

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
STATION STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Three Dollars per Annum.

across the Isthmus of Darien.
Humboldt offers nine points
have each been suggested, as
ble points from which a canal
from the Atlantic to the Pa-
Ocean could be made. Gen.
Pombie made some minute
ys on the same subject, some
ago, and laid his calculation
estimate of the labour before
British ministry, but nothing
been done. It is supposed, that
an independent government
ld be established in Mexico, the
ct will be revived. The wa-
of the Gulf are said to be con-
ably higher than those in the
ic Ocean, owing to the trade
s, which, blowing from the east,
them up and force them to es-
through the straits of Florida,
by occasioning what we call
Gulf Stream.

cutting a passage across the
us of Darien, or rather thro'
country, between the head of
ragua, in 12 degrees north lat-
e, says Dampier, and the coast
ogea, where there are no moun-
s, would make only 20 miles a-
a savannah country covered
trees; then the waters would
through the opening, and by
res wear a fine and wide chan-
till the two oceans would be-
nearly on the same level.
the navigation to the East In-
would be shortened near two
and miles.—The waters would
de from the coast all round the
f, and increase the territories of
bordering countries.

The West India Islands would
every day while the channel
wearing. Mariners would no
ger go by the Gulf Stream from
nda to Newfoundland. Let a
ations of the world, who are
ersted in accomplishing this
ct, make a joint attempt, and
work would be soon completed.
e hope statesmen will reflect
tuly on this point, which is bro't
ur remembrance by a resolution
the Ohio Legislature.

Nashville Clarion.

DRAM DRINKING.

There has been in all govern-
a great deal of absurd cant-
about the consumption of spi-
rits. We believe the best plan is
let people drink what they like,
wear what they like; to make
sumptuary laws either for the
y of the back. In the first place,
against rum and rum and, wa-
are made by men who can change
et coat for a dry one whenever
y choose, and who do not often
et up to their knees in mud and
er, and, in the next place if this
ulus did all the mischief it is
ought to do by the wise men of
ret, its cheapness and plenty
ld rather lessen than increase
avidity with which it is at pre-
sought for. Again, human life
subject to such manifold wretch-
ness, that all nations have invent-
a soothing liquid or solid to pro-
a brief oblivion. Poppies,
ley, grasses, sugar, pepper, and a
und other things have been
eezed, pressed, pounded, & pur-
e to produce this temporary hap-
ness. Noblemen, and members of
liament, have large cellars full of
ed bottles, to enable them the
ter to endure the wretchedness
life. The poor man seeks the
e and by expending three half-
es in gin, but no moralist can
ure the idea of gin.

Edinburgh Review.

New Orleans, Oct. 26.

tract of a letter to the editor of
the Orleans Gazette, from an of-
fer in the army, dated
Camp Ripley, (on the Sabine,)
8th Oct.
Since I left you in Orleans, I
ve seen the papers filled with false
erts of a grand expedition, un-
general Long, in Texas. The
Property of such publications, I
pect is severely felt by those poor
d men who have been induc-

ed to leave a comfortable living in
quest of enterprise and conquest;
but none feel its effects so severely
as the inhabitants of Texas, whose
crops have been taken to supply the
army, and the only recompense they
now have is general Long's due
bills, which are in no very great cre-
dit. I have been encamped here
for some time past, and have watch-
ed the fall of this grand army; it
has met the fate I anticipated. I
can authorize you to say that the
whole are dispersed or broken up.
General Long has gone to Galves-
town to visit his wife, who is bending
her course towards the Sabine. The
officers and men are every day pass-
ing in, many of them without mo-
ney or food. Nacogdoches is eva-
cuated by them; only four or five
sick men are left there. A party
of twenty men some time ago went
towards the Brazos; they are in a
state of starvation, and will soon
be in.

Thus has ended an expedition
which was cried up by some persons
as being of much importance, but
never exceeded seventy men, offi-
cers and all. It has ended as I wish
all schemes may end which are in
violation of the laws of our coun-
try, and the laws of nations.

Montreal, Nov. 10.

The Spire of the French Church
struck with Lightning.

On Sunday morning last, the at-
mosphere was uncommonly thick &
obscure, as if it had been occasion-
ed by eruptions from a Volcano; &
the rain water collected from off
the roofs of the houses, was observ-
ed to contain in it, a certain sedi-
ment resembling iron ore and smell-
ing of sulphur; thus the weather
continued more or less obscure un-
til yesterday about one o'clock, af-
ternoon. When it became so dark
that candles were lighted almost
in every house as when night ap-
proaches: not long after, thunder
was heard at a distance which gradually
became louder and louder. About
three o'clock, two claps followed
one another in quick succession,
when a ball of fire was seen by ma-
ny to come in contact with the spire
of the French Parish Church, de-
scending the electric rod thence dis-
cussing with rapidity, and even run
along the pavement at the foot of the
walls. Those who saw it, thought
the electric fluid had escaped by the
rod, and that the sacred edifice had
sustained no injury; but about three
quarters of an hour after, the spire
to the great amazement of every
one who saw it, began to smoke and
soon after emit a flame. The alarm
was given, thousands of people with
the fire engines assembled in the
Place d'Armes, but were unable to
afford any succour, the height being
too great to convey the water thir-
ther. At last a small fire engine,
with much exertion, was placed in
the belfry and supplied with water
in buckets from below, which effect-
ed the extinction of the fire about
eight o'clock, when the iron cross
fell to the ground with an amazing
crash, the weather cock in falling
got entangled and remains yet al-
loft.

It is with much pleasure, we can
add that no person received any
hurt on the occasion, and that the
steeple has suffered apparently but
little damage, as the fire began in
the uppermost part of it, and burnt
slowly downward.

The Parish Bells are silent this
morning, and a solemn stillness per-
vades the city. The atmosphere
though still heavy and cloudy ex-
hibits no uncommon appearance.

Gaz.

From the Connecticut Journal.

Hard Times—Hard Times—Hard
Times.

The cry of Hard Times so fre-
quently meets the ear, that my cu-
riosity led me the other day, to ex-
amine into the fact and the cause
of it, so far as regards this city.
The first objects which arrested my
attention, were two banks. En-
quiring of an intelligent friend con-
cerning their operations, I was told
that their capital was loaned out,
and principally in this city on notes
drawing six per cent interest, and
payable in sixty days. These loans
were made to merchants, farmers,
mechanics, professional men, &c. &c.

and that much more could be loaned,
had the banks the capacity to grati-
fy all the borrowers. I said to my-
self, if people are thus indebted, &
all their debts are on interest, no
wonder the cry is

Hard Times—Hard Times—Hard
Times.

In walking down Chapel street
about twelve o'clock, my attention
was attracted by a great number of
Ladies, elegantly dressed, with gold
watches gracefully suspended at
their sides, highly ornamented, which
seemed to me not only to announce
the time of day, but also

Hard Times—Hard Times—Hard
Times.

In returning through the same
street I was struck with the display
of from fifty to sixty Leghorn bon-
nets, trimmed in the modern fashion
and affording a shade to the side
walk almost equal to so many um-
brellas. These cost from 15 to 30
dollars a piece.

Hard Times—Hard Times—Hard
Times.

At this moment I heard a noise
behind me like that made by a poney
cantering over the pavement.—
Looking round I saw at least a do-
zen Dandies with high-heeled boots,
well secured with steel or iron—
wide pantaloons of the very tip top
tissime style—narrow coats, and
corsets, so arranged that they re-
sembled wasps—great coats of plaid
or broadcloth, with a multitude of
cape—cravats extending beyond the
brims of the dandissime hats—and
watch chains sparkling with gems
and crystals. "Thanks I to my-
self."

Hard Times—Hard Times—Hard
Times.

Almost absorbed in these reflec-
tions, I was nigh being run over by
a horse and gig, cost at least 600
dollars. The driver was trying to
put his horse up to the speed of 14
miles an hour upon a trot, ala-mode
New York. I involuntarily exclam-
ed as I fled from this scene,

Monstrous Hard Times.

At a jeweller's shop some young
ladies were just putting into their
Reticules, (which by the way cost
about 5 dollars each—NB. My
grandmother used to wear pockets
that were made out of half a yard
of linen check)—some ear rings to-
paz set in gold—(that same grand-
mother used to wear brass ear rings)
of the price of \$15 each, and two
or three bosom pins of the same
brilliant appearance. A door or
two beyond there were at least half
a dozen belles purchasing at a La-
dies shoe maker, some very beau-
tiful kid boots, with tassels, buckles,
&c. Directly opposite a highly de-
corated shop attracted my notice.
I attempted to take a peep into the
door, but the one horse wagons and
gigs filled up the passage. It was a
milliner's shop, crowded with la-
dies, bonnets, hats, feathers, (I be-
lieve they are called plumes in these
times) ribbons, laces, &c. Band-
boxes were as thick as cocks of hay
in a meadow, in July. Oh dear!
said I,

What dreadful hard times.

But there was one scene present-
ed with which I cannot indulge any
humour. There are in this city,
justly respected for several elegant
and costly Churches devoted to
public worship, and for much atten-
tion to religion and morals, from 15
to 20 grog shops or tipping houses,
open at all hours from day light in
the morning to 12 o'clock at night.
In passing these haunts of vice who
that is not stupid, does not see writ-
ten in legible characters, "The way
to hell leading down to the cham-
bers of death." In these houses
we are obliged to see, from time to
time, those who are preparing for
the poor house, the jail and New-
gate. To these scenes of drunken-
ness, wives can trace the loss of
husbands, parents the loss of chil-
dren, masters and guardians, the
loss of apprentices and wards, and
society the loss of many useful mem-
bers. Here, property is squander-
ed; morals are corrupted; and in-
toxication openly indulged. Here
too, the youth is seduced to certain
and dreadful destruction, and the
old man grows wotter and wotter.—
Surely said I

The times are hard, very hard.

A CITIZEN.

From the New York National Ad-
vocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Seated on my coach a few days a-
go in a meditative mood, my old
servant Nicholas brought me two
printed letters, having the charac-
ter of circulars. The one was as
brief as a poney on a ring, but not
quite so affectionate, it merely stat-
ed that a gentleman of our Bar was
a scoundrel, and another gentleman
of the Bar signed his name to it;
meaning thereby, to stamp it with
features of authenticity as if the as-
sertions of one man could prove the
other to be a scoundrel. The other
letter was likewise printed, and gave
the origin and progress of the dis-
pute, which in my mind, placed the
gentleman who ventured upon the
broad assertion in rather an awk-
ward predicament; but as I esteem
it important for individuals to trou-
ble the community with their
petty disputes, I gave them to Ni-
cholas, leaving it entirely to his
fancy as to the disposal. I could
not, however, but reflect on how
many serious disputes, attended al-
so with fatal consequences, are pro-
duced by a want of courtesy, by an
insolent, domineering and haughty
tone among men assembled for bu-
siness or pleasure.

It has always appeared extraor-
dinary to me, why man should be
so perverse as to adopt a repulsive
or insolent manner, in his inter-
course with his fellow men. Sure-
ly, if to be esteemed, respected and
beloved, be worth an effort, that ef-
fort should be a courteous one.—
Whatever difference exists in the
rank of individuals, there is in man
an innate spirit which cannot brook
contempt, and he who can tamely
submit to it is unworthy of the
name. Men in power, men of wealth
and high pretensions, are too apt to
forget the respect due to those to
whom fortune has not been so boun-
tiful, they acquire or assume a ficti-
tious air of superiority, which their
power or wealth cannot bestow;
this leads to disputes, and disputes
frequently produce fatal results.—
There is but one mode which has
presented itself to my mind, where-
by a proud, contumelious, or imperi-
tent man can be fairly put down,
and that is, by shunning him, hav-
ing no intercourse with such a per-
son, and if the pressing call of bu-
siness brings you in contact with
him, treat him with uncommon po-
liteness, shunning in all cases, eve-
ry thing wearing the appearance of
familiarity, and terminating, as soon
as possible, all concerns between
you; this is a wholesome and safe
regimen for arrogance and dictation.
Proscribe the man and solitude will
cure him: for harsh measures and
retaliation are dangerous experi-
ments, you ruffle your own temper,
produce unnecessary excitement, &
throw yourself in the breach of dan-
ger by placing yourself on his level;
to show, what is very unnecessary,
that you possess equal spirit.

Of all the despicable shifts by
which one man to accomplish sel-
fish objects, wishes to injure ano-
ther, that one, familiarly called pos-
ing, is most contemptible,
Your declaration that a man is a
coward and a scoundrel, because he
will not fight you, does not neces-
sarily make him so. I have known
many cowards to fight duels; plain,
palpable, unconditional cowards,
with hearts no bigger than a pige-
on's; men actually afraid of the
sneers of some dozen dandies, who
tremble at the cold glances of the
beau monde, and the pert toss of
the head of Miss Nancy, who can't
abide the fellow because he wouldn't
fight Master Jacky; and these he-
roes have gone to the field, very ri-
diculously called the field of honour,
shot their eyes, fired their pistols at
random, and if a bullet grazed their
skins, they have fainted at the sight
of their own blood and been carried
home, and ever after have passed
for valiant men. "Ma conscience,"
as Bailie Nicol Jarvie says, that the
world is so blind as to attach con-
sequence and character to such fi-
tious efforts of bravery. The man
of true courage never insults or
receives an insult with impunity;
he is too proud, too honourable, to
say any thing hurtful to the feel-
ings of another, and if he is treated with
arrogance or insolence, he resents
it on the spot—the feelings of na-
ture are outraged, and nature's kind
mother furnishes the redress; he

does not go home, meditate and raise

his boiling fury with writing a note,
sending it to the printer, and de-
claring that he who insulted him
was a scoundrel. Such a mode of
redress is, to say the least of it,
very harmless and inefficient. But
it may be asked, do not men of cou-
rage sometimes fight duels? Yes,
but it is not the proof of courage,
for cowards also fight, and the tri-
vial causes which so frequently give
rise to these meetings, are argu-
ments against fighting, for there is
just as much merit in killing your
antagonist, because he is injured for
load, as would exist for a deep and
cruel injury, the redress is the same
in both cases and the consequences
are likewise the same; this inequal-
ity in causes and equality in effects,
shows too plainly, that there is no
reason or justice in such appeals.—
We hear much said about religion,
laws of the land, distress of fami-
lies; these great considerations ap-
pear to have but little weight, the
order of things must be changed,
duelling must be considered a cow-
ardly resort and be brought into
disrepute; and we may ask where is
the courage of a man, who receives
an insult and does not resent it on
spot, who suffers his aggressor to
escape the eminent disgrace of a
blow, be it ever so slight, and who
takes a cool method of easing or re-
dressing his wrongs, by penning a
challenge cautiously to avoid the
law which he fears, and who, if his
opponent will not fight, he posts as
a coward with infinite gratification,
and then flaps his wings, and crows
like Chanticleer. No, this is false
honour. In all your intercourse
with mankind, whether official or
personal, be mild and conciliatory,
temperate and firm, and if by chance
you come in contact with a rude, ill
mannered and insolent person, and
he treats you ill, ever after shun
that person; and if mankind would
unite in adopting this course, the
punishment would be greater than
pride could bear.

