

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1815.

No. 31.]

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

B. CURRAN,

received a supply of NEW
GOODS, consisting of the
following articles,

viz:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cambric and Nankens,
Willow and Cross Barred Handker-
chiefs,
Black Florence Silk,
Black Cambric and Bombazeens,
Superfine black and white undress
Calicoes,
Green Gause and Italian Crape,
Black Cambric and Chinese Crape,
Cambric and Jaconet Muslin,
Black Muslin and Lenoce,
Black Linens and Sheetings,
Shirting Cambrics and Long Cloth,
Long and short Kid Gloves,
Silk and cotton Stockings,
A variety of Calicoes and Gingham,
and other Suspenders,
Domestic Gingham and Stripes,
Trunk of Philadelphia Shoes,
Also on Hand,
A large supply of Span Cotton,
all of which will be sold low for
as usual, to those persons
who know that they have been punctu-
al.

15. 8. 15.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the
office of Sheriff at the next ensuing e-
lection, and respectfully solicits the
votes and interests of the citizens of
the County of Annapolis and Anne-Arun-
del County.

May 1, 1815. 15.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application, by petition in writ-
ing, of William Wells, of Anne-Arun-
del County, praying for the benefit of
an act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors, and the several supplen-
taries thereto, on the terms mentioned
in the said act, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and list of his creditors, on oath,
as far as he can ascertain them, being
presented to his petition, and the said
William Wells having satisfied the said
Court by competent testimony that he
resided in the State of Maryland
for years immediately preceding the
date of his application, it is therefore
ordered and adjudged, that the said
William Wells, by causing a copy of
the said act to be inserted in the Mary-
land Gazette or Maryland Republican,
once in each week for three months
consecutively, before the third Monday
of September next, give notice to his credi-
tors to appear before the County Court
to be held at the City of Annapolis on
the third Monday of September next,
for the purpose of recommending a
schedule for their benefit, on the said
William Wells then and there taking
oath by the said act prescribed, for
delivering up his property, and to shew
if any they have, why the said
William Wells should not have the
benefit of the several acts of assembly
for the relief of insolvent debtors.
Test.

William S. Green, Clk.

June 8. 3m.

Public Sale.

virtue of an order of the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, the
subscriber will expose to public sale,
on Wednesday the 2d day of August
next, if not the next fair day
thereafter, at the late dwelling of
Samuel Harrison, near Herring
Creek Church,
All the personal estate of Benjamin
Harrison, consisting of Horses, Cattle &
Horsehold Furniture, and some
workman's Tools. Terms of sale—
all sums of twenty dollars, and up-
wards, a credit of six months will be
given, the purchaser giving note, with
security, with interest from the date
of sale; all under that sum the cash
must be paid. Sale to commence at 10
o'clock.
Bennett Harrison, Executor.
July 20, 1815.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tion on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Cor-
poration Warrants. For sale at this Of-
fice of the Printer,
Annapolis, May 25.

NEW BOOKS.

G. SHAW,

Has received the following
Late and Valuable Publications:
The Christian's Manual, of Faith
and Devotion, price \$1 00,
By Bishop Hobart of New-York.
This book is admirably calculated to
exhibit and to enforce the various exer-
cises, duties, & privileges of the Chris-
tian life; to awaken the careless, to
excite the lukewarm, and to instruct
and comfort the penitent believer.
The Episcopal Manual, price 1 00.
To those who are desirous of becom-
ing more intimately acquainted with
the Evangelical Character of the Epis-
copal Church, the purity of her doc-
trines, the healthful spirit which per-
meates all her services, this book will
be found an inestimable treasure.
New Manual of Private Devotions;
Containing prayers for families and
private persons—offices of humilia-
tion—for the sick and for the holy
communion, price 1 50.
This volume contains forms of prayer
suited to all conditions in which hu-
man beings may be placed, in a style
well adapted to the simplicity of sin-
cere and genuine piety, and an excel-
lent medium through which to convey
the fervours of gratitude to the divine
author of every good and perfect gift;
the cries of penitence for pardon to the
father of mercies, or the supplications
of suffering and necessity to him who
in the time of need "all flesh should
come."

Trimmer's Sermons, for family read-
ing, 1 00.
Simeon's Sermons, 1 00.
Sermons for Children, by a Lady,
18 3-4 cents.
Annals of the Poor; containing the
Dairyman's Daughter,
The Negro Servant, and
The Young Cottager, 50 cents,
The Blacksmith's Letter, 50 cents,
The Velvet Cushion, by the author
of the World Without Walls, 50 &
62 1-2 cents—two editions,
Allison's Sermons, 1 62 1-2 cents,
The Christian Sacrifice, or the great
duty of frequenting the Holy Com-
munion, 50 cents,
Paley's Evidences of the Christian
Religion, 1 25,
Fowler's Exposition of the Book of
Common Prayer, 1 25,
Prayer Books—The New-York im-
proved edition—various sizes, edi-
tions and prices, from 75 cents to
4 50.
The History of England from the
earliest period to the close of the
year 1812, by J. Bigland, with a
continuation of the Treaty of Paris
by an American gentleman, 5 00,
Select American Speeches, 5 00,
The Lord of the Isles by Walter
Scott, 1 00,
Punancee, or the Fairy of the
19th century,
Essay on Faith, by Rotherham, 62 1-2.

G. Shaw, will in a few days have
for sale, The Homilies of the Church
of England—first American edition.
These invaluable relics of the piety of
the reformers, owing to the difficulty
heretofore of procuring them, are in
the possession of but few—they are now
rendered accessible to all who are desir-
ous of obtaining them. The first part
of the Homilies appeared in the reign
of Edward the sixth, and is supposed
to have been written by Cranmer, as-
sisted by Latimer. The second part,
published early in the reign of queen
Elizabeth, is attributed chiefly to
Bishop Jewel. A copy of these ho-
milies was given to every parish priest
in the kingdom, who was commanded
to read them diligently and distinctly,
that they might be understood by the
people. These discourses have ever
been considered as containing the most
unexceptionable summary of doctrine,
and the richest treasures of scriptural
knowledge and genuine piety.
Annapolis, July 13.

LOST.

On Sunday the 9th inst. on the road
leading from M'Gruder's Tavern, by
Governor's Bridge, to Annapolis, a
small and MOROCCO POCKET
BOOK, used as a lancet case, in which
is a thumb lancet; also containing a
note on the Bank of Virginia for fifty
dollars, and a small piece of court
plaster, recollected. It probably might
have dropped under a large Cherry
Tree, standing near the road on the
south side. Any person delivering the
above pocket book, and contents, to
Wm. William Brewer at the City Hot-
el, in Annapolis, will receive ten dol-
lars reward.

Wm. Parnell.
July 20, 1815. 3m.

By his Excellency LEVIN WIND-
ER, Esq. Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been satisfacto-
rily represented to me, that a certain
SENECA PAGE,
who was indicted at the Court of Oyer
and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for
Baltimore County, for forgery, has
made his escape from the gaol of Bal-
timore County, and whereas it is the
duty of the executive, in the execution
of the laws, to endeavour to bring all
malefactors to justice. I have there-
fore thought proper to issue this my
proclamation, and do by and with the
advice and consent of the council, offer
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-
WARD, to any person or persons who
shall apprehend and bring to justice
the said Seneca Page.

Given under my hand and the seal of
the State of Maryland this fifth
day of June, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen.

LEVIN WINDER.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

July 6. 5w.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Having been nominated as a candi-
date for the next General Assembly by
the committees of each of the districts,
I hereby give notice that I will serve
if elected, and solicit the suffrages of
my fellow-citizens

July 13, 1815. 4 Thomas Hood.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on
Friday the 1st day of September next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day, all
that tract or parcel of land, lying in
Anne Arundel county, called
WEST WELLS.

Containing about one hundred and se-
venty acres, one half of which is re-
markably heavy timbered with white
oak, hickory and poplar; the soil is
well adapted to the cultivation of In-
dian corn, tobacco, and all kinds of small
grain. There can be twenty or thirty
acres of fine meadow land obtained,
with little labour. It has a never fail-
ing spring about one hundred yards
from the dwelling-house. It is tolera-
bly well improved, having a dwelling,
barn, corn house, orchard, &c. It
lays about twenty-five miles from An-
napolis, three miles from Friendship,
and two from the Chesapeake Bay,
which abounds with fish, oysters, and
wild fowl, in abundance. It is adjoining
Mr. Thomas Gant's; and the land can
be viewed by applying to Mr William
Stephens, on the premises. A further
description is considered unnecessary as
any person wishing to purchase will
view the land. The terms will be
made known on the day of sale. Sale to
commence at one o'clock.

John & Nehemiah Birchhead.

July 13. 5m.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in
the recess of the court, as associate
judge of the third judicial district of
the State of Maryland, by petition, in
writing, of GREENBURY TREAKLE,
of Anne-Arundel county, stating
that he is in actual confinement, and
praying for the benefit of the act of the
general assembly of Maryland, entitled
"An act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors," passed at November ses-
sion 1815, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms therein mentioned,
a schedule of his property, and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he
can ascertain them, being annexed to
his petition; and the said Greenbury
Treacle having satisfied me, by com-
petent testimony, that he has resided
two years within the State of Mary-
land immediately preceding the time of
his application; and the said Greenbury
Treacle having taken the oath by the
said act prescribed for delivering up his
property, I do hereby order and ad-
judge, that the said Greenbury Treacle
be discharged from imprisonment,
and that he give notice to his creditors,
by causing a copy of this order to be
inserted in some newspaper printed
in the city of Annapolis, once a week
for three months before the third
Monday in September next, to ap-
pear before the said County Court, at
the Court House of said county,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of
that day, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and
to shew cause, if any they have, why
the said Greenbury Treacle should
not have the benefit of the said act, and
supplements, as prayed. Given under
my hand, this 13th day of April, 1815.

RD RIDGELEY.

3m.

A CARD.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT has re-
moved his Office to the one formerly
occupied by Arthur Shaaff, esq.
July 20. 3 Tw

Singing School.

Azariah Forbes, Music Master, pro-
poses to open a school in this city to
teach Psalmody—those who are desir-
ous of learning this useful and interest-
ing accomplishment, will be pleased to
leave their names with Mr. Geo. Shaw,
by whom the terms will be made
known.

June 20. 3

REMOVAL.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Having removed his Shop to the one
lately occupied by Mr. William Coe,
opposite the City Tavern, returns his
thanks to his patrons for their past fa-
vours bestowed on him in his line of
business, and hopes by a continued at-
tention to business to give general sat-
isfaction to his friends and the public
generally. He has now on hand a choice
selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Stock-
ingnets, Nankens, Marseilles and oth-
er vestings, which he will make up to
suit, on the shortest notice, and the
most liberal terms. Those who wish
to purchase bargains will find it to
their advantage to give him a call.

June 29. 6 tf.

SHERIFFALTY.

Having passed the greatest part of
my life in the service of my country,
I now again offer my services to
my Fellow Citizens of the County of
Anne-Arundel and the City of Annapolis,
as SHERIFF. I trust that I shall be able to discharge the duties of
that office, if elected, so as to give sat-
isfaction to all—and shall therefore be
thankful to all who may please to hon-
or me with their confidence.

John S. Belt.

Elk Ridge, 2nd July, 1815.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Being nominated by the general
committee appointed by the several
election districts, as a candidate to rep-
resent Anne-Arundel county in the
next General Assembly, I beg leave to
notify that I will serve, if elected, and
solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.

Brice J. Worthington.

July 14, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-
del county, letters of administration on
the personal estate of William R. Miles,
late of said county, deceased, request
all persons having claims against said
estate, to bring them in, legally au-
thenticated, and those indebted to make
immediate payment.

Susanna R. Miles, & Mrs.

3 Jacob Wheeler, 5m.

July 20.

15 Dollars Reward.

Broke gaol on Sunday night the 3d
of July inst a yellow man by the name
of Harry, who was committed for
breaking the meat-house of Joseph
Howard. Harry is about 23 years of
age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well
made, a pleasing countenance, & much
of a scoundrel, his clothing not recol-
lected; he is the slave of Richard
Wootton on the head of South River,
and is well known in that neighbour-
hood; his mother lives with William
Wootton, and I am told he is harboured
by her; he broke gaol with his
leg-irons on, and took with him a new
narrow axe. The above reward will
be paid to any person who will appre-
hend the said villain and deliver him
to the gaoler of A. A. county.

Solomon Groves, Shff.

July 26, 1815. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-
del county, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Nicholas Nor-
man, late of said county, deceased,
requests all persons having claims a-
gainst said estate, to present them,
legally authenticated, and those indebt-
ed to make payment.

July 27. 2 Robert Franklin.

NOTICE.

The highest cash price will be given
for a negro woman, who can come well
recommended as a cook and laundress.
Enquire of the Printer.
Annapolis, May 25.

3m.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN.

Respectfully informs the public, that
he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-
House, at that well known stand occu-
pied for many years by Captain James
Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-
House will at all times render it the
most convenient resort to strangers
having business to transact in any of
the public offices. Those who may be
inclined to patronize the establishment,
are assured that the best accommodati-
ons are provided, and that the most
unremitting attention shall be paid to
his guests. This establishment having
been always the resort of gentlemen
from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped
that they will continue to frequent it;
and so far as attention, good fare, and
moderate rates, can support the char-
acter of an establishment so well
known, he pledges himself they shall
not be wanting. Boarders taken by
the day, week, month of year, and
horses taken at livery. 2
July 27.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Friday
the 18th day of August next, all that

Tract of Land

known and called by the name of "An-
derson's Distant Walks and North Ad-
dition," containing 400 acres more or
less; there is a comfortable dwelling-
house and other necessary out-houses,
it is in good repair, and has a sufficien-
cy of wood and meadow land, and is
well adapted to the growth of clover
and plaister; there is two young thriv-
ing apple orchards of choice fruits.
The above land is situated in a healthy
neighbourhood seven miles from An-
napolis, 30 from Baltimore, and 28
from George Town; and adjoins the
lands of Mr. Edward Hall and Will-
iam Stewart, esq. Any person wishing
to view the premises, will be shown it
by Mr. Zachariah Phelps, living on the
place. The terms will be made known
on the day of sale, and accommodating
to the purchaser. Sale to commence at
10 o'clock on the premises.

Henry Gwynn,

Joseph Gwynn.

July 27. 2

Seemple's Manor,

Lying in Washington County, Mary-

land.

Any person or persons possessing any

information with respect to

Copies of Escheats, Wills, Mortgages,

Certificates, Decees, Sales and

Objections,

Would confer a particular favour, by

forwarding such information (by letter)

relating to the above property, to the

subscriber at Frederick-town, Mary-

land.

George Keatinge,

2 of G. Keatinge, deceased.

July 27.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

July 18, 1815.

On application by petition of Eliza-
beth Allen and Thomas Tongue, jun.
executors of the last will and testament
of Benjamin Allen, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered
that they give the notice required
by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each
week, for the space of six successive
weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills

A. A. County.

2

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun-
del county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Benjamin Allen,
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 subscribers, at or before the 22d
day of February next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all ben-
efit of the said estate. Given under
our hands this 18th day of July, 1815.

Elizabeth Allen,

Thomas Tongue, jun. } Exors

July 26.

LOST

On Tuesday morning last, on the
road from my dwelling to Annapolis,
round the head of South River, a Bun-
dle of Accounts, wrapped in a piece of
news-paper, and tied with a black rib-
band. They can be of no use to any
person but the owner. The finder,
on leaving them with the subscriber, or
at any place where he can procure
them, shall be liberally rewarded.

Stephen Beard, of Stephen.

July 27.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Centinel.

MR. GRATTAN.

Under the foreign head is a speech of the celebrated Irish Patriot, Mr. Grattan, which will reward the perusal. Other members of the British opposition, in both Houses of Parliament, including Lord Grenville, Lord Milton, &c. &c. have cheerfully united with ministers on the justice and necessity of the new war against Buonaparte.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 25.

The address to the Prince Regent, assuring his royal highness of the cordial support of the House in any measures he may take, in conjunction with his allies, against the common enemy, Buonaparte, was debated.

Lord G. Cavendish, though he coincided in that part of the address which recommended concert and co-operation with our allies, moved an amendment, that in thus doing their object was not solely to overturn the power of the present ruler of France. Mr. Smith seconded the motion.

Mr. Grattan said, he had considered the amendment and the question, in all its bearings. In entering upon the subject, he would admit that they ought to avoid, as much as possible, the evils of war; but there was another and a greater evil to be guarded against—a peace without security and a war without allies—(Hear, hear!) With the immediate question of peace or war, they had nothing to do; that point was decided at Vienna; but the plain fact which remains for their consideration was simply this—would they contend against the ruler of France, with the allies in their van, or would they wait until these powers were disbanded and meet the clash single handed? As to the present form of government in France, and the prospect of security afforded Europe, they need only look to its composition for a refutation of any such chance. It was an elective stratocracy, composed of a rapacious soldiery, who do not fight to conquer, but conquer to fight. The constitution of France is war, and the object of that war was the conquest of Europe. (Hear, hear!)—What reason was there to suppose that Buonaparte would not again attempt that to which his whole life had been firmly applied? Were they blind to his character & forgetful of his deeds? Had he not almost succeeded in his gigantic plan of seizing all Europe? He banished the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal; the former throne he gave his brother—his son became the king of Rome; he controuled the power of Prussia—and he prepared an army to take the king of England. But the great trident of Britain preserved her station, and shook his empire. The British navy saved the land. Buonaparte cried out, "Your maritime laws are tyranny; but what he meant to say was, that this monument of our strength, and his weakness, had prevented Europe's being enslaved. (Hear) He then saw that, to conquer England, he must attack her marine by piercing her commerce—this he attempted in two ways; one was, to shut her out from continental intercourse by the force of his arms. The attack on her commerce was great; it affected her station exceedingly. This country placed by nature between the New and Old Continents, and formed to be the medium of communication between both, now stood between two fires. On the one side Continental Europe was in a blaze, from the force of his arms—and on the other the New World, from the influence of his intrigues. Between both, this country was shaken, but she maintained her ascendancy. His ambition then led him to pierce the frozen regions of Russia. In his icy progress for northern rapine and desolation, he encountered Austria and Prussia.—[The orator here described the Russian campaign, and the events which followed it, until the arrival of the allies in Paris.] Here, he said, they did an act which in the eyes of posterity will absolve them from whatever errors they elsewhere committed. In the noble generosity of their views, they gave to fallen France liberty and life; to Buonaparte, life and Elba.—(Loud cheers) This was an act as honourable to them, as it was undeserved by the object whom they sheltered. The one gave to France ruin and disaster, the other a King and constitution, framed upon enlarged, liberal, and unexcluded principles—a form of charter well suited to England, but not deserved by France—one far different from that which her weak, muddy philosophers, in the hey-day of their greatness, tried to balance in the flimsy machine of their scattered invention—a better one, than ever issued from the staring councils of their economists, when they endeavoured to establish that system which had method in its madness, and madness in its method, who in their political worship bowed to the goddess of liberty, until their incantations converted her into the goddess of fury—who set their political machine in motion at one moment with the breath of liberty, at one other with the storm of anarchy, until its wheels at length took fire from the force of its own velocity. (Loud and continued cheers) The events to which he (Mr. G.) had referred, at the walls of Paris, remodelled the fragments of this incongruous system; and caused them to subside into a form of government not dissimilar to that of England. This system was now usurped.—What was to be done? Were they to listen to a revival of a new system, or of any system from Buonaparte? Was he who broke the treaty of Fontainebleau, which gave him amnesty and station, to come forward and call upon them to abide by the treaty of Paris, which formed the very basis of his own exclusion? Were they sane to talk of faith, and listen to such a proposition? (Hear, hear!) What was the language he held to his army? "We must establish a throne by new conquests. It is true, I signed an abdication, but that was nothing without the consent of the people. Without this my convention was invalid." His Ministers and Court say the same—they re-echo this monstrous abandonment of principle, and yet, in the same breath, they call upon you to trust him. Will you take him now, who has violated the very principle of alliance, in preference to accepting that compact of five Powers whose faith is unerringly pledged? What hesitation can there be as to the course they ought to take? Can they doubt, armed as they are, with every moral and political engine at their disposal, of their power and ability to beat down this system in France; to beat down an opponent, who is not firm in his Government, and who stands wholly without claim or title for his political maintenance? Were they now to say that, with Austria's immense force, and Russia's incalculable one—with Prussia's strength, and England's counsels—with a force of 5 or 600,000 men ready to take the field at the onset, France could not resist the attack. How could she do it? Her population of 100 millions was now reduced to 25; besides she had lost her fascination—her spell was gone. The career of Buonaparte had been developed to the nations of the continent in its naked colors; his hand of enfranchisement was the grasp of slavery; to every country that force of arms or influence laid to his feet—he gave a worse government than the worst that ever previously cursed them; his army, like the Roman legions under Attila, carried devastation and ruin in their train, and could now form no encampment in Europe, except within the circle of their enemies.—Of all external resources they were bereft.—What were their internal ones? In the first place, the leader of the stratocracy had no cavalry, at least, nothing that bore the name of comparison in the scale; secondly, he had no money; thirdly, no credit; and fourthly, no title.—(Hear.) As to the people, if they identified themselves with his cause, where were they when the Treaty of Paris was signed? Not upholding his rule, but parties to his deposition.—(Hear, hear!)—Are Frenchmen, he asked, so devoid of faith, so blind to their own interests, so neglectful of the solemn assurances they have already given, as to rise against the combined powers of Europe, in order to support a stranger on their throne? Was it from pride that they could act so? And should the Allies from delicacy to France, suffer her to insure the eternal damnation of military despotism?—(Hear.)—Gentlemen had asserted that the French nation were favourable to Buonaparte—in the sincerity of his heart he believed it to be no such thing—the sceptre was consigned to his hands by the mere act of the military. There was no reason to believe that England was not able to

cope with Buonaparte, notwithstanding his resources, his army, his understanding, or his genius; for the question was not now, whether we had a right to oppose him? We are actually at war, in consequence of his breach of faith, in consequence of his having broken the Treaty of Fontainebleau. This however, was considered nothing. "To be sure," said Buonaparte, "I saved my life by means of it, but I am no further bound by it; the entire proceeding was invalid, as done against my engagements with France; I can do nothing without the concurrence of the people—my Council tell me so!"—(Loud and much applause.)—Never (said Mr. Grattan, with animation,) never may I have to see the day when with all Europe in our train, England should basely truckle to the power of France.—(Loud cheering.)—If England should withdraw from the alliance—if she should neglect her interests—if she should despise her glory and forget her ancestors—if she should astonish Europe, and hesitate to oppose the common enemy of mankind—if private feelings should swerve her from her public duty, and ideas of little gains turn her from nobler objects, well may the world address her: "In vain have you opposed already the flying fortunes of Europe—in vain have you triumphed over the difficulties that enclosed you and rose superior to surrounding obstacles—in vain have you torn the eagle from the hands of your enemy, and plucked invincibility from his standard—your conquest has been unavailing, and your triumphs nugatory, if you now take the lead in deserting the common cause of liberty, and plead your poverty to justify your disgrace." Thus Europe would address her, and this country should not consider the money to be expended, but the fortunes to be preserved; and that less must be paid for an active war, than for a peace with a war establishment, that even if her means be not eternal, they at least far exceed those of any other country in the world, and that she must long outlast the exertions of the others.

