and not only were the feathers white but even the feet, the beak, and the eyes! This ornithological anomaly was terribly persecuted by his sable brethren; and had not been timely rescued by his capturer and del-iverer, his life might have paid the misfortune of having, however in-nocently, deviated from the costume of his kindred.

From the National Advocate.
To my Creditors & former Friends, for friends I cannot expect to have now.

I yesterday protested against the use of ardent spirits. The method I have taken to remedy a vice for which I have been so remarkable, may appear novel, extraordinary and unexpected. I have often promised and reiterated these promises, to forsake that baneful and scanda-lous practice of drunkenness, and all without effect, but having for a fortnight abstained from all kinds of liquor, and my recollection re-stored to me, I am left to the sad re-flection of my egregious follies, and am determined to forsake them. I have, therefore, taken a method ob-ligatory in the sight of God and

man, and having been pronounced dead by some, and abandoned and incorrigible by others, I thus pub-licly make known my recantation.

The practice of drunkenness can never be palliated, yet nothing is more common among drunkards than to attribute their follies to misfortunes and injuries received, and if that be deemed a palliation, perhaps I have a right to as great a share of it as any man of my age. But what can be offered in pallia-tion for man, who is placed as the supreme of all terrestrial beings, and formed in the very image of God himself, when he debases him-self beneath the brute creation? Nothing. I have been considered as dead; it is a wonder that I am not, but my trembling hand and burning heart manifests that I am still alive, a living monument of human depravity, and subject to the lash of self-condemnation. How horrid the retrospection of an ill-spent life; but that of a virtuous life, how consoling in all its vic-situdes, the mind is ever at ease, conscious of having done its duty, for, as Seneca says, the conscious-ness of well-doing is an ample re-ward. I have still hopes of doing well, which I am anxious you should all know, confident that every so-ber, honest and industrious man forms a useful link in the chain of human existence.

According to the variety of hu-man nature, a variety of sentiments may be produced.—The pious will re-joice to see even the reformation of but one fellow mortal. The moralists will not deride me—the gay and dissolute may. Let them, mine is the triumph over that which his, and I fear will be the ruin of many. Ye youth who have just en-gaged on the theatre of dissipation, and who may deride my remon-strance, beware that you do not, ere long, make a disgraceful appear-ance, and be lost in the drama of human wretchedness. Ye youth who have just lunched on the calm sea of decent pleasures, beware of the intoxicating glass before you are lost in the vortex of your own sought ruin, accelerating the bo-soms of a fond father, and an affec-tionate mother, brothers and sis-ters.—I have gone the rounds of dissipation; I have seen it in its greatest deformity, yet I have been long one of its most prominent vic-taries. Alas! I now feel the sad effects! I have seen youth, adorned with beauty and vivacity, who in his infancy and innocence was the darling of his parents, and their future hope of solace in declining years, nipt in the bud, when just about to blossom, and blasted by the ranker worm DISSIPATION! Leaving, as an ungrateful reward to them, the sad remembrance of his follies. I have seen the middle aged, wearied of the toils of his juvenility, still determined to sup-port the cause of debauchery, a complete picture of contamination, guilt and human woe, drink his last poisonous draught, and sink into the grave.—His children, who had fondly anticipated the protection of their father, are left to bear, in part, the burden of his guilt, and the calamity of an illiberal world. I have seen old age, after dissipat-ing a fortune which might have alle-viated the distresses of the widow and orphan, he himself a beggar, standing on the verge of the grave, with his hand extended, to receive the draught of corruption, and as if to fill the measure of human de-generacy, drink it, and drop into the grave, a wreck of human mis-ery, forgotten and despised. The subject is too horrid to dwell upon, I must conclude with a hope that some good may be derived from these my sad reflections.

From the course which I have ran through life, (though but a young man yet) I can not reasonably expect a place in the records of longevity—still I have hopes of living long enough to convince the world of my reformation, and if by this public exposition of the effects of this horrid vice I can save only one being, I shall be happy.

JOHN GAINES.
William-street—New-York.

From the New-York Herald.

The wonderful sea serpent.—In addition to the information, which the appearance of the sea-serpent in the waters of New-England, has lately brought to light, we are en-abled, by the politeness of Dr. Mitchell, to add the following in-teresting particulars, for the amuse-ment of our readers.

Copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Mitchell, by our late consul

at Bordeaux, now in the treasury department, Wm. Lee, Esq.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1817.
“My dear sir.—The description given in our newspapers of a sea-ser-pent, lately seen for several days in and about Cape Ann harbour, has brought to my recollection one of this species.

“On a passage I made from Que-bec, in 1787, in a schooner of about eighty tons burthen, while standing in for the Gut of Cansu, the island of Cape Breton being about four leagues distant, one of the crew cried out “a shal a-head!”—The helm was instantly put down to tack ship, when our great aston-ishment, this shoal, as we thought it to be, moved off, and as it passed athwart the bow of our vessel, we discovered it to be an enormous sea serpent, four times at least as long as the schooner. Its back was of a dark green colour, forming above the water a number of little hil-locks, resembling a chain of hogs-heads. I was then but a lad, and being much terrified ran below un-til the monster was at some dis-tance from us. I did not see his head distinctly; but those who did, after I had hid myself in the cabin, said it was as large as the small boat of the schooner. I recollect the tremendous ripple and noise he made in the water, as he went off from us, which I compared at the time to that occasioned by the launching of a ship.

“My venerable friend, Mr. — of your city, was a passenger with me at the time. He will corrob-orate this statement, and probably furnish you with a better descrip-tion of this monster; for I well re-collect his taking his stand at the bow of the vessel, with great cou-rage, to examine it, while the other passengers were intent only on their own safety.

“At Halifax, and on my return to Boston, when frequently describ-ing this monster, I was laughed at so immoderately that I found it ne-cessary to remain silent on the sub-ject, to escape the imputation of using a traveller's privilege of deal-ing in the marvellous.”

In addition to the above, the fol-lowing facts are verbally communi-cated by the doctor himself.

“On the evening of September 9, Capt. James Rucy was at my house, and said that he knew Capt. Folger, of Nantucket, who was occupied on a whaling voyage in the southern Atlantic Ocean, about 20 years ago. On the cruise, he saw an animal of uncommon size, floating on the sea, off the coast of Brazil. Capt. F. then commanded a very large French built ship, and the floating carcass was four or five times as long as his vessel. It at-tracted the sperm-ceti whales, who came to feed upon it, and had eaten away great portions of the flesh. He visited the huge body of the creature, and satisfied himself that it was an enormous craken. He hauled all his boats upon it, and his men ascended it and lived upon it as if it had been a rock or island. They remained on it and near it for the purpose of killing the whales that came to devour it. In this, they were so successful, that by continuing there they took whales enough to load their vessel and complete her cargo. The back of the craken was high and dry enough for them to inhabit temporarily, and to look out for their game. And when from this point of ob-servation they discovered a whale coming to make a meal, they launch-ed their boats from the top of the dead craken, and made an easy prey of him. The substance of the monster's body was skiny, mem-branous and gelatinous, and desti-tute of the fat and blubber for which the whale is so remarkable.”

FOREIGN NEWS.

London July 24.

By accounts from the north of Italy we are informed, that Colonel Bran, one of the chiefs of the Gre-noble conspiracy, has been arrested at Genoa, on the eve of embarka-tion for North America, together with some of his associates.

It is stated on the authority of a Captain of a ship lately arrived from Tunis, that a war had broken out between the Beys of Tunis and Algiers. The former now fulfils his engagements with England so rapidly that he lately ordered the Captain of a corsair, who had cap-tured a British vessel, to be instan-tly hung with the string of the ide-ical flag which he had piratically forced to be struck to him.

July 25.
Letters from Italy, say the har-vest had terminated, and that the crops were luxuriant in the extreme. Admiral Pickmore has sailed from Portsmouth in the St. Francis Drake frigate, to resume the Go-vernorship of Newfoundland.

The Russian squadron from France with troops, passed Copen-hagen for Cronstadt, on the 10th July, consisting of 8 sail of the line and 2 frigates.

July 31.
An officer of the 53d regiment, at St. Helena, writes word.—

“Bonaparte allows no persons to visit him but his own retinue, sel-dom walks, and never rides out a promenade; his billiard room is the only exercise he enjoys; he is more sallow (his natural complex-ion) than when I first saw him, and more stopped, owing, I suppose, to a want of his usual exercise.—Count Lascazes and son were sent off the island for endeavouring to forward, privately, some communication to Europe. The attempt was extreme-ly ingenious, done on satin, in hier-oglyphics and other characters, and could not be decyphered without the aid of a microscope; this was made up to a waistcoat, and given to a boy, a native, lately a ser-vant on his establishment, with in-structions to present it to a corres-pondent at home, for which he was to receive a handsome reward. The lad informed his father of the se-cret.”

Advices from America, of a late date, were received this morning. Some of the American papers, which are supposed to be of an official na-ture, wish to have it understood that the Spanish Court has made overtures to this country, to assist in subjugating the revolted colo-nies of South America.” We be-lieve we may assert that no propo-sition of this kind has been made by the Court of Madrid to our government; but if it had been, or it should be, his Majesty's govern-ment would, no doubt, distinctly disavow any disposition to interfere between the Colonies and the Mo-ther Country.

If, by the means of conciliation and by interposing our good office as a mediator, in concert with the other European powers, we could succeed in restoring peace to those convulsed and distracted settle-ments, there would be an honourable opportunity for exerting our influ-ence, such influence as one friendly state never refuses to exert in behalf of another. This is the utmost ex-tent to which the European powers would feel themselves authorised in going. There is no reason for sup-posing, with the American Journal-ists, that England is secretly favor-able to the Insurgents upon a prin-ciple of commercial speculation. We are not yet so “accinded from the Continent,” to use their own ex-pression, as to render such a dispo-sition necessary, in the hope of se-curing a new market for our man-ufactures. In fact, what they choose to call a seclusion, is merely an in-terruption of our intercourse, arising from causes which are suffi-ciently obvious. It appears, however, from the tone adopted in many of the American papers, and evidently proceeding from one source, that America is anxious the European powers should declare against the insurgents in the hope that they would then throw themselves entire-ly into the arms of the U. States as their protectors. This would suite her policy, which is to appear as the exclusive advocate of all liberal, wise, and patriotic opinions. Yet, how calmly they teach the contra-ry! With how little compunction they would instigate the European Powers to employ their “excess of military population,” against the revolted provinces!

Courier.

NOTICE.

An election will be held at the sev-eral election districts in Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday of October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the legislature of Mary-land.

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.
A. A. County.

TO HIRE.

A FEMALE SERVANT.
Who is an excellent Cook & Iron-er, and can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety. She will only be hired in Annapolis or its im-mediate vicinity. Enquire at this of-
Annapolis Aug. 28.

State of Maryland.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.
Sept. 2, 1817.
On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of the estate of John Johnson, late of Anne Arundel county, de-ceased, it is ordered that he give no-
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Will.
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the or-phans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zachariah Gray, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-hibit the same, with the vouchers there-of, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

Charles Robinson, admr.
Sept. 18.



THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE.

JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.
Propelled by an Engine on the Re-tary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.—She will leave COMMERCE STREET wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for AN-NAPOLIS and EASTON, via Miley River Ferry; will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BAL-TIMORE. She will leave Commerce street wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will com-mence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.
For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
George Stiles & Son, Boll.
Sept. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.
September 9, 1817.
On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of John John-son, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice re-quired by law for creditors to ex-hibit 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 Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Will.
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the or-phans court of A. A. county, in Mary-land, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Johnson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said de-ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

Charles Robinson, admr.
Sept. 18.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chan-cery court of Maryland, the subscr-ber will offer at public sale on Thurs-day the 18th day of September next on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) the real estate of Richard Merrick, situate in Broad Neck, Anne Arundel county, adjoining the farm of Hon-able Ridout, Esq. and near to the farm of James Macceubbin, Esq. containing about 230 acres. This land is highly susceptible of improvement, and is ad-jacent to a fine grazing farm, it will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchas-ers; persons disposed to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, and by calling on the subscriber any information requisite will be given as to title, improvements, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of twelve months to the purchaser giving bond with a good security, with interest.
Lewis Orrell, Trustee.
Sept. 4.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR NORFOLK COUNTY.
Benjamin W. LeCompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR FREDERICK.
Alexander Warfield,
Baker Johnson,
Frederick A. Schley,
Jacob Baumgardner.

FOR TALBOT.
John Goldsborough,
Robert Banning,
Jabez Caldwell,
Arthur Holt.

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

FOR CAROLINE.
Richard Hughlett,
Edmond Pendleton,
Samuel Talbot,
Elijah Satterfield.

Mr. Green,
A few days ago in looking over an old manuscript which accidentally fell into my possession, I came across the following enigma. Being pleased with the lines and naturally and of unravelling mysteries, I employed myself a short time with endeavouring to discover a solution. The trouble which the attempt cost me was amply recompensed by its success; and the lines are now communicated to you, with a hope that the perusal of them will afford the same gratification to your readers that it has done to me.

N. T.
In the spirit of gloom—on the verge of the ocean.
I'm seen in each billow, the wind puts in motion.
I'm lost in the vapour—but heard in the storm,
Mid the clouds I in vain seek to shelter my form.
I sport among the rocks in the full blaze of noon,
And flick at night in the beams of the moon.
I love to repose in the bloom of a flower,
I'm seen in the rainbow, and heard in the shower.
I'm found on the brow of the hero—but never appear in the laurel which twines it forever.
I'll farewell till the morning—you'll want me to-morrow,
I share in your joy, or to soothe you in sorrow.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Printer.
It surprises some of the plain old farmers of our county, whenever they visit the city of Washington, to observe the grandeur and luxury which the officers of government use; and it is no uncommon thing to hear them exclaim—"Is this the republican simplicity which the democrats taught when they clamoured so loudly against the amiable labors of the great political father of our country, for occasionally holding a common levee, which they said was a foreign custom, and calculated to vitiate the morals and expel from the bosoms of the people those principles which kindled and sustained with success the war of the revolution, and which should be kept alive to perpetuate the republic?"

And moreover, these plain old folks enquire, how this extravagance & splendour is supported? At the season of the year (say they) there is a sumptuous dinner, a brilliant rout, or a ruinous gaming party in the city almost every twenty-four hours, at which all the French, English Ministers and Spanish Dons in the town, are to be found sowing the seeds of the baneful habits of their respective countries? The days of Washington, the cost of entertaining was trifling compared with what it now is, and still the holders could not support a life so unbecoming a plain republican people, who then prided themselves upon their equality, their simplicity, and their ignorance of the licentiousness and corruption of the nations of Europe.
To one of my neighbours, who has talked, I presented a list of the faults he immediately took the list—it made him sensible of the manner in which this grand style is kept up, and he emphatically exclaimed "downright robbery!" and swore, vowing never again to

give the most distant encouragement to men, who by drinking good wine and adopting anti-republican manners, render their salaries inadequate to their support, and who, in preference to abandoning their costly style of living, become speculators that they may be able to continue it.

A Countryman.
Anne Arundel county,
Sept. 17.

From the Chester and Delaware Federalist.

In our address to the public, we announced our principles to be Federal Republican, and sketched, in explanation, an outline of our political faith. It gives us pleasure to learn that our address was well received; a circumstance which, as respects the principles declared, we had no reason to doubt for the maxims there laid down are those which have uniformly governed the Federal party from the commencement of our existence as a nation.

We purpose in these remarks, as a further justification of our principles, to advert to the rise and history of the two political parties that divide the country—not for the purpose of exciting, but of allaying party spirit. Federalists are charged now, and have been for years, with being enemies to their country—foes to its liberties, and hostile to our Republican institutions. It is but a few days since, in a daily democratic paper of extensive circulation, Federalists were assailed with the senseless cry of TORRES; and the names of the illustrious HAMILTON, and the infamous Arnold, were associated as kindred spirits and traitors to their country. Now this is all nonsense—or worse. A smile at its absurdity mingles with the feelings of just indignation which are excited by the charges so graceless and unfounded.

Who was the Federalist? Direct your eye to the party in Pennsylvania—Enter the city and note them; go through the different counties and observe them well: Look into Chester—visit Lancaster—take a glance at Delaware—call at Montgomery—and tarry a moment in Bucks—thence go on until you make the tour of this great commonwealth—who are the Federalists? It is true they are a minority, as there are only from 40 to 50,000 electors of this political persuasion in the state.—And yet, methinks, they suffer by no comparison. Are they not as intelligent as their neighbours? as distinguished for their public spirit and their private worth? and have they not as deep an interest in preserving the freedom and honour of the nation? Silence then to this noisy and disgusting babble of toryism?

But what was the origin of the party?

After the peace which terminated our glorious struggle for independence, we had no general government but the old confederation. The necessities of the times and the pressure of circumstances had kept the states united during the revolutionary war, and not this weak and inefficient instrument. Experience confirmed what wisdom had predicted, that it was impossible the nation could prosper and become respectable, unless they had a government, possessing far more energy than the articles of the confederation. A convention was called in 1788, for the purpose of framing a new system. The present admirable constitution was agreed upon and recommended to the states for adoption. Here the Federal party took its rise. Those who were in favour of the constitution were nominated FEDERALISTS, and at the head of this party stood the great and good Washington; the opposing party the name of Anti-Federalists. At no time did party spirit rage with greater violence than between the friends and the enemies of the new constitution. Happy for our country the Federalists then prevailed: happy would it have been for her had she never swerved from her first principles, and abandoned the earlier objects of her attachment.

Washington was elected President of the United States. The new government went into operation; But mark! Those who had opposed the adoption of the constitution, now, assuming the new name of Democrats, commenced a formidable opposition to the measures of government. The administration was traversed with great zeal & no inconsiderable ability. Even Washington himself did not escape personal reproach. He who had fought during the whole war to se-

parate us from Britain, was now charged with being in the interest of that nation; and the day that he retired from the Presidency was hailed as a day of jubilee by the leading democratic paper in the country.

Imagination can scarcely conceive a period beset with more difficulties, and more pregnant with danger, than that of Washington's administration. The country had but recently emerged from a long and distressing war, and was burdened with an immense debt, the amount of which was not more oppressive, than the multiplicity, nature and deranged state of the claims were embarrassing. Funds we had none—Our resources were unexplored. The habits of commerce and peaceful industry had not yet succeeded to the trafficking, speculating expedients, which always obtain a rapid and sturdy growth among a people in times of contention and war. Thousands of "choice spirits" existed, who were above the "dull pursuits of civil life," waiting the course of events, in the hope of some change that would free them from the necessity of labour.—All the departments of the administration were to be established, and forms introduced suited to the simple and prompt transaction of the vast and complicated business cast upon them from the old government.

In the midst of all these difficulties, and opposition and embarrassments, the revolution in France burst upon us. It rose like a meteor. To some it blazed like the pillar of fire that led the Israelites to the land of promise, and was hailed as the brightly beaming star of the east, the harbinger of freedom and equality to enslaved and degraded man. While to others it gleamed like a comet, awfully portentous, threatening desolation and ruin.

The Marseilles hymn, with its electrifying influence was read thro' all our sea-ports:—

"Sons of France, awake to glory,
Hark! what myriads bid you rise!"

And the shouts of "LIBERTY! EQUALITY! or DEATH!" produced an effect here, deluding as the song of the Syrians—maddening as the cup of Circe.

We had fought for liberty—the French had aided us— Now, France had burst the fetters of slavery—and should we not generously fly to her aid and requite her friendship?—Every generous bosom beat high in good wishes for the success of the cause of liberty. All felt. Few reasoned—Washington saw—and his forecast was not among the least of that great man's distinguishing attributes. Often in war, when the battle raged around him, he has been seen coolly observing the enemy, as now, though the storm of passion rose almost resistless, he calmly extended his ken into futurity, and saw that an union of our destinies with France would lead to inevitable ruin.—The loss of all for which the statesman had laboured and the patriot soldier bled. He took his station upon the rock of justice—issued his proclamation of neutrality—checked the wild rage for war—and by his prudence became the second time, under Providence, the saviour of his country.

FEDERALISM prevailed and our liberties were saved.

Observe the effects of Washington's administration. From the darkness and confusion that previously prevailed, light and order gradually arose.

A system of finance was established, devised by Hamilton, which Gallatin, after long experience, admitted to be unequalled in excellence and wonderfully perfect in its forms and detail.

The national debt, incurred during the war of the revolution, was funded, and arrangements made for its gradual reduction.

Public confidence was restored. The judiciary became respectable, and justice was promptly & ably administered.

Numerous laws, requiring great wisdom to frame; embracing the general interests of the nation, were enacted. They still extend their guardian influence around us; and their continuance under all the succeeding administrations, is the homage paid by our opponents to their wisdom.

The General Post-Office establishment was placed upon the most respectable footing.

Agriculture and the arts, under the protection of a mild and just government, flourished.

And the people began, in truth, to enjoy that national freedom and prosperity which the good and the wise wished and sought for.

These are the noble, though un-pretentious trophies of Federalism. Have we not reason to be proud of principles, which in the midst of so powerful an opposition were so firmly established that they still prevail, protect and defend us.

But the opposition continued—gained strength, and finally succeeded.

"A last full on in guilt's victorious car,
The spoils of virtue are in triumph borne."

The remaining part of the picture we feel no disposition to draw. Our object was not to attack Democracy—but to vindicate Federalism; and to show that the practice of Federal Republicans when in power, was conformable to those principles which they have always professed and which we set forth in our address.

The Army Court Martial, convened in this city for the trial of certain charges preferred against an officer of Marines, yesterday adjourned sine die, having decided under the 68th article of the Rules and Articles of War, that they were incompetent, alone, to try a marine officer, though officers of the army might be placed on a court with marine officers for that purpose. This appears to be a question heretofore undecided, and which it may prove beneficial to the service to have now definitively settled.—Nat. Int.

We are informed, (says the Philadelphia True American) that the Franklin 74, Commodore Stewart, is under sailing orders; and will leave the Delaware as soon as the hon. Richard Rush minister to England is ready to embark.

On Monday last, the seventy-fourth annual conference of the people called the Methodists commenced at Sheffield; the Rev. John Gaultier was chosen President, and the Rev. Jabez Bunting Secretary.—About 300 preachers have assembled. The last week was occupied by the Committee for Stations, and by the Committee for Examination and Finances for the numerous Missions of the Connexion. Various interesting accounts have recently been received from St. Domingo and Caylow; and notwithstanding the great pressure of the times, upwards of £17,000 have been raised by this religious body in the course of the last year, for the support of missions among the Heathen. Liverpool Pap. of Aug. 4.

From the Salem Register Sept. 10.

The Sea Serpent—again.—The Serpent has again visited us. On Sunday evening, his levee was attended by a large number of citizens. A small boat fishing on Sunday night was very much troubled. The crew state, that he was some hours about them, and that a number of times he was within ten feet of them. It seems that there were swarms or schools of bait around him, and it appears evident that he follows them.

From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 10.