HOWARD.

NOTICE.

I forbid all persons hunting with dog
or gun, passing through the fields, or
in any other manner trespassing upon
my farm on South river.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Nov. 25. 2 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forewarns all per-
sons from hunting with dog or gun, or
in any way trespassing on her farm on
Seyvern river, as she is determined to
prosecute offenders to the utmost ri-
gour of the law.

ACHSAH MARRIOTT.

Nov. 25. 2 3w.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of
Dr. Matthias Hammond, deceased, hav-
ing been granted to the subscriber by
the orphan's court of Anne Arundel
county; all persons having claims a-
gainst said estate, are warned to ex-
hibit them to the subscriber, or to Nich-
Brewer of the city of Annapolis; and
all persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make immediate payment
to the said Nichs. Brewer, or to the
subscriber, or suits will be instituted
without respect to persons.

Matthias Hammond, Ex'r.

Nov. 18. 3 6w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendito expt.
to me directed from Anne Arundel
county court, will be exposed to public
sale, on Thursday, the 2d day of De-
cember, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern
in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock,
for Cash, All that tract or parcel of
Land, lying and being in Anne Arun-
del county, called "Addition to Samp-
son," containing one hundred acres
more or less; also, another tract of
Land, (name unknown) containing one
hundred and twelve acres of Land
more or less; being seized and taken
as the property of Patrick M'Crill,
to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris,
in trustee for the sale of the real es-
tate of John Gwinn, for the use of
John T. Stoddert.

R. WELCH, of Ben Lata

Nov. 18. 4

and our countrymen—our duty
to lay down our lives for the pro-
tection of the throne. But our
only safety is our loyalty, or our
when the Constitution, in which
only safety rested, is betrayed
and the Minister.

...who should rise up in his
...are bold, with rapid strides
...to its destruction.
...their most advance seems
...a hopeless task. Yes we
...despair. While one frag-
...of the great sea, which our
...constructed, remains, we
...found at our feet. We
...our stand by its tottering
...and survive or perish with

...revenue of the realm, has
...during the last quarter,
...with the corresponding
...last year, to the amount
...than one million one hun-
...and fifty thousand pounds.
...diminution of the Revenue
...threatening aspect of the
...state of the Kingdom, have
...a corresponding decrease
...funds. Consols, which ear-
...October, was sold at 71, had
...at our latest date, (the 24th)
...12, and Omnium done at 5
...ent premium, had fallen to 2
...account—making a difference
...coarse of a few days, of eight
...half per cent.

...proclamation was issued on the
...of October, announcing the
...perpetuating of Parliament to
...day the 23d Nov.
...messengers were sent a-
...to the absent members of the
...requiring their immediate

...verdict of Wilful Murder was
...but not yet officially render-
...by the Coroner's Jury, against
...Manchester Magistrates and
...Jury. It was expected that pre-
...to its promulgation, a Bill of
...amnesty would be enacted by Par-
...ment.

...the 23d of October a report
...circulated on Change, that
...Castlereagh had been assassi-
...by a butcher. It produced
...momentary effect of reducing
...one per cent but the rumour
...vanished, and the Stocks re-
...the ground they had lost.

...the Reformers of Manchester
...to have a second public meet-
...the first of Nov.,
...continental paper mentions that
...at Montholon, came to Europe
...his wife, from St. Helena, dis-
...as a servant; that he has
...eight several letters from Bonaparte
...concealed in his clothes, and
...three first volumes of Buonaparte's
...Memoirs, which are to be
...added to New York for publi-

...the Princess of Wales, it is said,
...passed through Paris and Lyons;
...whether she intended to visit
...and or Germany, was not
...known.

...the legislative bodies of France
...to convene about the middle of
...the month.

...is said that the Spanish expedi-
...to South America had been
...denied, and the troops at Cadix
...dispersed over the country.

...the Earl of Dalhousie has been
...appointed governor in chief and
...in general of the Canadas, in
...room of the late duke of Rich-
...and major general Kemp has
...appointed successor to the earl
...governor of Nova Scotia.

...the duke of Wellington has re-
...the appointment of governor
...Plymouth in the room of the late
...of Richmond.

...the London Times, Oct. 23.
...we know not that we had ever
...important facts to communi-
...with respect to our internal
...tion, than in this day's Journal.

...the matter to which we re-
...shall state at once, that the
...to be suddenly increased by
...of 10,000 men, and that
...FitzWilliam has been dismiss-
...on his situation of Lord Lieu-
...for the West Riding of York-

...in consequence of his being
...those who signed the requi-
...and attended the late meet-
...York. There, it is presum-
...striking occurrences, and
...lated to make us look around
...ask, with anxious apprehen-
...what will come next?

...the Sunday Monitor of Oct.
...24.
...the following audaci-
...address was widely circulated.
...ive publicity, because it car-
...remedy along with it, and
...specimen of the revolution-
...principles upon which the
...and their supporters, act-

...called Britons and Irishmen,
...to have asked for reform. You
...have slaughtered with the
...Yet justice is delayed! Have

...you power? Can it be with-
...out? London meets on Monday,
...Nov. 1st, 1819, at 12 o'clock, at
...noon, in Finsbury Market place,
...San street, Finsbury square, to ad-
...dress the Prince for a redress of
...grievances.

...Let all industrious classes enable
...their own goods, the idle, the in-
...terest, and the world have long con-
...sidered their contrary to reason, hu-
...manity, and justice! Myriads of
...Britons alive to liberty meet to give
...one imposing evidence of their love
...of freedom, their will to be free-
...men, and to make one more appeal
...to the Prince to throw himself into
...the arms of a high spirited and ge-
...nerous people, against the tyranny
...of an unfeeling, mercenary, & men-
...ciless oligarchy, whose measures
...have long disgraced the Crown, op-
...pressed industry, and at last brought
...ruin into the land! United Nations
...call on one man to declare himself
...the friend of humanity, Justice and
...Liberty! And unlike his predecess-
...ors, instead of incorporating a
...town or village, a People call upon
...him to immortalize his name by en-
...franchising whole nations. Can one
...man, will one man, resist the voice
...of millions? Will millions forever
...be the dupe of knaves? Forbid it,
...ye departed spirits of the brave,
...whose crimson blood bathed so oft
...the sacred shrine of Liberty! For-
...bid it, ye living Patriots, whose
...hearts bleed for your dead and dy-
...ing, for your famished and famishing
...countryfolk! Forbid it, every man
...who has a soul to be free, and con-
...rage to resist oppression! No longer
...temporise with your fears! No longer
...listen to the wily words of
...cowards, knaves, and plunderers!
...Your miseries are intolerable! The
...day of deliverance is at hand, Your
...destinies remain with yourselves.
...Your fathers became free by their
...courage. Tyrants were never sub-
...dued by cowardly submission. Brit-
...ons will never turn renegades and
...apostatize from the heroic love of
...Liberty and Justice displayed by
...their Sides and Hampdens. The
...times are now portentous. Thou-
...sands of the most useful people die
...daily of want—the cries of the op-
...pressed rise up to Heaven, and call
...aloud for justice upon the guilty au-
...thors of their sufferings. But let
...the people pause on the past, and
...once more offer to a Prince the hand
...of good fellowship! Try, in the
...awful circumstances of the times,
...whether he has the wisdom to take
...it, to press it to his heart, and ex-
...claim aloud—"I grieve for your
...wrong! but I will now be your
...friend!" Try if the tools of fac-
...tion dare now advise him against a
...sound policy to reject the voice of
...reason, of justice, and of mercy.—
...Britons, no longer trifle with our
...fate; demand your rights! Awake
...to your dangers. Will nothing a-
...rouse you? Behold the ghosts of
...your mangled friends, they cry a-
...loud "Be firm! be bold! if you would
...avoid your fate! but preserve peace!
...keep good order! respect property!
...be not the first to offend, yet
...Oppose Massacre and Murder!"
...A. THISTLEWOOD, Sec'y.

...From Galignani's Messenger.

...The Princess of Wales.
...The following letter, which we
...received about three weeks since,
...bearing the Italian postmark, but
...forbore to insert, fearing it might
...be, what, in the phraseology of the
...day, is denominated a hoax, acquires
...an air of authenticity from the cir-
...cumstance of her royal highness be-
...ing immediately expected at Paris,
...having arrived incog, (as the coun-
...teress Old) with her suite, consisting
...of nine persons, at Lyons, on the
...night of the 12th inst. and attend-
...ed the theatre there on the follow-
...ing evening. We therefore lay it
...before our readers without abridg-
...ment or correction.

...Sir,
...Having read a Paragraphe in the
...Lausanne news paper. I trust you
...will be so kind to let the answer
...also be put in your English news
...paper. There is much reason to be-
...lieve that the Princess of Wales re-
...turns to England, to ask her self
...for a trial at Westminster Hall,
...where she herself will make her
...own defence, as her Honour is ag-
...grieved by false Traducers or foul
...Spys, and by servants which were
...sent from their Servis and Palace,
...for their bad conduct have all been
...bought up, for very high Price, to
...Traduce their former Benefactress,
...we are also authorized to Annunciate
...that all her Depts in Italy have been
...paid, and those in England will be
...in a very short period. Although the
...Princess of Wales is the only one
...of the Royal Family who has never
...asked for a augmentation of income,

...and when five years ago the noble
...and Generous Nation of Spain Par-
...liamentary Pensions and Pensions
...ling per annum. She only accepted
...38,000 Pounds Sterling. She never
...wishes under any Consideration
...to be at Barden to the Nation. She
...only Comes to Demand Justice from
...that Noble Nation against her En-
...mies.

...Private Secretary to
...H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

...London, Oct. 11.
...The famed American frigate Ches-
...apeake, a crack ship of their navy,
...which became the Shannon's glori-
...ous prize, and was condemned at Ply-
...mouth, has been purchased by M. St.
...Pushman & Holmes, of Portsmouth,
...who are under bond to government
...to break her up the next spring.

...She has been brought round to
...Portsmouth harbour, by Capt. Geo.
...Goble, of Bosham, with a crew of
...19 men only, under jury-masts, in
...the most acamanlike manner, and
...as a great object of attention among
...nautical men. She is unquestion-
...ably as fine a ship as ever swam;
...her timbers are remarkably stout; her
...upper deck is 174 1-2 feet in length,
...and 41 feet 6 inches in the midships;
...she mounted 54 guns of heavy me-
...tal, and was the Shannon's superior
...in every respect but discipline.

...The following is an extract of a
...private letter from Liverpool, dated
...Oct. 9:—"The Betty, captain
...Wedgewood, arrived here this day
...from Philadelphia, with upwards of
...160 men, women and children, re-
...turned emigrants. The tide of emi-
...gration has turned, and those poor
...creatures who have been induced
...to leave their country, their homes,
...and friends from the flattering pros-
...pects held out to them of that land
...of plenty and freedom (the United
...States) are now happy if they can
...find the means of paying their pas-
...sage to return to Old England."

...London, Oct. 13.
...We gave on Monday the detail of
...the Revenue of the year, which
...closed on the 9th of Oct. (the usual
...day, the 10th, being Sunday.) Our
...readers will have perceived that it
...does not gratify the hopes of the
...Radicals, or realize the anticipations
...of croaking Whigs. The total pro-
...duce of the year 1819, exclusive of
...the property tax, compared with
...that of 1818, shows a decrease of
...no greater amount than 388,941,
...or about one quarter of one per cent
...upon the whole revenue.

...October 19.
...On the representation of the cap-
...tains commanding the large ships in
...ordinary on the Canadian lakes,
...Warrant Officers have been appoint-
...ed to all the vessels, some of which
...are large first rates, as the following
...list, which we have been favoured
...with, will shew. This is a wise
...measure, and ought to have been
...adopted sooner. We hear, also, that
...an extra number of Warrant Officers
...are to go out for the purpose of pro-
...viding for casualties.

...Ships and Vessels on Lake On-
...tario, 1816.—Nos. 1 and 2, in
...frame, 118 guns; St. Lawrence, 112;
...Prince Regent, 64; Psyche, 54;
...Princess Charlotte, 42; Niagara, 21;
...Montreal, 21; Star brig, 14; Char-
...well brig, 14; Netley schooner, 9;
...Gun Boats, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, one
...24 pounder each; ditto, 4, 5, 6, 7,
...8, 9, 10, and 11, two 24 pounders
...each.

...On Lakes Erie and Huron.—Te-
...cumseh schr, 8 guns; Neawah do, 8;
...Confiance do, 2; Surprise do, 2; Sauk
...do, 2; Huron do, 2.

...Bishop Wearmouth, Oct. 16.
...The sailors of this port have
...stopped for wages. They at pre-
...sent ask more than we can afford to
...give; but a compromise I have no
...doubt will take place.

...Newcastle, Oct. 16.
...I believe some endeavours will be
...made on Monday to get the keelers
...to work; I fear it will not be effect-
...ed. The spouts (used in throwing
...the coals into vessels) are at work,
...protected by the military; about 3
...or 4 dragoons at each strait,
...wharf.)

...A BY-LAW
...To provide for the election of
...Lamps in the City of Annapolis,
...and for other purposes.
...Be it established and ordained by
...the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen,
...and Common Council of the City
...of Annapolis, and the authority of
...the same, That the City Commis-
...sioners be and they are hereby au-
...thorised and empowered, to cause

...the Lamps belonging to this corpo-
...ration to be repaired, to provide
...many more as may be necessary, and
...to fix them in such streets, lanes
...and alleys, and at such distances a-
...part, as may seem expedient.

...And be it established and ordain-
...ed by the authority aforesaid, That
...the said commissioners are further
...authorised and empowered to con-
...tract with any proper person or per-
...sons to supply the said lamps with
...oil, and to light them, at such times
...as they may prescribe.

...And be it further established and
...ordained, by the authority afore-
...said, That a sum not exceeding five
...hundred dollars, be and the same is
...hereby appropriated to carry into
...effect the above provisions.