[Mr. GRATTAN sat down amidst long continued and unanimous plaudits.]

Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Tierney supported the amendment.

Mr. Plunket and Lord Milton advocated the War. The House divided: For the amendment 92—against it 331.

From the N. Y. Gazette of July 25.

By the ship Minerva Smyth, Allen, 42 days from Liverpool, the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received files of the London Courier, and Morning Chronicle, to the 9th of June: from which they have made the subjoined interesting extracts. They have also copied some marine and other news from a Liverpool paper of the 10th of June.

London, June 6.

Letters and papers were received yesterday from all the principal ports in the U. S. from Boston to Charleston. Information had been obtained by a fast sailing vessel from Rochelle of the arrival of Buonaparte in Paris, and apprehensions were felt, if not of war, of considerable interruption to the navigation and commerce of the republic, from the belligerent state of Europe.

There are 15 ships of war now at Plymouth, ready to start at a moment's notice. The following admirals have their flags flying at that port:—Lord Keith, Swiftsure; Sir John T. Duckworth, St. George; Sir R. Strachan, San Josef; Sir B. Hallowell, Royal Sovereign; Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Ganges.

The issue of warlike stores from the Ordnance Department has been immense—no fewer than 20 millions of ball cartridges have been sent to the Netherlands.

Sir Samuel Hood died at Madras the 24th Dec.

Foreign Office, June 6, 1815.

H. R. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to appoint the hon. Charles Bagot, to be H. M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the U. S. of America.

Liverpool, June 9.

According to accounts from Pagan, hostilities are about to commence with Spain. A number of Spanish troops are in line, and are

daily receiving strong reinforcements.

A letter from Nantz, dated the 28th, states, that in the affairs which took place at Chalons, Pailon, Arzany, at the Pas-Odon, near St. Gilles, Gen. Trevot took 22 ammunition wagons from the insurgents; and that Charette, who was stated to be wounded, is dead.

Within these few days, works have commenced at the entrance of the village of Vincennes, for constructing a fort, intended to defend the passage of the road leading to the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The mayor of Nantz has issued an order for the construction of roads, to cover the town against the attempts of the insurgents, but states that the financial distress of the town obliges him to make a call upon the patriotism of the citizens to contribute to the works, either by personal labour, or subscribing money towards the expense.

Paris papers to the 1st inst. state, that it is believed to be the intention of Buonaparte to set out in the course of next week for the headquarters.

The particular examination of the votes on the additional act to the constitution, was made on Monday and Tuesday, in the assemblies of the colleges of each department. The result of this general examination has given for the acceptance of the additional act to the constitution, an immense majority. Each of the assemblies of the departments had given powers to the deputies to vote in the Central Assembly an address to the emperor.

Intelligence from Nantz, dated May 26th, states, that some hundreds of insurgents appeared to menace Ancenis. The Nantes confederates with those from Angers and other towns, had marched out to meet them.

Private letters from La Vendee, say, that Lt. Gen. Travot, at the head of 800 troops of the line, successively attacked and defeated two considerable corps of rebels, consisting of between 1500 and 1800 Vendeanes; in both these actions near 1200 were killed. A letter from Lucon, May 22d, asserts, that the rebels to the number of 4000 proceeded to the sea shore to receive the arms and ammunition sent to them by the foreigners. Gen. Travot attacked them, killed 600, and made 1400 prisoners. He also seized 50,000 weight of powder.

The Courier Extraordinary of the 2d inst. says, it is announced that morning that the King and Queen of Naples, and their children, are arrived at Paris.

The passage of the Austrian army through Piedmont commenced at Turin on the 5th May.

The German papers assert that Prince Berthiere has been arrested in Bavaria.

The French funds decline. The 5 per cents are at 56 1-4.

A gentleman of this town, who has received intelligence from the most respectable authority in Frankfurt on the Maine, of so late date as the 28th ult. has favoured us with the following particulars. Not more than four or five thousand German troops, chiefly Hessians, had passed through that city. The Russians were not expected to arrive before the 17th of the present month. It was generally stated that the Austrians were making movements on the left bank of the upper Rhine, and that the Prussians were in force on the same side of the Lower Rhine. It was the opinion of many, well informed persons, that notwithstanding appearances, there will be no war; the Allies look forward to a political volcano shortly to burst in France, and place much expectations on the disposition of the republicans; it is even asserted that Carnot has been for some time negotiating with the British government.—Four English couriers have recently passed forward to Vienna, and it is understood that one of them had particular instructions to overtake a courier dispatched by the Austrian minister.

From the London Evening Papers.

The London papers of Wednesday evening contain a copy of the Military Convention between the Austrian and Neapolitan commanders. Burghersh states that Murat was in Naples at the time of the surrender.

Another act of hostility has been committed against the French. The Rhin frigate has taken the Alexis French brig.

In the H. of Commons, Mr. Vanart stated that if his schedule of assessed taxes were agreed to, he

should not propose any other the present year.

The debts of the Prince Regent were stated by Lord Castlereagh amount to 339,000l.

The allied armies are gradually drawing their lines closer to the French territory, extending them fresh troops arrive. Deserters from Buonaparte continue to come in great numbers at the various posts.

[From the London Gazette Extraordinary.]

Foreign Office, June 5, 1815.

Letters of which the following are extracts have been this morning received by Lord Castlereagh, from Edward Cooke, Esq. one of Majesty's under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Rome, a Via della Croce, May 30.

"I enclose copies of military reports from Col. Church, who is employed under Gen. Nugent, to the 18th inst. by Lord Stewart's directions.

"The Berwick of 74 guns, came to Civita Vecchia, Saturday; finding that a French frigate had gone into Gaeta, probably with a view of carrying off Buonaparte family, he proceeded by my desire on Tuesday evening in order to blockade Gaeta. Neapolitan General arrived at Civita Vecchia on Wednesday, from Palermo, which he left on the 1st he reported to me, that the king had left Palermo for Messina; and that the British and Sicilian troops were ready to embark.

"If Lord Burghersh's despatches have arrived, your Lordship will have been informed that the Duke de Gallo had surrendered two of the line, and the whole army of Naples, by capitulation to Campbell, of the Tremendous, his threatening to bombard the city. The accounts herewith sent will prove satisfactory to your Lordship, that the war is on the eve of being successfully terminated. The Neapolitan army does not suppose the cause of Murat much less the people, who receive the Allies troops as liberators, and are more anxious for the restoration of their ancient and legitimate Sovereign, being exasperated and disgusted with all the vexations, deceptions, and perfidies of Murat."

Here follow three letters from colonel Church; the first is dated bivouac of Aree, 15th of May, and reports the operations of Gen. Nugent's army, from the 18th up to the date, in which the army of Murat after an obstinate struggle, was obliged to retire towards St. Germano, pursued by Gen. Nugent.

The second is dated St. Germano, May 17, and details the further operations of Gen. Nugent's army up to that date, which after a series of bold and rapid movements, were crowned with the most complete success, and the enemy's army totally dispersed.

The third letter is dated bivouac of Cojanello, (near Calvi) May 18, and reports the junction of the whole Austrian force, under the command of Gen. Baron Biancamano, at that camp. It states that the shattered and wretched remains of the enemy's army, which little more than a month ago, Murat published to the world as consisting of 80,000 combatants, are now reduced to a corps perhaps amounting to 8000 effective men.

Extract of a second letter from Edward Cooke, Esq. dated Rome, May 22.

"I have kept my courier, hoping every hour to hear from Lord Burghersh, and I have now the satisfaction to send an extract from a letter which has just been received dated Teano, the 24th inst.

"I send this letter in great haste. A military convention has been signed, by which the whole of the kingdom of Naples, save a few places, Gaeta, Pescara, and so on, are to be surrendered to the Allies. Murat has not treated nor is it exactly known where he is, but he has been informed he must go under a guard of honour to Austria. The army goes into Capua to-day; to-morrow we occupy the heights round Naples, and the next day, the 23d, we go into the city. The office which brought the letter, says, Murat was at Solerno. Lord Burghersh had received intelligence of Lord Exmouth, his Lordship must have arrived at Naples.

LONDON, June 8.

Price of Stocks.—8 per Ctn. Consols, 104; 3 per Ctn. Consols, 103; 4 per Ctn. Consols, 102; 5 per Ctn. Consols, 101; 6 per Ctn. Consols, 100; 7 per Ctn. Consols, 99; 8 per Ctn. Consols, 98; 9 per Ctn. Consols, 97; 10 per Ctn. Consols, 96; 11 per Ctn. Consols, 95; 12 per Ctn. Consols, 94; 13 per Ctn. Consols, 93; 14 per Ctn. Consols, 92; 15 per Ctn. Consols, 91; 16 per Ctn. Consols, 90; 17 per Ctn. Consols, 89; 18 per Ctn. Consols, 88; 19 per Ctn. Consols, 87; 20 per Ctn. Consols, 86; 21 per Ctn. Consols, 85; 22 per Ctn. Consols, 84; 23 per Ctn. Consols, 83; 24 per Ctn. Consols, 82; 25 per Ctn. Consols, 81; 26 per Ctn. Consols, 80; 27 per Ctn. Consols, 79; 28 per Ctn. Consols, 78; 29 per Ctn. Consols, 77; 30 per Ctn. Consols, 76; 31 per Ctn. Consols, 75; 32 per Ctn. Consols, 74; 33 per Ctn. Consols, 73; 34 per Ctn. Consols, 72; 35 per Ctn. Consols, 71; 36 per Ctn. Consols, 70; 37 per Ctn. Consols, 69; 38 per Ctn. Consols, 68; 39 per Ctn. Consols, 67; 40 per Ctn. 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HEBREW MELODIES.

OH ! WEEP FOR THOSE.

Several of the Songs allude to events in the history of the Jews. The following is the supposed address of Jephtha's daughter before the sacrifice :

The voice of my country is o'er,
And the mountains behold me no more:
If the hand that I love laid me low
There cannot be pain in the blow.
And of this, oh, my father be sure,
That the blood of thy child is as pure
As the blessing I beg 'ere it flow,
Or the last thought that soothes me
below.

It is the hour, when from the boughs
The nightingale's high note is heard;
It is the hour, when lovers vows
Seem sweet in every whispered word,
And gentle winds and waters near
Make music to the lonely ear.

Each flower the dew has lightly wet,
And in the sky the stars are met,
And on the wave is deeper blue,
And on the leaf a browner hue,
And in the heaven, that clear obscure,
So softly dark, and darkly pure,
That follows the decline of day,
As twilight melts beneath the moon

[*Edinburgh Courant of 8th May.*

For this day's Monitor we extract from the Poughkeepsie (N York) Journal, a communication on the subject of the ruinous effects of Ardent Spirits. The dreadful vice of intemperance seems to be daily gaining ground, and its baneful effects are but too truly depicted in the following short essay; it is no exaggeration—the picture is drawn from life. Let the victim of inebriety pause for a moment, and contemplate his own piteous spectacle—let him look into his own desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when he shall feel himself going down a precipice, with open eyes and a passive will—see his destruction, have no power to stop it, and feel it all the time emanating from himself; perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget the time when it was otherwise—bearing about him the piteous spectacle of his own self ruins—his fevered eye, fevered with last night's drink-

..... and not undo 'em,
To suffer wet damnation to run
through 'em.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.
COMMUNICATION.

*On the Ruinous Effects of Ardent
Spirits.*

Legislators have interposed their authority to arrest the triumph and desolating progress of the evil in question. Laws against tippling and drunkenness, armed with severe penalties have been enacted, perhaps in every state in the union.—Informing officers have been in some states appointed, occasional presentments have been made, and the laws have sometimes been executed. Ministers of the gospel in the meantime have not been wholly inactive. They have attacked the foe, with the weapons of warfare, which when skillfully used are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds. Here and there a church has done something to arrest the progress of intemperance, while here and there an individual has attacked it with a resolution which cannot be too highly commended or too generally emulated.

During all this time, however, the destroyer has been steadily gaining ground. Every grog-shop is at once an achiever and a monument of its victories.

Thousands of husbands have been torn from the bosoms of their families; thousands of sons from the embraces of their parents; like the "croaking plagues of Egypt," it has found its way into the very bed-chambers of the rich and the poor, the public officer and the private citizen.

Even magistrates themselves, the appointed guardians of the laws, have not always escaped. Nay more, this audacious and dreadful foe to the bodies and souls of men, has leaped over the pale of the church, polluted the sanctuary, and (how shall it be spoken) has numbered among its victims Ministers of the Gospel.

An act to amend the act, entitled,
"An act for suppressing immora-
lity."

Passed April 14, 1813.

Be it enacted, by the people of the state of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners of excise, to grant a licence, or permit any person to retail spirituous liquors under five gallons, if in the opinion of such commissioners, such applicant is not of good moral character; and that if any person shall, on the day of any militia parade or rendezvous, or of any town meeting or election, or the assembling of any inhabitants of this state, to celebrate the anniversary of American independence, expose to the public, or have in his possession, within half a mile of such parade, town-meeting, election or celebration as a

fore said, any F. O. table, wheel of fortune, or other gaming table or gaming box or machine, he shall forfeit the sum of 25 dollars, to the use of the poor in the city or town in which such offence may be committed, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the overseers of the poor of such city or town, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs and deputies, of all coroners, marshals and constables, and it is hereby made lawful for all justices of the peace, to break, burn, or otherwise destroy all and every such table, wheel or machine, so exposed or possessed.

The following paragraph is extracted from the presentment of a late Grand Jury in the city of New York—We think there are other places in this wide world besides New-York where a grand jury might be profitably employed, in endeavouring to diminish the number of GROC SHOPS. *Let those, whose duty it is, look to this subject.*

"They likewise present, in their character of jurors aforesaid, and under their oath, as a public nuisance, the growing and incalculable evil of those numerous and multiplied TIPLING SHOPS, and petty groceries, who under the too free sanction of our laws, obtain a licence to vend liquor, and a few articles of necessity, to the poor, at exorbitant prices, and frequently of a degenerate quality, and do shamefully abuse the freedom granted, by keeping open their shops, not only each working day, but all hours at night, and, in many cases, on the day set apart by our religion and laws, to be observed as a day of rest, free from traffic as from labor—thereby harboring and encouraging the drunkard in his drunkenness, and enticing the idle and the vicious to spend their time and money, to the great injury of their families, and against the peace and dignity of the people of this state."

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, at the late dwelling of Joshua Johnson, on the north side of Severn, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted,

A Negro Man.

late the property of Joshua Johnson, deceased. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Elizabeth Johnson, } Admrs
David Robinson, }
June 20. 3w

That well known property at South River Ferry (in London-town) originally belonging to John H. Stone, esq. Also several other houses which will include the whole of the property annexed.

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven fire places—Also store-house and granary, wind mill, ferry-boat complete, acres of land eighty, to all which an indisputable right will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. To give a description of the situation and improvements (it is this) asking the person or persons wishing to purchase to view it. Possession will be given on the first Monday of Nov. next, if sold.

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lons-

ly occupied by Major Thomas Lonsdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

And for Sale at this Office,
A FULL AND COMPLETE
INDEX
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State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813,
inclusive.
Price—Two Dollars.
April 20.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has received a select Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consisting of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Goods; Ironmongery, and Groceries. All of which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit.

June 15. 1815. *SL* tf.

Having commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Ridgely & Pindell, nearly opposite Caton's Hotel, offer for sale
A Variety of Dry Goods,

VIZ.

Superfine Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Second do.	Calicoes & Dimities, 3-4 4-4 Striped Gings- hams,
Do. Brown and Olive do.	Long and Short Yellow Nankens,
Superfine Black Cas- simere,	3-4 4-4 Plain Black Cambrie,
Blue and Gray Stock- ingners,	4-4 Twilled do do Black Bombazzen,
Russia Sheeting, Do Duck,	Do Florentine, Do Bombazette,
Domestic Linens, German do.	Do Florence.
4-4 and 7-8 Irish do.	Do Canton Crape,
4-4 Shirting Cottons,	4-4 do Crape, Blaze do.
3-4 Domestic Short- ings,	Do Barrelena Hand- kerchiefs,
3-4 do. Stripes and Plaids,	Brown, Yellow, and Scarlet Bandanoes,
4-4 do. Linen and Cotton Checks,	Plain & Twilled Ma- drass do
7-8 Cotton Bed Tick- ings,	Elegant Laventine Shawls,
White Jeans, Do. Royal Ribb,	Fancy Cotton do.
Do. Marsilles, Printed do.	Do. Silk Handker- chiefs,
Spinning Cotton, 4-4 6-4 Cambrie Mus- lins,	White Patent, Do Gauze,
4-4 Mull Mull do.	Ladies Long White Black and Coloured Kid Gloves,
4-4 India Jaconet do.	Short White & Col- oured do.
4-4 6-4 Plain Leno, do.	Do. Black Silk do. Men's Beaver & Kid do
4-4 6-4 Figured do.	
4-4 Chintzes,	

With many other articles which the
will sell low for cash, or on a short cr

Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Spirit,
Whiskey,
Madeira, Lisbon,
Malaga, and Port
Wines,
Brown and Loaf Su-
gar,

Gun-Powder,
Hyson, Young Hy-
son, Hyson Skin,
and Souchong Teas
Java Coffee,
St. Domingo do.
Chocolate,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Nutmegs,

8 LIKEWISE

Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Reap Hooks,
Scythe Stones, Curry Combs, &c. &c.
Annapolis, June 15. tE.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, June 21st, 1815.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to stockholders on the western shore that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

The subscriber will sell at private sale
that well known estate called
Glorious Prospect,

in Anne-Arundel county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River, West River, and Rhode River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

Agreement to an order of the orphans court of Calvert county, in the state of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 24th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling of William M. Carcaud deceased, near Lower Marlboro, all the personal property of the said William M. Carcaud,

Consisting of cattle, Hogs, Sheep, a Horse, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Grain and Tobacco. Terms of sale for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with good security, with interest from the day of sale; all under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

David Carcaud, Adm'r.

June 29. 31c

JOSEPH EVANS

fashionable GOODS, suitable to the
present season.

Among which are the following, viz.
Superfine and second quality Broad
Cloths, Kersycimers, India Nankens
and Cotton Cassimeres, Marcellies Velv
ing assorted, Russia Sheetting, Dom
estic Linens, German Linens, 4-4 and
7-8 Irish ditto, Kentings, Shirting Cas
simeres, Domestic Shirtings, Chees, Do
mestic Stripes and Plaids, Bed Ticks
White Jeans, Cambric Muslins, Bal
Muslins, Mull Mull and Jacquett Cam
bric ditto, Lenos and other Fancy Mu
slins, Calicoes and Ribbons, Bombas
Grapes, Barcelona, Bandanna and W
drass Handkerchiefs, Men, Women
and Boys Cotton Hose, ditto Bomb
and Kid Gloves, Earthen and Glaz
Ware, Waldren's Scythes, Washin
Hoes and Snades, and Cat Nails.

All of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices *Cash*, or on short credit to punctual customers.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of one hundred acres. This land is within one mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and no land does plaister operate more effectually. A large proportion of the tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaister. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

And for Sale, at this Office,

THE
PUBLIC LAWS

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MARYLAND,
Passed at the last Session of the Legislature.
Price—50 Cents.
June 3.

ON application to me, the subscriber, the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, chief judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Ephraim Duvall, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned the said act, and the supplements thereof, schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition and being satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of five years immediately preceding his application having also stated in his petition that he is confined for debt, and having paid the costs discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in said acts, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Ephraim Duvall be discharged; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the papers printed in the office of Annapolis, for a week for three successive meetings, on the third Monday of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before said county court, on the third Tuesday of September next; for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Ephraim Duvall, should not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as provided. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1815.

The subscriber having declined
since, takes this method of requi-
all those indebted to the firm of
ly and Wenne, and the late firm
Kildgety and Pindell, and his owa
vate business, to call on and
payment to Messieurs WARREN
Kildgety, who are authorised to
tle the business of the above
firms. He also takes this method
returning his thanks to his friends
the public generally, for their pa-
nag and generosity manifested
him for forty years past. They
have claims against the subscriber
requested to bring them in.

June 22. Absalom Rigg

And other Blanks, for Sale at the

POET'S CORNER.

HEBREW MELODIES.

A new musical work, entitled "Hebrew Melodies," has attracted much attention, not only from the merit of the composition, but from the circumstance of this poetry being from the admired pen of Lord Byron. The taste and genius of his Lordship have on this occasion, been displayed with undiminished force and beauty, and have allied themselves to strains originating in the land once most favoured by Heaven. Of the music, which it seems is the joint production of Braham and Nathan, we cannot refrain passing that opinion which all who hear it, we think, will accede to, namely, that its pathos, sublimity, and most appropriate expression, render it interesting in the highest degree. Of the songs we give the following specimens:

OH! WEEP FOR THOSE.
Oh! weep for those that wept by Ba-
bel's stream,
Whose shrines are desolate, whose
land a dream,
Weep for the harp of Judah's broken
shell,
Mourn, where their God hath dwelt,
The Goddess dwell!
And where shall Israel lave her bleed-
ing feet?
And when shall Zion's songs again seem
sweet?
And Judah's melody once more rejoice,
The hearts that leaped before its hea-
venly voice?
Tribes of the wandering foot, and wea-
ry breast,
How shall ye flee away and be at rest?
The wild dove hath her nest, the fox
his cave,
Mankind their country, Israel but the
grave.

Several of the Songs allude to e-
vents in the history of the Jews.
The following is the supposed ad-
dress of Jeppha's daughter before
the sacrifice:

Since our country—our God—oh, my
sire!
Demand that thy daughter expire:
Since thy triumph was bought by thy
vow,
Strike the bosom that's bared to thee

THE VOICE OF MY COUNTRY IS O'er,
And the mountains behold me no more:
If the hand that I love laid me low
There cannot be pain in the blow.
And of this, oh, my father be sure,
That the blood of thy child is as pure
As the blessing I beg 'ere it flow,
Or the last thought that soothes me be-
low.

Though the virgins of Salem lament,
Be the judge and the hero unbent!
I have won a great battle for thee,
And my father and country are free!
When this blood of thy giving hath
gushed,
When the voice that thou lovest is
hushed,
Let my memory still be thy pride,
And forget not, I smiled when I died!

It is the hour, when from the boughs
The nightingale's high note is heard;
It is the hour, when lovers vows
Seem sweet in every whispered word,
And gentle winds and waters near
Make music to the lonely ear.
Each flower the dews have lightly wet,
And in the sky the stars are met,
And on the wave is deeper blue,
And on the leaf a browner hue,
And in the heaven, that clear obscure,
So softly dark, and darkly pure,
That follows the decline of day,
As twilight melts beneath the moon
away.

[Edinburgh Courier of 8th May.]

THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

For this day's Monitor we extract
from the Poughkeepsie (N York)
Journal, a communication on the
subject of the ruinous effects of
Ardent Spirits. The dreadful
vice of intemperance seems to be
daily gaining ground, and its
baneful effects are but too truly
depicted in the following short
essay; it is no exaggeration—the
picture is drawn from life. Let
the victim of inebriety pause for
a moment, and contemplate his
own piteous spectacle—let him
look into his own desolation, and
be made to understand what a
dreary thing it is when he shall
feel himself going down a precip-
ice, with open eyes and a passive
will—see his destruction, have
no power to stop it, and feel it
all the time emanating from him-
self; perceive all goodness empi-
ed out of him, and yet not be
able to forget the time when it
was otherwise—bearing about
him the piteous spectacle of his
own self ruins—his fevered eye,
fevered with last night's drink-

ing, and feverishly looking for
this night's repetition of the fol-
ly—feeling the body of death
within him, of which he hourly
cries, with feeble and feeble
outcry, to be delivered—it were
enough methinks to make him
dash the sparkling beverage to
the earth in all the pride of its
mantling temptation—to make
him clasp his teeth,

and not undo 'em,
To suffer wet damnation to run
through 'em.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.
COMMUNICATION.