The Sea Serpent.—This notorious animal still remains in our waters; and all attempts to take him appear to have been abandoned. "What is every body's business," says the proverb, "is no body's." No imputation can rest on any of our Cape Ann friends for his impunity, who did every thing within their means to destroy him.—Those who have visited the vicinity of his lair, and have seen the celerity with which he can shift it, can easily conceive the difficulty of overtaking or entangling him. Capt. Burchmore, who arrived at Salem on Saturday last from New-York, saw him that morning near Half way rock coiled up in a serpentine form on the surface.—He was also, says the Salem Gazette, seen on Sunday afternoon, off Eastern Point, Cape Ann. His existence is well established as any fact in history.

We give the following extract without any comment. Perhaps the editor of the National Intelligencer may furnish some further information, if there is any relating to this strange treatment of our minister, which may be disclosed at this time. [Fed. Gaz.]

Extract from Washington.

It is rumoured here, and I think on good authority, that Mr. Gallatin, our minister at the Court of Versailles, has lately transmitted to our government despatches in which he states, that he has for some time past been treated with such

marked neglect by the ministers of the most Christian king, and all his attempts to confer, or correspond with them on subjects of importance to the United States, have been so constantly evaded, that he thinks his further stay there wholly useless." It is hinted, but for this I do not vouch, that the conduct of the French Government is the result of dissatisfaction caused by a toast given by a post-master in the United States at some public dinner, of which an account was transmitted by the French minister here to that Government.

JAMES SHEPARD,

Next Door to Mr. Wm. Duvall's grocery Store on the Dock.

Informing his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has on hand an assortment of Cloths, Waistcoats, &c. which he will make up in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms. He has, as usual, an assortment of

READY MADE CLOATHS,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms. Those disposed to purchase coarse clothing, ready made, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Sept. 18. cow3t.

HENRY S. HOLLAND,

Begs leave to inform the public and his friends, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in the shop next door below Mr. Jos. Phelps, and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. B. Curran, in Church-street. Those who patronize him may rest assured their work will be done in the best and most fashionable style. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Annapolis, Sept. 18. 11.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with a knowledge of farming and the disposition of servants, will meet with very liberal wages for the ensuing year, by applying to the subscriber, living about 11 miles from Annapolis.—A small family might be dispensed with, provided satisfactory recommendations should be produced.

Sept. 11. 6w.

P. S. A valuable Farm to let on the North side of Severn.

C. W.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

September 9, 1817.

On application by petition of Rezin D. Baldwin, administrator with the will annexed, of Nicholas Baldwin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Nicholas Baldwin, late of A. A. County deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

Rezin D. Baldwin, adm'r.

W. A.

Sept. 18.

NEW ACADEMY.

S. BARSTOW & S. C. GRIFFIN, Would inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they have just opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils of both sexes, in the southern part of this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Wallace, where they will teach the various branches of education commonly taught in Academies and Colleges; according to the most modern and approved systems. Particular attention will be paid to the government, manners and morals of the students.

Sept. 11. 2 3w.*

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND, known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 261 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to the subscriber,

Absalom Ridgely.

Annapolis, August 12. 12.

PORTS CORNER.

FROM THE ATHENEUM.

To the memory of the late Richard Reynolds, of Bristol, by J. Montgomery.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

THIS place is holy ground;
World, with thy cares away!
Silence and darkness reign around.
But lo! the break of day:
What bright and sudden dawn appears.
To shine upon this scene of tears.

'Tis not the morning light,
That wakes the lark to sing;
'Tis not a meteor of the night,
Nor track of angel's wing:
It is an uncreated beam,
Like that which shone on Jacob's dream.

Eternity and Time
Met for a moment here;
From earth to heaven, a scale sub-
lime
Rusted on either sphere,
Whose steps a saintly figure trod,
By Death's cold hand led home to God.

He landed in our view,
Midst flaming hosts above;
Whose ranks stood silent while he drew
Night to the throne of love,
And meekly took the lowest seat,
Yet nearest his Redeemer's feet.

Thrilled with ecstatic awe,
Entranced our spirits fell,
And saw—yet wist not what they saw:
And heard—no tongue can tell
What sounds the ear of rapture caught,
What glory filled the eye of thought.

Thus far above the pole,
On wings of mounting fire,
Faith may pursue the enfranchised soul.
But soon her pinions tire,
It is not given to mortal man
Eternal mysteries to scan.

Behold the bed of death,
This pale and lovely clay
Heard ye the sob of parting breath,
Mark'd ye the eye's last ray?
No!—it so sweetly ceased to be,
It lapsed in immortality.

Could tears revive the dead,
Rivers should swell our eyes,
Could sighs recall the spirit fled,
We would not quench our sighs,
Till love resumed this altered men,
And all the embodied soul were seen.

Bury the dead,—and weep
In stillness o'er the loss,
Bury the dead,—in Christ they sleep
Who bore on earth his cross,
And from the grave their dust shall rise,
In his own image to the skies.

AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE.

Of the loss of the American brig, Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815, with the account of the sufferings of her surviving crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African Desert, or Zaharah; & observations Historical Geographical, &c. made during the travels of the Author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the Empire of Morocco. By James Riley, late master and supercargo.

(Continued.)

In a short time we discovered land at a great distance ahead, and to leeward. This gave all hands new spirits; hope again revived, the land appeared perfectly smooth in the distant horizon; not the smallest rising or hill was to be seen, and I concluded we must be near a desert coast, where our sufferings would find no relief, but in death. We continued to approach the land, driving along to the southward by a swift current, roaring like a strong tide in a narrow rocky passage, until near sunset.

The coast now appeared to be formed of perpendicular and overhanging cliffs, rising to a great height, with no shelving shore to land on, or way by which we might mount to the top of the precipices. My opinion was, that we should endeavour to keep to sea this night also, and steer along down the coast, until by the help of daylight, we might find a better place to land, where we should not be in such danger of being overwhelmed by the surf; but in this I was opposed by the united voice of the mates and all the people.

The surf was breaking high among the rocks, near the shore; we were now very near the land, and seeing a small spot that bore the appearance of a sand beach, we made for it, and, approaching it with the help of our oars, we were carried to the

top of a tremendous wave, so as to be high and dry, when the surf retired, on a little piece of sand beach, just large enough for the boat to lie on. Without us, and in the track we came, numerous fragments of rocks showed their craggy heads, over which the surf foamed as it retired, with a dreadful roaring, which made us feel we had once more escaped instant destruction, by what appeared a miraculous interference of Providence.

We got out of the boat, and carried up the little remains of our water and pork, among the rocks beyond the reach of the surf. The remains of the pig had been previously consumed; our boat was now stove in good earnest; over our heads hung huge masses of broken and shattered rocks, extending both ways as far as the eye could reach; our limbs had become stiff for the want of exercise; our flesh had wasted away for the want of sustenance, & through fatigue our tongues were so stiff in our parched mouths, that we could with great difficulty speak so as to be understood by each other, though we had finished our last bottle of wine between us, for fear of losing it, just before we ventured to the shore through the surf.

Being thus placed on dry land we had yet to discover how we were to reach the surface above us, taking Mr. Savage with me, we clambered over the rocks to the westward, (for the coast running here from E. N. E. to W. S. W. induced me to think we were near Cape Blanco, which indeed afterwards proved to be the case) but we searched in vain, and as there appeared to be no access to the summit in that direction, we returned (it being then dark) to our shipmates, who had been busied in preparing a place on the sand, between the rocks, to sleep on. We now wet our mouths with water, ate a small slice of the fat of salt pork, and after pouring out our souls before the universal Benefactor, in prayers and thanksgiving for his mercy and his long continued goodness, (as had constantly been our custom) we laid down to rest, and notwithstanding our dreadful situation, slept soundly till daylight.

On the morning of September the 8th, as soon as it was light, being much refreshed by our undisturbed sleep, we agreed to leave all we had that was cumbersome or heavy, and try to make our way to the eastward, in hopes of finding a place, whilst we had yet strength remaining, to dig for water, or to get to the surface of the land above us, where we hoped to find some herbage or vegetable juice to allay, in some degree, our burning thirst, which was now rendered more grievous than ever, by our eating a few muscles that were found on the rocks, and extremely salt. Having agreed to keep together, and to render each other mutual assistance, we divided amongst us the little water we had, every one receiving his share in a bottle, in order to preserve it as long as possible; then taking a small piece or two of pork, which we slung on our backs, either in a spare shirt or a piece of canvass, leaving all our clothes but those we had on, and our jackets, we bent our way towards the east. I had, before starting, buried the bag of dollars, and induced each man to throw away every one he had about him, as I was convinced that money had been the cause of our former ill treatment, by tempting the natives to practise treacherous and cruel means, in order to extort it from us.

We proceeded now, as well as we were able, along close to the water side. The land was either nearly perpendicular, or jutting over our heads, rising to the height of from five to six hundred feet, & we were forced to climb over masses of sharp and craggy rocks, from two to three hundred feet in height; then to descend again by letting ourselves down from rock to rock, until we reached the water's edge; now waiting for a surf to retire, while we rushed one by one past a steep point up to our necks in the water, to the rocks more favourable on the other side, where by clinging fast hold, we kept ourselves from being washed away by the next surf, until, with each other's assistance, we clambered up beyond the reach of the greedy billows.—The beating of the ocean, and the force of the currents against this coast, had undermined the precipices in such a manner, that vast masses of rocks, gravel and sand, had given way, and tumbled to the shore. Rocks falling on rocks, had formed chasms, through which we were

forced to pass at times, for a long distance, and surmounting one obstacle, seemed only to open to our view another, and a more dangerous one. At one place, we were obliged to climb along on a narrow ledge of rocks, between forty and fifty feet high, and not more than eight inches broad; those at our backs were perpendicular and a little higher up, huge pieces that had been broken off from near the surface, and stopped on their way down by other fragments, seemed to totter, as if on a pivot, directly over our heads; whilst the least slip must have plunged us into the frightful abyss below, where the foaming surges would instantly have dashed us to pieces against the rocks. Our shoes were nearly all worn off; our feet were lacerated and bleeding; the rays of the sun beating on our emaciated bodies, heated them, we thought nearly to dissolution; and under these towering cliffs, there was not a breath of air to fan our almost boiling blood. I had, in crawling through one of the holes between the rocks, broke my bottle, and spilled the little water it contained, and my tongue cleaving to the roof of my mouth, was as useless as a dry stick, until I was enabled to loosen it by a few drops of my more than a dozen times distilled urine.

Thus passed this day with us, & when night came on, it brought with it new distresses. We had advanced along the coast not more than about four miles this day, with all the exertion we were capable of, without finding any change for the better in our local situation, whilst our strength was continually diminishing, and no circumstance occurred to revive our hopes. We had seen this day, however, on the broken rocks, several locusts, which we took to be grass hoppers, and concluded, if we could once reach the surface, we should find herbage, at least, to feed on. These locusts were dead, and crumbled to dust on the slightest touch.

We found now a good place in the sand, about one hundred feet from the sea, under a high cliff, to sleep on; here we greased our mouths by eating a small piece of salt pork, and wet them as usual with a sip of urine. All hands, except myself had a little fresh water left; my comrades knew I had not one drop, and two of them offered to let me taste of theirs, with which I just moistened my tongue, and after sending up our prayers to heaven for mercy and relief in our forlorn and desolate condition, we laid ourselves down to sleep.