...And be it further established and
...ordained, by the authority afore-
...said, That if any person shall
...break, throw down, destroy or ex-
...tinguish, a lamp that shall be fixed
...up in any part of the city by the
...commissioners aforesaid, or shall
...damage the post, iron, or other ap-
...pendages thereto, every person so
...offending, shall forfeit and pay a
...sum not exceeding twenty dollars,
...to be recovered before the Mayor,
...Recorder, or one of the Al-ern-
...men, one half for the use of the infor-
...mer, the other for that of the corpo-
...ration.

...And be it established and ordain-
...ed, by the authority aforesaid, That
...if any slave shall be convicted of
...any of the offences above enumer-
...ated, such slave shall be whipped on
...his bare back not exceeding thirty
...nine lashes; provided nevertheless,
...that such punishment shall be re-
...mitted if the master of mistress of
...such slave shall pay the fine annex-
...ed to the offence.

...LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
...Nov. 23d, 1819. Read the first
...and second time and will pass.
...By order,
...JNO. BREWER, CLK.

...PROPOSALS,
...For publishing, in the City of Anna-
...polis, A Periodical Work, to
...be entitled,
...THE RELIGIOUS AND LITE-
...RARY REPOSITORY.

...To be edited by a society of laymen,
...members of the Protestant
...Episcopal Church.

...The leading views of the Editors are stat-
...ed in the following note, by one of the per-
...sons, who will be actively employed in the
...selection of the matter for publication.

...The Religious Magazines which have
...been heretofore published by members of
...the church, are, some of them, very useful
...as far as they go. My objection to them is,
...that they do not attempt to give us informa-
...tion, of which the laity, and indeed clergy,
...stand in much need, and which is with
...great difficulty to be obtained. In this
...country the laity have a considerable partici-
...pation in the affairs of the church, and
...ought to possess an intimate knowledge of
...its history, constitution and laws. As
...church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen,
...as well as delegates to the convention, they
...have important and very solemn duties to
...perform, and with a knowledge of these
...duties, it ought to be the business of these
...magazines to furnish them. The subjects
...usually discussed in them have already
...been explained and enforced by pious and
...learned divines, with as much ability as
...could be expected from more modern writ-
...ters, and a knowledge of what we are to
...believe and do in order to be saved, may
...be communicated to our readers as well by
...selections, as by any original matter which
...we might be able to offer to them. From
...the writings of approved divines, not al-
...ways to be met with, even in possession of
...the clergy, we shall most frequently collect
...what it is deemed necessary to give on
...christian doctrine and duty. The magazine
...will aim to be useful, and desires no other
...reputation.

...I am induced to hope that, besides fur-
...nishing the laity with useful information in
...regard to the duties which are imposed up-
...on them, some hints, worthy of their atten-
...tion, may occasionally be given to the clergy.
...While they act up to their predication
...vows; endeavour to frame and fashion their
...lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to
...make themselves wholesome examples of
...the flock of Christ, and reverently obey
...their Bishops, following with a glad mind
...and will, their godly admonitions, they de-
...serve, and there is in the laity of the Church
...of Maryland generally, every disposition to
...honour and support them. If, however, at
...any time, any of them forget to pay due
...regard to their own solemn engagements,
...and instead of living to "do well together in
...unity," a design should be manifested to
...introduce disorder and misrule into the
...church, to oppose its legitimate authority,
...or to assume powers which do not belong
...to them, then it is not only the right, but
...it becomes the imperative duty of the laity,
...to animadvert upon such conduct with un-
...sparing severity.

...Approving entirely of the forms pre-
...scribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our
...Church, it will be no part of the business
...of the Magazine to recommend or even to
...condemn, or any new inventions, whether in
...tenets, or discipline or worship.

...TERMS.
...The Repository shall be published twice
...a month, each number to contain sixteen
...pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per an-
...num, one half payable in advance, and the
...other half upon the delivery of the 12th
...number.

...The first number shall appear on the third
...Saturday in January next, should a suffi-
...cient number of subscribers be obtained to ju-
...stify the expense.

...Subscriptions received at the office of the
...Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's
...Store.

...and when five years ago the noble
...and Generous Nation of Spain Par-
...liamentary Pensions and Pensions
...ling per annum. She only accepted
...38,000 Pounds Sterling. She never
...wishes under any Consideration
...to be at Barden to the Nation. She
...only Comes to Demand Justice from
...that Noble Nation against her En-
...mies.

...Private Secretary to
...H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

...London, Oct. 11.
...The famed American frigate Ches-
...apeake, a crack ship of their navy,
...which became the Shannon's glori-
...ous prize, and was condemned at Ply-
...mouth, has been purchased by M. St.
...Pushman & Holmes, of Portsmouth,
...who are under bond to government
...to break her up the next spring.

...She has been brought round to
...Portsmouth harbour, by Capt. Geo.
...Goble, of Bosham, with a crew of
...19 men only, under jury-masts, in
...the most acamanlike manner, and
...as a great object of attention among
...nautical men. She is unquestion-
...ably as fine a ship as ever swam;
...her timbers are remarkably stout; her
...upper deck is 174 1-2 feet in length,
...and 41 feet 6 inches in the midships;
...she mounted 54 guns of heavy me-
...tal, and was the Shannon's superior
...in every respect but discipline.

...The following is an extract of a
...private letter from Liverpool, dated
...Oct. 9:—"The Betty, captain
...Wedgewood, arrived here this day
...from Philadelphia, with upwards of
...160 men, women and children, re-
...turned emigrants. The tide of emi-
...gration has turned, and those poor
...creatures who have been induced
...to leave their country, their homes,
...and friends from the flattering pros-
...pects held out to them of that land
...of plenty and freedom (the United
...States) are now happy if they can
...find the means of paying their pas-
...sage to return to Old England."

...London, Oct. 13.
...We gave on Monday the detail of
...the Revenue of the year, which
...closed on the 9th of Oct. (the usual
...day, the 10th, being Sunday.) Our
...readers will have perceived that it
...does not gratify the hopes of the
...Radicals, or realize the anticipations
...of croaking Whigs. The total pro-
...duce of the year 1819, exclusive of
...the property tax, compared with
...that of 1818, shows a decrease of
...no greater amount than 388,941,
...or about one quarter of one per cent
...upon the whole revenue.

...October 19.
...On the representation of the cap-
...tains commanding the large ships in
...ordinary on the Canadian lakes,
...Warrant Officers have been appoint-
...ed to all the vessels, some of which
...are large first rates, as the following
...list, which we have been favoured
...with, will shew. This is a wise
...measure, and ought to have been
...adopted sooner. We hear, also, that
...an extra number of Warrant Officers
...are to go out for the purpose of pro-
...viding for casualties.

...Ships and Vessels on Lake On-
...tario, 1816.—Nos. 1 and 2, in
...frame, 118 guns; St. Lawrence, 112;
...Prince Regent, 64; Psyche, 54;
...Princess Charlotte, 42; Niagara, 21;
...Montreal, 21; Star brig, 14; Char-
...well brig, 14; Netley schooner, 9;
...Gun Boats, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, one
...24 pounder each; ditto, 4, 5, 6, 7,
...8, 9, 10, and 11, two 24 pounders
...each.

...On Lakes Erie and Huron.—Te-
...cumseh schr, 8 guns; Neawah do, 8;
...Confiance do, 2; Surprise do, 2; Sauk
...do, 2; Huron do, 2.

...Bishop Wearmouth, Oct. 16.
...The sailors of this port have
...stopped for wages. They at pre-
...sent ask more than we can afford to
...give; but a compromise I have no
...doubt will take place.

...Newcastle, Oct. 16.
...I believe some endeavours will be
...made on Monday to get the keelers
...to work; I fear it will not be effect-
...ed. The spouts (used in throwing
...the coals into vessels) are at work,
...protected by the military; about 3
...or 4 dragoons at each strait,
...wharf.)

...A BY-LAW
...To provide for the election of
...Lamps in the City of Annapolis,
...and for other purposes.
...Be it established and ordained by
...the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen,
...and Common Council of the City
...of Annapolis, and the authority of
...the same, That the City Commis-
...sioners be and they are hereby au-
...thorised and empowered, to cause

...the Lamps belonging to this corpo-
...ration to be repaired, to provide
...many more as may be necessary, and
...to fix them in such streets, lanes
...and alleys, and at such distances a-
...part, as may seem expedient.

...And be it established and ordain-
...ed by the authority aforesaid, That
...the said commissioners are further
...authorised and empowered to con-
...tract with any proper person or per-
...sons to supply the said lamps with
...oil, and to light them, at such times
...as they may prescribe.

...And be it further established and
...ordained, by the authority afore-
...said, That a sum not exceeding five
...hundred dollars, be and the same is
...hereby appropriated to carry into
...effect the above provisions.

...And be it further established and
...ordained, by the authority afore-
...said, That if any person shall
...break, throw down, destroy or ex-
...tinguish, a lamp that shall be fixed
...up in any part of the city by the
...commissioners aforesaid, or shall
...damage the post, iron, or other ap-
...pendages thereto, every person so
...offending, shall forfeit and pay a
...sum not exceeding twenty dollars,
...to be recovered before the Mayor,
...Recorder, or one of the Al-ern-
...men, one half for the use of the infor-
...mer, the other for that of the corpo-
...ration.

...And be it established and ordain-
...ed, by the authority aforesaid, That
...if any slave shall be convicted of
...any of the offences above enumer-
...ated, such slave shall be whipped on
...his bare back not exceeding thirty
...nine lashes; provided nevertheless,
...that such punishment shall be re-
...mitted if the master of mistress of
...such slave shall pay the fine annex-
...ed to the offence.

...LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.
...Nov. 23d, 1819. Read the first
...and second time and will pass.
...By order,
...JNO. BREWER, CLK.

...PROPOSALS,
...For publishing, in the City of Anna-
...polis, A Periodical Work, to
...be entitled,
...THE RELIGIOUS AND LITE-
...RARY REPOSITORY.

...To be edited by a society of laymen,
...members of the Protestant
...Episcopal Church.

...The leading views of the Editors are stat-
...ed in the following note, by one of the per-
...sons, who will be actively employed in the
...selection of the matter for publication.

...The Religious Magazines which have
...been heretofore published by members of
...the church, are, some of them, very useful
...as far as they go. My objection to them is,
...that they do not attempt to give us informa-
...tion, of which the laity, and indeed clergy,
...stand in much need, and which is with
...great difficulty to be obtained. In this
...country the laity have a considerable partici-
...pation in the affairs of the church, and
...ought to possess an intimate knowledge of
...its history, constitution and laws. As
...church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen,
...as well as delegates to the convention, they
...have important and very solemn duties to
...perform, and with a knowledge of these
...duties, it ought to be the business of these
...magazines to furnish them. The subjects
...usually discussed in them have already
...been explained and enforced by pious and
...learned divines, with as much ability as
...could be expected from more modern writ-
...ters, and a knowledge of what we are to
...believe and do in order to be saved, may
...be communicated to our readers as well by
...selections, as by any original matter which
...we might be able to offer to them. From
...the writings of approved divines, not al-
...ways to be met with, even in possession of
...the clergy, we shall most frequently collect
...what it is deemed necessary to give on
...christian doctrine and duty. The magazine
...will aim to be useful, and desires no other
...reputation.

...I am induced to hope that, besides fur-
...nishing the laity with useful information in
...regard to the duties which are imposed up-
...on them, some hints, worthy of their atten-
...tion, may occasionally be given to the clergy.
...While they act up to their predication
...vows; endeavour to frame and fashion their
...lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to
...make themselves wholesome examples of
...the flock of Christ, and reverently obey
...their Bishops, following with a glad mind
...and will, their godly admonitions, they de-
...serve, and there is in the laity of the Church
...of Maryland generally, every disposition to
...honour and support them. If, however, at
...any time, any of them forget to pay due
...regard to their own solemn engagements,
...and instead of living to "do well together in
...unity," a design should be manifested to
...introduce disorder and misrule into the
...church, to oppose its legitimate authority,
...or to assume powers which do not belong
...to them, then it is not only the right, but
...it becomes the imperative duty of the laity,
...to animadvert upon such conduct with un-
...sparing severity.

...Approving entirely of the forms pre-
...scribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our
...Church, it will be no part of the business
...of the Magazine to recommend or even to
...condemn, or any new inventions, whether in
...tenets, or discipline or worship.

...TERMS.
...The Repository shall be published twice
...a month, each number to contain sixteen
...pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per an-
...num, one half payable in advance, and the
...other half upon the delivery of the 12th
...number.

...The first number shall appear on the third
...Saturday in January next, should a suffi-
...cient number of subscribers be obtained to ju-
...stify the expense.

...Subscriptions received at the office of the
...Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's
...Store.

...A Superior Assortment of
...GOODS.

...DISNEY & HALL,
...Men's Mercers & Merchant
...Tailors.

...Most respectfully inform their friends
...the citizens of Annapolis, and the
...public generally, that they have
...just returned from Baltimore
...with a superior assortment of
...Best Superior Goods, con-

...sisting of
...Regent's best Blue and Black Cloth,
...Second do do
...Best London dark and light Brown,
...Second do do do
...London Green Mixtures and Olives,
...Do fashionable Claret,
...Extra Superfine Deab,
...Second do do
...Best London double milled Blue and
...Black Cassimeres,
...Second do do
...London dark and light Mixtures,
...Do, Drab,
...Do, White and Buff Cassimeres,
...Black Florentines,
...Fashionable Tullinettes,
...White Muscilles,
...Stockingette, Drawers,
...Nelson's Patent Suspenders,
...Of various Prices.

...Any of the above Goods will be
...made up in the latest approved style,
...or in any manner their customers may
...think fit. And they do assure those
...who may favour them with their pat-
...ronage, that no attention shall be want-
...ing to give general satisfaction.

...NB. They also have a correspondent
...in Baltimore who furnishes them with
...the latest fashions; and any Gentleman
...within 30 miles of this place, will be
...waited upon, and can have his measure
...taken, by directing a letter (post paid)
...to either of the above.
...Dec 2 6w.

...JOHN THOMPSON,
...Informs his friends and the public,
...that he has just received a
...complete and general as-
...sortment of

...GOODS,

...Suitable for the present season, con-
...sisting of
...Superfine and Second Cloths and Cas-
...simeres, a variety of colours,
...Vestings, &c. &c.

...All or any of which he will be happy
...to make up in the neatest and most
...fashionable style.
...Dec. 2 1f

...Public Sale.