On the Ruinous Effects of Ardent Spirits.

The friends of religion and hu-
manity through our country have
long seen and deeply lamented the
intemperate use of intoxicating li-
quors. They have also long been
convinced, that something ought to
be done to effect a reformation; to
cure, if possible, such as are al-
ready infected, and if not, at least to
prevent the farther spread of this
deadly contagion. Nor have the
wise and good in times past alto-
gether contented themselves with
unavailing wishes. A kind of des-
ultory warfare has commenced
against the common enemy, with
various success, and it is believed a
disposition at no time was more
strong in our country to remedy the
evil, than at the present day.

Legislators have interposed their
authority to arrest the triumph and
desolating progress of the evil in
question. Laws against tippling and
drunkenness, armed with severe
penalties have been enacted, per-
haps in every state in the union.—
Informing officers have been in
some states appointed, occasional
presentments have been made, and
the laws have sometimes been exe-
cuted. Ministers of the gospel in the
meantime have not been wholly
inactive. They have attacked the
vice, with the weapons of warfare,
which when skillfully used are might-
y through God to the pulling down
of strong holds. Here and there a
church has done something to ar-
rest the progress of intemperance;
while here and there an individual
has attacked it with a resolution
which cannot be too highly com-
mended or too generally emulated.

During all this time, however,
the destroyer has been steadily
gaining ground. Every grog-shop
is at once an archer and a mon-
ument of its victories.
Our taverns and our grave yards
are filled with its trophies. Not
content with extending its ravages
and multiplying its triumphs among
the refuse of society, it has involv-
ed all ranks, and made awful havoc
of prosperity, genius, learning, re-
putation and happiness. It is an
enemy which sparing neither high
nor low seems in this our beloved
country to be waging a war of ex-
termination.

Thousands of husbands have been
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June 15 8 Cephas W. Benson. tf.

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Gun-Powder,
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son, Hyson Skin,
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June 29.

New Goods.

JOSEPH EVANS,

Has just received, a supply of new and
fashionable GOODS, suitable to the
present season.

Among which are the following, viz.
Superfine and second quality Broad
Cloths, Kerseymeres, India Nankeens
and Cotton Cassimeres, Marcellier's
ing assorted, Russia Sheetings, Dom-
estic Linens, German Linens, 4-4 and
7-8 Irish ditto, Kentings, Shirting Cam-
brics, Domestic Shirtings, Check, Do-
mestic Stripes and Plaids, Bed Tick-
ing, White Jeans, Cambric Muslins, Book
Muslins, Mull Mull and Jacksonet Cas-
simeres, Calicoes and Ribbons, Bombaz-
ette, Barcelona, Bandanna and Mus-
drass Handkerchiefs, Men, Women
and Boys Cotton Hose, ditto Beanie
and Kid Gloves, Earthen and Glass
Ware, Waldran's Seythes, Weeding
Hoes and Spades, and Cut Nails.

With a variety of other articles, and
a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

All of which he offers for sale at the
most reduced prices for Cash, or on
short credit to punctual customers.
June 29. tf.

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private
sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Ar-
undel county, about six miles from El-
licott's Mills, and sixteen from the city
of Baltimore, containing upwards of one
hundred acres. This land is within
one mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm.
The soil of Woodford is not inferior to
any in the state of Maryland, and op-
erates no land does plaster operate more ef-
fectually. A large proportion of the
tract is heavily timbered, and much of
the cleared land highly cultivated with
clover and plaster. The short distance
from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready
market for the sale of all kinds of
grain, &c. The subscriber will receive
United States Stock, or Stock in any
of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment
for the purchase money. Any person
wishing to purchase, can view the land
by applying to the manager, Mr. The-
mas Anderson, and applications of
purchasers will be received by Col-
onel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and
the subscriber living in the city of An-
napolis.

June 15. 8 Wm. H. Marriot.

Just Published,

And for Sale, at this Office,

THE PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Passed at the last Session of the Leg-
islature.
Price—50 Cents.
June 8.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me, the subscriber,
the recess of Anne-Arundel county court,
chief judge of the third judicial district of An-
ne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of
Duval, of said county, praying the bene-
fit of the act for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors, passed at November Session
of the said county, and the several amend-
ments thereto, upon the terms mentioned in
the said act, and the supplements thereto,
schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, being annexed to his petition; and
having furnished me that he has resided in the
state of Maryland for the period of three
years immediately preceding his application,
having also stated in his petition that he is
confined for debt, and having prayed to be
discharged from his confinement on the terms
prescribed in said act, I do hereby order and
adjudge, that the person of the said Ephraim
Duval be discharged; and by causing a copy
of this order to be inserted in one of the news-
papers printed in the city of Annapolis, for a
week for three successive months, beginning
on the third Monday of September next, and
notice to his creditors to appear before the
said county court, on the third Tuesday of
September next, for the purpose of receiv-
ing a trustee for their benefit, and to show
cause, if any they have, why the said
Ephraim Duval, should not have the bene-
fit of said act and its supplements, as pro-
vided under my hand this 23d day of May
1815.

May 25. 11 Jeremiah T. Claiborne.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined busi-
ness, takes this method of requir-
ing all those indebted to the firm of
Ridgely and Weems, and the late firm
Ridgely and Pindell, and his own pri-
vate business, to call on and pay-
ment to Messieurs WARRIEN and
RIDGELY, who are authorised to re-
ceive the business of the above-
mentioned firms. He also takes this method
of returning his thanks to his friends
for the public generally, for their pa-
tience and generosity manifested toward
him for forty years past. Those who
have claims against the subscriber
requested to bring them in.

June 22.

Tobacco Notes,

And other Blanks, for Sale at this
Office.

(VOL. LXIII.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

and Important News from

Sea of War in Europe.

DEFEAT OF BUONAPARTE.

Boston Gazette Office.

Monday, July 31—12 o'clock.

By the politeness of Capt.

of the brig Favorite, who

at Beverly last evening, I

from Liverpool, we have

the following highly in-
teresting intelligence.

London Gazette Extraordinary

Bowring street, June 22d, 1815.

Major the Hon. H. Percy

last night with a despatch

field Marshal the Duke of

Angon, K. G. to Earl Bathurst

Secretary of State for the War Depart-

ment, which the following is a copy

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord—Bonaparte having

received the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and

corps of the French army an-

imperial Guards and nearly all

avily on the Sambre, and

between the 10th and 14th in-

month, advanced on the 15th

attacked the Prussian posts at

and Lobos on the Sambre,

light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events

evening of the 15th, and

immediately ordered the troops

prepare to march; and after

to march to their left, as I

had intelligence from other

ers to prove that the ene-

movements upon Charleroy

real attack.

The enemy drove the Prus-

sians from the Sambre on the

and general Zieten, who com-

manded the corps which had

Charleroy, retired upon F

at Marshal Prince Blucher

entrained the Prussian army

ambush, holding the vill-

age of his position of St.

and Ligny.

The enemy continued his

along the road from Charle-

Bruxelles, and on the

evening the 15th, attacked

side of the army of the

duke, under the Prince

er, posted at Fraens, and

back to the farm house

road, called Les

Frans.

The Prince of Orange

reinforced this brigade

another of the same divi-

Gen. Perponcher, and

surrounding early regained

ground which had been lo-

to have the command of

position leading from

Captain Johnson, 95th.
Captain Garmen, do.
Capt. Darney, Napier, A. M.
Donald, and Webber, Royal Ar-
tillery, severely.
Captain Dumaresque, A. D. C.
to Gen. Sir L. Byng, severely.
Captain Whynates, Royal Ar-
tillery.
Captain Barnes, Brigade Major
Royal Artillery, severely.
Captain the Hon. ——— Rskine,
D. A. A. G. left arm amputated.
Captain A. Danton, Aid-de-
Camp to Lieut. Gen. Picton, se-
verely.
Lieuts. Foster, Groome, Robe,
Smith and Strangway, Royal Ar-
tillery, severely.
Lieut. Roney, Royal Artillery,
arm amputated.
Lieut. Bloomfield, do. slightly.
Lieut. Britton, do. severely.
Lieut. Forbes, do. do.
Lieut. D. Crawford, do. slightly.
Lieutenant Harelock, Aid-de-
Camp to Gen. Sir C. Alten.
Lieutenant Pringle, Royal En-
gineers, slightly.
Lieut. Hamilton, 45th regiment,
slightly.
Lieut. Heise, 1st Veteran Bat-
talion.
Lieuts. Gardiner, Johnson, Mot-
try, Simmons, J. Gardiner, Fitz-
maurice, Shenly, Wright, 95th, se-
verely.

From the London Evening Papers of Thursday.

The Courier estimates the loss of the French in killed and wounded at 20,000 men.

Jerome Bonaparte is said to have been killed.

At ten o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired in honor of the occasion; and preparations are making at the admiralty for an illumination.

At the close of the pursuit of the enemy, in the great battle, the Duke of Wellington finding the troops as exhausted as to be unable to proceed recommended it to them to give the flying enemy three British cheers before halting.

It is said that the Austrians and Russians have crossed the Rhine, and are marching direct into the heart of France.

The first battalion of guards were ordered off to the Netherlands this morning. The Duke of York made a very excellent address to them, which was received by the loudest huzzas.

The Austrian army of Italy, 40,000 strong, with 15,000 Piedmontese, have crossed the Tisno, on its march into Savoy. Intel-
ligence of the death of the king of Sardinia, was received at Genoa on the 7th inst.

The funds, in consequence of the news of the morning, have fluctuated greatly. Omnium opened at 9 premium immediately advanced to 10, at half past 12 had declined to 77 8, and 8, chiefly on account of extensive holders within to realize the first great profits—the advance of stocks on account of the glorious events may be stated at 2 per cent.

From the Boston Palladium of August 1.

We find in the London papers the following articles.

Mr. Vanstert has stated in parliament that as ministers expected little or no effort by the enemy at sea, they calculated on a considerable reduction of the navy estimates.

An official order was issued in England, June 16, to discontinue the impressing of seamen till further orders.

The Dutchess D'Angouleme, F. frigate has arrived at Plymouth, England, from Martinique.

Ancona and Pescara, lately held by Murat's troops, have surrendered to the Austrians. Gaeta is the only place which has not yet submitted.

In April last a large mob at Leghorn, tore down Murat's arms from the door of his consul—and ill-treated several persons considered his adherents.

The English papers mention that "the Penguin, 18, has been taken by the American sloop of war Hornet, 20, and 64 men, after an action of 45 minutes within pistol shot; and that captain Dickenson, of the Penguin, and 17 of the crew, were killed and 34 wounded."

It is said that the loss of the French on the seventeenth was 2000 killed and wounded and 1400 prisoners, that of the allies 2000. Picton's division suffered most. Prince Frederick of Orange was taken and retaken twice. He is but 20 years of age and his bro-

ther who commanded a division and was wounded, is in his 23d year. Lucien Bonaparte's daughter had just proceeded from England for France.

The British have been repulsed in an attack on Fort Kalaga, India—37 killed 444 wounded.

The British have just established by act of parliament, a line of packets between England and India.

A proposed tax on cotton goods in England has been abandoned.

It appears by a report from Brest, June 20, that the telegraph there announced that Buonaparte had obtained a victory over Lord Wellington—and it is said illuminations were ordered!

SPAIN.

A new expedition has been ordered to be prepared in Spain for its American colonies. It is to consist of 20,000 men, 1500 cavalry & a large portion of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition.

The Marquis of Castille is fined 4000 dollars and banished. His brother M. Chavais, the same. Tappa editor of the government Gazette, fined 500 ducats and banished. Manian, an American deputy to the Cortes, fined 10,000 dollars and banished. He is accused of having voted in the Cortes for the sovereignty of the people; but he says at the time of that question he was in Mexico.

The Spanish soldiers are extremely discontented, and desert in great numbers.

Madrid papers mention the complete triumph of the Royalists in Peru. And at the River Plate they or a third party have taken possession of Monte-Video, which the Buenos Ayreans left.

London, June 29.

The rear guard of the French army consisting of 10,000 of the Imperial Guard, laid down their arms to Blucher in the course of Monday, June 19. One and all exclaimed "Vive le Roi," but Blucher ordered every tenth man to be shot. Report adds, that the Prussians, in height of indignation put every Frenchman to death! [Impossible to be true.]—Star 4th edition.

There is another long report of Fouché's upon the interior. He depicts it in the most dreadful state; says that the departments of Morbihan, Illele Velaine, the North & South are desolated by the Royalists—several towns taken; and that Dieppe and Havre have been agitated. The strongest measures are necessary, and he recommends something like the suspension of the constitution.

A firing has been heard in the direction of Dunkirk, which was supposed to be occasioned by some disturbances in that town.

It is reported a general insurrection has broke out in Paris.

[Globe, Anti. Minis.]

The Duke of Berri has planted the royal standard in the vicinity of Lillie, the inhabitants of which came out in a body to meet him. The garrison of Lillie is surrounded. Soul is at Lillie.

One of Buonaparte's cabinet ministers lately stated in a report to his house of peers, that the emperor was said to be in danger from two rocks—the Royalists and the Republicans.

The first Russian army marched through Bohemia to the Rhine. It consists of 84,000 infantry, and 26,000 cavalry. The second is near Frankfurt, and consists of 81,000 infantry, and 23,000 cavalry. The third of 80,000 will arrive before the end of June.

Paris, June 14.

The emperor on leaving Paris established a council of regency; formed by the princes of the imperial family, the ministers of state, &c.

From the Boston Gazette of July 31.

By the arrival of the English ship Margaret Ann, capt. Owen, 40 days from Liverpool.

London, June 15.

The three allied sovereigns are now in the field, the emperor of Austria having passed through Heidelberg, for the Rhine.

A letter from Dover received yesterday states, that the packet had on Thursday sailed for Galatz, and that it was not expected to return, on account of the alleged embargo.

Some boats which went over on Wednesday to the French coast, for trading purposes, were warped off by their French friends, who came out in their boats, and informed

them that an embargo had taken place.

Lord Castlereagh at dinner this day declared, that the last despatches from the Duke of Wellington were of the most satisfactory nature, and that his majesty's ministers fully expected to hear of a general action, of which they indulged the best hopes, on or before Monday next.

From the London Courier of June 20.

Great consternation had pervaded Brussels on the evening and night of the 16th, and early on the next morning the Baron de Capellen, secretary of state, found it necessary to publish the following bulletins:

Brussels, July 17, 7 A. M.

An officer is returned from the advanced posts this morning; he brings the news that all was going on well, that the Duke of Wellington slept at Genappe. Some traitors have spread a false alarm without foundation.

I declare up to this moment I have made no preparations to depart. Our armies will renew the attack of the enemy to day.

(Signed) The secretary of state, Baron DE CAPELLEN.

A courier has just arrived from the Duke of Wellington, whom he left at Genappe this morning at five o'clock.

He was preparing to attack the French army which was retiring.

From a Liverpool paper of June 24.

The Moniteur of the 17th June contains the following bulletin:

Bulletin News from the Armies. In the rear of Ligny, June 16, half past 8 o'clock at night.

The emperor has just gained a complete victory over the English and Prussian army commanded by Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher; the army is debouching at this moment by Ligny, in front of Fleurus to pursue the enemy.

The Moniteur of the 18th contains the following:

Lyon, June 17. Sachet to the Minister of War. Montmilliac, 17th June, 9 P. M.

The enemy were attacked this morning; we have made 600 prisoners including a colonel and major, and killed from 200 to 300 men.

Signed Duke of Albucera.

The Moniteur also contains an address of Buonaparte to his soldiers, dated from Avennes, on the 14th, and a detail of operations from Charleroy, on the 15th, in this we find that Ney commands the left wing. Mortier is left behind ill.

London, June 17.

An important action has taken place between the troops of Buonaparte and the Bourbonites in La Vendee, in which the Marquis La Roche Jaquelin, a distinguished leader of the latter, was killed. Several other distinguished persons lost their lives in the same cause.

The French insurgents have taken the Military chest at Chartres.

The national guard of Marseilles has been disarmed, except 1400 citizens.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 10, 1816

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Brice J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxcy

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Capt. Frederick Boyer
Joseph Brown, 4th
Major Matthew Filgiman
Col. William Spencer

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

Lambert Beard
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Col. William Potter
Matthew Driver
Richard Hughlett
William McDonald

TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell
Edward N. Hamilton
John Seth
Alexander Hands

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

To the Dinner to be given in compliment to Commodore Perry, and the other Officers naval and military, now in this City, are requested to meet at Oatons Tavern, this Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements.

August 10.

THE U. S. FRIGATE JAVY.

Captain Perry, arrived off this port on Saturday last, from Baltimore.

At an election held at the Banking house on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank for the western shore for the ensuing year.

For Annapolis and A. A. County.
John F. Mercer, Thomas Harris,
Alexander C. Magruder, Henry
Maynadier, James Shaw, Brice J.
Worthington.

Luke W. Barber, St. Mary's.
Henry H. Chapman, Charles.
Richard Grahame, Calvert.

Francis M. Hall, Prince Geo's.
William Carroll, Montgomery.
John Hoffman, Frederick.

John T. Mason, Washington.
William M. Mahon, Allegany.

Samuel Moale, Baltimore.
Henry Dorsey, Harford.

For the Branch at Frederick-town.
John Tyler, John McPherson,
George Baer, John Grahame, Wil-
liam Ross, John Thomas, Richard
Brooke, Rich. Potts, Henry Kemp.

The following circumstances may serve, in some measure, to shew the people of this state the character of their senate. When Mr. Brewer was removed from the office of register in chancery, it was found that he had failed to record the decrees and judgments of the court, which is a part of the duty of that officer; upon which a resolution was introduced and passed the house of delegates, to instruct the attorney-general to bring suit on his bonds; but as he was a democrat, the senate refused to sanction any such proceeding.

During the last session, it was found that the late clerk of the court of appeals for the E. shore had been guilty of a similar neglect; and because he was a federalist our democratic senate, without hesitation, joined the house of delegates in directing suit to be instituted on his bonds. So we see that a breach of duty on the part of a democrat is overlooked by the senate, while they punish a federalist for a similar fault with the terrors of the law. We are not disposed to censure them by any means for directing suit on the bonds of Mr. Earle, for it was his duty to have made up the records of the court, yet upon no principle of justice ought they to have screened Mr. Brewer. Justice should be distributed alike to all, but our self-created senate do not appear disposed so to deal it out. If the present register were to be guilty of any such breach of duty or neglect, there is no reason to believe that they would be very squeamish about proceeding against him with the vengeance of the law.

Grafton, the Irish patriot and orator, and once the idol of democracy, has made himself very obnoxious to them by venturing to advocate a war against their friend Napoleon. This man, to whose mental exterior Ireland is so much indebted, is now denounced by them as an upstart to the genuine principles of freedom, and as ready to sell his country to procure a place of pension under government. Whence this love for the Corsican? Is it be-

cause the Emperor of France has disposed of the most important spot in the British empire? Is it because to another time, such a selection for the dinner, that the moment any one spoken against the spirit of hostility is seen in the country he may belong, as is usually the object of their hatred, to which the allies have waged war? It is in consequence of a stand taken by this dissenting man that he is now held up in the democratic newspapers of this country as an object of execration.

When a shameless scoundrel like the editor of the Maryland Herald, can, a villainous compound of ignorance and folly, promises not to be too familiar with us, we feel obliged to him for the only obligation which it is in the power of such a reptile to confer. What could induce him to take such particular notice of our remarks on bribery and not divine; perhaps experience had rendered the subject familiar to him, and habit had endeared it. But the burthen of his song seems to be, in the profane distribution of unwarrior not one was offered to the wretch himself.—Unlucky fellow! after toiling in the work of defamatory with the most unrelenting animality; after selling malicious slanders, libels and lies, by the signature after having acquired the contents of the world, and after having excited the blushes of his friends, there be any so mean-spirited as to hold friendly communion with him, to find himself at last almost less, has he not a right to whine and whimper, and pitifully to beg the legislature to let him put his finger in the treasury as a compensation for services for the not doing of which he should have been prosecuted? He seems to think it a significant instance of unbending integrity that a poor man should refuse an enormous bribe of five dollars, by his astonishment he seems to doubt whether he could have stood the temptation. We believe, however, that any attempt to bribe this worthy editor would in all probability remain a secret, unless any time it might serve his purpose to publish his own shame. We dismiss the fellow without inquiring whether money is the root of his propensities, or whether they proceed from a native villainy and iniquity of principle.

For the Maryland Gazette.

POT HOOKS AND HANGERS.

Mr. Printer,

We think twenty or thirty editors masters would meet with encouragement, if properly located in this country, as we, with hundreds of others, are so unfortunate as not to know how to read or write; and it is without knowing this, Mr. Madison says we must not work at our trade. Not knowing how to read or write, we never trouble ourselves with the news-papers; but Billy, the schoolmaster, who writes a letter for us, says that Mr. Madison has passed a law requiring us to keep a little book, in which we write down every fact, every every shoe, every set of teeth, every saddle, and every bridle, we may manufacture or sell; we must write down the time we sold it, the name of the person to whom we sold, and what we got for it; and when the time comes, we must go and pay it to read it; if any one article is missed, we must down with the penalty. Now, Mr. Printer, I told you before, being unable to read or write, which is the way Mr. Madison and his friends congress is a crying sin, and the business will not justify the clerks, we are obliged to

communicated.
true, Mr. Printer, that the are again impressing, our What then have we gained? our late most glorious war? that we had gained every as that the English were again to lay their hands on of our seamen, and so we re, as if it was true, who pre every man a toy, who pre to think that our treaty of did not put a full stop to the of impressment. What is to be done? We have had one about impressment, and after ag forty or fifty thousand of citizens, getting over head and in debt, and loading ourselves taxes of every sort, size and arption, we finished it without any thing by it. Shall we war again? Yes, say many er patriots; let us have war, of extermination with the per nation; and if such men are sed by the people to have their there is no telling how soon may have another war, and on bloody and more distressing than the last; and after fight and bleeding in every direction two or three or more years at then? Why make another as just like the one we have made? Give up to the enem of our territory, and leave question of impressment unse, just for the of having ther war about it. The short story then is just this. Tho were fond of the last w it be equally fond of another those who are sick of war, w to spend the rest of days in peace and quiet, w a very foolish thing indeed y put in office men who appro the war, and support those w ight it upon us.

some people say that the ta all very fine things, and c bar tories, and the friends and, can find fault with th be swilling to pay them. be true, then England has many warm and hearty frie the "life and fortune" g. Never were there a set ches more eager for any th many of them are to cheat erment out of the taxes, by lying and false represen and false valuations, they succeed. Mr. Madison will enough out of them to pay port of nut-crackers. But there are in the nation a who delight in paying t let them then take care prepared, when the coll upon them; and let it be mod that no man is to vot and tax-men, until he has y cent of the taxes that b required to pay.

To those who have not an c of referring to a map, i desirable to have stated the situation and distanc principal places mentioned in Lexington's despatch.