I had, on setting out from home, received Horace Savage under my particular charge, from his widowed mother. His father, when living, having been my intimate friend, I promised her to take care of him, as if he was my own son, and this promise I had endeavoured to fulfil. He was now in deep distress, and I determined within myself that I would adopt him as my son, for his mother was poor; that I would watch over his ripening years, in case we both lived, and if fortune should favour me in future, that he should share it in common with my children. I now took him in my arms, and we all slept soundly till morning, though the change was so great in the night, from extreme heat to a damp cold air, that we awoke in the morning (September 9th) with benumbed and trembling limbs. Sleep, however, had refreshed us, and though our feet were torn, and our frames nearly exhausted, yet we chased away despair, and set forward on our journey.

We soon discovered, at no great distance ahead, a sand beach, that appeared large, and from which the shore upward seemed more sloping, as if opening a way to the surface above it; we also thought we should be able, in case we could reach the beach, to get water that would be drinkable, by digging in the sand, down to a level with the water in the sea, and letting it filter into the hole: this I had done on the little keys of the Bahama bank, with success, and expected it would be the same here;—so we made our way slowly along, as we had done the day before, until we got within a short distance of this beach, where we met with a promontory of rocks, which rose in height even with the surface above us; jutting far into the sea, whose waves had worn in under its base to the distance of fifty or one hundred feet, and now dashed in a wild and frightful manner, against the projecting points, which its washings for ages had formed underneath. To climb over this formidable obstruction, was im-

possible; to get around it through the water, appeared equally so, as there was not sufficient time, by the greatest exertion, to pass before the return of the surf, which would inevitably hurl the adventurer into the cavities under the cliff, among the sharp rocks, where he must immediately perish.

Thus far we had all got safe; to advance by what appeared to be the only possible way, seemed like seeking instant death; to remain in our present situation, was merely to die a lingering one, and to return, was still worse, by increasing our pains, without leading to any chance of relief. Before us was a prospect of getting water, and arriving at the summit of the land, if we could only get round the promontory alive; and fortunately, at this moment, we observed a rock about half way across this point, that had tumbled down from above, and had been washed full of holes; it was covered by every surf, and its top left bare as the wave receded. I imagined I could reach it before the wave came in; and after making known my intentions to my companions, I followed the surf out, and laid hold of the rock, just as the returning swell overwhelmed me. I clung to it for my life, the surf passing over me, and spending its fury among the crags: the instant it retired, I hurried on to the steep rocks beyond the point, where I again held on, while another surf swept over me, and then left me to clamber up as quick as I was able on the flat surface of the rock, beyond the reach of the waves. The tide was not yet entirely out, though I had judged it was; and as it continued to fall, my people following the same course, and embracing the same means all got safe to the first rock, and from thence to the place where I lay prostrate to receive and assist them in getting up. Though our limbs and bodies were very much bruised in this severe encounter, yet we felt somewhat encouraged, and made for the sand beach as fast as we were able. We soon reached it, and began digging in the sand for water, at different distances from the sea, but found it to be as salt as the ocean.

After digging several holes farther off, and meeting with dry rock instead of water, I pitched upon a spot for our last effort, and while the others were digging, I told them I would go and see if I could get up the bank, and if I succeeded that I would return in a short time with the news: the bank here rose abruptly, leaving, however, in some places sufficient slope for a man to ascend it by climbing. Through one of these slopes I made my way up, in the hope of finding some green thing that might help to allay our burning thirst, and some tree to shelter us from the scorching blaze of the sun; but what was my surprise when I came to the spot so long desired, and found it to be a barren plain, extending as far as the eye could reach each way, without a tree, shrub, or spear of grass that might give the smallest relief to expiring nature? I had exerted myself to the utmost to get there; the dreary sight was more than I could bear; my spirits fainted within me, and I fell to the earth, deprived of every sensation. When I recovered, it was some time before I could recollect where I was: my intolerable thirst however at length convinced me, and I was enabled to administer the same wretched and disgusting relief to which I had so frequently before been compelled to resort.

Despair now seized on me, and I resolved to cast myself into the sea as soon as I could reach it, and put an end to my life and miseries together. But when I the next moment reflected that I had left ten of my fellow creatures on the shore, who looked up to me for an example of courage and fortitude, and for whom I still felt myself bound to continue my exertions, which might yet be blessed with success, and that at the moment when I supposed the hand of relief far from me, it might be very near; and when I next thought of my wife and children, I felt a kind of conviction within me, that we should not all perish after such signal deliverances. I then made for the sea side about a mile eastward of my men, and finding a good place between some rocks, I bathed myself for half an hour in the sea water, which refreshed and revived me very much, and then returned to my men with a heart lighter than I expected. I was very much fatigued, and threw myself down on the sand. They huddled around me, to know what success I had met

with; but to wave my hand, and could go along the beach, I found myself meeting with great relief by bathing in the salt water, inquiring at the same time, if they had found any drink in the last place they had been singing. I thus diverted their minds, in some measure, from the object they wished to inquire after; and as I found they had dug down six or eight feet and had found no water, having come to a rock which frustrated all their attempts; with heavy hearts and tottering limbs we staggered along the shore together.

It was about mid-day when we got to the end of the sand beach; my people thought it would be impossible for them to climb the steep; so with common consent we laid ourselves down under the shade formed by a shelving rock, to rest, and to screen ourselves from the rays of the sun, which had heated the air to such a degree, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could fetch our breath. There was no wind or air stirring at this time, except the hot steam from the sandy beach, which had been wet by the sea at the last tide.

Having lain down in our exhausted state, neither thirst nor our reflections had power to keep our eyes open; we sunk into a lethargic sleep, which continued about two hours, during which time a light breeze from the sea had set in, and gently fanned and refreshed our debilitated bodies. We then ascended the steep bank, crawling frequently on our hands and knees. Though I had previously prepared their minds for a barren prospect, yet the sight of it, when they reached its level, had such an effect on their senses, that they sunk to the earth involuntarily; and as they surveyed the dry and dreary waste, stretching out to an immeasurable extent before them, they exclaimed, "was enough; here we must breathe our last; we have no hope before us of finding either water or provisions, or human beings, or even wild beasts, nothing can live here." The little moisture yet left in us overflowed at our eyes, but as the salt tears rolled down our worn cheeks, we were fain to catch them with our fingers and carry them to our mouths, that they might not be lost, and serve to moisten our tongues, that were now nearly as dry as parched leather, and so stiff, that with difficulty we could articulate a sentence so as to be understood by each other.

I began now to exhort and pray them to go forward, telling them that we still might find relief, as in this effort I was assisted by the gan, who thought with me that was time enough to lie down and die when we could not walk. Mr. Williams and Mr. Savage were willing, and we moved on slowly with scarcely a hope, however, meeting with the least relief. We continued along on the edge of the cliffs, which could not be less than from five to six hundred feet in perpendicular height: the surface of the ground was baked down almost as hard as flint; it was composed of small ragged stones, gravel, and reddish earth. We observed small dry stalks of a plant, resembling that of a pansy, though very low; and some dry remains of locusts, were also scattered on the surface as we proceeded. Night we saw some small holes on the surface and on examination found they had been made in order to get at the root of the dry stalks we had just before seen: this we conceived had been done by some wild beasts; but finding no track of any kind near them, nor on the dirt dug up, I concluded it was done by man, and declared my hopes of my desponding companions of meeting with human beings.

We procured, after great labour in digging with sticks we had brought from the boat, and the help of a few small pieces of a root called as a man's finger, it was very dry but in taste resembled snellage celery. We could not get enough to be of any material service in all owing to the scarcity of the plant, and the hardness of the ground, about sunset we discovered, on a small spot of sand, the imperfect track of a camel, and thought it to be a very old track.

(To be continued.)

THE

Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature, a few of for sale at this office—Price 10 Cts. June 20.

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CHURCH-STREET

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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will proceed to sell the following property, to wit:

On Friday the third day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if it be not the next fair day, they will sell on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from McCoy's Tavern, containing about 112 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from McCoy's up the country, and from the mill to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk-Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out-buildings, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and a fine view of the city and bay. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cats, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils.

On Friday the 10th of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if it be not the next fair day, they will sell on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Anne-Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 100 acres. This land lies on the road from South River Church to the city, and is very fertile and susceptible of improvement.

On Friday the 17th day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if it be not the next fair day, they will sell on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1-4 acres, being in Charles county, about 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all their payments not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood, of Thos. Richd. Harwood, of Thos.

Annapolis, Aug. 5, 1817.
The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair is rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected. Accepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes, of Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 15th October, at 11 o'clock, if not on the next fair day, a Tract of Land,

Containing about 250 acres, situate in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from Annapolis and 5 from Queen Anne's. There are about 60 acres of this land well timbered with chestnut, hickory, oak, &c. of the remainder, a considerable part is meadow land. Clover and plaster have been used with success. On it are several never failing springs of good water. The improvements are a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, &c. with two excellent tobacco houses. Any person wishing to view the property will call on Mr. Sheekles, manager, living on the farm, who will make known the terms of sale.

William G. Sanders, Sept. 4.
N. B. At the same time will be offered stock and plantation utensils. W. G. S.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named **SOLOMON ROGERS**, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey cassimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oxford trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout, Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817. 24 tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Jno. T. Barber, Annapolis, March 27. 27

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, **Thomas's Point,**

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands a bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chase, March 27. 44

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty town, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named **CHARLES**, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side. He had on when he left home, a furred drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trousers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again, and the above reward if brought home.

JOHN WAGNER, July 24. 2m.

For Sale,

A likely Mulatto Girl, about 17 years of age. Apply at this office. Sept. 1. 1f.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN, August 14. 4w.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.*

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the **HAYLANDS,**

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15. 20 James Carroll. 1f.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Begs leave to inform the public and his friends, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in the shop next door below Mr. Jos. Phelps, and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. B. Curran, in Church street. Those who patronize him may rest assured their work will be done in the best and most fashionable style. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Annapolis, Sept. 18. 2 tf.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with a knowledge of farming and the disposition of servants, will meet with very liberal wages for the ensuing year, by applying to the subscriber, living about 11 miles from Annapolis.—A small family might be dispensed with, provided satisfactory recommendations should be produced.

Sept. 11. 6w.
P. S. A valuable Farm to let on the North side of Severn. 3 C. W.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, September 9, 1817.

On application by petition of Rezin D. Baldwin, administrator with the will annexed, of Nicholas Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Cassaway, 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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Nicholas Baldwin, late of A. A. County deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

Rezin D. Baldwin, adm'r. W. A. Sept. 18. 2

Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the north side of Severn.

FREDERICK GRAMME, Aug. 21. 6

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 19, 1817.

On application by petition of Philom Plummer, jun. executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Matthews, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Matthews 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 2d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1817.

Philom Plummer, jr. ex'r. Sept. 21.

NEW ACADEMY.

S. BARSTOW & S. C. GRIFFIN. Would inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they have just opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils of both sexes, in the southern part of this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Wallace, where they will teach the various branches of education commonly taught in Academies and Colleges, according to the most modern and approved systems. Particular attention will be paid to the government, manners and morals of the students.

Sept. 11. 3 3w.*

NOTICE.

An election will be held at the several election districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday of October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the legislature of Maryland.

R. Welch, of Ben. shff. Sept. 10. A. A. County.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Tuesday 30th September next, on the premises, the plantation formerly the residence of Richard Green, being part of Anne Arundel Manor, near Pig Point, containing 436 acres of good land. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale, will be shown to by Mr. Cephas Ward, who lives on the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Sept. 11. 3 John H. Tillard

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, in the case of David Weems, vs. John O'Reilly, and others, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the third day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Mrs. Susanna Miles Tavern, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a Negro Man named Toney. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale.