...By virtue of an order of the or-
...phans court of Anne Arundel county,
...will be exposed to public sale, on Thurs-
...day the 23d day of December inst. at
...the late dwelling of Thomas Owens,
...late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
...all the Personal Property of said de-
...ceased, (Negroes excepted) consisting
...of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
...Plantation Utensils, Household and
...Kitchen Furniture, Indian Corn, Hay,
...Fodder and Straw together with a num-
...ber of other articles. Terms of sale—
...for all sums of twenty dollars and un-
...der, the cash to be paid; for all sums
...above twenty dollars six months credit
...will be given, the purchasers giving
...bond or note, with approved security,
...bearing interest from the day of sale;
...Sale to commence at 11 o'clock pre-
...cisely.

...Ben. Owens, } Adm'rs.
...Wm. Owens, }
...Nichs. Owens, }<

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

RELIGIOUS.

Conclusion of a Sermon.

Having now said, all that I deem of importance to say to you at this time, in explanation of our text, and to persuade you to "pass your time in fear and trembling," I now, before you return to your homes, to address to you a few remarks which are of vital concern to yourselves, as candidates for the Kingdom of Heaven, and to the church which we are members.

It is a matter of grief to all sincere Christians, that there should be a criminal disregard paid to the command of God, "Neglect not the assembling of yourselves together, in the manner of some is." Can it be that the congregation thinks the commands of God grievous, or that the congregation thinks the duties of the church time which he requires should be devoted to his service? Whenever his church is formed, it is his command that it should assemble in his sanctuary. Do you believe that the occasional observance of this commandment of God will excuse such frequent violations of it? That the Supreme Being can be pleased with those who attend in his church in the morning, absent themselves in the evening, of the day set apart for his worship? Whose conduct evinces that they are influenced rather by habit, or habit, than by regard to the will of God, and a sincere desire to obey him in all things? Brethren, brethren, that in the book of remembrance, have been written the opportunities of worshipping our Creator, whether on the Lord's day, or any other day of the week, which have been offered to, and neglected by you; and although to our wisdom it may now seem of little consequence that you have sometimes deserted the sanctuary, in that great day when all secrets shall be made known, for these things God will bring you into judgment. Perhaps the discourse of the preacher, or the passages of the Bible, which you have for some trifling cause omitted to hear, was that which of all others was calculated to awaken you to repentance, and if had been heard, would have filled you with joy and peace in believing.

The sanctuary which God has provided for you, is the sanctuary to which he requires you to resort; the minister whom he has placed over you, is the minister whom you are to hear. It is his duty to declare to you the whole counsel of God, but how can this be done if your attendance be only occasional. These things may appear "small things" indeed to some of you. There are here, as in every where, some who are too good to stand in need of amendment, too wise to need instruction; too prone to obedience to the commandments of God until they can be convinced of the reasonableness of them; and who seldom are to be found in the temples of the Lord, because it has not been proved to them that they would profit by going thither. These poor deluded sinners must leave to the mercy of God.

But as to you brethren, who profess to be wiser than God, and not claim a right to disregard his commands, when the observance of them may subject you to some inconvenience, what apology can you offer for your conduct? Have you reason to fear, when you consider what trifling causes often detain you from the house of God? Truly those who are stricken in years, and to whom but a few "Sabbath days" more will be given to prepare for judgment, ought not to care to diminish the number—they ought not to think the opportunities of supplicating for mercy and grace, too numerous, or that when God invites them to meet him in the sanctuary, and receive the blessings promised, when "two or three are assembled together in his name," they venture to turn a deaf ear to his calls, or to send an excuse. Yet

alas! how often do the most frivolous excuses, a little weariness, or something of equal importance, detain at home, even those, who being rich in years ought to be rich in grace, and abound in all good works. Even communicants are often to be charged with disregard of this command of God, and scarcely quit the altar, at which they had solemnly vowed to lead a new life, and professed to be his disciples, before they determine to neglect the very next opportunity of offering to their God prayer and praise. Ought not such of you brethren, as are here spoken of, seriously to reflect upon your ways, and strictly to examine your hearts? The person who attends church in the morning, and almost as regularly neglects to attend it in the evening, may justly be considered a mere lounge, a fashionable visitor, and whatever he may choose to think of himself, or wish others to think of him, deceives himself if he believes that intelligent Christians can regard him as a true disciple of Christ. So too, those who kneel at the altar in the morning and in the evening, without the most valid excuse, can absent themselves from the prayers of the church, must be considered of the number of those who are content with the form, while yet they want the power of godliness.

Let me now especially address myself to such of you as are parents, and ask that your consciences be permitted to answer, whether you faithfully and perseveringly fulfil the duty which you owe to those who are committed to your charge, and of whose spiritual improvement an account is to be given by you? Remember, that if their souls are suffering to perish with hunger, if they are not persuaded by you to lay up for themselves treasures in Heaven; if they are suffered to remain in ignorance of any of the great doctrines of Christianity, although their involuntary ignorance may induce the mercy of God to pardon them, yet a criminal disregard by you of their immortal souls, will assuredly cause your own condemnation.

It is a lamentable truth, that in the discharge of this all-important duty, even Christian parents, those who in other respects are obedient unto the Lord, are worse than Heathens. They often act as if they were unwilling that their children should become faithful followers of the lowly Jesus. Instead of instructing them, and ascertaining whether they be well grounded in the science of salvation; instead of conversing with them, and requiring them to converse on the things which belong to their eternal peace, religion is rarely introduced into conversation, and when it is, is discussed in a manner calculated to give the youthful mind a distaste for it. If by God's mercy the child, though neglected by his parents, is awakened from the sleep of death, and discovers a wish to know what God hath revealed, and the method by which sinners may be saved, then indeed parents are concerned, not that this, "the day of little things," should not be despised, that these calls should be obeyed, and these warnings seriously laid to heart; but that the mourner should cease to mourn, and in some way be prevailed upon to dismiss for the present all serious thought about death and judgment, Hell and Heaven, and postpone, till a more convenient season, the things which God is ready to bestow upon them. How heart-rending the thought, that in this way parents, and Christian parents too, often become instruments, in the hands of Satan, for the ruin of the souls of their own dear children.

It is true indeed, that this criminal conduct of the parent will not be admitted as an excuse for the child who yields to such advice, when given even by his parents. Christ has instructed us how to act, even in such a case. He has commanded us then to "hate father and mother, brother and sister," in order to "follow him;" and affection for the parents, and a fear of displeasing them, will be no excuse for not observing the command. But let all parents who, when they depart from this scene wish to escape the place of eternal torment, seriously lay to heart what has now been said to them; let them call upon the

Lord to teach them wherein they have heretofore done amiss, and how in future they may correct their errors. Let them, by their conduct and conversation, hereafter convince their children, that they earnestly desire the salvation of their precious souls; and affectionately entreat them, if they yet fear, that they are the children of disobedience, that they will hasten to seek salvation and grace. The great difficulty, rely upon it, will be to persuade your children, that you feel, as you ought to feel, for their immortal souls. To do this, you must convince them, and not by words and professions, but by your uniform conduct, and daily conversation, that you have it always at heart, that you are observing, with the deepest concern, the progress which they are making in holiness, and that every neglect of duty, every violation of God's righteous laws, by them, grieves you more than undutiful and disobedient conduct to yourselves would.

It is certainly our duty to acquaint ourselves with each other, the dispositions, characters and habits, of those with whom we are connected, as members of the same family, of the same communion, or of the same place; and we are also commanded, if a brother be found in fault, to tell him thereof. This, however, must be done in a spirit of meekness and brotherly love, under a deep consciousness that we also are offenders, and desire our own reformation, as well as our neighbour's. Let us not however be too eager to find fault, or indulge a censorious temper. Let us learn to distrust ourselves, and to pay deference to the opinions of others. Many things which we condemn may yet be right, and many things which we desire, if attained, might prove injurious to ourselves, and to the whole community of which we are members. In every scheme for reform, let us ever bear in mind, that each individual ought to commence the work at home, he is to begin with himself, then with his family and neighbours. When the word of God is read, though it be addressed to all, yet each individual is to attend to it as a message addressed to himself alone, and intended for his special consideration. When the preacher addresses the congregation, the discourse, though intended for all, must be applied by every one of you to himself, and the proper enquiries to be made are not to what member of the congregation the exhortation, reproof or instruction, is most applicable, but wherein have I transgressed the law of God? When have I omitted the opportunities which God has afforded me of being useful to my neighbour, or of promoting my own salvation? What talents has God committed to me, and how have I improved them? How have I mispent the time which is past, and in what way can I best redeem the time to come? If each individual would thus apply, what in the house of God is addressed to the congregation, oh! how much more of real fervent piety, of true religion would there be among us. Brethren! affectionately and earnestly entreat you to think of these things, to attend more carefully and constantly to your own ways, and to labour more for the things which are eternal in the Heavens.

Hagerstown, (Md.) Nov. 23. THE MURDERERS.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, came on before Washington county court, the trials of William Cotterill Jr. John Cotterill and Wm. Cotterill, sr. for the murder of James Adams in Allegany county, on the 9th of May last.

It appeared in evidence during their trials, that William Cotterill, sr. and his two sons, William and John, in company with James Adams, the deceased, who had a considerable sum of money, and a check on a mercantile house in Baltimore for a further amount, in his possession, sailed in the ship Ceres from Liverpool for Baltimore, about 1st of February last. Arriving in Baltimore in the latter part of April, they all took lodgings in one house, and remained there a few days, when not being able to procure employment in the city, they proceeded west in quest of office. They met with

none until they reached the house of Messrs. Wood and West in Allegany county. On Thursday the 6th of May they contracted with those gentlemen for employment as labourers on the turnpike road, at which they continued until Saturday evening following. On Sunday morning the 9th, Adams believing that he had lost the check which he had brought from England with him, determined to return to Baltimore in search of it, and in the event of his not there finding it, to guard against its payment, and sail for England. Previous to his departure, however, the two younger Cotterills proposed to accompany him as far as Pratt's tavern, for the purpose, as they said, of there writing a letter to send by him to their relations in England. The three, Adams and the two younger Cotterills then started down the road together, leaving the elder Cotterill at the house of Messrs. Wood and West. Between two and three hours after their departure with Adams, the two Cotterills returned, not along the road but through the woods, having their pantaloons wet up to their knees.

On their approach to the house, they were met by their father, who had manifested much uneasiness, & appeared considerably agitated during their absence; a short conversation ensued, in which one of the sons was heard to say, "Father, we have done it;" they then applied for their wages, saying they intended returning to England, and in about three quarters of an hour after the return of the two sons, the three set off, not along the road but through the woods, in the direction in which the two had returned. On Sunday the 16th of May, the dead body of Adams was accidentally found, a short distance below the road, in Fifteen Mile Creek, in a dreary secluded spot, between two mountains, where the obtrusive step of man seldom ventures, and the gloom of which is almost sufficient to repulse the visitations of the bird of heaven. It was much mangled about the head and breast, the clothes nearly torn off, and the pockets rifled. Suspicion immediately fixed on the three Cotterills; they were promptly pursued to Baltimore, where they were apprehended on the eve of embarking for England, their trunk being on board the ship Franklin, just about to sail. On examining the trunk, a part of Adams' clothes, his watch, and some other articles known to have belonged to him, were found in it; and a part of the money believed to have belonged to him was found secreted about the persons of the prisoners.

Under these circumstances they were committed to the Baltimore jail, where they remained until the late session of the Allegany Court, to which county they were removed for trial. Unwilling, however, to be tried there, they requested a further removal to this county, where, after fair, patient and impartial trials, they were severally found Guilty of Murder of the First Degree.

The prosecution was ably conducted on the part of the state, by Roger Perry, Esq. and the two younger prisoners were ingeniously defended by Beall Howard, Esq. Samuel Hughes, Esq. was associated with Mr. Howard, in behalf of the elder prisoner, who was also ingeniously defended.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Wood and those concerned with him, for their prompt pursuit and persevering exertions in the apprehension of the Cotterills. The case of those unfortunate men, is peculiarly calculated to call into active exercise the various and conflicting sympathies and passions of the human heart. A father and two sons, far from friends and relatives, among strangers, and in a strange land, manacled in prison, & condemned to death! Dreadful, awful situation! Who can think of it, but with sympathetic commiseration! But, on the other hand, a father and two sons, invited by the mildness, and protected by the energy of the best of governments, in a land where liberty dwells alike in the cot and in the palace, to be guilty of so foul a deed as murder! Who can think of it, but with abhorrence! When the laws of God,

of humanity, and of country, demand recompense for their violation, justice bids mercy to be silent, and forces sympathy into reluctant acquiescence.

Torch Light.

The Folly of anticipating Trouble. Afflictions seen in prospective are more appalling than when they actually arrive; for there are few but are attended with some alleviating circumstances that deaden their force. Why, then, should we sour the present cup of happiness by anticipating trouble that may never reach us, and depending on probabilities only, on a thousand contingent circumstances never likely to occur at once. The folly of doing so will be placed in a stronger light by the following anecdote.

A country woman set her daughter, a girl of fifteen, to bake, while she went to a neighbour's. After some stay she returned and found the oven sparkling hot, and her daughter in another apartment, in the greatest agony and in tears.

A sight so unexpected excited the tenderest sympathy in the maternal bosom, and solicitude for the cause. After much entreaty the daughter complied. "I was thinking, (said she) if I was married, and should have a dear little child, and it should live to run about, and I should be making as I am now, and I should go out to get fuel, and should leave it alone, and it should get up to the mouth of the oven, and should crawl in, and should burn itself to death all to a crisp, what a terrible thing it would be! O! dear, what should I do!"

Savannah Museum.

A FACT.

A pious girl in this Commonwealth, who earns her subsistence by her labour at the rate of one dollar per week, has recently paid into the Treasury of the New England Tract Society, twenty dollars—whilst she will keep in circulation 6000 Tracts of four pages each, down to the end of time! Who can calculate the good that will be thus effected—who will venture to tell how often the angels of God may have occasion to rejoice over sinners brought to repentance by the instrumentality of this donation! Is it too much to believe, that this female will meet in heaven a multitude of happy spirits who will hail her as the instrument of their felicity, and unite with her in the praise of Him, whose self-denial she humbly imitates?

Boston paper.

From an Ohio paper.