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A vertical black and white image showing a textured, possibly metallic, surface on the left and a dark, possibly black, surface on the right. The image is oriented vertically, with the textured surface on the left and the dark surface on the right. The texture on the left appears to be a fine, vertical grain or striation, characteristic of a metal surface. The dark surface on the right is mostly uniform but shows some subtle variations in tone and texture, suggesting a different material or a shadowed area. There are some small, dark spots and imperfections visible on the textured surface, particularly towards the bottom. The overall composition is simple and abstract, focusing on the contrast between the two surfaces.

in defence of an op-
people, these remarks need
addressed. There are
however, who have come in
since that wonderful epoch,
viewing those great achieve-
ments with which it was fraught,
and with which the medium of history
think they have lost that in-
terest we ought to feel from the
time which has elapsed,
and whose feelings we could de-
scribe. This achievement was
our country's independence was
the act of federalism, of union.
The name of federalist,
with the name of federalist,
would teach us to as-
sociate that of tory, but in going
back to the late war, we
even to name a federalist as
a tory as he might have been
abandoned the standard of his
country. Federalists made no pledge
of life, fortune and sacred hon-
ors, to support Mr. Madison's war
policy and aggrandizement, yet
there was no occasion when the pu-
blic soil was threatened by
the unhallowed tread of the enemy,
that they did not hazard their lives
in defence. They made no pom-
pous display of patriotism, they did
not proclaim in public assemblies,
taverns, grog-shops, and the cor-
ners of streets, that they would as-
sist in planting the flag of the re-
public on the walls of Quebec, or
dash in the snows of that inhos-
pitable clime; but whenever they
saw the liberties of the country
menaced, and the rapacity of the
enemy carrying devastation and ru-
in along our seaboard, they were
always ready to meet him. We
will not attempt a comparison be-
tween the abilities of the different
candidates brought out for the le-
gislature of this county, for they
are very generally known to you,
but thus much we will observe,
that the ticket containing the
names of Hood, Worthington, Hop-
kins and Maxey, we should prefer,
because we like their political sen-
sibilities better; because they pro-
fess to be governed by those pure
principles of our great political fa-
ther, and because they have uni-
formly been opposed to embargoes
and restrictions on commerce, to
war and taxes. They modestly
offer themselves to represent the
interests of Anne Arundel county
in the state legislature; and we are
happy to say, that the piety of their
conduct, the sternness of their in-
tegrity, and their public honesty,
have made so favorable an impres-
sion on the public, that their par-
ticular friends feel a most perfect
confidence in their success; but it
will depend on you, who venerate
and follow the sage advice of Wash-
ington, whether those expectations
shall be fully realized.

A PLANTER.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday
the 5th of August, at Hammond's
Ferry, after a long and painful ill-
ness, Mrs. Mary Griggs, aged 67.

— In this city on Monday
morning, Mrs. H. Ogle, after a tedious
illness.

Died—On the 28th ult. at his
late near George-town, PHILIP
BARTON KEY, Esq. As a politi-
cian he was eminent, and sat as a
representative in the tenth, eleventh
and thirteenth congress, from the
adjoining district in Maryland. As
a lawyer, he stood in the first rank
of his profession; as a gentleman,
he was greatly respected, even by
those who least admired him as a
politician. To his family, as well
as to his vicinity, his death will
prove a severe loss. [Nat. Intell.]

From the Delaware Gazette, Aug. 8.

ILLEUIT!

The Distinguished Patriot and States-
man our illustrious BAYARD,
IS NO MORE!

He expired on Sunday evening last,
on his return from the mission at
Ghent, which restored peace to his
country.

Almost with the announcement of
his return, goes forth the melancholy
tidings of his death.

To see again his family and coun-
try from which he had been so long
separated, became, during his illness
in Paris the ruling impulse of his
heart; and, although too feeble to
undertake the voyage with more
than a hope of living to complete it,
yet apprehending his disease to be
mortal, he resolved to attempt it.

He lived to return—to see his
wife, his children, and his friends,
and breathe the air of his native
land. In the midst of his sufferings,
he rejoiced that this, the first wish
of his heart was gratified.

He brought back a body worn out

by disease; but his powerful mind
was unimpaired. It was the only
natural feature which remained. It
towered amidst the ruins by which
it was surrounded, and yielded but
to the stroke of death.

He had, through a long course of
public services, sacrificed to his
country his private feelings and
domestic comforts.

HIS LIFE.

To his country it belongs to cher-
ish and preserve his fame.

The remains of Mr. BAYARD
will be taken to Bohemia, Maryland,
instead of being buried here as was
contemplated.

From the Utica Patriot of July 24.

Major Whittlesey and Money.

Report has so completely distorted
the circumstances attending the
discovery of the lost thirty-thous-
and dollars, advertised by Sam-
uel Whittlesey, Esq. as having
been stolen by some daring villain
from his saddle bags) that it is very
difficult to collect the facts from the
fabricated particulars, which led to
the discovery of this unparalleled
transaction. We have relied, prin-
cipally, upon a letter from Mr. M.
W. Welles, of Lowville, to his son
in this village, and on the oral
statement of L. W. Bostwick, Esq.
The stratagem which was resorted
to, in order to extort a confession
of the fact, discovers more ingenu-
ity than prudence; but as it has
produced the desired effect, the pro-
secutor will receive the thanks of the
community. It is stated, that Par-
ley Keyes, Esq. one of Whittlesey's
bail, has from the first, suspected
Whittlesey and his wife; but from
motives of policy he feigned the
highest confidence in their honesty.
By this means he had access to a
more unguarded conversation with
them, respecting the circumstances
prior and subsequent to the alleged
robbery. All tended to heighten
his suspicion; he secreted himself
for several nights, near the room
where Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey
slept, in this situation he became
fully confirmed as to their guilt—
but was not able to ascertain where
the money was deposited.

Keyes now concerted a plan with
Mr. Jason Fairbanks, the other bail,
to force Whittlesey into a con-
fession of the whole transaction,
and particularly to the discovery of
the money. They went into an
adjoining wood, and dug a hole in
the earth near a spring, sufficiently
large for their purpose, and let it
fill with water. They then made
a confidant of a third person, a doc-
tor, who was to be within call. Mat-
ters thus arranged, they called upon
the Major and requested him to
walk out with them; he readily
complied, and in the course of their
ramble they all arrived at the pit.
Mr. Keyes then, in a most peremptory
manner, charged Whittlesey
with his most infamous plan to
cheat them of the money, &c. and
reminded him of the inevitable ruin
it would bring upon them and their
families, if he refused to inform
them where the money was conceal-
ed. The Major was thunderstruck
at what he saw as all in vain.
Keyes told him it was all in vain,
as he knew him to be guilty, even
from the joint confession of himself
and wife, when they supposed that
there was "no eye to see or ear to
hear," and that if he persisted in
his declarations, they were deter-
mined to drown and bury him on
the spot. He still declared his inno-
cence, and told them they might
do their worst. They then tied
him, hand and foot and put him un-
der the water, where they held him
some time—and on taking him out,
told him they wished to spare his
life, and that if he would discover
the money they would set him at
liberty. He was obstinate and
they threw him in again. When
he was taken out the second time,
he appeared to be lifeless. The
doctor was then called and with
great exertions he was restored so
as to speak. They then stated to
him his folly in persisting, when not
a shadow of doubt existed as to
his guilt. He replied that he should
suppose they would now be convinc-
ed of his innocence. He was again
bound, and immersed for the third
time—but they did not suffer him
to remain long under water. When
taken out, he said he believed they
intended to murder him, and that
he might as well confess as to be
drowned. He then informed them
the money was in his own house, in
a bed-room, and that they might go
and get it. The doctor was left
in charge with Whittlesey, while
the others proceeded to search for

the money. On arriving at the
house they found the bed-room door
fastened, and Mrs. Whittlesey
within refusing them admittance.
They burst the door, told Mrs. W.
their errand, and desired she would
save them trouble, by telling them
where the money was. She gave
them nothing but abuse in reply.
Receiving some assistance, they
commenced a search, and soon
found the said 30,000 dollars, or the
most of it, concealed in the bed;
a considerable part of it was quilts
into a pair of drawers, which
Mrs. Whittlesey was to wear, on
an intended visit to her friends in
Connecticut.—The remainder was
not packed for transportation!

The money being secured, Whit-
tlesey was sent for, when he ar-
rived he was much exhausted, yet
the infuriate woman would not
spare him the most impious impre-
cations, and spurring him for his
wickedness as she termed it, told
him she would let him know that
she would not survive the disgrace
which must inevitably follow. A
short time after she was missing;
and on enquiry being made, she had
been seen going towards Black Riv-
er.—She was followed, but too
late to prevent her desperate re-
solution; she had precipitated her-
self into the river at the rapids.
Her body was shortly after found,
and every effort made to restore
her to life. But all were in vain;
her soul, probably with all her
"sins and imperfections," unre-
pent, had gone to the awful pre-
sence of an offended and vindictive
God. This is the dreadful conse-
quence of crime. Thus died an
ambitious and unprincipled woman,
whose pride and aspiring spirit dis-
dained the control of her husband,
and spurning the innocent comforts
of humble competency, sought to
obtain by guilty means, a rank and
splendor in life which providence,
in his wisdom had denied her.

Mr. Whittlesey has confessed
that he scattered about 400 dollars
between Watertown and Sacket's
Harbor, in hopes of its being
picked up by persons who would
give notice of it, and thus lead
suspicion to rest upon some one of
that place.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Voter has come out against me
with a long list of offences, and with
which, he says, I am chargeable. I
shall speak of them in their turn, as a
voter has condescended to mention them.
The first charge is, that I plead the act
of limitation to an account of Mr. A.
Alexander's against me as a public officer;
to this charge I shall speak separately
and apart, and in the doing of which,
I think I shall be able to convince ev-
ery impartial mind, that I do not owe
Mr. Alexander one solitary cent. The
second charge, that I retained money
in my hands of Mr. Slemaker's, which
ought to have been paid over to him;
I will here state, that I collected for
Mr. Slemaker, after carrying the ac-
count perhaps twelve months in my
pocket, the round sum of six dollars,
from Mr. Philip Snowden, it being the
price of one hat; the money perhaps
remained in my hands some time; on
Mr. Slemaker applying to me to know
if this six dollars was paid, I told him
I did not recollect, but likely it was, I
would go home and see, that I kept a
doCKET, and if it was paid to me I would
immediately pay it over to him; on
looking at my doCKET, I found Mr.
Snowden had satisfied me; I without
loss of time went and paid Mr. Slem-
maker the amount of his claim; is there
any thing unfair or dishonourable
in this transaction? does a Voter mean
to say that I intended to defraud Mr.
Slemaker out of his money? surely
not. If he does, no man will say so
but himself. I believe this to be the
sum and substance of the second
charge. The third charge is, I plead
to an account of the Charitable Soci-
ety against me for the tuition of my
children; perhaps I have raised as many
children as a Voter has, and have
paid as honestly for their education—
My children went to a school of which
Mr. Thomas Bassford was the teacher;
in the summer of 1816, Mr. Bassford
turned federalist, and at the election in
October, voted a federal ticket; at
this I was enraged, and declared my
children should never go to him again.
I never did send them to him after-
wards. This goes to prove how I
ranked as a politician, and to what
lengths I went to carry into execution
a party to which I was attached, and
who at this moment are persecuting
me to death. Some time after the
election in October last, an account
was sent to me in the name of the
Charitable Society; to this account I
had two objections: the first was, that
in my opinion the proper credit had
not been given me; the second was,
that I was not indebted to the Char-
itable Society. Shortly after this a suit
was brought against me in the name of
that Society for the recovery of this
money. I went before Mr. Welch,
who was the magistrate, and wanted
to know of him who the Charitable

Society were composed of, and if they
were incorporated, if they were not
they had no right to recover, and that
Mr. Bassford was bound to bring the
suit in his own name; that I felt no
disposition to pay them both, but was
willing to pay either of them what was
just and right. Is there any thing crim-
inal in this transaction? Will any man
pretend to say that my object was to
get clear of the payment of the money
by making a plea of this kind? Cer-
tainly not. No man but a Voter or
a fool, will attempt to say any such
thing. A Voter seems to think that I
am bound to pay every account pre-
sented to me, though palpably unjust
in whole or in part, as if I were not en-
titled to the same rights that every
citizen enjoys of guarding against im-
positions. Is it because I am a candi-
date for the sheriffalty, that I must
submit to every species of fraud? The
plea that I made to the Charitable So-
ciety appears to be a great stumbling
block to a Voter, and is one of the
crimes with which I stand charged, and
for the committing of which I stand
indicted. The public are not perhaps
acquainted with the causes which have
given rise to the opposition to me, it is
not because I have cheated or attempt-
ed to cheat any man upon earth, nor
would these charges ever have made
their appearance in the world only for
the sheriffalty that I have been ap-
plied to, to give up to their favorite
candidate; that temptations have been
held out to me as an inducement for
me to do so, which I have promptly
refused; this is the unpardonable sin,
and for which they mean to punish
me in this world, and that to come.
A Voter seems to be very familiar with
the word swindling; I have no doubt
but the practice is much more familiar
to him. I shall now take leave of A
Voter, giving him up to his own re-
flections, and am willing the public
shall decide on the propriety of the
charges made against me, so far as I
have endeavored to explain them.

Rain Spurrier.

Aug. 16, 1815.

The Subscriber

Will offer at Public Sale, the 12th of
September next, a valuable farm, con-
taining 400 acres of land, lying in
Anne Arundel county, 4 miles from
South River, 12 miles from Annapolis,
25 from Baltimore, and 22 from the
city, in a very healthy neighborhood.
There is a sufficiency of wood land and
meadow, and the land well adapted to
clover and plaister, as also tobacco and
all kinds of grain. There is two ap-
ple orchards and a great variety of
fruit. A further description would
be unnecessary, as those inclined to
purchase will be shown the land by the
subscriber, living on the land. The
sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Aug. 17. 1/2 John Cowman. 3w*

To Rent.

The subscriber has Three Farms
to rent, containing from 5 to 600 acres
each, lying very convenient to naviga-
ble water and the Baltimore market.
They are adapted to the growth of
Indian corn, wheat and rye, and most
kinds of vegetables suitable for mar-
keting. To good tenants the rent
would be moderate, and might be paid
(if preferred) in cutting and hauling of
timber, &c. None need apply but such
as can give satisfactory testimony of
their capability of working said places
beneficially.

Charles Waters. 6w

Waters Ford, Aug 17.

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Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, the
subscriber will offer at public sale,
on Saturday the 24 September next,

A House and Lot

In the city of Annapolis, late the prop-
erty of William Tucker, deceased.
This property adjoins the shop of Mr.
John Thompson, and is a comfortable
dwelling, well calculated for a small
family, and is in good repair. Six
months credit will be given on the
whole of the purchase money; the pur-
chaser giving good security for the
payment, with interest from the day of
sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Adm. of Wm. Tucker, deceased.
Aug. 10, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one
hundred sawed

Chesnut Rails,

9 feet long, 3 1/2 by 3 inches, for which
a liberal price will be given, if deliver-
ed at the wharf before the 1st of Octo-
ber.

John Shaw.
Annapolis, Aug. 10, 1815.

Public Sale:

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery
Court of the State of Maryland,
the subscriber will offer to public
sale, on the premises, on Thursday
the 31st day of August next, if fair
if not the first fair day, Sunday ex-
cepted,

One Tract of Land

Called Phantasco, containing 100 acres,
and also part of a tract of land called
The Addition to Timber Ridge, con-
taining 100 acres; both tracts lying
and being in Anne Arundel county,
and adjoining each other, situated on
the stage road leading from Baltimore
to Annapolis, about six miles below
Crags Ferry, being the real estate
of Samuel Yealdhall, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased. This land
is of a soil well adapted to the cultiva-
tion of Indian Corn and Rye, and lays
in a fine healthy neighbourhood, and
from its vicinity to the city of Balti-
more the produce of the farm can at
all times be transported to a good
market, with small expense. As this
land is so generally known, it is deem-
ed unnecessary to give a more minute
description, as persons who may be
disposed to purchase can view the pre-
mises before or on the day of sale, by
applying to Elijah Yealdhall, or Fre-
derick Yealdhall, on the premises.—
Terms of sale made known on the day
of sale.

Ezekiel Steward, Trustee.
August 8, 1815.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-
del county, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of Benjamin Ward,
late of said county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against said estate
are requested to bring them in legally
authenticated, and those indebted to
make immediate payment.

James Owens, } Executors.
Eleazer Ward, }
Aug. 3, 1815. 5w

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application, by petition in writ-
ing, of William Wells, of Anne Arun-
del county, praying for the benefit of
the act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors, and the several suppli-
ments thereto, on the terms mentioned
in the said acts, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and list of his creditors, on oath,
as far as he can ascertain them, being
annexed to his petition, and the said
William Wells having satisfied the said
court by competent testimony that he
has resided in the state of Maryland
two years immediately preceding the
time of his application, it is therefore
ordered and adjudged, that the said
William Wells, by causing a copy of
this order to be inserted in the Mary-
land Gazette or Maryland Republican,
once in each week for three months
successively, before the third Monday
of Sept next, give notice to his credi-
tors to appear before the county court
to be held at the city of Annapolis on
the third Monday of September next,
for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, on the said
William Wells then and there taking
the oath by the said act prescribed, for
delivering up his property, and to shew
cause if any they have, why the said
William Wells should not have the
benefit of the several acts of assembly
for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test.
William S. Green, Clk.
June 5. 3m.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale
that well known estate called

Glorious Prospect,

in Anne Arundel county, nine miles
from Annapolis, with the entire im-
provements thereon. It is situated on
the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on
South River, West River, and Rhode
River, containing 1000 acres of land
more or less.

William Sanders.
May 18 14

One Negro Boy

named Jen, taken as the property of
John H. Brown, and will be sold to sa-
tisfy debts due Wm. L. Hammond, Jo-
seph Evans for self and as adminis-
trator of Wm. McCauley. Terms cash.
John Knighton, Dept. Shff.
Aug. 3, 1815.

POETS CORNER

To those who have read with delight the beautiful song of Atala in the tale of that name contained in Chateaubriand's *Genius of Christianity*, the following poetical translation which retains much of the spirit of the original, will not be unacceptable. It is copied from an English publication.

OUR FATHER'S HOME.
How blest are they, with wayward feet,
Who ne'er forsook their native seat,
In foreign climes to roam;
Who ne'er beheld the smoke arise
Of feast, or solemn sacrifice
But at their father's home.

What, if the dove, that dwells beside,
The Mississippi's rolling tide,
The nonpareil should meet,
Far from her native haunts astray,
The blooming vales of Florida,
And thus the wanderer greet:

"Ah! why so bitterly complain?
Why ever thus in plaintive strain,
Mourn for thy native wood?
Are not the purpling hills as clear,
The shady groves as pleasant here,
As sweet the herried food?"

"Yes, would the exil'd bird reply,
But for my own dear nest I sigh,
Built in the Jessamine.
Ah! who will bring that nest to me?
Who bid the sun, that here I see,
As sweet, as soft to shine?"

Ye tales of wonder and of mirth,
Recounted by the blazing hearth,
Where joys domestic grow!
Ye overflowings of the heart!
Ye soft affections, that impart
A balm for human woe!

Dear are the joys ye hourly give
To those content at home to live;
In life, in death, how blest?
For in their native land they die,
And where their father's ashes lie,
Sink gently down to rest.

The evening sun with soften'd ray,
Smiles sweetly on their mouldering clay;
The tributary tear
Of friendship and of love unites
With meek religion's holy rites
To consecrate their bier!

How blest are they, with wayward feet,
Who ne'er forsook their native seat
In foreign climes to roam;
Who ne'er beheld the smoke arise,
Of feast or solemn sacrifice,
But at their father's home.

Died, at Westmoreland (N. H.)
Gen. GEORGE ALDRICH, aged
75. He was born at Walpole, (Ms.)
March 13, (O. S.) 1738, and removed
with his father's family to
Westmoreland, on the farm where
he died, at the age of 15 years. The
next year, (1744) the first French
or Indian war broke out, and the
neighbouring inhabitants built a
fort on the Great Meadows in Put-
ney, opposite. The father of Gen.
A. above this time removed to
Northfield, (Ms.) with his family,
and did not return to his farm
in Westmoreland until 1752.

In 1755 war again broke out (the
old French war so called.) The
Fort on the Great Meadows was
rebuilt (which had been deserted
some years before, and destroyed by
the Indians) and garrisoned. For
five years the few inhabitants were
constantly exposed, and some whole
families were carried into Canada.
During this period General A. did
duty in the fort, and in 1758 he en-
listed under Capt. Barnard of Deer-
field, in Col. Williams' regiment.

In July this year, the detachment
embarked in batteaux, across Lake
George for Ticonderoga, under Ge-
neral Abercrombie. This detach-
ment was attacked by the French,
and Lord Howe, second in com-
mand, was killed. Three or four
days afterwards the fort was at-
tacked successfully. The battle
lasted from 10 A. M. until dark,
at which time our troops retreated
across the Lake, with the loss of
between 2 and 3000 men. At the
close of the campaign General A.
came home, where it was necessary
for a number of years to keep a
guard at the fort. At this time all
Vermont was a wilderness, and
there was not a house either in
Chesterfield or Walpole.

In 1760, the inhabitants left the
fort, and removed to their farms;
but were afterwards occasionally
alarmed by the Indians, and fled to
a stockade fort built this side the
river.

About this time Gen. A. while
hunting deer, on snow-shoes, had
an engagement with an enraged
Bear, which furiously attacked him,
after he had thrown his hatchet and
missed his object, and which he fi-
nally killed with his staff, his only
weapon of defence. At another time
returning home from hunting, he
lodged the contents of his musket in

the body of a Catamount. The ani-
mal full of fury, turned upon him;
but fortunately, having another ball
in his mouth, he had the presence
of mind to charge from his powder-
horn and drop in the bullet, which
with one stamp of the breech, car-
ried the ball home, and at the same
time primed the piece. The ball
was lodged in the head of the ani-
mal almost at the instant he was re-
ady to leap upon his prey. Not long
after this, his dog tracked a large
Moose. Finding by the dog's bark-
ing, he had game of some kind, he
proceeded with his axe in his hand
to the spot. On seeing him, the
Moose left the dog, and made di-
rectly for him. His only resource
was, to ascend a tree, which had
fallen across another one, which was
near at hand. When the Moose
had got within two rods he threw
his axe, Indian fashion, (at which
the young settlers were very expert)
which turning once, lodged in the
neck of the animal. He instantly
fell and bled to death.

He married in Sept. 1762, and re-
moved to the spot where he died.

In the first organization of the
militia of the state, he was made an
orderly sergeant. He was an en-
sign in Col. Reed's regiment, at the
battle of Bunker's Hill. In 1776,
he was made a lieutenant—marched
to New York, and from thence into
Canada, where he was promoted to a
captain in the ranging service, un-
der Maj. Benjamin Whitcomb, in
which he continued four years often
suffering the greatest hardships.—
As the snow was often 4 or 5 feet
deep, the method of encamping for
the night was this: two persons
would dig through the snow to the
earth, then throw in boughs, wrap
themselves in their blankets, and
lie down heads and points.