Robt. Welch, Ben. Trustee. Sept. 11. 1817. 3

MRS. ROBINSON,

Having rented the large and commodious stable, in the immediate neighborhood of her Boarding House, to a skillful and attentive Ostler, gentlemen who may be disposed to favour her with their patronage, may rely with the most entire confidence upon having their horses carefully attended to. Mrs. R. will accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with boarding by the day, week, month or year.—Her house, formerly occupied by Mr. William Brewer, and immediately opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, is conveniently situated for gentlemen who may have business with the courts or public offices. Mrs. R. will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.

Sept. 11. 3

PROPOSALS.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN ORIGINAL WORK,

TO BE ENTITLED

A JOURNAL

of the loss of the

BRIG COMMERCE,

of Hartford (CL.)—Capt. RILEY.

OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN RILEY,

who was for two months a Slave,

AMONGST THE ARABS;

and of the

Slavery and Sufferings of the Author

FOR NINETEEN MONTHS,

Among the same People;

with accounts of the

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS,

and a

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

OF THE ARABS.

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, the Shipwrecked and Prisoners, are often told with exaggerations, and not unfrequently condemned as deceiving, rather than informing the world.—The author of the proposed JOURNAL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of Captain RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere uncommon to his countrymen—he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature. By the blessings of a merciful Providence he has survived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredulity, he cannot help it: but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering—of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his suffering, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

I. The work shall constitute a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar.

III. Those who procure twelve subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a thirteenth gratis. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William S. Marsh, Hartford, by the first day of October next.

Subscriptions received at this office.

August 14.

JAMES SHEPHARD,

Next Door to Mr. Wm Duval's grocery Store on the Dock.

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has on hand an assortment of Cloths, Waistcoats, &c. which he will make up in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms. He has, as usual, an assortment of

READY MADE CLOATHS,

which he will dispose of on moderate terms. Those disposed to purchase coarse clothing, ready made, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Sept. 18. 2 eowst.

THE

Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office. Price \$1 50.

June 26.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Margaret Sheppard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

John Miller, ex'rs, Peter Miller, J. W. Sept. 11. 3w.*

FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1 60.

April 10.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Sept. 13.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Triton, Capt. Holcomb, 26 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to August 12, and Liverpool to August 14.

At Constantinople a plot has been discovered, of which the Aga of the Janissaries is supposed to have been the author. He was removed to a strong castle, and there he died—how, need not be told to those who understand the expeditious treatment of rebels in Turkey. It seems the Grand Signor is determined to destroy the formidable power of the Janissaries. It will be an experiment of some difficulty and danger.

Very little business was done at the Stock-Exchange yesterday. Government sent a quantity of Exchequer-Bills for sale, which were readily taken at 30s. premium.

It is confidently reported, at the headquarters of the British army in France, that a further reduction of the troops serving in that country, will almost directly take place.

A Brussels article of Aug. 9, states that the weather continues to favour the most luxuriant harvest.

Reaping has already commenced in several parishes in the neighbourhood of this city, and which, from the delightful state of the weather, may be expected in the course of a few days to become general. The grain is unusually large, and in fine condition.—Accounts from every part of this extensive country, concur in stating, that the crops are likely to prove the most abundant in the memory of men.

[Exeter Post.]

The fine weather continues to encourage us with the hope of a rich and bountiful harvest.—This confidence spreads beyond the sphere of agriculture, and seems further to animate the operations of commerce. Colonial produce rises in price, whilst articles of the first necessity are rapidly declining. Thus Coffee has improved within a short time by 25s. the cwt; and Sugar 15s. per cwt.

The price of wool appears to be on the rise. Some half-bred Wool, we understand, has been sold as high as 4s. per lb.

[Norfolk Chron.]

HAMBURG, July 25.

The Consul-General of Russia, residing in this city, has given notice of an Ordinance by his Majesty the Emperor, appointing Russian agents at the quarantine establishments of Sweden & Denmark, namely, at Christiansand, Elsinore, Nyborg, and Tønning, to take care that the coasts of Russia, as well as the ports of the Baltic, and the White Sea, are properly watched, so as to prevent the introduction of contagious disorders.

The Prince Royal of Sweden and his son Oscar are expected at Christiania towards the end of July. The latter will be installed Viceroy of Norway by special order of the King. It is not decided whether he will afterwards fix his residence at Christiania.

An obscure allusion is made in several of the German Journals, to an attempt at assassination of the Crown Prince of Sweden. It is said that 6 individuals were engaged in this conspiracy, who intended to obtain admission into the palace; but their project being discovered, every precaution was taken to render it abortive.

Letters received yesterday from Rome announce the nomination of several French prelates to fill the high ecclesiastical functions which have been so long vacant. Archbishop Falleryand Perigord, Duc de Reims, is appointed to the see of Paris.

The trial of Roger O'Connor, has eventuated in his acquittal. The verdict was loudly applauded, and great rejoicings have taken place in consequence of his release.

Mr. Moore, to whom his countrymen have given the name of Anacreon, who is the author also of some lyrical effusions which enjoy a high reputation in England, and who has printed a poem upon an oriental subject, for which the London booksellers agreed to give him 5000 guineas before it was written, is now in Paris.

A letter from Madrid announces that St. Ignace de Loyola has just been named Capt. General of the Spanish Armies, and invested with the Great Gorden of Charles III.

It is a new proof of the credit and favour the Jesuits enjoy in the Kingdom.

Madame Marat has sold so many diamonds at Vienna, that she has actually lowered the price from 100 florins to 70 per carat.

MRS. BELLINGTON.

This lady has at length quitted Great Britain. After an absence of sixteen years, her husband, Mon. Bellissant, finds that he cannot live without her, and therefore came to this country for the purpose of removing her.

The last monthly bulletin of his Majesty's health, was more unfavorable than any issued for several months previous.

It is said the Danish government are making extraordinary exertions for the re-establishment of their navy.

The London papers contain an article purporting to be a protest of the Empress Maria Louisa, against the occupation of the French throne by the Bourbons. The Courier pronounced it to be a forgery.

Seven vessels with troops sailed from Oporto on the 9th July.—Destination unknown.

London, Aug. 3.

Thursday a public dinner was given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to celebrate the acquittal of Watson and his companions: Mr. Hunt in the chair. The dinner was served on the table before five o'clock, and the chairman, Preston, Thackeray, and Watson took their seats. (Hooper was too ill to be present.)

The cloth having been removed, several toasts were proposed and drunk with three times three. Amongst them were—“The Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution.”—“The Sovereignty of the People, & may it speedily be restored.”—“The trial by Jury, and may its suspenders be suspended.”—“The health of the Chairman was subsequently drunk, accompanied with ‘Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.’”

Paris, July 31.

Several of the English Journals have announced that the Dutch Government at St. Eustatius have issued a proclamation, opening the ports of that Island to all nations, and inviting vessels to trade there.

Glasgow, Aug. 1.

On Friday, a box was discovered on board the Clyde, Ritchie, arrived at Broomielaw, from Liverpool, containing nearly 1000 of the shillings. The coin, though clumsy, is pretty well executed. The fault most apparent is that of the letter of the words “Homson,” &c. being broader in the face than in the good coin.

HORRIBLE SELF-IMMOLATION.

We understand that one of the papers brought in the Bengal, but which we have not been able to obtain, contained an account of two females being recently burnt on the funeral pile of their deceased husband, near Calcutta. The British government, it is said, interceded to prevent it, but finding a compromise made, that no force, or branding of the limbs, should be used, but that the women should, after the husband was kindled, be left to their own will. The consequence was, that the elder first threw herself into the flames; and afterwards the younger about 17 years of age, applauding the conduct of the other, followed her horrible example, and the bodies of husband and wives were consumed together amidst crowds of their fellow beings!

On board the Columbus, Blanchard, at Calcutta, is a beautiful elephant, purchased for Simon Blyden & Co. of Boston.

From the Andrus Courier.

On Wednesday, the 26th of Feb. as 3 young gentlemen were shooting near Kishanour, (Kishanour is 10 miles from Pondicherry, on the Tinnevely road) a villager informed them that a woman had been torn about two hours before by a tiger, and said he would show them the jungle to which he had returned; they accordingly went with him. Several villagers followed with tom-toms; they were not long in finding the remains of the woman's clothes, with a basket and some grass which she had been gathering. The villagers soon roused him, in passing from one part of the jungle to another, he caught one of them & tore him very severely; the great noise made at the time caused him to let go his hold, and retire to a large bush

on the hedge of a tank. The gentlemen then surrounded the place, but not supposing he was there, from his being so quiet, one of them went to look in, when he rose from the middle of a bush, with a dreadful roar, leapt upon a villager, & threw him a considerable distance; while in the act of leaping, he received a ball in his hinder quarter, which laid him on his back, but he still kept hold of the man; in this position, he got another in his shoulder, which made him furious, the third gentleman then ran up and sent a charge of shot through him, a spear shakled him to the ground, while villagers (one or two, for the others had made the best use of their legs) thumped his head with large sticks, which soon put an end to his existence. He was more than seven feet from his nose to the end of his tail; to judge from the condition he was in, he must have made great depredations in this neighbourhood.

The man, who was last caught, had his arm so very much shattered, that I am afraid he will never be able to use it, the animal having the greatest part of his arm with part of his side in his mouth at the same time.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Tinnevely, 27th, Dec. 1817.

From a London paper.

NOTTINGHAM ASSIZES.

Charles Rotherham, aged 33, was capitally indicted for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Shephard, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, by striking her on the head with a certain hedge-stake. The prisoner at first pled guilty; but having, on the suggestion of the Judge, withdrawn this plea, the trial proceeded. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased, Elizabeth Shephard, an interesting girl about 17 years of age, and daughter of a woman residing in Papplewick, had left home for Mansfield, to nurse for work. Having succeeded in the object of her journey, she was on her return home in the evening, when, about two miles from her mother's residence, she was met by the prisoner, who without uttering a word inhumbly knocked her down with a hedge-stake, and did not cease his atrocious cruelty till life was extinct. He then rifled her of a pair of shoes and an umbrella, and threw her bleeding and disfigured body into a ditch, where it was found next morning.—A few minutes after perpetrating this atrocious deed, the murderer passed on the road Mrs. Shephard, the mother of his victim, who had come out to meet her daughter. When the body was found it was in a dreadful state. The prisoner was quickly pursued and overtaken. To one Benjamin Barnes, a constable who took him into custody, and who endeavoured to keep off a crowd by which he was surrounded, he said, “Never mind, let them come forward, I am guilty of the crime, and must suffer the course of the law.” Barnes afterwards accompanied the prisoner to the scene of the murder. He there pointed out the spot from whence he said the stake was taken. He said he could not tell what had possessed him; he never spoke to her. He was on the left side of her and on coming up he struck her on the head. She fell, and he repeated his blow two or three times.—He then dragged her to the ditch where she was found; he turned her pockets inside out, but found nothing; he then unlaced her stays, thinking she might have some money concealed there, but he found none. He added, that he took away her umbrella and shoes, and that he left the shoes at Red-hill. He could not say what possessed him, for he had six shillings in his pocket.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. The Judge ordered him to be executed on Monday, (this day.)

ADVENTURES OF A TEN POUND NOTE.