Died lately in Gallipolis, Ohio, Miss Charlotte Le Trier. The following circumstances of her late are given by an intimate acquaintance:

The unhappy Charlotte has terminated both her sorrows and her existence. She had been uncommonly serious for some weeks past, and had intimated to the family with whom she boarded, the intention of soon putting an end to the scenes of her trouble here, but they rested in security, believing her expressions nothing more than the effect of an usual turn of melancholy. On the Sabbath previous to her death, she attended public worship as usual, but was observed frequently to be in tears. Towards evening she appeared to view and speak of daily periodical events as passing never to return. Said to one of her companions, when retiring for the night, "to-morrow evening I shall rest where the return of morning will not disturb my repose, and out of the power of any one to wound my feelings." Monday morning she rose and commenced her usual occupations, but appeared much agitated, and talked continually of dying. The family thought proper to send for her friend and guardian, Mr. E. During the performance of this errand, she procured an ounce of arsenic from Dr. K. not far distant, and returned without being missed. Nothing unusual was suspected by the doctor, in consequence of her saying it was desired to kill vermin. On the arrival of the old gentleman her guardian, (who even then concealing in her hand the baneful potion) spoke to him with a cheerful smile, thus lulling suspicion asleep. Considerable conversation took place, and he lastingly

endeavoured to point out the wickedness of the crime she had threatened to commit. But her resolution was fixed, and shortly after his departure, she prepared and took the whole of the poison she had procured. She immediately informed a lady of the family (the same mentioned before as her companion) that she had taken the fatal dose, and now rejoiced in soon bidding adieu to this troublesome world.—The effect of the poison was immediate. Every exertion was made for her relief, but all in vain. She utterly refused all medical aid, and died about five o'clock, P.M. after having endured, for several hours, the most excruciating pain. She had her senses to the last, but showed not the least contrition on account of the act she had performed. To those around her she said, "grieve not on my account, for soon shall I meet my parents, and enter upon happier scenes." Alas, poor girl! little did she know of that world into which she was about to enter.

The family (mentioned before) were almost inconsolable, as well as Mr. E. who, a few days previously had executed his will, putting her in possession of five or six thousand dollars; but to this circumstance, she paid not the least attention. It is said that various causes occurred to produce in her a state of mind necessary to the performance of the desperate deed. One is, she imagined herself ridiculed and slighted by a young gentleman who had previously engaged her affections, but perhaps other causes had greater effect; her feelings were of the finest kind, and constant reflections upon her lonely and forsaken situation, had wrought her mind to a pitch, rendered almost desperate, by the least coolness or neglect of an acquaintance or friend. She would say, "had I but one relation left to ward off the blow, or blunt the edge of sorrow, it would have been otherwise." Her want of religious education had also left her destitute of a refuge from the troubles and perplexities of a wicked world.—Unaccustomed to seek consolation from Him, who alone is able to give it, she knew no rest but in the grave, and made haste to reach her goal.

TO THE CURIOUS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis are respectfully informed, that a

MUSEUM

OF
Natural Curiosities and Wax
Figures,

Has been opened at MR. HUNTER'S
Tavern, amongst which are

the following:
The Annapolis Beauty,
General Washington, and
Twenty-one Female Figures, representing the States of the Union,
Major General Jackson,
Commodore Decatur and Lady,
Gen. Tecumseh in his original dress,
Col. Philipps, American Treaty,
Young Bonaparte.

ALSO,

A living Orange Outang, or
Wild Man of the Woods;

The real Young Sea Serpent, 13 feet long and 16 inches circumference. The Alligator, Gopher, Crocodile—A petrified Snake—Tooth of the Mammoth—And views of all parts of the World. Also a Painting representing the city of Baltimore and bombardment of Fort M'Henry, by the British, size 17 by 10 feet.

The Proprietor during his stay in Annapolis, will operate upon any person desirous of obtaining the benefit of HYPNOTICISM, so useful in the cure of the morbid and nervous affections.

Admission 25 Cents—Children, and under 7 years of age, half price.
Dec. 2.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 23d day of December inst. at the late dwelling of Thomas Owens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all the Personal Property of said deceased, (Negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Indian Corn, Hay, Fodder and Straw, together with a number of other articles. Terms of sale—for all sums of twenty dollars and under, the cash to be paid; for all sums above twenty dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Ben. Owens, } Adm'rs.
Wm. Owens, }
Nichs. Owens, }
Dec. 2.

From the Portsmouth Oracle. THE SMOKY WEATHER.

To state a few facts respecting the appearance of smoky weather, will, I believe, be sufficient to refute the notion of its being produced by the smoke of existing fires.

1. This phenomenon happens at all seasons of the year—in the dead of winter, when the earth is covered with snow, as well as at any other time.

2. It appears at sea as well as on land. In 1814, vessels arriving from Europe, reported it many days sail from land.

3. It is extensive, appearing over an extent of many hundred, perhaps thousand miles at the same time.

4. The natural tendency of smoke is upwards, as every one must observe.

5. How impossible is it for the smoke of fires covering a few hundred acres of ground, or even many thousand, to fill such an extent of atmosphere.

If it be asked—what is the cause? I shall answer, that it is a disposition of the air—a state of the atmosphere, produced by its own internal operations, as much as clouds, vapour, different aspects of weather, rain, &c. The particular substance of which it is composed, is constantly, as I conjecture, floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere, and may descend and collect on the surface of the earth from causes existing in the lower, such as a temporary diminution of its elastic and buoyant state. That this substance was originally, and is now, smoke, in different stages of decomposition, is rather probable. It is well known that smoke is very antiseptic. If durable it may be, or what it may require to decompose, I would not pretend to guess.

Nothing is more groundless than the fears of some people at dark days.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I see it reported that the weather has been as smoky and dark far at sea, as it was on the land.

Synopsis of Miscellaneous Items.

From European Papers.

A London paper mentions that snow had not fallen in England as early as October for 18 years before the present year. It then fell on the same day of the month that it did this year, and the winter following was a remarkable mild one.

The foundation of London House, the residence of the Bishop of London, in St. James's square, is now laid, and is to be much more spacious than the late Episcopal mansion.

From the letters and papers seized of the Union Associations, which for some time back have kept Germany in alarm, it would appear that these secret associations were more numerous than generally was apprehended. Their object, it seems, was to overthrow the present order of things in Germany. Among the initiated some were called the Absolute or devoted, because they had engaged not to be withheld by any consideration from going all lengths required. Sandt, who murdered Kotz bue, was doubtless of this number. Among the documents seized, we have copied a few extracts to show the design which the members of these associations had in view. They follow:—"Is it not to be feared, that in a moment of weakness, or in the agony of death, Sandt may betray his secret?" "I seriously study the history of Revolutions, they are as necessary to nations as respiration to men."

"At the moment of execution, our friend N. will put himself at our head, and like another Zisca, carry the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other." "A total overthrow can alone save us." "The people do not know yet the plan for which Sandt purified himself, but they begin to have a notion of it." "Let us overthrow the thrones of Alexander, Frederick William, & Francis II." "To every tree on the road from Berlin to Charlottenburg one of these servants of the throne must hang, and even that will not be sufficient." "Hereditary monarchy is a foolish institution." "Is it not so difficult to kill the thirty eight, (meaning the 38 Sovereigns of the German confederation) Sandt must die on the scaffold, that the public may learn to believe in christian charity and resignation, that it may see of what sacrifices the German youth are capable. In this enlightened age the scaffold is the symbol which will replace the Cross." "Remark this! the present

order of things must be changed by the people by force and by tragedy. Our works will not be adorned with the nuptial crown; they are reserved for the sake of the executioner." "To day the fate of the Jews was put to the vote." These associations consisted chiefly of young men.

At the London Sessions, Guildhall, lately held by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen, &c. appeared in their scarlet robes in honour of the memory of the anniversary of the King's accession.

Arthur Hurtlewood, one of the notorious reformers in Great Britain, has addressed a letter to the people of Manchester, &c. in answer to Hunt's last letter, in which he brings a hundred charges against Hunt. Allowing one in each ten to be true, Hunt is unquestionably one of the greatest rascals in the British Empire. Blandford & Watson, a pair of renowned radicals, in their letters, also give Hunt a notorious bad character. Hunt no doubt can say as much of his accusers.
NY. Daily Adv.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 9.

A draft upon the national treasury for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars more of the monies advanced during the late war by Maryland, on account of the United States, for the purchase of arms and military stores, was last week received by our treasurer. We feel gratified in noticing this circumstance, not only because it shows that the administrators of the general government are satisfied that this state, as far as her means would permit, faithfully performed her duty during that short but costly conflict, but because it shows the correctness of the course pursued by the federalists, to woe exertions the people of Maryland stand fairly indebted for its recovery; and likewise, because it puts to confusion the clamorous horde who contended, that we had no right to ask a reimbursement of expenditures then made, and who, had their counsel been regarded, would have deprived her of a fair indemnification, though she is entitled to it upon every principle of justice.

DIED.

At his seat near Magothy River, on Monday morning last, after a short but painful illness, John Gibson, Esq.

Legislature of Maryland.

The House of Delegates formed a quorum on Tuesday. Tobias E. Stansbury, Esq. was chosen Speaker. Mr. John Brewer was appointed clerk and Mr. Peter Webb, assistant clerk. Mr. Cornelius Mills Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. John Quinn Door-keeper. Messrs. Irvine Spence, Joseph Ireland, Thomas Pollard, John W. Preston, John H. Carroll, were appointed Committee Clerks. The Senate have not yet formed a quorum.

Last evening, on board the United States sloop of war Hornet, lying at the navy yard, a sailor while ascending the main-rigging, to assist in sending down the topgallant yard, from his eagerness to perform his duty, heightened by the pleasing reflection that his time had expired and he would shortly be enabled to meet his relatives and friends—fell from the shrouds, struck his head upon the spars stowed in the chains of the ship, and fell overboard. Mr. Mayo, first lieutenant, saw his perilous situation from the quarter deck, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, with that genuine spirit of benevolence and humanity which exists only in the hearts of the generous and the brave, plunged into the water to save him—followed by a sailor from the fore-castle. They succeeded in getting him on board; but he was so severely injured he survived but a few moments. It is indeed a pleasing task to record a circumstance so highly commendable in Mr. Mayo—when, forgetting the disparity of rank, and regardless of the coldness of the weather, he saw in him only an unfortunate man and an old shipmate, whose life he would preserve at any risk. By this act he has added another to the many proofs already given of his love for his men and his value as an officer—while such feelings as these exist between the highest officer and meanest seaman, where is the

surprise at the subordination in our navy?

*Capt. Read being now at Washington, lieutenant Mayo commands the Hornet.—V. F. Col.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1849.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation to Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations, on the commencement of your duties in the Capitol.

In looking to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness—that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western states, and that a derangement has been felt in some of our armed institutions, which has proportionally affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored, that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations. & that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruises more than 20 years before, which had not been redressed—These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year eighteen hundred and two, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the late year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion and repeated references having been made by the Minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was hereon pledged, under circumstances of peculiar honor and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States it was equally solemnly pledged to a spirit of cordiality and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses long been sustained, and now again acknowledged, and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain—For territory ceded by Spain, other territory, of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This session was near the less received, as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations, of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her a third over it, and, falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of increasing annoyance and injury to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession the United States ceded a territory, in itself, of no value to her, and of almost inconceivable importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved her, from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and of the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it, without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed—that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had thus been concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the Minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause.

It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points, which were not specified, had produced the delay.

and that an Envoys would be appointed to the United States, to obtain explanations of the U. S. Government. The Minister on any point on which a delay was apprehended, which proposal was rejected. The Minister of State in August last, had been instructed, notwithstanding the delay, to inform the government of Spain, that the treaty should be ratified, and that it would be here at any time when the ratification of Congress, it would be received, and the same effect as if it had been received at the due time.

This order was executed, and the communication was made to the Minister of Spain, and by its answer, as just been received, we are officially acquainted, for the first time, with the facts which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty, alleged by the Minister of Spain, the government had attempted to alter the principal articles of the treaty, in violation, which the Minister of the States had been ordered to prevent. He should deliver the ratification to the government in exchange for that of Spain, of which he gave notice, explaining the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged, that the government had recently tolerated, against the province of Texas, some unimputed acts, are stated as the cause, which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the United States. It is repeated that an Envoys would be dispatched to the United States, for these allegations will justify the Executive of the government of Spain, will appear a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen by the documents submitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the right title, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the treaty to annul these latter grants, and the clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other. The date of the grant was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article, and it must be obvious to all, that, if annulling these grants, it would be deemed nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by the government, an intimation was received that the grants were of anterior date to the treaty, and that they were not of course to be affected by it. The possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced his government to demand an explanation of the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with the statement.

With respect to the other alleged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is stated without foundation. Every expedition against Texas has invariably been given to every attempt within the limits of the U. S. is fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts.

There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last session, some adventurous enterprises, repeated suggestions, the attention of the United States authorities in that quarter was vigilantly drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has not been carried out.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for delaying to ratify the treaty. A treaty, concluded in conformity with instructions, and in good faith, in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. If either could set it aside, without the consent of the other, there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions between nations. By this proceeding the government of Spain has rendered to the U. S. a new and very serious injury. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a negotiation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were the case, what consequences might it not lead to? What time, and in what manner would the negotiation terminate? By this proceeding Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the U. S. which strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation, may dictate. In the course to be pursued these objects should be constantly held in view and have their due weight.

Our national honour must be maintained, and a new and a distinguished proof be afforded, that regard for justice and moderation, which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be known to all, that, if the United States have been desirous of making conquests, or have been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no more potent cause for gratulation at the conclusion of the treaty, than the fact that such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government, nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether the treaty will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all the advantages, and yielding to Spain those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself, by a treaty which she was bound to ratify—for refusing to do which she must incur the consequences of other nations, even those friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited

ation. We must have peace
rooted where we have been
disrupted; our citizens must
be satisfied for losses so long
sustained, and for which in-
jury has been so unjustly with-
born them. Accomplishing
great objects, we obtain all
a desirable.

his Catholic Majesty has twice de-
termined to send a Minister
United States, to ask explanations
points, and to give them, respec-
tively, to ratify the treaty. Shall
by taking the ceded territory and
to execute the other conditions
treaty, before this Minister arrives
hard? This is a case which forms
appeal to the candor, the mag-
nanimity and honor of this people. Much
to courtesy between nations. By a
delay we shall lose nothing; for, rest-
ing on the ground of immutable truth and
justice, we cannot be diverted from our
course. It ought to be presumed, that
explanations, which may be given to
Minister of Spain, will be satisfactory,
produce the desired result. In any
the delay for the purpose mentioned,
a further manifestation on the sincere
to terminate, in the most friendly
er, all differences with Spain, cannot
be duly appreciated by his Catholic
Majesty, as well as by other powers. It is
therefore, whether it will not be
to make the law, proposed for car-
rying into effect the conditions of the
treaty, who it is adopted contingent; to
its operation upon the responsibility
of the Executive, in such manner as to
an opportunity for such friendly ex-
planations as may be desired, during the
session of Congress.

communicate to Congress a copy of
the treaty and the instructions to the Mi-
nister of the U. States, at Madrid, respec-
tively, of his correspondence with the Mi-
nister of Spain, and of such other docu-
ments as may be necessary to give a full
and correct view of the subject.

the course which the Spanish govern-
ment has pursued, on this occasion, thought
proper, it is satisfactory to know,
that it has not been countenanced by
other European powers. On the con-
trary, the opinion and wishes, both of
the United States and Great Britain, have not
been different from the United States or
Spain, and have been unequivocal in
favor of the ratification. There is also rea-
son to believe, that the sentiments of the
Government of Russia, have been
the same, and that they have also been made
known to the Cabinet of Madrid.
The course pursued by Spain
in the civil war, the greatest care has been taken to
preserve the laws intended to preserve an
equilibrium. Our ports have con-
tinued to be equally open to both parties,
and on the same conditions, and our citi-
zens have been equally restrained from in-
terference in favor of either, to the prejudice
of the other. The progress of war, how-
ever, has operated manifestly in favor of the
United States. Buenos Ayres still maintains
its independence, which it de-
clared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810.
Chili and Peru have lately attended Chili and
Peru, north of the La Plata, bordering
on it, and likewise Venezuela.