Gen. A. was in the battle at the
French lines before the evacuation
of Ticonderoga, at Lake George
Landing, and at Diamond Island.
In 1777, he came home to collect
soldiers, and was returning, via
Bennington, to join his party when
the enemy were advancing, and Ge-
neral Stark desired him to tarry.—
While here he rallied about 30 volun-
teers, and drove back a body of In-
dians, who were advancing on one
of the flanks. After this there
came out 3 Indians abreast, painted,
as if to challenge an equal number.
These were met by Gen. A. with
two others, who advanced in pre-
sence of the main bodies of each
army. After coming within
long gun-shot both parties stopped
for a moment, and again advanced,
until within 20 rods, when the ge-
neral deliberately fired, and shot
the middle Indian in the head, (af-
terwards found to be a chief.) His
companions immediately retreated,
carrying along with them their chief.

At the battle of Bennington he
was invested with a major's com-
mand, and was ordered to attack
the north breast-work. When with-
in 7 rods of the breast work, he
ordered his men to fire, then utter-
ing an Indian yell, led them over
it. In the pursuit which followed,
he was detained in mounting, Capt.
Holton, now of Charleston, who
was wounded, and his party all left
him. Suddenly turning a long fence,
he was surprised alone by three
Hessians, completely equipped with
muskets, bayonets & broad swords.
With a stern countenance he called
on them to surrender, which they
instantly obeyed; laying down their
arms and suffering themselves to be
led by him to head-quarters. He
continued in the ranging service
until the close of the war.

In the organization of the militia
after peace was concluded, he was ap-
pointed commander of the 20th reg-
iment afterwards of the brigade. As
an officer he was exceeded by none
of his time. In 1805 he was cho-
sen an elector of President and
Vice President, and in 1806 a sena-
tor for the 10th district, to which
office he was elected for the three
succeeding years. He was wholly
deprived of the advantages of an
early education; and while this de-
ficiency was always a source of re-
gret, he improved the few oppor-
tunities which presented to gratify
an ardent thirst for information.
Having early in life made a profes-
sion of religion, he made the scrip-
tures his principal study, in which
few can now be found more com-
versant. It was to him, connected
with new works, illustrative of its
hidden treasures, his meal and his
drink. Blessed with a firm con-
stitution, he had never experienced
until March last, the deprivation of
bodily health and vigor; and altho'
from the nature of his complaint
he experienced for a long time se-
vere trials of his patience, his for-

titude never forsook him—trusting
in the promises of his Maker, thro'
the merits of a crucified Redeemer.

NEW BOOKS.

G. SHAW,

Has received the following
Large and Valuable Publications:
The Christian's Manual, of Faith
and Devotion, price \$1 00.

By Bishop Hobart of New-York.
This book is admirably calculated
to exhibit and to enforce the various ex-
ercises, duties, & privileges of the Chris-
tian life; to awaken the careless, to
excite the lukewarm, and to instruct
and comfort the penitent believer.

The Episcopal Manual, price 1 00.
To those who are desirous of becom-
ing more intimately acquainted with
the Evangelical Character of the Epis-
copal Church, the purity of her doc-
trines, the healthful spirit which per-
vades all her services, this book will
be found an inestimable treasure.

New Manual of Private Devotions;
Containing prayers for families and
private persons—offices of humilia-
tion—for the sick and for the holy
communion, price 1 50.

This volume contains forms of pray-
er suited to all conditions in which hu-
man beings may be placed, in a style
well adapted to the simplicity of sin-
cere and genuine piety, and is an excel-
lent medium through which to convey
the fervours of gratitude to the divine
author of every good and perfect gift;
the cries of penitence for pardon to the
father of mercies, or the applications
of suffering and necessity to him who
in the time of need "all flesh should
come."

Trimmer's Sermons, for family read-
ing, 1 00.

Simcoe's Sermons, 1 00.

Sermons for Children, by a lady,
18 3-4 cents.

Annals of the Poor; containing the
Dairymen's Daughter,

The Negro Servant, and
The Young Cottager, 30 cents.

The Blacksmith's Letter, 50 cents.

The Velvet Cushion, by the author
of the World Without Walls, 50

and 62 1-2 cents—two editions.

Allison's Sermons, 1 62 1-2 cents.

The Christian Sacrifice, or the great
duty of frequenting the Holy Com-
munion, 50 cents.

Paley's Evidences of the Christian
Religion, 1 25.

Fowler's Exposition of the Book of
Common Prayer, 1 25.

Prayer Books—The New York im-
proved edition—various sizes, edi-
tions and prices, from 75 cents to
4 50.

The History of England, from the
earliest period to the close of the
year 1812, by J. Bigland, with a
continuation of the Treaty of Paris
by an American gentleman, 5 00.

Select American Speeches, 5 00.

The Lord of the Isles by Walter
Scott, 1 00.

Punancee, or the Fairy of the
19th century.

Essay on Faith, by Rotherham, 62 1-2.

G. Shaw, will in a few days have
for sale, The Homilies of the Church
of England—first American edition.

These invaluable relics of the piety of
the reformers, owing to the difficulty
heretofore of procuring them, are in
the possession of but few—they are now
rendered accessible to all who are de-
sirous of obtaining them. The first part
of the Homilies appeared in the reign
of Edward the sixth, and is supposed
to have been written by Cranmer, as-
sisted by Latimer. The second part,
published early in the reign of queen
Elizabeth, is attributed chiefly to
Bishop Jewell. A copy of these ho-
milies was given to every parish priest
in the kingdom, who was commanded
to read them diligently and distinctly,
that they might be understood by the
people. These discourses have ever
been considered as containing the most
unexceptionable summary of doctrine,
and the richest treasures of scriptural
knowledge and genuine piety.

Annapolis, July 13.

TAVERN.

REZIND BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that
he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-
House, at that well known stand oc-
cupied for many years by Captain James
Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-
House will at all times render it the
most convenient resort to strangers
having business to transact in any of
the public offices. Those who may be
inclined to patronize the establishment,
are assured that the best accommoda-
tions are provided, and that the most
unremitting attention shall be paid to
their guests. This establishment having
been always the resort of gentlemen
from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped
that they will continue to frequent it;
and so far as attention, good fare, and
moderate rates, can support the char-
acter of an establishment so well
known, he pledges himself they shall
not be wanting. Boarders taken by
the day, week, month or year, and
horses taken at liberty.

July 2.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Friday
the 18th day of August next, all that
Tract of Land

known and called by the name of "An-
derson's Distant Walks and North Ad-
dition," containing 400 acres more or
less; there is a comfortable dwelling-
house and other necessary out-houses
it is in good repair, and has a sufficiency
of wood and meadow land, and is
well adapted to the growth of clover
and plaster; there is two young thriv-
ing apple orchard of choice fruits.
The above land is situated in a healthy
neighbourhood, seven miles from An-
napolis, 30 from Baltimore, and 28
from George Town; and adjoins the
lands of Mr. Edward Hall and Willi-
am Stewart, Esq. Any person wishing
to view the premises, will be shown it
by Mr. Zachariah Phelps, living on the
place. The terms will be made known
on the day of sale, and accommodating
to the purchaser. Sale to commence at
10 o'clock on the premises.

Henry Gwynn,
Joseph Gwynn.

July 27.

Seiple's Manor,

Lying in Washington County, Mary-
land.

Any person or persons possessing any
information with respect to
Copies of Escheats, Wills, Mortgages,
Certificates, Decrees, Sales and
Objections.

Would confer a particular favour, by
forwarding such information (by letter)
relating to the above property, to the
subscriber at Frederick-town, Mary-
land.

George Keatinge,
of G. Keatinge, deceased.

July 27.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
July 18, 1815.

On application by petition of Eliza-
beth Allen and Thomas Tongue, jun.
executors of the last will and testament
of Benjamin Alleing late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, it is or-
dered that they give the notice required
by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each
week, for the space of six successive
weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer.

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

4 This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun-
del county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Benjamin Alleing,
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 subscribers, at or before the 22d
day of February next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all be-
nefit of the said estate. Given under
our hands this 18th day of July, 1815.

Elizabeth Allen,
Thomas Tongue, jun. } Exec'rs

By his Excellency LEVIN WIND-
ER, Esq. Governor of Maryland,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been satisfac-
torily represented to me, that a certain
SENECA PAGE,

who was indicted at the Court of Oyer
and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for
Baltimore County, for forgery, has
made his escape from the gaol of Bal-
timore county, and whereas it is the
duty of the executive, in the execution
of the laws, to endeavour to bring all
malefactors to justice. I have there-
fore thought proper to issue this my
proclamation, and do hereby with the
advice and consent of the council, offer
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-
WARD, to any person or persons who
shall apprehend and bring to justice
the said Seneca Page.

Given under my hand and the seal of
the State of Maryland this fifth
day of June, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen.

LEVIN WINDER,
By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

July 6.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Having been nominated as a candi-
date for the next General Assembly by
the committees of each of the districts,
I hereby give notice that I will serve
if elected, and solicit the suffrages of
my fellow-citizens.

Thomas Hood.

July 13, 1815.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,

A FULL AND COMPLETE

INDEX

To the Laws and Resolutions of the
State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813,
inclusive.

Price—Two Dollars.

April 20.

Woodford 1815.

The subscriber will sell at public
sale, that valuable farm in Anne-
Arundel county, about six miles from
Cott's Mills, and sixteen from the city
of Baltimore, containing upwards of
hundred acres. This land is owned
by Col. John E. Howard, and is sit-
uated in the state of Maryland, and
no land does plaster, and is very
fertile. A large portion of the
tract is heavily timbered, and the
cleared land highly cultivated in
clover and plaster. The above
from Ellicott's Mills, affords a
market for the sale of all kinds of
grain, &c. The subscriber is the
United States Stock and Bond
of the Banks in Baltimore, and
for the purchase money. Any per-
son wishing to purchase, can view the
tract by applying to the manager, Mr.
mas Anderson, and application
purchasers will be received by Col.
John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and
subscriber living in the city of Bal-
timore.

June 15.

Just Published,

And for Sale, at this Office,

THE

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Passed at the last Session of the
Legislature.

June 8.

Price—50 Cents.

Anne-Arundel County,

On application to me, the subscriber,
the records of Anne-Arundel county, and
chief justice of the third judicial circuit of
Maryland, by petition in writing of EPHRAIM
DUVAL, of said county, praying the or-
ders of the court for the relief of steady
debtor, passed at November session, and
eighteen hundred and five, and the several
implementations thereof, upon the terms men-
tioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto,
schedule of his property, and a list of his cred-
itors on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition; and
having satisfied me that he has resided in the
state of Maryland for the period of one
year immediately preceding his application,
having also stated in his petition that he is
confinement for debt, and having prayed to
be discharged from his confinement on the
terms prescribed in said acts, I do hereby order
and adjudge, that the person of the said
Duval be discharged; and by causing a copy
of this order to be inserted in one of the
papers printed in the city of Annapolis, for
a week for three successive weeks, on the
third Monday of September next, to give
notice to his creditors to appear at the
said county court, on the third Tuesday
of September next, for the purpose of
examining a trustee for their benefit, and
show cause, if any they have, why they
should not be discharged, and the said
Duval, should not have the benefit of
said act and its supplements, as per
Given under my hand this 23d day of July,
1815.

May 23.

Jeremiah T. Clam.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined busi-
ness, takes this method of releasing
all those indebted to the firm of RID-
GELY AND WINDER, and the late firm of
RIDGELY AND WINDER, and his own pri-
vate business, to call on and make
payment to Messrs WARRIS and
RIDGELY, who are authorized to settle
the business of the above
firms. He also takes this method of
returning his thanks to his friends for
the public generally, for their patron-
age and generosity manifested towards
him for forty years past. Those who
have claims against the subscribers are
requested to bring them in.

June 22.

REMOVAL.

Nicholas J. Watkins,
Having removed his Shop to the
lately occupied by Mr. William C.
opposite the City Tavern, returns his
thanks to his patrons for their pa-
trons bestowed on him in his former
business, and hopes by a continued at-
tention to business to give general sat-
isfaction to his friends and the public
generally. He has now on hand a large
selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sat-
inets, Nankens, Marcellies and
other vestings, which he will make
to suit, on the shortest notice, and at
most liberal terms. Those who wish
to purchase bargains will find it to
their advantage to call on him a call.

June 29.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Being nominated by the general
committee appointed by the several
election districts, as a candidate in the
next General Assembly, I beg leave to
notify that I will serve, if elected, and
solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.

June 29.

Tobacco Notes,

And other Blanks, for Sale at this
Office.

June 29.

Price—Two Dollars.

April 20.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1815.

No. 34.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,
FRANKLIN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Washingtonian.

To the Freeman of Vermont.

You have been presented with a

list of Candidates for the different

offices which are to compose the

government of your native state

the year ensuing. They are all

men and true. But let it

be supposed that men

are to be supported. There

could be a noble and far more

effective motive to govern your choice

in the support of favorites, and

in the support of party. It is the sacred

principle of Washingtonian principle,

that you are called upon to main-

tain that cause which enlightens

every head and animates every

heart.

Blessings, political as well as mo-

ral are too often transient, and the

free governments which have

existed stand striking monu-

ments of this truth. How often has

the exiled patriot been fated to

turn over the ruins of his coun-

try? How many precious yet vain

has he dropped upon her

ashes? How ardently has he

gazed out fruitless sighs, stand-

ing over the ruins of her great-

ness and her peace?

A fate like this may befall our

public. The same errors—the

same crimes, which have levelled

the hopes of others, may level

ours. They must surely will, if

we are not wiser, and they will as

surely be levelled without the utmost

care in those who are the natural

porters of public virtue, the

people themselves.—How seldom

the reflection made, either in

private or public life, that, how-

ever valuable and dear to us our

privileges are, they must be per-

petrated, if at all, by the very same

means with which they are obtain-

ed.

discharge of the public debt, by en-
couraging agriculture, commerce
and manufactures; and finally by
legislating for the nation and no
longer for a party, he may place the
U. States once again on the most
enviable footing.—Can the election
of another Virginia president stand
in competition with this glorious
object? Or how can a ruler, sink-
ing into the grave, possibly sacri-
fice the cause of the people to the
ambition of a hollow friend, or the
cravings of a few office-hunters?
Posterity could a man so act, would
believe that he bought his own
elevation, by binding himself to
secure the succession of his rival.
—It has taken Mr. Madison in-
finite pains to blast his well earned
reputation. A struggle can alone
regain it; but the struggle would
be worthy of such a man as he once
was.

From the Lancaster Journal.

[The following is the production of
a person not much skilled in the
science of letters, but as it con-
tains some sensible and good
hints, we give it a place.]

KNOW all men by these pre-
sents, that I, the subscriber, some
time ago, passed the office of the
collector of the revenue, where I
saw a number of drowsy looking
men, their countenances being some-
what downcast.—Being anxious to
know the cause, I stopped at a ta-
vern a little below, and enquired
why so many people were at the
office and why they looked so dull—
observing at the same time that I
thought every body ought to be
merry now, since the war was over
and hard times would soon vanish
away. A gentleman informed me,
that these men were entering bond
and security for the payment of their
duties on their different trades. I then
asked him if every mechanic had to do
so. He answered, "no—only the
tanners, bootmakers, saddlers, to-
bacconists, &c." Surely, "thinks I
to myself," they might take a man's
word for it—many a man might be
puzzled to get security. If this is
all the liberty we have to boast of,
I would like to know what is meant
by slavery and oppression. Sup-
pose, said I to the gentleman, that
I was one of those mechanics and
had just come to town, and no body
knew me, and I could get no secu-
rity! what then? Why, said the
gentleman, I presume you would
have to quit your trade. And what
then said I, would the collector or
the government maintain my wife
and children until I could be well
enough acquainted in town to get
security?—You know it is hard for
people to get friends at any time.
That would be your look out, said
the gentleman. Well then, said I,
if a man is willing to work and
dare not go to work without giving
security, I think we have not much
freedom to boast of. In the last
revolution against England, the
Americans fought against less du-
ties than these, and freed them-
selves from the yoke of King
George.—Now they have to pay
more taxes than ever. This puts
me in mind of the Slave who was
desirous to get another master,
in which he succeeded. As soon
as he was clear of the first, he be-
gan to strut and bluster, and boast
of his free situation; but after
while he found that the last mas-
ter could whip and cut and swear
as well as the first—and a little
worse too—for he laid on harder
upon the poor fellow's back.

The comparison might be well
enough, said the gentleman, but
how could we pay the debts con-
tracted in this war?

Pay them with what we have

gained, said I.

When I said this, I thought he

seemed to wrinkle his brow, as if

he was not well pleased, and I be-

gan to smell that he was a demo-

cratic war-hawk; but collecting

himself—"Oh," says he we have

gained nothing to pay with.—We

had at much money to begin with.

Then, said I, let those who de-

clared the war without being pro-

vided—let them pay the debts and

take their scandal, and not take

the bread out of the poor labourer

or mechanic's mouth, by taxing

in one shape or the other, almost
every thing they can wear or touch.
Is it a dream or is it a fact, says
I to the gentleman, that the rulers
of a whole nation have so far been
prejudiced or worked upon by
French influence, as to bring our
once flourishing country into such
a miserable condition? We once
could boast of our liberty and pros-
perity; but, alas! no more. The
once blooming tree of liberty was
stript of its branches. It is now
grafted with bondage and slavery,
and it has grown (like an evil weed)
to such a size that it shades the
whole country.

From the Raleigh Minerva.

Flight of Bladensburg.—A late
National Intelligencer very wisely
in my view, attempts to show, that
the flight of Bladensburg was not
so disgraceful to us as many imagine.
Now such attempts are ridiculous.
The grief, indignation and shame
which pervaded the whole nation,
on that occasion, spoke too plain
the humiliating ignominy which
was felt to have covered us. If the
battle of Bladensburg was not dis-
honorable, those of York, Sackett's
Harbor and New Orleans were not
glorious, to our arms. The force
at all these affairs was alike com-
posed, partly of militia, partly of
regulars, and if the same descrip-
tion of troops gain glory by fight-
ing, they must assuredly be disgrac-
ed when they run. But the cap-
ture of Washington is one of those
subjects which come within the
proverb. It cannot be stirred. For
from this fact there can be no es-
cape. The capital of America,
was, under Mr. Madison's adminis-
tration, destroyed by two or three
battalions of British troops! while
our rulers fled headlong by the light
of the flames! Thanks to the speed
of their horses, the venerable sages
escaped from danger; but from deri-
sion, scorn and reproach nothing
can rescue them but charity and
kind oblivion!

From the Gleaner.

I believe there are more Federal
than democratic papers in Penn-
sylvania.—The papers are neat.—
The editors intelligent. No zeal,
it is believed, is wanting for the
good cause of liberty and the peo-
ple. If that zeal be a little awak-
ened and properly directed, who
knows, under the blessings of Pro-
vidence what a victory may crown
their labour. Brother Printers,
what say ye? Call in the aid of
your literary friends if you have
no leisure. Pour in upon the peo-
ple, in thoughts that breathe and
words that burn—a flood of fact and
argument and light, as it respects
the measures and views of demo-
cracy.

Awaken the sleeping—confirm
the wavering—animate the strong.
Methinks the cause is worthy the
effort.—The happiness—the free-
dom—the prosperity of the people
offer a most noble motive for our
exertions.

Man still is man, and those who bold-
ly dare.

Shall triumph o'er the sons of cold de-
spair."

Algerine Frigates Captured!

New York, Aug. 17.

Extract of a letter from Boston,

dated Aug. 15.

Arrived below, the ship Cyrus,

Captain Emes, 45 days from Lis-

bon. While at the Tagus, captain

Emes received the following letter

from J. P. Hutchinson, Esq. at

Lisbon, being a letter he had

received from Carthage, dated

20th June.

"Yesterday arrived at this port,

dismasted and almost a wreck, an

Algerine frigate.—She had been

he left Lisbon six days after us,
and a confirmation of the above was
received at Lisbon just before he
sailed, by a Swedish vessel, who
was in sight of Commodore Decatur's
squadron when he captured
THREE ALGERINE FRI-
GATES and two brigs at the same
time. This information may be de-
pended upon.

[Since the above was in type,
we received a letter from our cor-
respondent at Boston, of same date,
containing the following additional
information: That the Guerriere
was left in chase of another frigate
—and that the sloop of war
Ontario was blockading Algiers!"]

"Below, two ships besides the
Cyrus."

CHRISTOPHE & PETION.

Capt. Gill of the schr. Macdo-
nough from Aux Cayes, informs
that it was reported just before he
sailed, that Christophe was within
fifteen miles of Port-au-Prince,
and Petion was preparing to repel
him under the walls of that place.

New York, Aug. 18.

We learn from Capt. Rand, of the
brig Shakespeare, arrived last night,
that it was officially announced in
Lisbon, that an Algerine frigate
and a brig were taken by Commo-
dore Decatur, and that it was re-
ported that in a general action,
several of the enemy were taken
by our squadron.

On the 21st June an Algerine frigate
was towed into the harbor of
Carthage, by an American frigate,
and there given to the care
of an American schooner. She was
captured on the 16th—she was new,
of 44 guns, had the admiral on
board, who was killed, as were many
more, and the ship totally dismast-
ed. A brigantine was driven on
shore by the Americans, who after-
wards took possession of her; her
crew was going to Carthage. A
schooner was also taken by the A-
mericans; and an Algerine frigate
escaped into Alicante. The Ameri-
can squadron was left in chase of
the remainder of the Algerines.
Carthage was the rendezvous,
and lodgings were preparing for
Decatur.

The Americans had on board 400
Algerines, with the declared in-
tention of beheading them in sight
of Algiers, should the report be
true that in Algiers the crew of an
American vessel had been put to
the sword.

Translated from Lisbon papers re-
ceived at the office of the New
York Gazette.

Lisbon, July 4.

To day a Greek ship has arrived
from Smyrna. The captain states,
that 14 days since, off Carthage,
he saw the American and Algeri-
ne squadrons engaged—that he
saw them disperse in all directions—
that he saw the Americans take
three ships, and that although he
had a good breeze he heard firing
until 1 o'clock in the morning.—He
knew of the arrival of the frigate
at Carthage as mentioned in
the papers. He was on board of
commodore Decatur before and af-
ter the action. Off Malaga he fell
in with the Dutch squadron.

Extract of a letter from a midship-
man on board the United States

74 gun ship Independence, dated

At Sea, July 9, 1815.

Lat. 41, 40, long. 19. J

"After a pleasant passage of 7
days, we have thus far traversed
the ocean. We hope to reach Gi-
braltar in 16 days, and shall proceed
direct for Algiers. Our ship has
proved herself to be a most excel-
lent one. She sails remarkably
fast, and works superbly."

New-York, August 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at
this port, the ship Mary Augusta,
capt. Hall, 50 days from Havre-de-
Grace and 41 from Falmouth. She
brings London dates to the 3d of
July, inclusive, from which we learn
that Bonaparte had embarked from
Havre for the United States, and
that the Allies had refused to treat
with the French Provisional Govern-
ment.

The following articles are copied
from these papers:—

London, July 3.

Several letters have been receiv-
ed from Havre which state positive-
ly that Bonaparte had embarked near
that port in a schr. destined, it is
supposed, for America.

It is said in consequence of the
death of his Serene Highness the
Duke of Brunswick, the English
Hanoverian government will have
the administration of the Duchy of
Brunswick, as guardian to the Here-
ditary Prince during his minority.

The Allies, we are informed on
good authority, have refused to en-
ter into negotiations with the Rebel
French in Paris.