Marlborough-street.—Frederick Sharpe and J. Quetch, two boys, were brought up for re-examination, on suspicion of stealing a ten pound note. It appears that on Monday, the prisoners were returning home from West-end Fair, by way of Camden Town, and saw a piece of paper flying in the air, which falling on the road side, one of them had the curiosity to pick up and found it was a ten pound note. They were both runaway apprentices, and such a present could not fail being acceptable: they therefore walked to town congratulating each other on their good fortune, but were rather puzzled how to get the note changed.—At length it was agreed that Sharp should personate the servant of a Mr. Warren, in Port-street, and go to the shop of

Mr. Thompson, the grocer in Foley-place, where he was to pay for a large quantity of raisins to be sent to his master's house and take the change himself. This plan had nearly succeeded, but as he was about to receive the change, he shewed such uneasiness to be off, as to convince Mr. Thompson he had not come by the note honestly: he therefore watched him, and gave him in charge of an officer, together with the other boy. This officer discovered that about the same time a gentleman named Penny, had been robbed of a 10l. note on the same spot, and as the boys prevaricated he had no doubt but the note could be identified, and the matter brought home to some person—he therefore advertised it, when a gentleman who held an important situation in one of the Government Offices, and who resides in Alfred place Tottenham-court-road, came forward as a claimant. After being sworn, he stated that on Monday he received 2000l. from the Exchequer Office, which he was counting out in his library; he left the note in question on his table after taking the date and number; he then locked the rest in his cash box, which he was about to place in the secretary, when all at once a sudden gust of wind entered the room and the note blew up the chimney?—He had witnessed the whole transaction and was for a moment petrified; but he ran to the door and called in a sweep, who searched the chimney and room, but without effect. He had given up every hope of seeking it again, when one morning at breakfast he was very agreeably surprised to find a description of the very same note advertised. The note was produced, and after being identified and sworn to was delivered to the gentleman, with an admonition not to let it take such another trip to West-end Fair. The prisoners were discharged, and given over to their respective friends. The case excited considerable mirth.

Hager's-Town, Sept. 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Understanding that his Excellency the President of the United States was to pass through this place on Saturday last, on Friday the citizens convened at the Court-house for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory to his reception. A select Committee and a Committee of arrangement were appointed, and on Saturday morning the Select Committee, accompanied by Captains Williams' and Barr's Troops of Horse, proceeded as far as the Big Spring, for the purpose of meeting and escorting him into town. But not meeting his Excellency there, as contemplated, the Committee and Troops returned in the afternoon, leaving Col. Williams, as Chairman of the Committee, to await his arrival or proceed on to Hancock. Yesterday morning an express reached town, from Col. Williams, announcing that his Excellency would arrive in the course of the afternoon. Preparatory measures were accordingly taken by the Committee of Arrangement to give general information of his arrival and to greet him with a hearty welcome. On his approach to town the bells commenced ringing and the cannons firing, and continued while he passed down Potomac and up Washington streets, to Edwards' Hotel, where he alighted from his carriage, and after politely bowing to a large concourse of spectators, attracted by the interest and novelty of the scene, proceeded to the house accompanied by the Select Committee. The Committee of Arrangement having made the necessary preparations for his reception, his Excellency made his appearance at the door of the Hotel, accompanied by General Ringgold, when Col. Williams, on the part of the Committee and of the Citizens, delivered the following address:

TO JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

The Citizens of Hagerstown, by their Committee appointed for that purpose, beg leave to welcome you to this place, and to offer you their cordial and respectful salutations. They sincerely unite with their countrymen in the expressions of esteem and confidence to which your character and exalted station entitle you. The visit with which you are pleased to honour them, is highly gratifying, and they are happy that the tour of your Excellency, undertaken for the promotion of objects of great national importance, affords them an opportunity

of bidding their Chief Magistrate a cordial welcome. Whilst the arduous journey you have encountered, efforts to meet you, and the anxiety to be present at the same time in the belief that the information, relative to the great and various interests of the United States, which you have derived from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements, for their future defence and security.

They unite their best wishes for your health and happiness, and pray that the blessings of Heaven may attend you through life, and that you may have the pleasure of seeing our beloved country prosperous and happy under your auspices, and that the courage and close administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of the people of the United States, and the respect of posterity.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS, THOMAS D. HALL, UPTON LAWRENCE, DAVID SCHNEBLE, GEORGE C. SMOOT, JACOB SCHNEBLE, ADAM OTT.

To this address the President made an affectionate and appropriate extemporaneous reply.

After tarrying with us about two hours, his Excellency departed for Fountain Rock, the seat of General Ringgold, accompanied out of town by the Select Committee and Committee of Arrangement.—As his Excellency stepped into his carriage, on a signal given by the national flag, displayed from the Court-house steeple, the ringing of bells and firing of cannon were resumed, and continued until he passed out of town. We understand he proceeds this day for Frederick-Town.

Men of all parties cordially united in testifying their respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Frederick-Town, Sept. 17.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

The President of the United States arrived in town last evening, and departed early this morning for Washington City. As soon as his arrival was known, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, and the citizens generally paid their respects to him. He was greeted with genuine republican simplicity; no triumphal arches; no strewing of roses. The style of his reception appeared more consonant to his feelings, than the fusion and parade, to which he had been accustomed in the Eastern States. His welcome was cordial and sincere; his deportment was gratifying. The Corporation delivered the following address:

To his excellency James Monroe, President of the U. States.

The Mayor, Aldermen and common council of Frederick, just apprised of your arrival among them, hasten to offer you their warmest congratulations, on your safe return thus far from a tour, performed from the highly laudable and patriotic motive of promoting your country's weal. They are also particularly gratified, that you have favored them with a visit, as flattering as it was unexpected; and beg leave to offer you their best wishes for your private happiness, and a prosperous discharge of your official duties. They will also be pleased with an increased gratification, if your arrangements will permit you to dine with them, and the citizens of Frederick, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

LAWRENCE BRENGLER, Mayor.

To which the President made an appropriate verbal reply. He observed that he had undertaken the tour for the purpose of informing himself as to the actual state of fortifications, &c. that he was now on his return from accomplishing that object. Public business demanding his immediate attention at Washington, he was under the necessity of declining the polite invitation of the citizens of Frederick-town to a public dinner, however much his private feelings might urge him to the acceptance of that mark of respect. He felt gratified that his tour had been attributed to the proper motive, the disposition to promote the prosperity of his country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

The President of the U. States has returned to the seat of government.—He was met at the lines of the District by the Marshal and escorted by a large concourse of citizens, on foot & on horseback, through Georgetown and the City, to the house prepared for his reception.

It was greeted with a cordial welcome. Whilst the arduous journey you have encountered, efforts to meet you, and the anxiety to be present at the same time in the belief that the information, relative to the great and various interests of the United States, which you have derived from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements, for their future defence and security. They unite their best wishes for your health and happiness, and pray that the blessings of Heaven may attend you through life, and that you may have the pleasure of seeing our beloved country prosperous and happy under your auspices, and that the courage and close administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of the people of the United States, and the respect of posterity.

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he was greeted on all hands with a sincere welcome, and numerous manifestations of respect and affection. It is with great pleasure we beheld the President of the United States entering the dwelling appropriated to the Nation to his use. By the indefatigable exertions of the Architect, Mr. Hoban, under the direction of the worthy Superintendent, Col. Lane, the President's House is already built, with many improvements in the interior arrangements of the building and several rooms are completed for the comfortable accommodation of the President.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Federal Republican Ticket.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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

FOR FREDERICK.
George Buckley,
Baker Johnson,
Frederick A. Schley,
Jacob Baumgardner.

FOR TALEOT.
John Goldborough,
Robert Banning,
Jabez Caldwell,
Arthur Holt.

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

FOR CAROLINE.
Richard Hugglett,
Edmond Pendleton,
Samuel Talbot,
Elijah Satterfield.

FOR SOMERSET.
Henry K. Long,
Thomas K. Carroll,
Hampton Haynie,
Levin Rufus King.

A second edition of "Captain Mully's Narrative," will shortly be printed in this country; for this reason we have declined publishing further extracts from it.

The good people of Maryland are invited to give the following facts an attentive perusal; as they serve to explain one of the objects of retaining on the peace establishment so large an army as we now have, and at the same time to show the arbitrary and murderous means to which democrats, where they have the power, will resort to carry their elections, when they think them at all doubtful.

Comment is unnecessary; for we are well aware that all patriots and lovers of good order, will feel indignant when they see, that the very army which they are taxed to support for the defence of the liberty of the country, is used as an instrument, by upstart democratic tyrants, to rob them of those privileges, which form the very essence of that liberty.

St. Louis, Aug. 9, 1817.

MILITARY ELECTION!!!

On Monday last an election for Delegates to Congress took place in the several election districts of this Territory. In this town the election was conducted in the most violent, turbulent and savage manner.

The night preceding the election the soldiers and music of a regiment, paraded the streets in the vicinity of the election ground, and early on Monday, the soldiers, with labels or tickets on their caps, on which was printed "John Scott," were in possession of the ground, with two stands of United States colours, on which "true republican domination, John Scott," was printed or painted—a large shed, covered with boat sails, was erected by some of the governor's family and others, near the door of the election, under which was spread tables covered with whiskey, &c. and at which presided the most thievish and dissipated ever witnessed. Armed with daggers, pistols, and clubs, insulting every person whom they believed would vote for Col. Easton, and inducing the inexperienced to drink ardent spirits until they would vote for their candidate. A great number of persons, who intended to support Col. Easton, were deterred from appearing at the election—preferring the relinquishment of

their right of elective franchise, to risking the danger, pistol or club. Fighting, stabbing and cudgeling occurred. The street near the court house door and whiskey tables, was so crowded by the mob, that a person, in pushing thro' the crowd was in danger of being assaumed without knowing who did it. Gov. Clark himself, as if willing to excite the same, exclaimed in a loud voice, (although we vote by ballot.) That he voted for John Scott for Congress.

The timid and uninformed male population, were brought in like sheep to the slaughter, under convoy, many under the influence of fear, and more ignorant of the consequences of a vote.

A lieutenant of the regular army having attacked a mechanic of this place, a nephew of Governor Clark stabbed him with a dagger and afterwards begged his pardon, saying "he had mistaken him for one of Easton's friends."

We believe that in despotic England, the laws ordain, that the military shall retire three miles from any election. How different the practice here!

Since the election, attacks and clubbing has been the order of the day—aggressions always coming from the abovementioned persons.

A few days ago, one of governor Clark's nephews assailed a citizen of this place, who would have sent him "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," had not his pistol aimed at his breast, flashed.

We have seen—we have heard of many outrages at elections, but we never expected to live to see the FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES prostituted to electioneering purposes, and their officers and soldiers subserving the same ends.

*The recruiting party had not visited that part of the town where the election was held for several weeks before.

BITE OF A SERPENT.

In page 204 of vol. III. (*Memoirs of Dr. Lettson*) the following curious relation is given by Bishop Madison:—

"In a town this fall, among the mountains of our country, near to the place where I happened to be, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, was bit on the side of one of his feet by a very venomous serpent, commonly called a copper-head. The poison of this animal is not less dreaded than that of the crocalus horridus, or rattlesnake. The boy was carried home and soon discovered symptoms of great uneasiness. A swelling commenced, and the wound was slightly scarified. A bystander, acquainted I suppose with the practice of the Indians, recommended the following application:—A chicken was caught, the feathers plucked from the abdomen, and that part closely applied to the wound.—The chicken instantly grew sick, and died as quick as if its head had been cut off. A second was applied in a similar manner; it died in about four minutes. A third also shared the same fate in nearly eight minutes. A fourth was applied; it discovered some uneasiness, but did not die.—The process was then discontinued. The boy was relieved, and suffered no greater inconvenience from the wound, than he would have done from the puncture of a needle or pin. He was perfectly well on the second day. Having heard of what had passed, I was preparing to go to the house where the boy was, when his father, a very respectable man, a magistrate, and noted for his strict veracity, together with two other persons, upon whose information I entirely relied, from an intimate acquaintance with them, came to me. From them I heard the particulars related, as they were present, and witnessed the effects of this extraordinary imbibition of the poison.—There remains not the shadow of doubt of the fact, as I have stated it. I saw the boy on the third day.