These content, has, from its com-
mencement, been very interesting to
our people, and to none more so
than the United States. A virtuous
people may and will confine them-
selves within the limits of a strict
neutrality; but it is not in their power
to behold a conflict so vitally im-
portant to their neighbors, without
sensibility and sympathy which
naturally belong to such a case. It
has been the steady purpose of this
Government to prevent that feeling
giving to excess—and it is very
satisfying to have it in my power to
say, that so strong has been the
case, throughout the whole com-
munity, of that was due to the
character and obligations of the na-
tion, that few examples of a con-
trary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from
the parent country, and the great
want of their population and re-
sources, gave them advantages
which, it was anticipated, at a very
early period, it would be difficult for
Spain to surmount. The steadiness,
consistency, and success, with which
they have pursued their object as
evinced more particularly by the un-
dermined sovereignty which Buenos
Ayres has so long enjoyed, evi-
dently give them a strong claim to the
favorable consideration of other
powers. These sentiments on the
part of the United States, have not
been withheld from other powers,
with whom it is desirable to act in
concert. Should it become manifest
to the world, that the efforts of
Spain to subdue those provinces will
be fruitless, it may be presumed that
the Spanish government itself will
give up the contest. In producing
such a determination, it cannot be
doubted that the opinion of friendly
powers who have taken no part in
the controversy, will have their
desired influence.

It is of the highest importance to
our national character and indispen-
sible to the morality of our citizens,
that all violations of our neutrality
should be prevented. No door should
be left open for the evasion of our
laws; no opportunity afforded to any
power to be disposed to take advan-
tage of it, to compromise the inter-
est or honour of the nation. It is sub-
mitted therefore, to the consideration
of Congress, whether it may not be
advisable to revise the laws, with a
view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it
may not be advisable to designate
by law, the several ports or places
along the coast at which, only, for-
eign ships of war and privateers
may be admitted. The difficulty of
sustaining the regulations of our
commerce, and of other important
interests, from abuse, without such
designation, furnishes a strong mo-
tive for this measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the re-
newal of the Commercial Convention be-
tween the U. S. and Great Britain, a hope
had been entertained that an article might
have been agreed upon, mutually to the sa-
tisfaction of both countries, regulating up-
on principles of justice and reciprocity, the
commercial intercourse between the U. S.
and the British possessions as well in the
West-Indies as upon the Continent of N.
America. The plenipotentiaries of the two
governments not having been able to come
to an agreement on this important interest,
those of the U. S. reserved for the consid-
eration of this government the proposals
which had been presented to them as
the ultimate offer on the part
of the British government, and
which they were not authorized to
accept. On their transmission here,
they were examined with due delib-
eration, the result of which was,
a new effort to meet the views of the
British government. The Minister
of the U. S. was instructed to make
a further proposal which has not
been accepted. It was, however,
declined in an amicable manner. I
recommended to the consideration
of Congress whether further prohibi-
tory provisions, in the laws relat-
ing to this intercourse, may not be
expedient. It is seen with interest,
that although it has not been prac-
ticable, as yet, to agree in any ar-
rangement of this important branch
of their commerce, such is the dis-
position of the parties that each
will view any regulations, which the
other may make respecting it, in
the most friendly light.

By the 5th article of the Conven-
tion concluded on the 20th Oct. 1818,
it was stipulated that the differences
which had arisen between the two
governments, with regard to the
true intent and meaning of the 5th
article of the treaty of Ghent, in re-
lation to the carrying away, by British
officers, of slaves from the U. S.
after the exchange of the ratifica-
tions of the treaty of peace, should
be referred to the decision of some
friendly sovereign or state, to be
named for that purpose. The Mi-
nister of the U. S. has been instruct-
ed to name to the British govern-
ment a foreign sovereign, the com-
mon friend to both parties, for the
decision of this question. The an-
swer of that government to the pro-
posal, when received, will indicate
the further measures to be pursued
on the part of the U. S.

Although the pecuniary embarrass-
ments which affected various parts
of the Union during the latter part
of the preceding year, have, during
the present, been considerably aug-
mented, and still continue to ex-
ist, the receipts into the treasury,
to the 30th of Sept. last, have a-
mounted to \$19,000,000. After
defraying the current expenses of the
government, including the interest
and reimbursement of the public
debt, payable to that period, amount-
ing to \$18,000,000 there remained
in the treasury on that day more
than \$2,000,000, which, with the
sums receivable during the remain-
der of the year, will exceed the cur-
rent demands upon the treasury for
the same period.

The causes which have tended to
diminish the public receipts, could
not fail to have a corresponding ef-
fect upon the revenue which has ac-
crued upon imposts and tonnage,
during the three first quarters of
the present year. It is, however,
ascertained that the duties which
have been secured during that peri-
od, exceed \$18,000,000, and those
of the whole year will probably a-
mount to \$23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the
next year, I refer you to the state-
ments which will be transmitted
from the treasury, which will en-
able you to judge whether further
provision be necessary.

The reduction in the price of the
principal articles of domestic growth
which has occurred during the pre-
sent year, and the consequent fall
in the price of labour, apparently
so favourable to the success of do-
mestic manufactures, have not
shielded them against other causes
adverse to their prosperity. The
pecuniary embarrassments which
have so deeply affected the commer-
cial interests of the nation, have
been no less adverse to our manu-
facturing establishments, in several
sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the cur-
rency which the banks have been

constrained to make, in order to
continue specie payments, and the
vitiated character of it where such
reductions have not been attempted,
instead of placing within the reach
of these establishments the pecuni-
ary aid necessary to avail themselves
of the advantages resulting from the
reduction of the prices of the raw
materials and of labour, have com-
pelled the banks to withdraw from
them a portion of the capital heret-
ofore advanced to them. That aid
which has been refused by the
banks, has not been obtained from
other sources; owing to the loss of
individual confidence, from the fail-
ures which have recently occurred
in some of our principal commer-
cial cities.

An additional cause of the de-
pression of these establishments,
may probably be found in pecuniary
embarrassments which have recent-
ly affected those countries, with
which our commerce has been prin-
cipally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want
of a ready or profitable market at
home, have been shipped by the ma-
nufacturers to the United States,
and, in many instances, sold at a
price below their current value at
the place of manufacture. Altho'
this practice may, from its nature,
be considered temporary, or con-
tingent, it is not on that account
less injurious in its effects. Uni-
formity in the demand and price in
an article, is highly desirable to the
domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance
to give encouragement to our do-
mestic manufacturers. In what
manner the evils adverted to may
be remedied, and how far it may be
practicable, in other respects, to
afford to them further encourage-
ment, paying due regard to all the
other great interests of the nation,
is submitted to the wisdom of Con-
gress.

The survey of the coast for the
establishment of fortifications is now
nearly completed; and consid-
erable progress has been made in the col-
lection of materials for the con-
struction of fortifications in the
Gulph of Mexico and in the Ches-
apeake Bay. The works on the es-
tuary bank of the Potomac, below
Alexandria, and on the Potomac in
the Delaware, are much advanced;
and it is expected that the fortifica-
tions at the Narrows, in the harbour
of New York, will be completed the
present year. To derive all the ad-
vantages contemplated from these
fortifications, it was necessary that
they should be judiciously posted &
constructed with a view to perma-
nence. The progress hitherto has,
therefore, been slow; but as the dif-
ficulties, in parts hitherto the least
explored and known, are surmount-
ed, it will, in future, be more rapid.
As soon as the survey of the coast
is completed, which, it is expected,
will be done early in the next spring,
the engineers employed in it will
proceed to examine, for like pur-
poses, the northern and north-west-
ern frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a
station at the mouth of the St. Pe-
ters, on the Mississippi, have estab-
lished themselves there; and those
which were ordered to the mouth of
the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri,
have ascended that river to the
Council Bluffs, where they will re-
main until next spring, when they
will proceed to the place of their
destination. I have the satisfac-
tion to state, that this measure has
been executed in amity with the
Indian tribes, and that it promises
to produce, in regard to them, all
the advantages which were contem-
plated by it.

Much progress has likewise been
made in the construction of ships of
war, and in the collection of timber
and other materials for ship build-
ing. It is not doubted that our navy
will soon be augmented to the num-
ber, and placed, in all respects; on
the footing provided for by law.

The Board consisting of engineers
and naval officers, have not yet made
their final report of scites for two
naval depots, as instructed accord-
ing to the resolutions of March 18th
and April 20th, 1818, but they have
examined the coast therein designa-
ted, and their report is expected in
the next month.

For the protection of our com-
merce in the Mediterranean, along
the southern Atlantic coast, in the
Pacific and Indian oceans, it has
been found necessary to maintain a
strong naval force, which it seems
proper for the present to continue.
There is much reason to believe,
that if any portion of the squadron
heretofore stationed in the Mediter-
ranean should be withdrawn, our in-

tercourse with the powers bordering
on that sea would be much cor-
rupted, if not altogether destroyed.
Such, too, has been the growth of a
spirit of piracy, in the other quarters
mentioned, by adventurers from ev-
ery country, in abuse of the friend-
ly flags which they have assumed,
that not to protect our commerce
there, would be to abandon it as a
prey to their rapacity. Due atten-
tion has likewise been paid to the
suppression of the slave trade, in
compliance with a law of the last
session. Orders have been given to
the commanders of all our public
ships to seize all vessels, navigated
under our flag, engaged in that
trade, and to bring them in, to be
proceeded against in the manner
prescribed by that law. It is hoped
that these vigorous measures, sup-
ported by like acts by other nations,
will soon terminate a commerce so
disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty im-
posed by these acts, and of a high
trust connected with it, it is with
deep regret I have to state the loss
which has been sustained by the
death of Commodore Perry. His
gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in
the late war, added to the renown
of his country. His death is deplored
as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.

Elegant Assortment of Fash-
ionable and Seasonable

GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received at his Shop, opposite
Mr. Brewer's Tavern, a new
supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vest-
ings,

Which, it will afford him sincere
gratification to make up for his friends,
who, it is almost needless to state, may
rely upon a superior neatness and beau-
ty being observed in the execution.
Gentlemen residing in the country, who
may find it inconvenient to visit this
place for the purpose of having their
measures taken, are informed that he
will wait upon them with pleasure; or
if it will suit them as well, will adhere
strictly to the directions which shall
accompany any order with which they
may honour him.

As his stock has been laid in on a
reasonable terms as the superior qual-
ity of the several articles which com-
pose it could lead him to expect he
invites all who are anxious to purchase
bargains to give him a call. As his
constant intercourse with Baltimore
enables him to procure patterns of the
latest and most admired fashions he can
venture to promise that he will make
up his GOODS in the most fashionable
manner, or in such style as will be
best adapted to the fancy and wishes
of his customers.

His Stock consists in part of the fol-
lowing:

Regent's best Blue and Black Cloth,	do.
Second do do do do do do do do	do.
Best London dark and light Brown,	do.
Second do do do do do do do do	do.
London Green Mixtures and Olives,	do.
Do fashionable Claret,	do.
Extra Superfine Drab,	do.
Second do do do do do do do do	do.
Best London double milled blue and	do.
black Cassimeres,	do.
Second do do do do do do do do	do.
London dark and light Mixtures,	do.
Do Drab,	do.
Do White and Buff Cassimere,	do.
Black Florentine,	do.
Fashionable Pique,	do.
White Marseilles,	do.
Stockingette,	do.
Drawers, &c.	do.

Dec. 9.

Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice.

Messrs. MARRIOTT,
SPENCE,
BRECKENRIDGE,
MAULSBY,
ROSS.

The Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice, will sit every day
during the present session, from 9
o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock
in the afternoon.

By order,
J. W. PRESTON, CLK.

Dec. 9.

Battle of North-Point.

MR. D. W. BOUDET.

Respectfully informs the Citizens of
Annapolis, and its Vicinity, that
his Picture, Representing
the Battle of North-

Point, is now Ex-
hibiting at the
Ball-Room.

The Room will be brilliantly il-
luminated every Evening.

Price of Admission—Twenty
five Cents.

BENJAMIN MEAD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of
Annapolis, and the public generally,
that he intends carrying on the above
business, in all its various branches, in
the house formerly occupied by Mr.
James Holland, and nearly opposite
Mr. George Shaw's store. He has on
hand a handsome assortment of Jew-
elry, Gold and Silver Watches, Time
Pieces set in marble, and handsomely
covered with glass globes, Watch
Chains, Seals and Keys, Ladies Reti-
cule Clasp, and Finger Rings of a su-
perior quality, Sleeve Buttons of the
latest fashion. Also a handsome as-
sortment of Carriage & Riding Whips,
with an assortment of the best Bamboo
Canes handsomely mounted. He there-
fore solicits a share of patronage from
a generous public.

He has also Spanish Cigars of a su-
perior quality.
Nov. 11.

Just received, a complete assortment
of

Confectionary.

ALSO,
CORDIALS

Of a Superior Quality,

Perfect Love,
Cinnamon,
Aniseed,
Rose,
Pound Cake,
Ginger Nuts,
He intends keeping a general assort-
ment of

CHOICE GOODS.

Citizens of Annapolis, and Gentle-
men of the Legislature, will find it to
their advantage to give him a call, as
he intends selling on the most reason-
able terms. No attention shall be want-
ing on his part to give general satisfac-
tion.