Despatches were on Saturday
brought from Lord Charles Stewart
at Vienna, by Greenwood, the Mes-
senger, who left that Capital on the
21st, and Ratisbon on the 26th. The
Austrian army was in full march to
join the Duke of Wellington. Green-
wood met Lord Castlereagh on the
road, about 3 miles from Rochester,
to whom he gave all the despatches
which were intended for his Lord-
ship.

The King's Health.—The follow-
ing is a copy of the Bulletin exhibi-
ted yesterday at St. James's Palace
to the numerous inquirers, by Lord
Arden and the Hon. F. Greyville, the
King's Lords and Grooms in Wait-
ing, and the other attendants.

Windsor Castle, July 1.

"The King has passed the last
month in uniform tranquillity, and
his Majesty continues in good bodily
health, but without any diminution
of his disorder.

"H. Halford, "W. Herberden,

"M. Baillie, "R. Willis."

Supplement to the London Gazette of

Saturday.

Downing street, July 3, 1815.

A despatch of which the follow-
ing is a copy, was last night receiv-
ed, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by
his grace the Duke of Wellington,
dated Orville, June 29, 1815.

Mr Lord.—Being aware of the
anxiety existing in England to re-
ceive the returns of killed and
wounded in the late actions, I now
send lists of the officers, and expect
to be able to send this evening re-
turns of the non-commissioned of-
ficers and soldiers. The amount of
non-commissioned officers and sol-
diers, British and Hanoverian, killed,
wounded and missing, is between 12
and 13,000.

Your Lordship will see in the in-
closed list the names of some most
valuable officers lost to his Majesty's
service.* Among them I cannot
avoid to mention Col. Cameron of
the 92d, and Col. Sir H. Ellis of the
23d regiments, to whose conduct I
have frequently drawn your Lord-
ship's attention, and who at last fell
distinguishing themselves at the
head of the brave troops which they
commanded.

Notwithstanding the glory of the
occasion, it is impossible not to la-
ment such men, both on account of
the public and as friends.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

*The list of the commissioned
and non-commissioned officers, men-
tioned in the despatch is published
in the Sun of July 3d, and fills about
three columns and a half. In giv-
ing this long and melancholy list, the
editor of the Sun thus remarks:—

"Important as the general news
of this day is, and anxious as we are
to devote as much of our attention
as possible to it, our paramount duty
is the publication of the glorious,
but melancholy list, to confirm the
facts, to assuage the anguish, and to
cheer the drooping hearts of those
(and the number includes the entire
population of the Empire) who are
interested in the fate of the heroes
whose valor has rescued Europe, on
the soil of Belgium. With the ex-
ception, therefore, of the Hanoveri-
an Contingents, which shall ap-
pear to-morrow, we have copied
from the Gazette Extraordinary the
entire and perfect returns of the
British loss sustained in the late
battles. It is indeed a dreadful
catalogue, and we thank God that
only one such victory was necessary
to break the power of our enemies,
and secure the independence of na-
tions and the liberties of mankind."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 24, 1815

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Lad twelve or fifteen years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business, at the office of the Maryland Gazette. August 24.

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Brice J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxcey

FOR KENT COUNTY,

Capt. Frederick Boyer
Joseph Brown, 4th
Major Matthew Tilghman
Col. William Spencer

CECIL COUNTY,

Lambert Beard
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY,

Col. William Potter,
Matthew Driver,
Richard Higblett,
William McDonald.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Seth,
Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Col. John Thomas,
Joseph Taney,
Joseph Howard,
James Johnson.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Littleton Quinton,
Isaac Mitchell.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Citizens of Annapolis are requested to meet at Caton's Tavern on tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of determining on the persons whom they will support at the next election as delegates from this city to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Aug. 24.

Every day gives birth to some new conjecture or report respecting the situation of Napoleon.—The information thus far communicated, leaves the public much in doubt respecting him; but if the intelligence brought by the Pike, arrived at Baltimore, be correct, it is more than probable that long before this he was made a prisoner.—Should such be the fault, it would be as puzzling to conjecture his fate, as it is at present, from the information received, to locate him. Unless he took the very earliest opportunity, after his overthrow, to make his escape from France, it would be somewhat difficult for him, after the information had been widely spread. Every vessel that leaves France is so narrowly watched, that unless he still continues the child of propitious fortune, he must necessarily fall into the hands of his enemies. Like a leader of the Ishmaelites, his hand was for ever against every man, and now every man's hand seems involuntarily to turn against him.—The perfidy and wickedness of his conduct seems now to rush with such tremendous force upon the recollections of his former friends, that they are now beginning to evince themselves to be his most inveterate enemies. Some of them, however, remain faithful to him; but the majority were so disappointed at the result of the great battle of Waterloo, that their feelings seem to be extraordinarily embittered, not only against him, but the whole French nation.

Somerset County, Aug. 13th, 1815.
To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir, The editor of the Maryland Republican, in his paper of the 5th instant, propounds to the Governor certain questions, and requests an answer from any person who chooses. Being intimately connected with, and personally interested in the transaction to which the editor alludes, I will give him the desired information; and should my statement be doubted either by him, or any other person, by recurring to the records of Somerset county court, or referring to the books of the Bank at Easton, its falsity may be easily and quickly ascertained. It is true, as the editor states, that the Governor did endorse a note for a gentleman who has since been unfortunate in business; that the note was protested, suit brought, and execution had and levied, solely on the property of the gentleman for whose use the money was drawn; no execution was had against the governor, because the property taken quadrupled in value the amount that was due. Having myself had a claim against the said property, by agreement with the Bank it was sold at private sale, and Mr. Illson, of Baltimore, became the purchaser and paymaster to the Bank for the amount of the note alluded to, which was paid in August eight hundred and thirteen, amounting to the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars, which being several months prior to circumstances detailed in the editor's three last inquiries, they are erroneous as far as they were intended to have a bearing upon the above business. I am also warranted in asserting, that the governor on no occasion whatever ordered any money to be passed to his credit in that bank, as may be known by referring to its books. Hoping the editor will conceive himself both speedily and satisfactorily answered, I remain, sir, respectfully, your humble servant,

GEO. W. JACKSON.

For the Maryland Gazette.

In an electioneering hand-bill, which I have lately seen, it is said, that it is the fault of the legislature that the laws and votes and proceedings are not published this year. Now this proves how it happened that the senate would not pass the civil list bill—it would, as they thought, prevent the publication of the votes and proceedings. An idea seems to be entertained, that the printer is not bound to print the laws, unless a law passes for payment of his salary. This, however, is absurd. A man who accepts of a public office is bound so long as he continues to hold it, to discharge the duties. The law subjects the printer to a prosecution and severe penalty if he does not publish the laws within a certain number of days after they are put into his hands. And this offence it is the duty of the grand jury of the county to notice. The obligation to do the work does not depend in any degree upon the payment of his salary quarter yearly. True it has been the practice to pay it so, but it may be made payable at the end of the year, and the law for payment of it may not be passed till the next session. The legislature is to say what the salary is to be, and when it shall be paid. The printer has no right to object, because if he chuses not to hold the office upon these terms, he may chuse to resign it.—If he chuse to hold the office, and yet fail to discharge the duties of it, he must chuse to pay the penalty, and the Grand Jury must chuse to present him or perjure themselves. Suppose the treasurer, auditor, clerk of the council, &c. had refused to do the duties of their offices, because the payment of their salaries is postponed, what a noise there would have been in the state; but then they are not flaming patriots, and must therefore do their duty. Again, what right has the printer to complain that the salary is not payable till the end of the year? Many of the public officers are worse off. The register of chancery, the clerks of the court of appeals, and county courts, and register of the land-office, are not permitted to send out their fees for collection till the end of the year, and they are not payable to them till the October following. Notwithstanding this, they must do their duty in the same manner as if they were to be paid immediately. It is true that in the land-office the fees are usually paid at the time; but this is as the people please.

The fees in that office, as well as the rest, are to be sent out for collection, and the people are not bound to pay them till the year afterwards. Yet what would be said of this officer, or any of the rest, if because they were not paid for their services immediately they were to refuse to render them?

CITIZEN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Once upon a time we used to be told a great deal about the federalists being disposed to take away the people's rights, whereas the democrats we were assured, were, one and all of them, for allowing every man to vote. It was no answer to all this to say, that the universal suffrage bill, as it is called, was first proposed by the federalists, and was warmly supported by many distinguished men of that party. And furthermore, that many of the leaders of the democratic party had opposed, with all their might, this very bill, for which the party now claims so much credit. The democrats are all of them in favour of universal suffrage, although the democratic state of Virginia will suffer no man to vote unless he happens to own a piece of land. One would suppose that in all this there might be found proof enough, that the democratic party were not such sticklers for liberty, and the poor people's rights, as they pretend to be. If, however, more proof be wanted, it shall be had. At the very last session of congress, it was resolved to define the elective franchise in the Mississippi territory, that is to determine what should be the qualifications of persons allowed to vote there. The words of the law are as follows: "Every white male person, being a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, &c. shall be entitled to vote for members of the house of representatives, and a delegate to congress for the territory aforesaid."—Now this was the act of a democratic congress, expressly refusing a vote to any man who did not pay a county or territorial tax; and this, if the democrats please, may be mentioned by them as a proof how fond they are of the people and their rights. But then this law, although passed by congress, might have been defeated by President Madison, who might have returned it to congress with his reasons for his negative, and as he is such a great friend to the people perhaps he did, some simple body may think. Mr. Madison, however, thinks that he did not. At the bottom of the law it is written "October 25, 1814, approved, James Madison." So late then as October last, a democratic congress passed, and our own president Madison approved, a law, saying in so many words, that no man ought to vote unless he paid taxes.

MARTIN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Some people would have us to believe, that the late war would have been more successful if the federalists had not opposed it. And why? Because if the federalists had enlisted we should have had a larger army, and if the federalists would have loaned their money, the treasury would not have been bankrupt. Now with all due submission, let me tell these wiseacres, that it was not at all owing to the federalists either, that the war was not more successful, or that Mr. Madison capered away across the Potomac so soon after he got a sight of the British. Were men wanted? Where were the late fortune folks? They will not say that the federalists prevented them from enlisting, or that if they had enlisted, the army would not have been large enough without any increase of numbers from the federalists. When, therefore, we meet with a man, who chuses to abuse the federalists, let us just ask him, in what way he supported the war? Did he lend his money, or did he go and enlist? If he did neither, why then he has no right to abuse any body for not doing what he himself did not chuse to do.

But the federalists would not lend their money; and pray, good sir, did you lend your money, or how much did your beloved president lend to the government? The nation is distressed, greatly distressed, and that distress caused by our very good president, in bringing about a war. He himself, without a single child, and with no body to provide for but his wife, re-

ceives from the nation a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and not one cent or half cent of which, did he lend to the government, in all the difficulties. And shall the supporters of this man abuse the federalists because they did not contribute more than they did to carry on the war?

A PLAIN MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Piney Woods, Aug. 21, 1815.

Mr. Printer,

I have foreborne murmuring, till "forbearance is no longer a virtue;" and as silently submitting to the cruel laws which Mr. Madison has imposed upon the country, might be construed into an approval, I have determined, boldly and openly to manifest my disapprobation of them; for they are such that no rational man would advocate, unless he was dependent upon Mr. Madison for office, or was in the habit of doing profitable work for him, which appears to be much the case with all those printers who heap praise upon the administration of the general government, for they all have the publishing of the laws of the United States, which by-the-by brings them no small sum of money in the course of the year—and what man is there who would be so ungrateful as to refuse a little praise to the hand which fed him? Indeed, sir, was I situated like these printers, I should be very apt to praise him, and his friends too. But, sir, it is just the contrary with me, for instead of assisting me these hard times to support my family, the collectors of his taxes take from me the small profits of my industry intended for that purpose. Now, only the other day, on returning to the house from the field after a hard morning's work, I was met at my own door by one of his tax-gatherers, who immediately put into my hand an account; I well, having no money by me, I requested he would call in a day or two; he looked quite serious at this, and angrily told me he could not think of doing so, he had called once before and I was not at home, it would occasion him a long ride, and if the money was not immediately paid to him, I must expect to pay it to another officer, with the costs of prosecution. I thought this hard, but recollecting Dolly had a little fruit and egg-money by her, which she had been saving to purchase a new gown, and some little nick nacks against the arrival of her old aunt, who we daily expected on a visit to us, I was obliged to have recourse to her, who on hearing me repeat the collector's conversation, directly burst into tears, and gave me all her small savings, and kept nothing to provide for the entertainment of her aunt. But, sir, this is not the most mortifying—Dolly, who had heretofore paid for the education of our eldest son, finding from the frequent visits of the taxgatherer of Mr. Madison, that her purse would not support it, we have been compelled to take him away from school, and bind him out to a trade, young as he is; for really it is as much as I can do to scuffle along with my wife, and other children, and make both ends meet, the times are so hard, and every thing bears such a high price. Now, sir, these things disturbed my mind a good deal, and I determined upon spending a Saturday evening with an old neighbour of mine, for the purpose of opening my mind to him, and requesting him to acquaint me how all these evils were brought upon the country. Accordingly, on the Saturday evening following, I visited him, and after unfolding my mind to him, and conversing with him a-while, asked him what made such a great change in the price of living in our country, and what caused the heavy taxes with which we were so troubled. He told me that these were some of the evils of the late war, which the printer of the paper I used to borrow, said was waged for "free trade and sailor's rights;" and to compel the British to give up the

6,257

impressed American seamen in the British service. This led me to ask him if these seamen had ever been given up; he said no; and handed me a file of newspapers, containing the treaty of peace, (which I never undertook to read before, it being rather lengthy) that I might look over it and satisfy myself, while he went into the yard to give some instructions to his hands. I read the treaty very carefully, and to my great astonishment could not find a word about giving up these

6,257

impressed seamen, or any other on the part of the British, which they would not impress more than they wanted them. This satisfied me that all this cry about "free trade and sailor's rights," was only intended to deceive the people, for it had ever seemed strange to me that the democrats who were always manifested a strong leaning to the navy.

In looking over the file of newspapers (which I observed had no State laws in them) I saw nothing in praise of Mr. Madison, but every now and then some telling him of his faults and errors, and particularly one which said he gave the sum of

50,000

dollars to one John Henry, a Britishman, to make known some of the English against this country before the late war, which many widows and orphans, when Henry did so, appeared to know amounted to nothing, reading this, sir, the thought immediately struck me, that if Mr. Madison had saved this

50,000

dollars, and applied it towards paying the taxes of the poor, who are so much oppressed, he would have been doing much better than giving it to a foreigner to carry out of the country.

In another paper there was account of a democratic legislator some years back, giving to the collector of the state

1,600

dollars (besides his established salary) for a book, which every man can read and no body understands. Now, sir, these things began to weigh my eyes, and before my old head had returned, I came to the conclusion that the democrats had been extravagant and wasteful with the public money, both of the State and United States, and that their red to England had caused the evils which it is plain brought upon the country the long string of taxes and evils which we now endure. At this time my neighbour had returned from the yard—we conversed a little longer, and I parted from him pleased with the idea of having covered who were the real friends of the people, and determined to again to risk depriving my family of the comforts of life which they left it, and myself of the peace sending my other children to school when old enough, by voting for supporters and advocates of the war, lest at some future period it may make another, and thereby bring more wretchedness upon the country. And to convince my neighbour of my sincerity in my determination, I promised to send you this letter, containing an account of some of my hardships, many who labour under the same evils, may read it, and be led to the discovery and determination which I have, which may prevent another war, and many taxes. Yours, &c.

To the Gazette printer, Annapolis.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Since I have lived upon the score and ten winters have my locks, and lent my feeble strength, in establishing the independence of our happy country, I think at liberty to address a few remarks to my fellow citizens of a political nature. I have had but a small education, a small opportunity of science and literature, therefore if any grammatical inaccuracies be discovered in my style, I am confident a due allowance will be made for them. After having a brief manner, endeavored to escape the severity of criticism, assuring the public that I claim no to extraordinary pretensions, I will proceed in my own manner to say a few words on a good natured way, respecting history of the times, though I have passed. The cause led to our revolutionary war, as fresh upon my recollection they had transpired no longer than yesterday, for the of the mother country made time so deep an impression on mind, that it could not be eradicated, were I to live to the

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1815.

No. 35.

[VOL. LXXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

FOR THE YEAR.

By the 16th and 18th.

translated from Dutch papers for

the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

arrived of the operations of the

Prussian Army of the Lower Rhine.

On the 15th, Napoleon, after hav-

ing assembled on the day before,

between Maubeuge and Beaumont,

the corps of the army and the dif-

ferent corps of the guard, com-

menced hostilities. The points of

concentration of the four corps

of the Prussian army were Fleurus,

Mar, Climay, and Hauboye, the

position of which permitted the

army to unite upon either of the

points in twenty-four hours.

On the 15th Napoleon advanced

Thun on both banks of the

river against Charleroy. Gen.

Blucher had assembled the 1st corps

of the army near Fleurus, and sus-

tained that day a vigorous combat

with the enemy, who after taking

Charleroy directed his march upon

Fleurus. Gen. Ziethen maintained

himself in his position near that

place. Field Marshal Blucher,

with the intention of giving as soon

as possible a great battle to the

enemy, directed the three other

corps of the Prussian army upon

Marbref, one and an half leagues

from Fleurus, where the 2d and

3d corps ought to have arrived on

the 15th, and the 4th on the 16th.

Lord Wellington had assembled

his army near Ath and Nivelles,

and put it in his power to give

assistance to Field Marshal Blucher,

whose battle had been given on the

15th.

June 16—BATTLE OF LIGNY.

The Prussian army was posted

on the heights of Brie and Sam-

bray, and in front of the latter

place, and occupied with imposing

the villages of Ligny and St.

Amand, situated upon its front.

The mean time the third corps

of the army effected its junction. The

army, which had been stationed be-

tween Liege and Hannuys had been

ordered in its march by many cir-

cumstances and had not yet arrived.

Nevertheless the Field Marshal Bu-

cher resolved on giving battle, be-

lieving that Lord Wellington had

ready put in motion to support

him in a strong division of his army,

as well as all his reserve, stationed

in the vicinity of Brussels, and that

the 4th corps of the Prussian army

was on the point of arriving.

The battle began about 3 o'clock

in the afternoon. The enemy de-

voted above 130,000 men. The

Prussian army was about 80,000.

The village of St. Amand was the

point attacked by the enemy.

After a vigorous resistance suc-

ceeded in getting possession of it.

It then turned his efforts upon

Gay. It is a large village, strong-

ly built, situated along the stream

that name. There commenced

conflict which ought to be placed

the number of the most obstinate

mentioned in history. Villages

beset been seen taken and re-

taken; but here the combat conti-

ned five hours in the village it-

self, and the movements forward

backward were made with the

greatest rapidity. On each side

the troops were constantly ad-

vancing. Each army had behind the

lines which it occupied, great

masses of infantry which kept up

the conflict, & constantly strength-

ened themselves by reinforcements

from the rear, and from heights up-

on the right and left. About 200

pieces of cannon, from the two

armies, were pointed at the village,

which was on fire in many places

once. From time to time the

smoke extended along the whole

line, the enemy having likewise

ought up a great force against the

corps. The height of the action

was the whole time near Ligny.

It appeared to take a favour-

able turn for the Prussian troops,

part of the village of St. Amand

having been retaken from the French

by a battalion which the Field Mar-

shal Blucher commanded in person,

in consequence of which advantage

we regained a height abandoned af-

ter the fall of St. Amand. Yet

at Ligny the battle continued with

the same fury. It appears that

the issue of the conflict must de-

pend upon the arrival of the En-

glish troops, or at least of the 4th

corps of the Prussian army. In fact,

the arrival of the last corps would

have furnished the field Marshal

with the means of making an im-

mediate attack with the right wing,

from which might be expected

great success. But intelligence

was received that the English di-

vision destined to support us was

vigorously attacked by a corps of

the French army, and that it was

with difficulty that it maintained

its position at Quatre Bras. The

4th corps did not make its appear-

ance, so that we were compelled

to sustain alone the attack of an

enemy much superior in numbers.

The evening was already far

advanced, and the conflict near

Ligny was the whole time prolong-

ed with the same animosity, and

the same equality of success. The

arrival of the necessary succours

was invoked in vain. The danger

became more pressing every hour.

All the divisions were in action or

had already been engaged, and there

was not a single corps to support

them. On a sudden a division of

the enemy's infantry, under favour

of the night, without being per-

ceived went round the village at

the same time that some cuirassiers

forced the passage on the other

side, and took in the rear the body

of our army stationed behind the

houses. This surprise on the part

of the enemy became decisive, es-

pecially at a moment when our ca-

valry stationed likewise on a height

behind the village, was repulsed

by the enemy's cavalry, after repeat-

ed attacks.

Our infantry posted behind Ligny,

although compelled to a retreat,

did not suffer any depression, either

from the surprise of the enemy in

the midst of the darkness, a cir-

cumstance which exaggerates to a

man all the dangers to which he

is exposed, nor by the idea of find-

ing itself surrounded on all sides.

Formed into masses, they repulsed

with coolness all attacks of the ca-

valry, and retired in good order to

the heights, whence it continued

its retrograde movement upon Tilly.

In consequence of the sudden

charge of the enemy's cavalry, ma-

ny of our cannon in their precipitate

retreat had taken directions which

conducted them by defiles, in which

they were necessarily disordered;

and in this manner 15 cannon fell

into the hands of the enemy. At

a quarter of a league from the field

of battle the army was reinforced.

The enemy did not hazard a pursuit.

The village of Brie remained in our

possession all night, as likewise

Sombref, where Gen. Thielman

engaged the 4th corps of the French

army, and at break of day began

slowly to retreat for Gemblours,

at which place the 4th corps of the

army under Gen. Bulow had arrived

in the night. The 1st and 2d

corps marched in the morning past

the defile of Mount St. Guibert.

Our loss in killed and wounded was

great. The enemy made no prison-

ers except part of our wounded.

We lost the battle, but not our

honour. Our soldiers fought with a

bravery which left nothing to be

desired; and their self-possession

was preserved, so that each one re-

tained an entire confidence in his

own strength. This day the field

Marshal Blucher exposed himself

to great dangers. An attack of

cavalry, conducted by himself, failed

of success, while the cavalry of the

enemy was pushing with vigour, a

shot penetrated the horse of the

Field Marshal. The animal, far

from being arrested in his course

by this wound, plunged with the

greatest fury, until he fell down

dead. The field Marshal, stunned

by this violent fall, remained en-

tangled under his horse. The en-

emy's cuirassiers were approaching,

following up their advantage. Our

last horseman had already passed

by the Marshal; an adjutant alone

remained near him, and had just de-

scended from his horse, resolved to

share his fate. The danger was

great, but Heaven was propitious

to us. The enemy continuing the

charge passed rapidly near the field

Marshal without perceiving him;

and the next instant a second charge

of our cavalry having repulsed

them, they repassed with the same

precipitation, and as before without

perceiving him. They then with

some difficulty disengaged the field

Marshal from under his horse,

which was dead, and he soon re-

mounted upon the horse of a dra-

gon.

On the evening of the 17th the

Prussian army concentrated in the

environs of Wavre. Napoleon

moved in pursuit of Lord Wellin-

gton upon the great road which leads

from Charleroy to Brussels. An

English division sustained on the

same day a violent conflict with the

enemy. Lord Wellington had ta-

ken position upon the road of Brus-

sels, having his right wing support-

ed against Braine la Lieux, his cen-

tre near Mount St. John, and his

left wing against la Haye Saint.