"The copper-head resembles the moccasin somewhat, but is larger. Some indeed consider it as the female rattlesnake; but I rather suppose it to be a distinct species. This snake is not mentioned by Catesby. Might not the same remedy be applied in the case of a bite from a mad dog?"

From the New-York Evening Post.

Messieurs Printairs.—Jentimen, Sur—I be one pauvre man, mais jentimen raol! (das no matter for too poor, suppose I am not bad fellar too. I know more as thousand pepe var

good man, but dont got much money.)

En bien, mons. printair, I want telto you, one lit circumstance what is happened to me, il n'y a long temps, in disa grade cite. I want disa contree for sleep my bone in de land of liberty, so I suppose I got right to speak. Antrefois, one Sunday, I dress myself wix de Chemise garni, white pantaloon, &c. &c. &c. fine nothing!—I say to myself, I go take de promenade, on de batterie, afterwards I go to church. I turn de corner of one street fer go in de broad way, causee bes place fer see de ladies. What you suppose happen to me, mons. printair! Dat moment when I weesh cross de street fer make mes repaire, to one ladie, one dem-nastie brute hog, stan in de guttair; I say alles, foutez! he say uh! I dont know fer spell dat, but ces dem hog grant—he no go—I put my foot fer kick him; so he jump and he attick his hog rascail, snout between my leg; I run back, he run too; ma fois; he trip up my heel—foutez; de rascail dirty hog. Pardonne, mons. printair, I am so vex every times I remembair de time malheureuse, I am fear I shall no speaka to you comme il faut. Well, my pantaloon all cover wix de hog stink and dirtie all over—I git up; I look de ladies; firs she laugh, presente she look sorrrie; de pepe dont got de politesse—dey laugh.—Blasse de hog! De corporation one rascail fer no put de hog in hee's hog house. Diable! I want put de dirty hog mud in hee's mout. What fer, ces no make de law, fer keep de rascail hog to home, no go in de street fer make de mischuf.

Wix great respect,
I am, jentimen,
You moue obe't serv't,
JONQUILLE.

Dans la ville de New-York,
Aout, 1817.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.

The following is the copy of a letter from Gen. Washington, to Dr. Cochran, Director General of the Military Hospitals during our Revolutionary War. It was obtained from the son of Dr. Cochran, and its authenticity can be vouched for. It will serve to remove the reproach that has been sometimes cast upon the General, of his possessing a cold and unsocial temper. The style of the letter is playful and lively, and exhibits great goodness and sincerity of disposition.—*Courier*.

WEST-POINT, Aug. 16, 1779.

Dear Doctor,

I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but ought I not to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will.

It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies—of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since my arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table—a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of greens or beans (almost imperceptible) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, (and this, I presume, he will attempt to do to-morrow,) we have two beefsteak pies or dishes of crabs in addition, one on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space, and reducing the distance between dish & dish to about 6 feet, which, without them, would be nearly 12 apart. Of late he has had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies; and it's a question, if amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of beef.

If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and submit to partake of it on plates once tin, but now iron (not become so by the labour of scouring,) I shall be happy to see them.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

To Dr. John Cochran.

From the Charleston Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

Extract of a letter from Fernandini, dated 6th instant.

"We are all in confusion—Mac Gregor has resigned the command, and his officers and men deserting daily. They expect an attack to-morrow from the Spaniards. I have moved my family and part of my goods to St. Mary's, there to wait the result. I hope it will not be long, before the Americans get pos-

session of the Florida—we shall have no peace until this takes place."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were politely favored with the following extract of a letter, received this morning from St. Mary's, dated the 5th September.

"I had some business which called me to Fernandina this morning. On my arrival there, I was sorry to find the place in the greatest possible state of confusion. Colonels Posey and Parker had resigned their commissions two days ago, and last evening Gen. Mac Gregor resigned his command on that station, and re-embarked on board his brig, with his family and furniture. Colonel Edwin has been appointed to the temporary command, and a Council of officers was to take place, to determine whether to risque a battle, or to abandon the place peaceably. The Morgiana's men and guns have arrived. They have now three armed brigs, and three schooners, besides about eighty mep, exclusive of officers, making ninety-four in all, and military and naval stores arrived at St. Mary's this morning, in the ship Margaret, from New-York—so that if the Patriots consider the place worth holding, their force is certainly more than sufficient for that object.

"The Spaniards are said to be in considerable force at Cedar Point, about twenty miles to the southward of Fernandina, waiting for some transports with ordnance and military stores from St. Augustine. A few Florida militia are, encamped at the Orange Grove, on the Main, in view of Fernandina, waiting to join the Spanish forces. It is said, and generally believed, that Governor Coppinger will command in person.

Yesterday the hermaphrodite brig Congress, a Buenos Ayrean government vessel, formerly the Calypso, of Philadelphia, appeared off Charleston bar, with her prize a Spanish ship from Havana bound to Cadix, with a cargo of sugar and coffee. The captain of the brig stated that they were bound to Amelia, and that he had taken five prizes, all of which had been ordered to the same place.

A sloop, one of Com. Aury's squadron, has arrived at Amelia Island.

From the Savannah Republican.

FURTHER FROM AMELIA.

We have received the following intelligence from the south.—General Mac Gregor resigned on the 4th instant, after receiving the resignations of most of the persons originally on the expedition. The command is now in colonel Irvine from New-York, and they profess a determination, to fight governor Coppinger, who is assembling a large force in the vicinity. His chief power will be our own countrymen, who are flocking to him from both sides of the river St. Mary's. Report gives him 800.—It is impossible—at all events the present force will fail. They have neither talents nor resources nor popularity—for most men will always be against privateering nests—into which this is to be converted. The Morgiana with sheriff H—d arrived a few days ago—she has like the Argo, been, the promised golden fleece. She has nothing for Mac Gregor—no money, men or train of cannon to batter—in short no munitions of war for him—nor is she herself, as was intended, a public vessel—a mere privateer, not even hoisting the flag of the republic. General Mac Gregor resigned to colonel Irvine who was duly elected chief of the military republic. There are many causes of failure—discordant materials and private discontent improperly had against Mac Gregor, who had been stinted of resources and grossly deceived; and thus his conduct has been discovered. The New-York expedition are all backed out or turned privateersmen—they have sent him nothing and called abroad and with him to remove him—they have succeeded—and all of reflection have left the place with Sir Gregor. He has had one or two conspiracies to surprise the fort, and deliver it to the enemy. The general and his wife left Amelia on the 5th instant.

In the course of next week a full statement will be given of the whole expedition, &c. until then, the public, it is hoped, will suspend any opinion unfavorable to Mac Gregor—He has genius and honor, and deserves a better fate than to have been ruined in this enterprise by such paltry means.

The United States brig Saratoga arrived at St. Mary's on the 4th instant, and a company of artillery, equipped as infantry, was been some weeks at Point Petras, undoubtedly we presume to protect the frontier seaport, which is now on account of its proximity to contending forces particularly necessary.

From the Worcester Gazette.

The Sea Serpent has again made his appearance in Gloucester, and his neck and head were distinctly visible.—Three yellow rings about one foot apart and two inches broad were discovered, which circumstance leads to a suspicion among some persons, that perhaps two animals of this description are on the coast, since no observation of the kind has before been made. That he has not been killed, is to be regretted on various accounts, to silence doubt and confound incredulity—and to prevent the destruction of small fish; but that he has not been attacked, is not singular, for the animal has always appeared by surprise, when no boats were on the watch, and frequently in unexpected places.

We hear that Capt. Hull is collecting timber for erecting a line of battle ship at the Navy Yard in Charlestown—that a sufficient quantity of live oak for this purpose may be expected during the present season—and that the building will probably be commenced next spring.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Prince-George's County.

Having at so late a period offered myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, I have thought it advisable to announce it to the Public through the medium of the Press, hoping for a liberal support from the Free-men of Prince-George's. I trust I shall be able to fulfil the duties requisite (if elected) to the satisfaction of my constituents. Being raised in the County of Prince-George's, where I am well known to a large portion of the Voters, I deem it unnecessary to say that my time shall be devoted to their interest to the best of my abilities.

William A. Hall.

Sept. 25. 18

A Teacher Wanted.

At the Anne-Arundel County Free School on the Head of South River. The situation will be an eligible one to a person who can produce testimonials of his good character and capability. Application to be made to either of the subscribers on or before the second Saturday in October next.

Brice J. Worthington,
Thomas Snowden,
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.
Stephen Beard,
Charles Watson,
Thomas Hodges.

Sept. 25.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d September, 1817.

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

Jonas Pinkney, Cash.
Sept. 25. Sw.

NOTICE.

A few days ago a Boy that calls himself George Willson, came to Cove Point Farm, he appears to be from 10 to 12 years old, freckled faced, fair skin, and bare of clothes; says he was raised near Annapolis;—that his father and mother has been dead sometime; that he has lived with a step mother until very lately; she sent him out to look for a home. If he has Parents or a Master, I wish them to come or send for him.

John Denny.

Kent-Island, Aug. 25, 1817

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.

ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to.

By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

To be published in all the papers in the state for six weeks.

POETS CORNER.

THE HARVEST ROSE.

BY J. M. CREARY.

When autumn winged the blast with power
To sweep the bending forest bare,
Deep in the vale I found a flower,
A little rose that lingered there.

Though half its blushing sweets had fled,
Its leaves were edg'd with winter snow;
Yet still the fragrant odours shed,
Declared love's emblem was a Rose.

With curious, though with eager haste
I seized the little fading prize,
Then in my bosom fondly press'd,
The faintly blushing floweret lies.

I fled impatient to my fair,
My heart with fond affection glows;
A flower, my love, to deck your hair,
A little modest Harvest Rose.

When first its vivid blooming hue
The amorous zephyrs kiss'd with pride,
O then, my life, it look'd like you,
When first I clasp'd my blushing bride.

Its fragrance still, though flown the dye,
Is thy pure soul, where friendship glows;
It proves, though love's warm ardour die,
That friendship lives—sweet Harvest Rose!"

AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE.

Of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815, with the account of the sufferings of her surviving crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African Desert, or Zuhrah, & observations Historical, Geographical, &c. made during the travels of the Author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the Empire of Morocco. By James Riley, late master and supercargo.

(Continued.)

Believing from our present feelings that we could not survive a day longer without food, and no signs of finding any appearance, the last ray of hope faded away, and the gloom of despair, which had at length settled on our hearts, now became visible in every countenance. A little after sunset we saw at a considerable distance in advance, say three or four miles, another sand beach, and I urged myself forward towards it as fast as I could, in hopes of getting some rest by sleeping on the sand for the night, as the ground we were now on was as hard as rock, and covered with small sharp stones. I was encouraging the men to follow on, when Clark, being near, begged me to look towards the beach, saying, "I think I see a light!" it was the light of a fire!

Joy thrilled through my veins like the electric spark; hope again revived within me, and while I showed it to my sinking and despairing crew, I found it communicated to them the same feelings. I told them we must approach the natives, who I could not doubt were encamped for the night, with the greatest caution, for fear of alarming them, and falling a sacrifice to their fury in the confusion we might occasion by our sudden approach in the dark. New life and spirits were diffused into all the crew, as we soon reached a broken place in the bank, through which we descended carefully over the broken rocks, from three to four hundred feet to a sandy spot near its base, where we laid ourselves down for the night, after imploring the protection of Almighty God, and wetting our mouths with a few drops of water still remaining in the bottles.