NB. His Shop will be kept open un-
til half past nine o'clock every night,
for the reception of his customers.

New Oyster Establish-
ment

Nearly Opposite Mr. J. Hughes,

The subscriber intends keeping, dur-
ing the Season, for the accommodation
of Gentlemen, Members of the Legis-
lature, Citizens, or others, who may
please favour him with their custom a
good supply of first rate Oysters,
Wild Fowl, Sausage, and Terrapins,
which shall be served up with neat-
ness and despatch. Those who may
please honour him with their visits,
may depend on receiving every atten-
tion, as his sole aim shall be to please.
Private Parties or Clubs can be ac-
commodated on the shortest notice.

His Establishment will be com-
menced on Monday next, the 3th inst.

JOHN SMITH, Jr.
Dec. 9, 1819.

To Farmers.

The subscriber will Lease, for from
three to five years, 1500 acres of

Fertile Limestone Land,

Lying in Berkeley county, Va.
Eight miles from Martinsburg and 6
from Williamsport. A large portion of
this land is well watered and in a high
state of cultivation, one third of it be-
ing now in clover. It will be let in
tracts of 100 acres or upwards, as may
suit applicants. There is on the prop-
erty a number of houses suitable for
tenants, a blacksmith shop, wagon-
makers shop, cooper shop, and a large
stone distillery in complete order; at-
tached to the distillery is a stone stock
house, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide.

With the land will also be rented, a
number of negroes, horses, cattle and
all kinds of farming utensils.
Will also be leased for the same pe-
riod.

A large Merchant Mill,

Situated on a never failing stream, and
which has just been thoroughly repair-
ed, and will be capable of manufactur-
ing from 60 to 70 barrels of flour in 24
hours, and being situated in one of the
best wheat countries in Virginia it can
at all times have constant employment.
The terms will be liberal to industrious,
practical farmers; and as security will
be required for the faithful perform-
ance of their engagements, none other
need apply. Immediate possession can
be given.

Will be sold at private sale,

100 acres of Land,

Lying on the Potomac and adjoining
the above mentioned tract. This land
is of a superior quality, in a high state
of cultivation and well watered. There
is on the premises a large and well
finished dwelling house, kitchen, barn
and all necessary out houses.

For further information apply to the
subscriber residing at the mill.

ADAM STEPHEN.

December 9.

The National Intelligencer, Lan-
caster Journal and Maryland Gazette,
Annapolis, will publish the above once
a week to the amount of \$6 each, and
send their accounts to this office
for collection.

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

J. WILLIAMSON,

Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season. Oct. 28

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court November 6, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Lanthum and Thomas Davis administrators with the will annexed, of Joshua Lanthum, 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.

JNO GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Lanthum, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of November, 1819.

Elizabeth Lanthum and } Adm's.
Thomas Davis, }

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, we are exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 11th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of John Bassford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, at the personal property of said Bassford, consisting of Negroes, Men, Women, Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Terms of sale—For all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid, all over twenty dollars, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Jacob Bassford } Adm's.
Henry Bassford }

At the same time and place, they will offer at public sale, seventy or eighty acres of heavily timbered land lying on Patuxent river. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the land as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the same. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of at public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of December next, part of the personal estate of Thomas Redman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of sheep, hogs, horned cattle, a quantity of fodder, Indian corn, negroes, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with legal interest from the day of sale, for all sums of twenty dollars, or under that sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of said Redman.

EDMUND REDMAN, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, all persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them to the subscriber, or to Nicholas Brewer of the city of Annapolis, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Nicholas Brewer, or to the subscriber, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

Matthias Hammond, Ex'r.

Nov. 18.

Annapolis & Baltimore Packet.

G. & J. BARBER,

Tender their acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this opportunity of informing the public, that

The Sloop Washington

Will continue running between Annapolis and Baltimore twice a week. She will leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject of the superior accommodations of this Vessel for passengers, as it is presumed they are well known, the Vessel having been on the line for some time.

It must be expressly understood, that the proprietors of this Vessel will not hold themselves responsible to the owners of baggage, letters, &c. for any losses which may happen; but at the same time assure the public that they will use every effort to prevent occurrences of the kind.

They also have two good and substantial

SCHOONERS,

Which will carry and bring freight from or to any part of the Chesapeake Bay.

Persons wishing tobacco brought from the Patuxent, or other warehouses in the State, can have the same done at the shortest notice, by apprising Messrs. Lynch & Craft, Cheapside, Baltimore.

Three Mattresses,

Which came down in their Packet some months ago, and which have never been claimed, are now at their store, where the owner or owners may call and get them on proving property and paying charges.

Also a Trunk, containing wearing apparel & some trifling articles, which appears, from marks on the neck handkerchiefs, to be the property of a John B. Neilson.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEO. & JNO BARBER, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise legal measures will be taken against them without respect to persons.

August 5.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER, Annapolis, Feb. 11.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY,

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he pledges himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

July 29.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 2d day of December, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, All that tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called "Addition to Sampson," containing one hundred acres more or less; also one other tract of Land, (name unknown), containing one hundred and twelve acres of Land more or less; being seized and taken as the property of Patrick McGrath, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, Jr. trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Gwynn, for the use of John T. Stoddert.

R. WELCH, of Ben. late shif. A. A. County.

Nov. 11.

NOTICE.

I forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, passing through the fields, or in any other manner trespassing upon my farm on South river.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Nov. 25.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander C. Hanson, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to John I. Donaldson, esq. St. Paul's lane, Baltimore, at or before the 16th day of November next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of September, 1819.

PRISCILLA HANSON, Adm'x. Nov. 4



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKARS,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, AM for Annapolis and Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester county, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock, PM for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning, leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock, AM, and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, PM arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Sept. 9.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a New Stock of Goods, among which are the following

Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures
Double Milled Dab
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cords and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.

Oct. 7

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON,

Having purchased that commodious Building in Queen Anne, formerly occupied by Mrs. Nicholson, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced keeping

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to Travellers and all others who may favour him with their patronage. He will board Ladies and Gentlemen by the day, week, month or year, and accommodate Private Parties at a short notice, with all the delicacies of the season.

November 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Franklin, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, to him, in the city of Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

THOMAS FRANKLIN, Ex'r.

Nov. 25.

Taken up adrift

Some time in the month of September last, near the landing of the subscriber, living on the North Side of Severn River, a BATTEAU, twenty one feet in length, five and an half feet in width on the stern, and better than half worn. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2 ALLEN WARFIELD.

Dec. 2.

Wanted

A middle aged Woman of respectability and character, to take the management of a small family. To such one as can produce suitable recommendations, an eligible situation will be given. Enquire at this office.

Nov. 4.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, next door to Mr. G. I. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons desirous to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement; and pledges that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Sept. 2

The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

Will meet, according to the rules of the Society, on Wednesday the 15th day of December next, at 10 o'clock at Mr. Brewer's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis. The Members of the Society are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to be submitted to them. All persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, Roots and Seeds, are invited to exhibit them on the day of meeting, also any Report, Essays, Experiments, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles or matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel on Monday the 13th day of December next.

T. H. Carroll, Sec'y.

Oct. 28, 1819.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, a Periodical Work, to be entitled,

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication. The Religious Magazine which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful, as far as they go. My object in them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees of vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and entered by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more moderate writers, and a knowledge of what they have to believe and do in order to be saved, will be communicated to our readers, as well by articles, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and myrtle into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to censure any new innovations, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

JOHN THOMPSON

Inform his friends and the public that he has just received a complete and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present season, consisting of a variety of elegant dressings, &c. &c.

All of any of which he will make up in the neatest and fashionable style.

Dec. 2.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Griffith Williams, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

2 Dixon Browne, }
William Halse, }

Dec. 2

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Debtors, first, second, and third Endorsements, assumpsit generally, Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment to

GASSAWAY PINOELL, Ex'r.

Nov. 11.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet on the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 15th December next, and continue in Session the two succeeding days.

By Order,

Wm. S. GREEN, CL.

Nov. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second day in December next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order,

Wm. S. GREEN, CL.

Nov. 4.

TAVERN

AND

BOARDING-HOUSE

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Daley, next door to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors, Parties and Games can be served on the shortest notice with ducks, oysters and terrapins, at their seasons, and at all times such delicacies as our climate affords.

He has constantly on hand the greatest abundance of Porter, Ale, Cord Beer, Wine, Cordials &c. of the best qualities, for his particular friends, to whom he promises the utmost attention.

By Order,

HARD GRAY.

Sept. 16.

CASH STORE.

The subscriber has just received from

PINLADELPHIA,

his

Full Goods,

Selected by himself, comprising a Handsome Assortment.

He embraces this opportunity of tendering his Friends and the Public his grateful acknowledgments, for the generous encouragement afforded his establishment; and informs them, that he is determined still to offer them ample inducement to continue their patronage, by selling his Goods Remarkably Low for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGELL.

Oct. 21.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
No. 2, N. 2nd St., ANNAPOLIS.
—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

The following committees were appointed as having been appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the report of yesterday:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. M. B. Burwell, Trimble, Ford, Mosley, Shaw, and Ty-

Elections.—Messrs. Taylor, Merritt, Tarr, Brown, of SC. and Sloan.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams, C. Rich, McCoy, Samuel Moore, Smith, Edwards, of Conn. and

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, of Del. Tomlinson, Ma-

Manufactures.—Messrs. Bald-

the District of Columbia.—

the Public Lands.—Messrs.

Private Land Claims.—Mes-

the Judiciary.—Messrs. S. R.

Accounts.—Messrs. Smith, of

Revisal and unfinished busi-

On the subject of the District of

On the Missouri memorial, Mess-

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Plea-

On the Slave Trade.—Messrs.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Cannon,

On the Civilization of the Indi-

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs.

On the Revolutionary Pensions.—

Committee of Expenditures.

In the Department of State.—

In the Department of the Treas-

In the Department of War.—

In the Department of the Navy, Messrs. Archer, Fay and Bullam.

In the Post Office, Messrs. Livermore, Hackley and Monall.

On the Public Buildings, Messrs. Meigs, Strong of Vt. and Hostet-

A great number of petitions were presented this morning, amongst which are the following of a general nature:

By the Speaker. The memorial of sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying that additional encouragement may be given to the Manufactures of the country. This is the memorial of the Philadelphia Society.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Scott of Missouri, from the committee yesterday appointed on that subject, reported a bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, on an equal footing with the original states; which bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole House.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, a committee was ordered to be appointed to report a bill providing for taking the fourth census for enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cannon of Tennessee, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the soldiers and officers of the volunteers and militia, for horses and other property lost whilst in the service of the United States on the Seminole campaign, in all cases where such loss was sustained in consequence of a failure on the part of the general government to furnish the necessary flag, and without any fault or neglect on the part of the owner.

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing additional land offices in the state of Illinois, for the sale of the Public Lands.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the time for completing the payments for lands heretofore purchased from the government within said state, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Strong, of New York, rose and intimated to the house that, not desiring to embarrass the question which would probably arise on the Missouri bill now before the house, he should at present waive the motion which he yesterday announced his intention to make, for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the further extension of slavery within the territories of the U. States.

Mr. Pinckney of SC. gave notice that on this day week he should introduce a bill, to be entitled "An act to establish a circulating medium for the United States, and to sustain the credit and utility thereof."

He had understood, he said, that on the last day of the last session of Congress, a resolution had passed which had in some degree referred this subject to the Secretary of the Treasury. He had therefore determined to postpone for a week this motion, to give the House an opportunity to receive the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 10.

A great number of petitions were presented and referred; of which several were of a general nature, and among them, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, in favour of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, and several petitions for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports. The petitions of all descriptions, amounting to 65 in number, were properly referred.

Mr. Strong of N. York, rose to offer a resolution. In doing so, he intimated any intention or wish to agitate any question arising out of the subject which had been so much discussed in this House at the last session of Congress. But he said, if there was any point on which this House should be particularly tenacious of its prerogatives,

it was upon its constitutional right of originating Revenue Bills, and its concurrent right, with the Senate, of denoting, according to their own discretion, the manner in which the public monies should be appropriated and applied. The only object, then, of his present motion, was, to enquire whether any losses in the distribution of the public money had heretofore occurred, that if so, they might for the future be provided against.

Mr. S. then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to this House whether any of the public monies appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the regular army of the United States since the fourth day of March, 1818, have been applied to the support of any army or detachment of troops, without the consent of the House, or the authority of Congress, and that he said committee also have leave to report by bill.

The resolution was agreed to, without debate or opposition.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the prosecution of suits in the nature of petitions of right, and informations of intrusion, in cases in which the government of the United States is concerned.

And then the House adjourned to Monday.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Editors.—If you judge the following worthy a place in your useful paper, you will oblige a subscriber by admitting it into your columns.—It is a most striking example of "divine agency." It satisfactorily demonstrates, we are watched over by a guardian providence; and verifies the old proverb (which is so universally found to be correct) "that murder will out." I have no hesitation in saying that it can be implicitly relied on as it came from a gentleman of the first respectability.

In the village of Manchester, Vermont, several years since, a man of respectable connections and character, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.—All search and enquiry proved futile and in vain; till within a few weeks, a person dreamed that he had appeared to him, and informed him that he had been murdered by two persons whom he named, and that he had been buried in such a place, a few rods distant from a sappling, bearing a particular mark, which he minutely described. The same dream occurred three times successively before he awoke. Each time the deceased seemed very solicitous for him to follow. Upon awaking, his feelings were wrought up to such a pitch, and he was impressed with a belief of the fact, that he determined to collect some friends and follow the directions laid down in the dream. He did so, and discovered to his surprise a tree marked precisely as described; also the appearance of a grave, upon digging found a human skeleton.

After this discovery, the two persons implicated in the dream were apprehended and put into confinement, and after a few days, confessed the deed. (They have been tried and convicted, and are now under sentence of death, and to be executed on the 18th of January next. Their names are Stephen & Jesse Brown—and the name of the person murdered was Russell Colvin.)

Boston, Nov. 27.

Murder and Robbery.

A murder and robbery was committed on Wednesday evening last, in Stoughton, about 8 miles from this town, and little more than half a mile from the Andover turnpike, which for atrociousness, has seldom been equalled. We have been at some pains to obtain the following particulars, which we believe will be found to be substantially correct.