Lord Wellington wrote to the field

Marshal, that he was resolved to

offer battle in this position if he

would support him with two corps

of his army. The Marshal promised

to come with his whole army. He

even proposed, that if the enemy

did not attack, the allies should

make the attack the next day, with

all their forces united. From this

it may be judged how far the Prus-

sian army had been disorganized by

the battle of the 16th, and how

much its moral was weakened.

Thus ended the 17th.

Battle of the 18th of June.

At break of day the Prussian ar-

my was put in motion. The 4th

and 5th corps of the army marched

by St. Lambert, where they were to

take a covered position in the forest

situated near Frichemont, to take

the enemy in the rear, when the

occasion should be favourable for it.

The 1st corps was to operate by

Ohain, upon the right flank of the

enemy. The 3d corps was to follow

slowly, to furnish assistance in case

of necessity. The battle com-

menced at about 10 o'clock in the

morning. The English army occu-

pied the heights of Mount St. John,

the French was upon the heights

of Plancheort. The first was

about 80,000 strong, the enemy ex-

ceeded 130,000. In a short time

the battle became general through-

out the whole line. It appeared that

Napoleon had the design of throw-

ing back the left wing upon the

centre, and of thus effecting a se-

paration of the English army from

the Prussians which he thought was

in retreat upon Mestricht. For

this purpose he placed the greatest

then it is to be thought of all those democrats who at the same time have been holding militia commissions and seats in the Legislature! Have they all been guilty of perjury? Surely if these were acres right they have been—Nay, says they are parts of the constitution which go to forbid almost all the officers of the government from receiving the profits of other offices—Judges, chancellors, registers of the chancery court, clerks of the county courts, registers of wills, of the land-office, sheriffs, &c. Now, says he, try if you can recollect, have many very good democrats been holding these offices, and at the same time militia appointments. The law register of the office held at the same time the appointment of Adjutant-General, with a salary of four or five hundred dollars, and this appointment our registers of wills now holds. The present register of the land-office holds, or held a militia commission, and added to it but a few years ago, was clerk of the House of Delegates, with a salary of four or five hundred dollars, not to mention number of others. Now, says he, are all these men guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury? I confess this puzzle me very much; I was willing to believe that so many officers had been guilty of corrupt perjury; yet if I believed what the democratic newspapers said about the governor, I must also believe all the rest to be corrupt & injured men. Then, said I, neighbor, how am I to account for it at such lies appear in our democratic papers? Why, says he, because they take the people to be fools, and suppose they will swallow any lie that is told them. Yes, said I, but why do they not tell us things which cannot be turned against our own party? Why, said he, because they are themselves fools, and do not know how to tell a probable lie; and then taking down a book which he had on his shelf, he read to me these lines.

cannot write, yet handle pens, except to hurt themselves & friends, or others use them well, yet fools, and never meddle with edg'd tools.

A CORN-PLANTER.

For the Maryland Gazette. Democrats are for universal suffrage!! This we have long been told, and are people fools enough to believe it. Yes, the democrats are people's friends, and all of them patriots, though at one time they are for making conscripts of men, and dragging them away to war, and at this very time they scarcely permit an article which may wear, or any thing which may escape a heavy and ruinous tax. Democrats are for universal suffrage!! How then pray it happen that in almost all democratic states in the union the poor is allowed to vote, unless he be a land? The democrats might, they chose it, alter this part of the constitution. They do not seem to alter it, and yet they are giving the poor man, equally with the rich, the right of voting. But the democrats are the friends of the poor, and for allowing them to vote. Then neither Thomas Jefferson, nor James Madison, can be democrats, because neither of them would allow the poor man to vote. This is not, like the democratic loose assertion; here are my facts. In the year 1808, and while Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States, a law was passed for the express purpose of denying who should vote in the Mississippi territory. This law has the following clause: "Be it enacted, that every free white male person above the age of 21 years, have been a citizen of the United States, and resident in the said territory one year next preceding the election of representatives, and has a legal and equitable title to a tract of land, by virtue of any act of Congress, or who may become the owner of any tract of land from the United States of the quantity of acres, or who may hold in his right a town lot of the value of dollars, within the said territory, shall be entitled to vote for representatives in the general assembly of said territory!! Yes, here word for word, as a democratic Congress passed it, and yet democrats are for allowing every free man to vote—provided he own fifty acres of land or a town lot. At the foot of this law it is written—January 9, 1808. Approved, Tho-

mas Jefferson." So then the great Mr. Jefferson, the man of the people, the great apostle of the democrats, approved of a law allowing no man to vote unless he held 50 acres of land, or a town lot worth 100 dollars. And yet we are to believe that the democrats are for universal suffrage!! But Mr. Jefferson went out of office, and Mr. Madison another good democrat, was elected, and let us next try to find out if he was for universal suffrage. Upon this very subject he and his Congress passed a law at the last session of Congress, and herein confine the right of voting to those "who shall have paid a county or territorial tax." After all this, and with these damning facts staring us in the face, will any body have the impudence to say, that the democrats are for universal suffrage.—James Madison, and his Congress, will allow no man to vote, unless he has paid a tax, and Mr. Jefferson & his Congress, say, that none ought to vote but landholders.

SUFFRAGE.

For the Maryland Gazette. To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Fellow-citizens, In about four weeks from this time you will make choice of your representatives to legislate for you at the next session of the General Assembly. As the time approaches, your activity and industry should increase, for there are evil spirits which prowl up and down the country, taking advantage of your security, by infusing poison into the minds of some of our well meaning citizens. It will depend on you who venerate those principles which governed the conduct of the father of this country, in laying the foundation for a prosperous and happy republic, to say, whether men of correct federal republican principles shall be elected to represent you, or whether that honour shall be conferred on the followers of Jefferson and Madison. We all recollect how prosperous the country was until the former came into power, and what fine promises he made to the people—but he had no sooner fixed himself cleverly in the presidential chair, than his ingenuity was set to work in contriving some scheme that would check the growing prosperity of the country. The latter having been a pupil of the former, followed nearly the same track, until he brought about a war, the effects and termination of which you all have seen. Do you not remember, that some of the flaming patriots in Congress promised us the whole of Canada in six weeks after a declaration of war? And what did we finally get by it after losing many of our worthy fellow-citizens and spending about one hundred millions of dollars? Just the satisfaction of knowing that we could defend ourselves whenever there should be a necessity for it, and seeing ourselves landed, as it regarded all points of difference, exactly in the same spot whence we started. You see it has been the means of closing all the vaults of your banks, and producing a system of exchange which operates with great severity on many individuals. The secretary of the treasury has also refused to receive notes of certain banks either for duties or taxes, and as there are no specie payments made at this time, this refusal on his part will doubtless be distressing to many. It will be recollected also, and that with great pain, that the man who is supposed to be electioneering for the next presidency wanted to impose on this republic, boasting of its liberty, a system of conscription not less odious than that of Buonaparte's. When you remember also the numerous infractions of our constitution, made by democracy, you will hardly be able to support at the next election men who have adopted these principles. Weigh well the conduct of democrats ever since the day when Jefferson came into power, and you will find much to censure and very little to praise—You will find his conduct in many instances contemptible, and from his having been supported in it by those who compose the democratic ticket, it will become your duty to give your suffrages to the other. Let me intreat you then my fellow-citizens, as you hate the pernicious consequences of an administration which prostrated, by a system of restrictions, the commercial enterprise of the nation, and plunged it into a war for no object which was obtained by it, to come out in October, and support

not only with your votes but your influence, the federal republican nomination.

A PLAIN MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. There was a time when a tax on Whiskey alone threw the democrats into commotion, and brought many of them openly to resist the laws. It was a tax which no free people ought to submit to, thought Mr. Gallatin and many other of Mr. Madison's present disciples; who to prevent its being carried into effect, pledged themselves by resolutions adopted at public meetings, to withhold even the "comforts of life," as far as lay within their power, from any of their fellow-citizens who might attempt to collect it. But how differently do these very same men talk and act now they have the reins of government in their own hands. Forgetful of their past conduct, they think it right to make the people pay a duty of thirty cents on every pound of tea, ten cents on every pound of coffee, and four cents on every pound of sugar; they have to purchase for the use of their families; as well as a heavy tax on leather, (for shoes), fur and wool hats, tall-wood candles, and many other articles which it is impossible to do without; and at the same time take upon themselves to call every man a Tory who reminds them of their resistance to the whiskey-tax, and complains of the oppression and extravagance of Mr. Madison and his Congress; who no longer than last winter, while the people were suffering from the effects of the preceding summer's campaign, and groaning under the weight of taxes heaped upon them to replenish an empty treasury, passed the law found below, giving Mr. Jefferson the round sum of twenty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars for a library, for themselves to read. But what does Mr. Madison, who receives a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and his democratic friends, the most of whom have some employment from the government, or expect it, care for the sufferings which they bring upon the people? Hardened in the practice of error, and destitute of that charity which prompts man to love and relieve his fellow creatures, was the wretchedness that stupid & iniquitous policy has brought upon the people double what it is, they would still be insensible and indifferent to our sufferings. We need not look to Mr. Madison and his supporters, to remedy the evils under which we labour; the people who have the power of discarding from their service these men, who have thus forfeited all claims to public confidence, must exercise that power in so doing, and thereby prevent the country being again plunged into war, and themselves being compelled to endure more grievous duties and taxes than these with which we are now burthened.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. An act to authorise the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late president of the U. States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to cause to be paid to the joint library committee of Congress, or their order, the sum of TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, in treasury notes, of the issue ordered by the law of the 4th March, 1814; to be by them applied to the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States, for the use of Congress.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the H. of representatives.

JOHN GALLIARD, President pro tem. of the Senate.

January 30, 1815. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

For the Maryland Gazette. Who has justified all the arbitrary and unconstitutional laws of Congress? The democrats.

Who advocated Monroe's conscription plan, which would have converted the freemen of this land into Hessian slaves? The democrats.

Who supported the abominable doctrine, that the militia of the states were slaves at the will of the President, and might be dragged from their homes and marched into Canada, or elsewhere, whenever he ordered it? The democrats.

Who approves of the enormous taxes which have been laid upon all

the necessaries of life, upon salt, brown sugar, tea, coffee, cloathing, &c. &c.? The democrats.

Who approves of the war, loans at an extravagant premium, an immense national debt, and taxes of every sort and size? The democrats.

Can these men then be the friends of liberty? Never. Those who justify oppression would delight in slavery.

L. M.

For the Maryland Gazette. The democrats are the friends of the people! Then why did they oppose a reduction of the fees of the register in chancery, until the then register was about to be turned out of office? Because they were a greater friend to the register than to the people.

Why did they reject a resolution to compel the same register to record his decrees? He had been paid well for recording them, and the titles to millions of property in Maryland were derived under these decrees, which may be lost, and the purchasers under them ruined.

Why did they oppose this resolve? Because the register was a democrat, and as to the people, what does the senate care for the people?

R. S.

FEDERAL CANDIDATES FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Edward Griffith, Robert Hart, Col. Thomas Pitt, Benjamin W. Lecompte.

From the Baltimore Telegraph of yesterday. It now appears that no commercial treaty had been signed as late as the 12th of July, the day on which the P. Regent addressed parliament. A treaty was, however, negotiating, and we hope we may say in the words of the Prince Regent, that "We wish it may terminate upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries," without being assailed by the charge of British bribery.

Great Britain and America. The Prince Regent in his speech on the 12th July, on the proroguing of parliament, remarks as follows: "The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America has been followed by a negotiation for a commercial treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and be equally beneficial to the interests of both."

BUONAPARTE. British ship Bittern, 23 days from Falmouth, (Jam.) arrived at N. Y. 26th inst. with Pimento, rum, &c. On Thursday last, spoke ship Hunter, from Bourdeaux for Philadelphia, who informed that Buonaparte had surrendered to the British.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28. Commodore Decatur's Squadron. We are happy in being able to state, that Capt. Gardner, of the ship Hope from Gibraltar, has brought despatches for government from Commodore Decatur, announcing the capture of TWO ALGERINE FRIGATES AND A BRIG, by the vessel under his command.

Capt. Rogenburg arrived at Boston from Naples. On the 20th June, was boarded from an American brig of war, and informed of the capture of an Algerine Frigate and brig, by part of Commodore Decatur's squadron. He had previously been boarded by an Algerine Frigate, and learnt, that two Algerine frigates and several xebecs were blockading Tunis, which information he gave to Commodore Decatur, who, he doubts not, immediately steered for that place. He heard in the Mediterranean, that the Algerines had taken an American schooner and several Danish vessels.

Dancing School. MR. DUCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School on Friday next, the 1st of September, at the Ball room. The hours of tuition will be for ladies at 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon; for gentlemen at 12 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. Those parents and guardians of children, who wish to send them to his school, are requested to make an immediate application, as he will not continue longer than one quarter.

Aug. 31. 4w

Prince George's County, to wit: I hereby certify, that Adderton E. Sinner, of a id county, brought before me, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a white horse, twelve years old, fourteen hands and three inches high, paces, trots and gallops. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this fourth day of August, 1815.

Thomas Ferral. The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Aug. 31. 3w

Anne-Arundel County, set. This is to certify, that on the 26th day of August, 1815, Samuel Perry, of said county, brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, as an estray, trespassing on his enclosures, a dark brown mare, her hind feet white, somewhat cat hammed, hog mane, some sores on her back, she appears to be about eight or nine years old, about thirteen hands high, and a natural pacer. Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of August.

Abner Linthicum. The owner may have her again by proving property, paying charges, and applying to Abner Linthicum, living near Craigs's Ferry, Patapsco.

August 31. 3w

A CARD. The Citizens of Annapolis are respectfully informed that the subscriber purposes opening a school in the building belonging to the trustees of the Free School, on Monday the 4th of September next, for the instruction of youth in English studies generally. If attention, industry and perseverance in his employment, will procure him the patronage of the citizens, he is confident of success.

August 31. 3w

Notice is hereby given, That an election will be held in the several election districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and places an election will be held for a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel county.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. County. to.

August 31. 3w

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua C. Higgins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Philip Hammond, senr. Admr. W. A. August 31, 1815. 6w

CHEAP GOODS. The subscriber being desirous of settling up his business immediately, offers for sale the whole of his Stock of Goods, now remaining on hand, at reduced prices for cash. Those who may be disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Joseph Evans. Annapolis, Aug. 24 1815. tf.

NOTICE. The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday in September next for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

By order, Henry S. Hartwood, Clk. C. T. A. A. C. Aug. 24.

The Subscriber Will offer at Public Sale, the 12th of September next, a valuable farm, containing 400 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, 4 miles from South River, 12 miles from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore, and 22 from the city, in a very healthy neighborhood. There is a sufficiency of wood land and meadow, and the land well adapted to clover and plasters, as also tobacco and all kinds of grain. There is two apple orchards and a great variety of fruit. A further description would be unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will be shown the land by the subscriber, living on the land. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John Cowman. Aug. 17. 3w

Just Published, And for Sale, at this Office, THE PUBLIC LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, Passed at the last Session of the Legislature. Price—50 Cents.

June 9.

POETS CORNER.

If the following Impromptu merits the notice of the editor of the Maryland Gazette, he is at liberty to insert it in his paper.

On presenting to a Young Lady some early Violets.

Regret not, little Violets sweet,
An early fate that thus ye meet;
Ere yet your fragrant petals fade,
Hie ye to the beautiful maid;
One moment in her bosom bloom,
And yours will be an envied doom!

MARY.

Mr. Green,—Should you, thro' lack of more important things, have a vacant corner in your paper, you may amuse your readers with the following pieces which have been lying by me for some months.

TO LOVE.

Must I, so early, bid adieu
To thee, and all thy bland enchantments?

Just when I thought I had in view
The goal where shone such sweet allurements.

Must I abandon every thought
Of her, who to my soul's most dear?
Oh! can I from my bosom, fraught
With all thy fires, her image tear?

The trial tho' severe it be,
Tho' it should rend each silken tie
That renders life endeared to me—
To tear her from my heart I'll try!

Oh! love, why wilt thou still remain,
When every gleam of hope is gone;
Delight to fill the soul with pain—
Is pity to thy name unknown?

Far hence fond Love, for Chloe's given,
Me reason to believe that thou
Hast never to her bosom driven,
A dart like that which I feel now!

Forever love from me depart:
Yes, leave this ardent breast of mine,
Thou never more within my heart,
Malicious boy, shalt find thy shrine!

Yet, little sprite, still linger near:
And when, on mem'ry's wings I fly,
Back to those thoughts, oh! still too dear,
Some soft, assuaging balm apply!

And let those thoughts as gently steal,
As those that fondlest tend'rest dreams
Upon the mem'ry's tablets seal,
Unto my soul in gentlest streams!

Let chaste'd rays of fond regret,
Sometimes revisit this lone breast—
And, tho', I cannot, yet, oh let
The dearest girl be fondly blest!

On hearing a lady play upon a Piano.

Oh! lady, move once more the strain
That stole upon my ravish'd ear;
Recalling to my soul with pain,
Past scenes that to my heart were dear!

Oft has fair Chloe wak'd the string
That threw those notes along the air,
Which bore them on its freezy wing,
And wafted them with tend'rest care.

While Angels, listening to the spheres,
As on the dulcet numbers floated,
Prefer'd dear Chloe's strains to theirs,
And to their bowers the music courted!

So like to her's thy madd'ning strains,
That had not love long left my heart,
I might again have borne those chains
That more of grief than bliss impart!

So long I've trod the path of love,
Encount'ring thorns, I've wary grown:
And now, determin'd free to rove,
No more I'll bow to beauty's throne.

HENRY.

OBITUARY.

Died—At Calais, in poverty and exile, the once celebrated Lady Hamilton, relict of sir Wm. Hamilton. Her origin was most humble; she is said to have been the daughter of a cottager, in the forest of Bere, in Hampshire, and to have first attracted the notice of Lord Halifax. Emma Hart, for this was her parental name, experienced in early life all those vicissitudes which too generally attend those females whose beauty has betrayed them into vice, and who unhappily depend upon it for subsistence. On her arrival in the metropolis she was for some time in a menial capacity, and it is also said about the year 1782, she personated the Goddess of Health, at the infamous establishment of Dr. Graham in Pall Mall. The personal charms which nature had so profusely bestowed began also to attract the notice of the artists, and the late Mr. Romney in particular, who felt a stronger admiration for her than what he might be supposed to entertain merely as a painter, made her the frequent subject of his pencil. Her "Attitudes," drawn at a later period by Mr. E. Reclberg, an eminent German artist, and engraved by Pirelli of Naples, are well known. She lived for some years under the protection, as it is termed, of the late R. Hon. Charles Greyville, by whom she was recommended, about

1788, to his uncle, sir W. Hamilton, and the latter was so well satisfied that he soon afterwards married her. At Naples, when sir William filled the post of British ambassador, his lady by her talents and assiduity found means to recommend herself so strongly to the king and queen, that she soon became a great favourite, particularly with the latter. Under the difficult circumstance which arose out of the invasion of Naples by the French, and the expulsion of the royal family from its continental dominions, Lady Hamilton is allowed to have exhibited extraordinary promptitude, energy and presence of mind. It was during her residence at this court, in 1798, that her friendship with Nelson commenced, which must be admitted to have reflected very little credit upon either. After the death of Sir Wm. Hamilton, 1803, his lady resided entirely with her gallant admirer at his mansion at Merton, which, with the estate, he bequeathed to her by his will, and committed to her care a young lady, the secret of whose birth yet remains to be explained. Providence in pecuniary matters was not a quality of Lady Hamilton; Merton Place was soon sold, and for some years she was confined to the rules of the king's bench, till about 12 months since she was released, as it is said, through the interference of an alderman of the city of London, who made himself responsible for the debt for which she was detained, and thus enabled her to remove to the continent. The recent publication of letters, many of them extremely gross, addressed to her by Lord Nelson and some other eminent characters, if it were proved to have been directed by her, is a greater breach of decorum than any part of her former conduct; and though she has denied any participation in this affair, and asserted that the letters were surreptitiously obtained by the publisher, yet there is too much reason to suspect that necessity induced her to give to the world, what the slightest regard for her own character, and for that of her renowned admirer, would have taught her to veil in impenetrable obscurity.

TAVERN.

REZIN D BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 2d September next,

A House and Lot

In the city of Annapolis, late the property of William Tucker, deceased. This property adjoins the shop of Mr. John Thompson, and is a comfortable dwelling, well calculated for a small family, and is in good repair. Six months credit will be given on the whole of the purchase money, the purchaser giving good security for the payment, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Abel Tucker, Adm'r. of Wm. Tucker, deceased.

Aug. 10, 1815.

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Cephas W. Benson.

June 15.

B. CURRAN,

Has received a supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of the following articles.

viz:
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Marcellis Vesting and Nankeens, Twilled and Cross Barred Handkerchiefs,

Black Florence Silk, Bombazett and Bombazeens, Superfine black and white undrest Calicoes,

Cyprus Gause and Italian Crape, Black Cambric and Chinese Crape, Cambric and Jaconet Muslin, Book Muslins and Lenoes, Irish Linens and Sheetings, Shirting Cambrics and Long Cloth, Long and short Kid Gloves, Silk and cotton Stockings, A variety of Calicoes and Gingham, Net and other Suspenders, Domestic Gingham and Stripes, 1 trunk of Philadelphia Shoes.

Also on Hand.

A large supply of Spun Cotton. All of which will be sold low for cash, and as usual, to those persons who know that they have been pupetual.

June 15.

SHERIFFALTY.

Having passed the greatest part of my life in the service of my country, I now again offer my services to my Fellow Citizens of the County of Anne-Arundel and the City of Annapolis, as SHERIFF. I trust that I shall be able to discharge the duties of that office, if elected, so as to give satisfaction to all—and shall therefore be thankful to all who may please to honor me with their confidence.

John S. Bell.

Elk Ridge, 9th July, 1815.

For Sale,

That well known property at South River Ferry (in London-town) originally belonging to John H. Stone, esq. Also several other houses which will include the whole of the property annexed.

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven fire places—Also store-house and granary, wind-mill, ferry-boat complete, acres of land eighty, to all which an indisputable right will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. To give a description of the situation and improvements (it is this) asking the person or persons wishing to purchase to view it. Possession will be given on the first Monday of Nov next, if sold.

May 11 James Larimore.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Friday the 1st day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all that tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called

WEST WELLS.

Containing about one hundred and seventy acres, one half of which is remarkably heavy timbered with white oak, hickory and poplar; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, and all kinds of small grain. There are twenty or thirty acres of fine meadow land obtained with little labour. It has a never failing spring about one hundred yards from the dwelling-house. It is tolerably well improved, having a dwelling, barn, corn house, orchard, &c. It lays about twenty-five miles from Annapolis, three miles from Friendship, and two from the Chesapeake Bay, which abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl in abundance. It is adjoining Mr. Thomas Gant's; and the land can be viewed by applying to Mr. William Stephens, on the premises. A further description is considered unnecessary as any person wishing to purchase will view the land. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

John & Nehemiah Birchhead.

July 13.

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from Ellcott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaster operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaster. The short distance from Ellcott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

June 15. Wm. H. Marriott.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 18, 1815.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Allen and Thomas Tongue, jun. executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Allen, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Allen, 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 subscribers, at or before the 22d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of July, 1815.