The sand on which we lay was heated by the sun's rays sufficiently to have roasted eggs, and as we were on the side of a sand hill, we scraped off the top of it for a foot or two deep; when finding the heat more supportable, & the cool breeze of the night setting in, all began lying excessively fatigued, soon forgetting their sufferings in the arms of sleep, excepting myself; for my mind had become so excited by alternate hopes and fears and reflections, that I was kept awake through the whole of this long and dismal night. I had determined as soon as day-light appeared, to throw ourselves to the natives, and submit either to life or death from their hands. I had no doubt of their being Arabs, who would take and hold us as slaves; and though I did not expect myself to live but a short time in that con-

dition, I presumed, some of my fellow sufferers might, and that it was a decree of Providence, which had set this alternative before us.

I no longer felt any fear of death, for that would put a period to my long sufferings; my thirst had become so insupportable, that I could with difficulty breathe, and thought I would be willing to sell my life for one gill of fresh water. My distresses had been so excessive, & my cares and anxieties for my shipmates so great, that all thoughts for my family had been driven almost entirely from my mind. I could not sleep—why was I denied what all around me was enjoying? I shut my eyes, and prayed to be permitted to sleep, if only for one hour, but all in vain. I imagined that the savages, who were near us, would not take ourselves immediately, as it was contrary to the nature of man to slay his fellow creatures, merely from a thirst for blood.

We had no arms to defend ourselves, nor any property to excite their jealousy, revenge, or avarice—we were as miserable as human beings could be, and I hoped we should excite pity, even in the breasts of the savage Arabs. I could hardly yet think, that we were to fall a sacrifice to these people, after the providential escapes we had already experienced; next, the remembrance of my wife and children flitted across my mind, and I was forced to acknowledge, that however bad their situation might be, their real distress could in no wise equal mine, and that I had no right to repine at the dispensations of Providence, since every mortal has his circle wisely laid out by heaven; and nothing but blindness to the future, occasions us to complain of the ways of our creator. It was the will of the supreme being, that I should again see and embrace my beloved family, it would certainly take place, if not, that power who ordered all things for the general good, would not forsake them.

Thus passed away the night, which had seemed to me an endless one. I was impatient to know my fate, and chide the slowness of the sun; my great anxiety, and wakefulness, rendered my thirst doubly painful, and having expended all the urine I had so carefully saved, I had recourse before morning to robbery, and actually stole a sip of the cook's water, which he had made & saved in a bottle; but the only taste it had for me, was a salt one, and it seemed (if possible) to increase my burning thirst. The day at last arrived that was to decide our fate. It was the 10th of September. I awakened my companions, and told them we must now go forward and show ourselves to the natives—that I expected they would seize upon us as slaves, but had strong hopes that some of us would escape with our lives. I also mentioned to them the name of the American consul general at Tangier, and that if it ever was in their power, they must write to him, inform him of the fate of our vessel and her crew; to write if possible, to any Christian merchant in Mogadore, Gibraltar, or elsewhere, or to the consul at Algiers, Tunis, or Tripoli, if they should hear those places mentioned, and exhorted all to submit to their fate like men, and be obedient, as policy required, to their future masters. I reminded them again of the former interpositions of Providence in our favour, and said all I could to encourage and persuade them that mildness and submission might save our lives—that resistance and stubbornness would certainly tend to make them more miserable while alive, and probably prompt the natives to murder them out of resentment.

All agreed to go forward, and on rising the little sand hills near us, we discovered a very large drove of camels at about half a mile to the eastward of us, with a large company of people, in a kind of valley formed by a ridge of sand hills on the north next the sea, and by the high land to the south, rising from five to six hundred feet in upright and overhanging cliffs—thru which a little farther on we saw a deep hollow that appeared to have been formed by some convulsive shock of the earth, which had thus made a sort of passage, through which camels were enabled to pass up & down, but with great difficulty. The Arabs seemed busied in giving water to their camels; they saw us, and in an instant one man and two women ran towards us with great speed. As they came forward, many others of them who saw us, also began to advance: so taking Mr. Williams and Mr. Savage with me, I went for-

ward to meet them, bowed myself to the ground before them, and with signs implored their compassion.

The man was armed with a scimitar, which he held naked in his hand; he ran up to me as if to cut me to the earth; I bowed again in token of submission, and he began without further ceremony, to strip off my clothing, while the women were doing the same to Mr. Williams and Mr. Savage. Thirty or forty more were arriving—some running on foot, with muskets or naked scimitars in their hands; others riding on swift camels, came quickly up—by the time they arrived, however, we were all stripped naked to the skin. Those Arabs near us threw up sand into the air, as the others approached; yelling loudly, which I now learned was a sign of hostility. The one who stripped me had also taken the cook, and had put all the clothing he had stripped from us into a blanket, which he had taken from off his own back for that purpose, leaving himself entirely naked. This bundle he laid on the negro's shoulders, making me understand that myself & the black man belonged to him, and that we must not let the others take the clothes in the bundle under pain of death.

As soon as those on the camels were near, they made them tie down, and jumping off, ran to us with their scimitars naked and ready for action; those on foot now joined these, and a great noise and scuffle ensued. Six or eight of them were about me, one hauling me one way and one another—poor Dick, the black man, partook of the hauling, and each man seemed to insist most strenuously that we belonged of right to him. The one who stripped us, stuck to us as his lawful property, signifying, "you may have the others, these are mine." They cut at each other over my head, and on every side of me with their bright weapons, which fairly whizzed through the air within an inch of my naked body, and on every side of me, now hacking each other's arms apparently to the bone, then laying their ribs bare with gasches, while their heads, hands and thighs, received a full share of cuts and wounds. The blood streaming from every gash, ran down their bodies, colouring and heightening the natural hideousness of their appearance. I had expected to be cut to pieces in this dreadful affray, but was not injured.

Those who were not actually engaged in combat, seized the occasion, and snatched away the clothing in Dick's bundle, so that when the fight was over, he had nothing left but his master's blanket. This battle and contest lasted for nearly an hour—brother cutting brother, friend slashing friend. Happily for them, their scimitars were not very sharp, so that when they rubbed off the dried blood from their bodies afterwards with sand, their wounds were not so great or deep as I expected they would be, and they did not pay the least apparent attention to them. I had no time to see what they were doing with my shipmates; only myself and the cook were near each other.

The battle over, I saw my distressed companions divided among the Arabs, and all going towards the drove of camels, though they were at some distance from me. We too were delivered into the hands of two old women, who urged us on with sticks towards the camels. Naked and barefoot I could not go very fast, and showed the women my mouth, which was parched white as frost, and without a sign of moisture. When we got near the well, one of the women called for another, who came to us with a wooden bowl, that held I should guess, about a gallon of water, and setting it on the ground, made myself and Dick kneel down and put our heads into it like camels. I drank I suppose half a gallon, though I had been very particular in cautioning the men against drinking too much at a time, in case they ever came to water. I now experienced how much easier it was to preach than to practise aright.—They then led us to the well, the water of which was nearly as black and disgusting as stale bilge water. A large bowl was now filled with it, and a little sour camel's milk poured from a goat skin into it; this tasted to me delicious, and we all drank of it till our stomachs were literally filled. But this intemperance very soon produced a violent diarrhoea; the consequences of which, however, were not very troublesome, and as our situation was similar to that of a beast being totally divested of clothing,

all we cared about was to slake our unquenchable thirst, and replenish our stomachs by repeated draughts of this watery and unwholesome swill.

We now begged for something to eat, but these Arabs had nothing for themselves, and seemed very sorry it was not in their power to give us some food. There were at and about the well I should reckon about one hundred persons, men, women and children, and from four to five hundred camels, large and small. The sun beat very fiercely upon us, and our skins seemed actually to fry like meat before the fire. These people continued to draw water for their camels, of which the animals drank enormous quantities. It was about 10 o'clock A. M. as I judged by the sun, when one company of Arabs separated their camels from among the others, took Mr. Williams, Robins, Porter, Hogan, Barret and Burns, mounted them on the bare back of the camels behind the hump, by the hair of which they were obliged to steady themselves and hold on, without knowing whether they were going, or if I should ever see them again. I took an affectionate leave of them. Their Arab masters permitted me to do without interruption, and could not help showing, at this scene, that the feelings of humanity were not totally extinguished in their bosoms. They then hurried them off and ascending through the hollow or crevice towards the face of the desert, they were all soon out of sight.

There remained with the party to which I belonged, Mr. Savage, Clark, Horace, and Dick the cook. Mr. Savage was permitted to retain an old Guernsey frock, and part of a pair of trowsers about his middle, which they had not pulled off; but the rest of us were entirely stripped. Mr. Savage, Clark, and Horace were forced to assist in drawing water for the camels, until all had drank their fill; then having filled with water a considerable number of goat skins, which had been stripped off these animals over the neck, leaving them, otherwise, as whole as when on their backs, they slung them by the skin of their legs on each side of the camels, after tying up the neck to prevent the water escaping, by means of a small rope which they fastened to the fore legs of the skin to keep it up. They next put on their baskets for the women and children to ride in; these were made of camel's skin, and fixed in such a manner with a wooden rim around them, over which the skin was sewed, that three or four could sit in them with perfect safety and ease, only taking care to preserve their balance. These baskets were fastened under the camel's bellies with a strong rope. I was obliged to assist in putting them on, and was in hopes of being permitted to ride in one of them, but that was not the intention of my master. I, as well as those who were with me, had drank a great deal of water, while we were at the well, which had passed off, as before observed, without doing us any injury. We had been furnished also with a little milk in our water two or three times, which gave some relief to our hunger. The men had saddles just large enough for their seat; the pads are made of flat pieces of woody, a piece of the same ribes in front, being about the length, breadth, and thickness of a man's hand; an iron rim, or a strong wooden one, goes round on each side, forming a circle covered with a piece of skin stretched and sewed taut over it. The saddle is then placed on the camel's back before the hump, and fastened tight by a rope under his belly. Thus prepared we began to mount the sand hills and to get up through the gulley. We were forced to walk & to drive the camels and keep them together, whilst the sand was so soft and yielding, that we sunk into it every step nearly to our knees. The blazing heat of the sun's rays darting on our naked bodies, and reflected from the sand we waded through; the sharp pointed craggy rocks and stones that cut our feet and legs to the bone, in addition to our excessive weakness which the dysentery had increased, rendered our passage up through this chasm or hollow much more severe than anything of the kind we had before undergone, and nearly deprived us of life. For my own part I thought I must have died before I could reach the summit, and was obliged to stop in the sand, until by an application of a stick to my sore back by our drivers I was forced up to its level; & there they made the camels lie down and rest.

(This concludes the extracts.)

State of Maryland.

Anne Arundel County, Orphan Court.

Sept. 9, 1817.

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

John Garrison, Reg. Wll. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zachariah Gray, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

Charles Robinson, adm'r.

Sept. 18.



THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE.

JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.

Propelled by an Engine, on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.—She will leave COMMERCE STREET WHARF every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, via Miler River Ferry; will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE. She will leave Commerce street wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

George Stiles & Son, Ball.

Sept. 8.

State of Maryland, se.

Anne Arundel county, Orphan Court.

September 9, 1817.

On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of John Johnson, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Garrison, Reg. Wll. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Johnson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

Charles Robinson, adm'r.

Sept. 8.

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying in the Patuxent, and containing 201 acres more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. The terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or the subscriber.

Absalom Ridgely.

Annapolis, August 12.

TO HIRE.

A FEMALE SERVANT. Who is an excellent Washer & Ironer, and can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety. She will only be hired in Annapolis or its immediate vicinity. Enquire at this office. Annapolis, Aug. 28.

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