Elizabeth Allen, Thomas Tongue, jun. Executors.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, within a mile of the stage road leading from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore, 9 miles from the former, & 21 from the latter mentioned place, and 3 from the navigable waters of Severn River, in a healthy neighbourhood. The improvements are— a dwelling-house, and other out houses, orchard, &c. This land has the advantage of being well timbered, also with upwards of 20 acres of valuable meadow, and more can be easily made. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. A further description of this property is considered unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the premises before or on the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living near the same.

Terms of sale will be found accommodating, and particulars made known on the day of sale, by

August 10. H. Woodward.

Warfield & Ridgely,

Having commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Ridgely & Pindell, nearly opposite Caton's Hotel, offer for sale

A Variety of Dry Goods,

viz.

Superfine Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Second do. Do. Brown and Olive do. Superfine Black Cassimeres, Blue and Gray Stockingues, Russia Sheetings, Do Ducks, Domestic Linens, German do. 4-4 and 7-8 Irish do. 4-4 Shirting Cottons, 3-4 Domestic Shirtings, 3-4 do. Stripes and Plaids, 3-4 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks, 7-8 Cotton Bed Ticks. White Jeans, Do. Royal Ribb, Do. Marcellis, Printed do. Spinning Cotton, 4-4 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4 Moll Mull do. 4-4 India Jaconet do. 4-4 6-4 Plain Leno, do. 4-4 6-4 Figured do. 4-4 Chintzes, With many other articles which they will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have in assortment of

Groceries, viz.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Spirit, Whiskey, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Gun-Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas, Java Coffee, St. Domingo do, Chocolate, Mustard, Pepper, Nutmegs,

Like-wise

Spades, Hoes, Seythes, Reap Hooks, Scythe Stones, Curry Combs, &c. &c. Annapolis, June 15.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Being nominated by the general committee appointed by the several election districts, as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to notify that I will serve, if elected, and solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.

Brian J. Worthington.

July 13, 1815.

REMOVAL

Nicholas J. Watkins.

Having removed his Shop to the lately occupied by Mr. Williams, opposite the City Tavern, returns thanks to his patrons for their past favours bestowed on him in his late business, and hopes by a continued attention to business to give general satisfaction to his friends and the public generally. He has now on hand a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingues, Nankeens, Marcellis and their vestings, which he will make to suit, on the shortest notice, and at most liberal terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains will find it their advantage to call on him.

June 29.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has received a select Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consisting of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Goods, Ironmongery, and Groceries. All which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit.

June 15, 1815.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application, by petition in writing, of William Wells, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several amendments thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, be annexed to his petition, and the said William Wells having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said William Wells, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once in each week for three months successively, before the third Monday of Sept next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court to be held at the city of Annapolis, the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, on the said William Wells then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, delivering up his property, and to cause if any they have, why the said William Wells should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test

William S. Green, Clk.

June 8.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called

Glorious Prospect,

in Anne-Arundel county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding South River, West River, and Back River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

May 18: 16 William Sanders.

To Rent.

The subscriber has Three Farms to rent, containing from 5 to 600 acres each, lying very convenient to navigable water and the Baltimore road. They are adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and rye, and all kinds of vegetables suitable for marketing. To good tenants the rent would be moderate, and might be paid (if preferred) in cutting and hauling timber, &c. None need apply but as can give satisfactory testimony of their capability of working said farms beneficially.

Water's Ford 3 Charles Waters.

Aug 17.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Having been nominated as a candidate for the next General Assembly, the committees of each of the districts I hereby give notice that I will serve, if elected, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow-citizens.

July 13, 1815. 8 Thomas Wood.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county.

May 17, 1815.

A CARD.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT has moved his Office to the one formerly occupied by Arthur Shanks, on July 20.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

BOSTON, AUGUST 26.

From the Providence American LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR. Arrived here last evening, Brazilian, Snow, in 42 days, from Gibraltar. We were highly favoured with the interesting intelligence, by the intelligent gentleman, passenger, the Brazilian.

The American squadron with the Algerine frigate M of 46 guns, and from 4 to 6 off Cape de Gat. She was captured by her; the 1st had 24 killed and 24 wounded. Guerriere had 7 wounded. Towards captured another and a corvette off Cape Pal particulars of the action not being sent in. The prizes were sent to the Spanish government to let place; in consequence of they proceeded to Toulon.

reported that another Algerian, a brig, had been spoken into Toulon, a prize to the can squadron. It was believed at Gibraltar, that the part, if not the whole of the Algerine fleet, would be captured there were certain accounts being at sea, long after the Straits, which preceded the Algerian squadron only 48. There was another report, that the squadron the second sea-port in Algiers. Vessels which ed from the Straits brought but confirmatory account probability of the entire of the Algerine fleet; but as nothing particular as capture, except those mentioned, they are only entitled of plausible conjecture report of the capture of the and the corvette was confirmed by Captain Le Guerriere, to one of the consuls in Spain, and by communicated to Mr. Horatio American commission at Gibraltar.

The Dutch squadron of 5 frigates and 1 sloop passed Gibraltar on the and it was presumed, in conjunction with the American, a large Swedish frigate anchor at Gibraltar on bound up.

It was said she was the of a much larger force against the Algerines.

There were various respecting the number merchantmen captured since the war, generated more from any ascertained remains a question if the tured one, except a 8 great while since. T at Algiers were treated and not obliged to under the protection of consul there, who al monthly stipend by the our government. Mr received a number of capt. Smith of the Sa resides with the Swed The last letter was fr who in the absence of (he having gone into business of the c took to answer a let Sprague to him; it st were very well treat sent Dey, and that h that the moment the appeared off Algiers treaty would take ph reasonable terms to A On the arrival of death of Buonaparte general feu de joye the principal batteri of the rock downw frigates under way fired their salutes in mock engagement, a very noble effect.

New York FROM EN

By the fast sailing Strong, Captain Se of the New York received regular fles Liverpool papers a from which they portant extracts. In a letter from of the Bellerophon ment, he says, t stated to the coun he had no author

From the Providence American.
LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.
Arrived here last evening, brig Brazilian, Snow, in 42 days passage from Gibraltar. We were positively favoured with the following interesting intelligence, by an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the Brazilian.
The American squadron fell in with the Algerine frigate Messoda, of 46 guns, and from 4 to 600 men, off Cape de Gat. She was engaged by the Guerriere alone, and after an action of one hour and an half was captured by her; the Messoda had 24 killed and 24 wounded; the Guerriere had 7 wounded. They afterwards captured another frigate and a corvette off Cape Palos; the particulars of the action not stated.
The prizes were sent into Carthage, but were ordered by the Spanish government to leave that place; in consequence of which they proceeded to Toulon. It was reported that another Algerine cruiser, a brig, had been spoken going into Toulon, a prize to the American squadron. It was confidently believed at Gibraltar, that the greatest part, if not the whole of the Algerine fleet, would be captured, as there were certain accounts of their being at sea, long after they passed the Straits, which preceded the American squadron only 48 hours.—There was another report in circulation, that the squadron had taken the second sea-port in Algiers, called Oran. Vessels which had arrived from the Straits brought various but confirmatory accounts of the probability of the entire capture of the Algerine fleet; but as they assert nothing particular as to actual capture, except those already mentioned, they are only entitled to the credit of plausible conjectures. The report of the capture of two frigates and the corvette was confirmed by a letter from Captain Lewis, of the Guerriere, to one of the American consuls in Spain, and by him communicated to Mr. Horatio Sprague, American commission merchant at Gibraltar.
The Dutch squadron consisting of 5 frigates and 1 sloop of war passed Gibraltar on the 3d of July, and it was presumed would form a junction with the Americans.
A large Swedish frigate came to anchor at Gibraltar on the 11th, bound up.
It was said she was the vanguard of a much larger force, to operate against the Algerines.
There were various reports respecting the number of American merchantmen captured by the Algerines since the war, but they originated more from conjecture than from any ascertained facts. It remains a question if they have captured one, except a Salem brig a great while since. The prisoners at Algiers were treated very well and not obliged to work being under the protection of the Swedish consul there, who allows them a monthly stipend by the authority of our government. Mr. Sprague had received a number of letters from capt. Smith of the Salem brig, who resides with the Swedish consul.—The last letter was from the mate, who in the absence of capt. Smith, (he having gone into the country on business of the consul) undertook to answer a letter from Mr. Sprague to him; it stated, that they were very well treated by the present dey, and that he had no doubt that the moment the American fleet appeared off Algiers an immediate treaty would take place on the most reasonable terms to America.
On the arrival of a report of the death of Buonaparte on the 9th, a general feu de joye was fired from the principal batteries, from the top of the rock downwards, and two frigates under way in the harbour, fired their salutes in the style of a mock engagement, which produced a very noble effect.

New York, Aug. 22.
FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Governor Strong, Captain Scott, the editors of the New York Gazette have received regular files of London and Liverpool papers and Lloyd's list; from which they make some important extracts.
In a letter from capt. Maitland, of the Bellerophon, to his government, he says, that he explicitly stated to the count La Casse, that he had no authority whatever for

granting terms of any sort to Buonaparte. Some interesting particulars on the arrival of Buonaparte in England will be found under the London head.

Joseph Buonaparte is to be sent to Russia, Jerome to Prussia, Lucien to England, Louis to Austria, madame Laetitia, and cardinal Fesch to Rome, M. Hortente to Switzerland.

A new declaration of the allied powers is expected to appear immediately.

The British army in the vicinity of Paris, consists of 20,000, and other detachments (say the London Courier) are to be stationed permanently in several of the fortresses—12,000 more are on their way to France.

The hon. Mr. Bagot, the British minister to this country was preparing to sail in the frigate Lacedemonian, captain Jackways, which was fitting up for his reception.

The following article is copied from the London Courier of the 17th July.

Treaty with America.

The following are reported to be the principal terms of the Commercial Treaty about to be concluded with the United States of America.

By the first article the navigation laws of the two countries are for mutual benefit dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. This benefit not only extends to the ships but to the cargoes. Thus, cotton wool, which on coming to England in British ships from the U. States, is liable to a duty of only one penny per pound, and if imported in American vessels, is subject to a charge of three pence in the pound, will incur the same duty, if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two countries.

The second article admits of free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the Peninsula of Hindostan. With regard to China, there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this Company has no power or authority to obstruct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans or any other foreign state.

A third article, and not the least important in the view of the American government, restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the United States.

From Flindell's Western Luminary.

"Exeter, Monday night, July 24. The Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, with Buonaparte on board, has been laying off Torbay the whole of to-day.—This morning an officer passed through Exeter for London, it is presumed for instructions; as the ship is evidently waiting—lying off and on, though the wind is fair for her to go up the Channel.

"Several gentlemen from Exeter have been down to Torbay to-day (23 miles from Exeter) and left it this evening. They bring many particulars. Multitudes are flocking to the coast to see the ship; and many gentlemen have gone off and sailed round her; but no one, that we hear of, has been admitted on board, though some have been along side.

"Buonaparte, we are told, walks the decks freely and sometimes talks to the sailors. The officers treat him with great politeness.

"There are six general officers we are told, in his suite.

"From the manner in which capt. Maitland appears to be waiting for instructions, we fear the Bellerophon will be off as soon as he receives them without landing her prisoner here, to gratify the anxious curiosity of the neighborhood!!!

Extract from the official correspondence of the Maritime Prefect of Rochefort.

ROCHEFORT, July 17, 1815.

My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that his Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon Buonaparte embarked on the 15th of this month, set sail for England yesterday the 16th, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

"That vessel carries besides that personage, all his followers, a list of whom is annexed; they were at first divided between the frigates La-Saul and La-Meduse; they afterwards passed in the evening of the 14th to the brig l'Epervier and

Schooner la Sophie, from whence they went on board boats belonging to the English division commanded by Admiral Sir Henry Hotham.

List of the principal personages embarked in the Bellerophon with Napoleon Buonaparte.

Lieutenant General Count Bertrand, grand marshal of the Palace. The Countess Bertrand and three children.

Lieut. Gen. the Duke de Rovigo. Lieut. Gen. Tallemant.

Major General the Baron Gourgaud, aid-de-Camp of Napoleon. Maj. General Montholon Semenville, do.

The Countess Montholon Semenville, and one child.

The Count de las Casas, counsellor of state, and his son.

M. de Resigny, chief d'Escadron, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Planat, chef d'Escadron, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Autrie, Lieutenant, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Shultz, chief d'Escadron.

M. Pointkoraki, Captain.

M. Mercher, Captain.

M. Maingault, Surgeon to Napoleon.

(Here follows the names of forty persons, composing the suite of Napoleon, and of the other passengers embarked with him.)

(Signed)
The Baron BONNEFOUX.

From the London Sun of July 26.

At a moment when Buonaparte is the sole object of public curiosity, we have great pleasure in being enabled to gratify that feeling so completely as we can this day, through various most correct and authentic private Channels. The following interesting journal gives the fullest particulars of the strict blockade of the coast, and consequent surrender of

BUONAPARTE.

Private Correspondence.

Extract of a letter from an officer of his Majesty's ship Cyrus, dated Basque Roads, July 6, 1815, to the editor of the Sun.

"As we have assisted in securing Buonaparte, allow me to give you a journal of the proceedings previous to that event.

"July 1st, 1815.

"While within Isle Dieu, at anchor, assisting the Royalists, a boat came on board from H. M. Ship Bellerophon, with despatches, announcing that Buonaparte had quitted Paris for some port to the southward, intending to go to America; and requiring us to come down and assist her in the blockade of Rochefort. We immediately proceeded to Quiberon Bay to Adm. Hotham with this intelligence.

"July 3d.

"Arrived at Quiberon Bay at 3 P. M. communicated with admiral Hotham, and sailed again directly to join the Bellerophon off this port.

"July 5th.

"Joined her at 4 P. M. the Endymion, Myrmidon and Dwarf in company. They were to blockade the Antioche and Oleron Passage, and this ship the Breton Passage.

"July 6th.

"At 6 A. M. chased and boarded a Prussian just come out of Charente, notwithstanding the hostility between the two nations. Examined her minutely, but found no suspicious characters on board. Received information that Buonaparte was not at Rochefort, but daily expected, as three successive messengers had arrived in the night of June 29th, ordering two frigates lying at the Isle de Aix, to be got ready with all dispatch. In the evening we spoke H. M. ship Slaney, and received orders to resume our station within Isle Dieu.

"July 8th.

"Resumed our station after capturing a boat containing 3 soldiers, belonging to Isle Noirmoustier, who endeavoured to pass for fishermen; gained no information.

"July 9th.

"Spoke H. M. S. Falmouth, proceeding to the westward, who told us, from the information of the Sheldrake brig of war, off the Loire, that Buonaparte was at Nantes, and that the force off that river was not sufficient to oppose his departure. We immediately weighed, and proceeded off the Loire. Found the Dwarf had joined the brig, and that the Opposum was also close at hand, so that being strong enough, we bore up to regain the Bellerophon, off the light-house of Oleron.

"July 10th.

"At 1 P. M. passed near her and the Slaney. Bellerophon telegraphed us, 'Keep close off Ba-

laine light-house; Buonaparte is here endeavouring to escape. Examine every description of vessels closely for him. I have 2 of his generals, who have asked for the frigates to pass.

At 3 P. M. saw a brig coming out of the Breton passage, chased her for 12 hours and found her an American without passengers, who told us that he had no doubt but that Buonaparte was at Rochefort, but it was not publicly known at the place he had left, (St. Martin's, Isle Rhe.)

"July 13.

At half past 1 P. M. saw the Bellerophon and Slaney some distance to leeward, with flags of truce at their mast heads, and a chasse maree with a similar flag, so that we had little doubt of Napoleon having surrendered, or being at least negotiating for that purpose.

"July 14.

"The Superb, admiral Hotham, directs us to anchor within the Breton passage, the more effectually to blockade it, and then passed on to Basque-Roads, to join the Bellerophon.

"July 15.

"The Slaney passed us, and telegraphed, 'For England with important despatches.'

"July 16.

"We were recalled to this place, and found the disturber of the world whom we had been so anxiously looking for, safe on board the Bellerophon. He was just returning to the latter ship from breakfasting on board the Superb, with the admiral, who ordered the yards to be manned as a mark of respect.

"We passed close to the Bellerophon several times; captain Maitland told us, 'I have got Buonaparte on board.'

"Napoleon stood exposed at full length on the gangway, about twenty yards distant, to survey us; and we in return examined him, as you may be assured, with minute and eager attention. He was dressed in a green uniform coat, with two epaulettes and a red collar; a broad red sash over his shoulder, a large star on the left breast, white waistcoat, pantaloons, boots, and a large cocked hat with a tri-coloured cockade.—I knew the figure and face instantly; it was impossible for any one who had ever examined the lineaments with attention, to mistake them. The greatest likeness is that exhibited in the paint shops, termed a Hieroglyphic Portrait, &c. taken from the German, with the motto 'Napoleon the first and last, by the wrath of Heaven, &c. Bertrand, Savary, L'Allemand, and others, were with him.

"He then sent out to captain Maitland for permission to proceed to America in the frigates, which was refused; but an offer made of referring him if he came out to the admiral. He then asked for a brig, and afterwards for a schooner—requests equally inadmissible. Afterwards he formed the plan for going in two chasse mares out of Breton Passage in the night, and being informed that this ship would intercept him, he replied, 'He would try, for we would not suspect such small vessels.' This determination was altered, probably, by reflecting, that if taken prisoner he would have no claim on our generosity, while there might at least be some hope in setting up such a claim.—He then surrendered after threatening to force his passage.

"On board the Bellerophon he seemed to think himself Emperor, taking possession of captain Maitland's cabin, and shortly afterwards inviting him to dinner. When he first went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand first ascended the side, and was introduced to the admiral; Napoleon followed.—The Emperor," said captain M.—"Napoleon bowed to the admiral, without further ceremony walked into the cabin, and sent his compliments that he would be glad to speak with him! "Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked an explanation of the ropes, blocks, masts, and yards, and all the machinery of the ship. He sent for the boatswain, to question him; that officer always fitting out the French ships. He requested the marines to pass in review before him, examined the arms, evolutions, dress, &c. &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He enquired into the situation of the seamen, their pay, prize money, clothes, food, tobacco, &c. and when told of their being supplied by a pursa-

or commissary, asked if he was not a rogue.

"In conversing with the admiral, he said, 'I have given myself up to the English; but I would not have done so for any other of the allied powers,' in surrendering to any of them I should be subject to the caprice and will of an individual, in submitting to the English I place myself at the mercy of a nation—Adieu."

The following particulars are equally curious and interesting. We derive them from head quarters:—

"On board the Bellerophon.

"By some passengers who came in the Bellerophon it appears, that Buonaparte was quite at his ease on board that ship; took possession of the captain's cabin, sans ceremonie, invited the officers of the ship to his table, talked with great freedom on the present state of things, said it was impossible for the Bourbons to govern France, and that Napoleon II. would be very soon recalled to the throne, that Fouché was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned to him. He acknowledged that England alone had ruined all his grand plans, and that but for her he had been now Emperor of the East as well as the West. He walked on the poop and quarter-deck, conversed with the seamen, and affected great gaiety and unconcern. In short, such is the talent of this "Child and Champion of Jacobinism," that before they arrived in Torbay he was considered by all on board a devilish good fellow."

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The fast sailing ship Ariosto, captain Lambert, arrived at this port last evening in 24 days from Havre-de-Grace, by which arrival the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Paris papers to the 28th July inclusive.

Capt. Lambert states that Buonaparte had voluntarily embarked on board the British 74 Bellerophon, at Rochefort, and sailed for England on the 16th of July, claiming protection of the Prince Regent, being afraid of assassination in France. He previously had addressed a letter to the Prince Regent, on this subject, which we have translated.—Capt. L. further states, that when he sailed it was reported that Buonaparte remained on board the Bellerophon at Plymouth, and that it was expected he would be ordered to St. Helena.

Louis the 18th, was fully reinstated on the throne of France.

The Emperor Alexander and Ld. Wellington, had declared to the Prussians, that unless they desisted from depredations, they would march their armies out of France, and leave the Prussian troops at the mercy of the enraged populace.—The effects of this declaration had not reached Havre.

Capt. L. further informs, that on Thursday, he spoke the pilot boat schr. Jennet, 25 days from Bourdeaux, for N. York. The captain of which informed, that in the Bay of Biscay, he spoke a brig from Leghorn, with information, that Com. DECATUR had made A PEACE with the DEY OF ALGIERS, and that the American squadron was lying in the Bay of Algiers.

It appears from the last French papers, that the most perfect tranquillity reigned in every part of France.

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The Fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both sides.

Buonaparte's Letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, & the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws, and which I demand of your royal highness as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county.

May 1, 1815.

BOSTON, AUGUST 26.

From the Providence American
LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR

Arrived here last evening. The Brazilian, Snow, in 42 days from Gibraltar. We were very favoured with the following interesting intelligence, by an intelligent gentleman, passenger of the Brazilian.

The American squadron fell on the Algerine frigate Messager, 46 guns, and from 4 to 600 men. She was captured by the Guerriere alone, and in the action of one hour and an hour and a half. The Messager was captured by her; the Messager had 24 killed and 24 wounded. The Guerriere had 7 wounded. They were captured another frigate and a corvette off Cape Palos; particulars of the action not stated.

The prizes were sent into Algiers, but were ordered by the Spanish government to leave Algiers; in consequence of which they proceeded to Toulon. It is reported that another Algerine frigate, a brig, had been spoken for in Toulon, a prize to the American squadron. It was confidently expected at Gibraltar, that the prizes, if not the whole of the Algerine fleet, would be captured.

There were certain accounts of the capture of the Algerine fleet at sea, long after they passed the Straits, which preceded the capture of the American squadron only 48 hours. There was another report in Algiers, that the squadron had captured a second sea-port in Algiers, Oran. Vessels which had been captured from the Straits brought various confirmatory accounts of the capture of the Algerine fleet; but as there was nothing particular as to the capture, except those already mentioned, they are only entitled to the credit of plausible conjectures.

Report of the capture of two frigates and a corvette was confirmed from Captain Lewis, of the Guerriere, to one of the American consuls in Spain, and by him communicated to Mr. Horatio Spaulding, American commission merchant at Gibraltar.

The Dutch squadron consisting of 5 frigates and 1 sloop of war, arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d of August. It was presumed would fight with the Americans.

A large Swedish frigate captured at Gibraltar on the 2d of August.

It was said she was the vessel which had been captured by a much larger force, to oppose the Algerines.

There were various reports respecting the number of American merchantmen captured by the Algerines since the war, but they were more from conjecture than from any ascertained facts.

It was a question if they had captured one except a Salem frigate, while since. The prizes were treated very well, and not obliged to work for the protection of the Spanish fleet, who allowed them to stipend by the authority of the government.

Mr. Sprague, a number of letters from Mr. Smith of the Salem brig, with the Swedish corvette, the last letter was from the American consul in the absence of Captain Lewis, having gone into the business of the consul.

He answered a letter from the consul to him; it stated, that he was very well treated by the Dey, and that he had been at the moment the American consul at Algiers, an intention would take place on reasonable terms to American vessels on the arrival of a report of the capture of the Swedish frigate, on the 2d of August, from the principal batteries, from the rock downwards, and the Algerines under way in the