On Wednesday evening, at a little before nine o'clock, the house occupied by Mr. Jacob Gould, aged 65 years, Mr. David Gould, aged 56, both native men, Miss Polly Gould, aged 63, their sisters, and Abigail Wainship, aged about 50, a

widow, and assistant in the family, was entered by three men, disguised by having their faces blacked, and armed with dukes or knives, who after setting David & Jacob, threatened them with instant death if they did not deliver them their money. Jacob seized a chair, and attempted to defend himself, when the robbers threw him down, and stabbed him in the breast, which is supposed to have been the cause of his death on the left hip, and on the left shoulder. They then forced the others down cellar, where they tied them, then dragged Jacob who was languishing of his wounds into the chamber, and made him discover to them his money. They then carried him down cellar, and after going through the same formality with David and Polly, they secured them all in the cellar, and made off.

When they left the house, they cautioned the family not to make any noise, saying they had placed a sentry near. Soon after, Mr. David Gould who had been wounded by them in several places, though not dangerously, succeeded in getting him up, and aroused the neighbours, when it was found to be near 11 o'clock. They succeeded in getting Jacob up and placed him on a bed, where he languished in great agony until about 4 o'clock when he died.

What adds to the atrocity of the crime is the apparent cold blooded depravity with which the villains proceeded in their work. When Jacob observed he was mortally wounded, one of them said "it is time or him to die, as he had lived longer than he had." While in the cellar, the widow requested them to bring some spirits for Jacob, which they promised to do, but were heard to say that if he drank spirit it would cause him to bleed more, and therefore hasten his death.

They took from David 6 half eagles, two 3 dollar bills, and one 2 dollar bill, believed to be eastern money; one for had of Charlestown; and from the others money to a considerable amount.

The robbers conducted as if they had been acquainted with the house, and one was heard to call Mr. David Gould by name. Owing to the confusion in which the family were thrown, they were not able to give any description of the murderers.

A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the villains, and we trust they will be speedily brought to justice.

Daily Adv.

Russia, America and Great Britain.

From a late London paper.

Russia, like a Leviathan, awaking from sleep and shaking off the incapacities of that quiescent situation, is, at this period slowly but sensibly arousing her dormant faculties; and with all the energies of her gigantic and incalculable powers, preparing herself for entering on a field of dominion; and asserting her right and intention, to mingle in the politics, and dictate in the affairs and interests of the other nations of the earth. She has already fortified an island in the Pacific Ocean; Kamtschatka and Soerria are hers; and with a spirit of persevering, presently exerted discovery, she has found and examined various chains of islands, which she will assuredly annex to her dominions; and of whose importance in the scale of empire, and for the furtherance of her future projects, we may be taught, if not suitably prepared, to be on our guard against them, to feel in a variety of ways.

America, ever without principle, without conscience, and scarcely obedient to the dictates of humanity, has been permitted to fortify the Mouth of the Columbia, and will soon have a regular station on the Missouri. The two Forts as belong to her. Of the disjoined members of the Spanish empire, why should she not be supposed capable of adding to her own—which ever she likes best? Suppose it or not, however, without the smallest particle of doubt or hesitation, she will be seen to do so.

The Spanish provinces will, all of them, be quickly independent; and Chili, at least with the energies she is possessed of, the powers, and the ability she now enjoys to apply and employ them, will be a maritime & a mighty state in the course of a very small number of years.

In the navigation then of the Pacific Ocean to be gratuitously permitted, by the powers who shall unite her, to the children of Britain? At what time, and for what duration, agreeable to them, unless by a constant application of surveillance to war? Surely the supposition is degrading, and our time and abilities are fully wasted to allow it a place.

The bay of Panama is before us, and a timely possession might secure it, and its neighbouring territory our own. Their forests, untrod-

den as yet by the foot of the savage, unbounded and inexhaustible, would supply us a navy, to maintain our just and natural ascendancy on the ocean, even on the Pacific wave. Their coasts would afford us harbours, docks, places of retreat, the means of annoyance and a haven of security for the transport of merchandise to and from the Atlantic seas.

Within Cape Galedonia, at the northern of the Gulf of Darien, stood a city called Edinburgh, and a settlement of the Scotch. It is now abandoned, for what cause, or by what means, is of no consequence. But jealousy on the part of the lords of the territory was probably the cause. Near the ruins of the town a small river turns towards the mountains, which is frequently at this moment, I believe, used for the transport of merchandise, which, when arrived at its source, is only obliged to be carried three miles, till it is again embarked upon another river, and speedily landed on the shores of Panama. These rivers might be easily deepened or cleared as they severally need it, and a road of three miles extent, might be surely achieved by Britain, though she were obliged to have recourse to vinegar to soften and melt down precipices which obstructed her design.

The common route from the Atlantic, in the neighbourhood of Porto Bello, to Panama, is by the course of the river Chagres, the carriage part only twenty five miles in length. A road of twenty five miles is not a very insurmountable attempt, in a day as this is of adventure the most romantic, and of expense without bounds. The river, at present, would require to be cleared of fallen timbers, which impedes its navigation, and weels, probably the growth and a cumulation of ages past. Yet might these expenses be wisely incurred, for the sake of the advantage, utility and necessity of their expenditure, and without a particle of hazard, they would be most immeasurably repaid.

The river of St. Juan communicates with the Lake of Nicaragua, a river of great magnitude, and assuredly navigable, or capable of being made so, for vessels of the largest size. In the SE. corner, a few miles within the entrance of the Lake from the river, there is a level space (as I should judge by the map) of only 30 miles to Nicotia, a village or town on the NW. corner of the Gulf of Panama. Cut this through, and the waters of the Pacific flow into the Atlantic Ocean! Thirty miles in Britain, would be an undertaking to a company of its merchants, which offering the slightest prospects of advantage, they would not hesitate to essay.

The difficulty to a British administration would be hardly worth a thought. The passage to the East Indies, so long ardently attempted, would at once be opened; commerce be easy, without the delay and expense of shipments to the distant corners of the Pacific; and the whole shores of South America, the whole islands of the Southern Ocean, exposed at once to the approach and the direction, the chastisement or protection, of a British squadron direct from Spithead, with less than half the time, the expense, hazard, trouble and delay, attending it, which at present, by its passage round Cape Horn, it unavoidably incurs.

An order should be issued for a careful and immediate survey of the different places, enumerated above; it can cost but little in comparison of its utility.

*Without mountains, at least.

MPSON
and the
general
of
DS,
ent as
of
d cloth
of bold
he will
neat
2
reby gi
ers have
of An
extra
Prith W
ased Al
at said
them, le
indebted
rowne,
Hale,
NKS
this Off
omisory
against
third Bod
ally,
Single B
ce.
ICE
having ob
on the p
late of A
late, req
against
legally a
indebted
to
Y PINO
ICE
overs of
County,
police, on
next, and
succeeding
S. GREEN,
TICE
urt of Anne
t on the second
next, in the city
just and settle the
of the public
By order,
S. GREEN, CL
ERN
AND
NG-HOUSE
is happy to inform
public, that he has
and Boarding House
ly occupied by Mr
to Mr Williams
ellers and Board
ated by the day, and
the most reasonable
aid in, and will be
and, the best man
Parties and Cla
the shortest notice
ers and terrapin,
d at all times
our climate affords
on hand the prop
Porter, Als. C
dials &c. of the b
particular friends,
is the utmost at
HARD GRAT.
STORE
as just received fr
DELPHIA,
this
Goods,
self; comprising
assortment.
is opportunity of
and the Public
dgments, for the p
ment afforded his
informs them, the
until to offer them
to continue their
his Goods
low for Cash
RD KIDGEL
TING
ions, neatly rec
Off

of rheumatic and nervous affections.
 25 Admittance 25 Cents.—Children,
 under 7 years of age, half price.
 Dec. 9.

**Committee of Grievances and
 Courts of Justice.**
 Messrs MARRIOTT,
 SPENCE
 BRECKENRIDGE,
 MAULSBY,
 ROSS.

The Committee of Grievances and
 Courts of Justice, will sit every day
 during the present Session, from 9
 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock
 in the afternoon
 By order,
 J. W. PRESTON, CLE.
 Dec. 9.

Battle of North-Point.
MR. D. W. BOUDET,
 Respectfully informs the Citizens of
 Annapolis, and its Vicinity, that
 his Picture, Representing
 the Battle of North-
 Point, is now Ex-
 hibiting at the
 Ball-Room.
 (The Room will be brilliantly Il-
 luminated every Evening.)
 Price of Admittance—Twenty
 five Cents.

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL

J. WILLIAMSON,

Having rented the large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced keeping a **TAVERN**, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season. Oct. 28.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court November 6, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Luthum and Thomas Davis administrators with the will annexed, of Joshua Luthum, 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.

JNO GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Luthum, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of November 1819.

Elizabeth Luthum and Adm's. Thomas Davis.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of at public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of December next, part of the personal estate of Thomas Reiman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of sheep, hogs, harned cattle, a quantity of fodder, Indian corn, negroes, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with legal interest from the day of sale, for all sums of twenty dollars or under that sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of said Reiman.

ELIZABETH REDMAN, Ex'r.

Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, all persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them to the subscriber, or to Nicholas Brewer of the city of Annapolis, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Nicholas Brewer, or to the subscriber, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

Rezin Hammond, Ex'r.

Nov. 18.

JOHN THOMPSON,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a complete and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present season, consisting of Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres, a variety of colours, Vestings, &c. &c.

All or any of which he will be happy to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Dec. 2.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and Bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, in assumption generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appraisals, do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

Annapolis & Baltimore Packet.

C. & J. BARBER,

Tender their acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this opportunity of informing the public, that

The Sloop Washington

Will continue running between Annapolis and Baltimore twice a week. She will leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject of the superior accommodations of this Vessel for passengers, as it is presumed they are well known, the Vessel having been on the line for some time.

It must be expressly understood, that the proprietors of this Vessel will not hold themselves responsible to the owners of baggage, letters, &c. for any losses which may happen; but at the same time assure the public that they will use every effort to prevent occurrences of the kind.

They also have two good and substantial

SCHOONERS,

Which will carry and bring freight from or to any part of the Chesapeake Bay.

Persons wishing Tobacco brought from the Patuxent, or other warehouses in the State, can have the same done at the shortest notice, by applying Messrs. Lynch & Craft, Chesapeake, Baltimore.

Three Mattresses,

Which came down in their Packet some months ago, and which have never been claimed, are now at their store, where the owner or owners may call and get them on proving property and paying charges.

Also a Frunk containing wearing apparel, & some trifling articles, which appears, from marks on the neck handkerchiefs, to be the property of a John B. Neison.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEO. JOND BARDELL, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise legal measures will be taken against them without respect to persons.

August 5.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb. 11.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY,

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he pledges himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

July 29.

TAVERN

AND

BOARDING-HOUSE.

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Daley, next door to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors, Parties and Clubs can be served on the shortest notice with ducks, oysters and terrapins, in their seasons, and at all times with such delicacies as our climate affords.

He has constantly on hand the greatest abundance of Porter, Ale, Cider, Beer, Wines, Cordials, &c. of the best qualities, for his particular friends, to whom he promises the utmost attention.

Sept. 10.

PRINTING

If every description, neatly executed at this Office.

A Superior Assortment of

GOODS.

DISNEY & HALL,

Men's Mercers & Merchant Tailors,

Most respectfully inform their friends, the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore with a superior assortment of Best Superfine Goods, consisting of

Regent's best Blue and Black Cloth, Second do do. Best London dark and light Brown, Second do do do. London Green Mixtures and Olives, Do. fashionable Claret, Extra Superfine Drab, Second do do. Best London double milled Blue and Black Cassimeres, Second do do. London dark and light Mixtures, Do. Drab, Do. White and Buff Cassimeres, Black Florantines, Fashionable Toilettette, White Marselles, Stockingette, Drawers, Nelson's Patent Suspenders, Of various Prices.

Any of the above Goods will be made up in the latest approved style, or in any manner their customers may think fit. And they do assure those who may favour them with their patronage, that no attention shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

NB. They also have a correspondent in Baltimore who furnishes them with the latest fashions; and any Gentleman within 30 miles of this place, will be waited upon, and can have his measure taken, by directing a letter (post paid) to either of the above.

Dec. 2.



the new and elegant Steam boat

Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKARS.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock. AM for Annapolis and Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester county, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock, PM. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock. AM. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock. AM. & starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, PM. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Sept. 9.

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON,

Having purchased that commodious Building in Queen Anne, formerly occupied by Mrs. Nicholson, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced keeping

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to Travellers and all others who may favour him with their patronage. He will board Ladies and Gentlemen by the day, week, month or year, and accommodate Private Parties at a short notice, with all the delicacies of the season.

November 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Franklin, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, to him, in the city of Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

THOMAS FRANKLIN, Ex'r.

Nov. 25.

Taken up adrift

Something in the month of September last, near the landing of the subscriber, living on the North Side of Severn River, a BATTEAU, twenty feet in length, five and an half feet in width on the stern, and better than half worn. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Dec. 2.

ALLEN WARFIELD.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, next door to Mr. G. L. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his industry and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement, and prides that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Sept. 2.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled,

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazine which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to connive at any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Griffith White, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

Iron Browne, } Ex'r.

William Hazle, }

Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment, to

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Ex'r.

Nov. 11.

CONFECTIONARY.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Confectionary, next door to Mr. G. L. Grammer's, and opposite to Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where all persons disposed to encourage him, are desired to call or direct their orders. He hopes by his industry and attention to business to deserve, and will be happy to receive, a share of public encouragement, and prides that his work shall be executed on the shortest notice, after the first fashions, on the most favourable terms, of materials of the best quality, and in the most elegant and durable manner.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Sept. 2.

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazine which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to connive at any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

Iron Browne, } Ex'r.

William Hazle, }

Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment, to

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Ex'r.

Nov. 11.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber will lease, for three to five years, 1500 acres of

Fertile Limestone Land,

Lying in Berkeley county, 10

Eight miles from Martinsburg, and from Williamsport. A large portion of this land is well watered and in a state of cultivation, one third of it lying now in clover. It will be let in tracts of 100 acres or upwards, to suit applicants. There is on the property a number of houses, a mill, a blacksmith shop, a cooper shop, a stone distillery to complete the establishment. The land will also be let in small lots, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide. With the land will also be let a number of negroes, horses, cattle, all kinds of farming utensils.

Will also be leased for the same term.

A large Merchant

Situated on a never failing stream, which has just been thoroughly repaired, and will be capable of carrying from 60 to 70 barrels of flour, and being situated in one of the best wheat country in Virginia, at all times have constant employment.

The terms will be liberal to induce practical farmers, and a lease will be required for the faithful performance of their engagements, and need apply. Immediate possession to be given.

Will be sold at private

100 acres of Land

Lying on the Potomac and the above mentioned tract. It is of a superior quality, in a high state of cultivation and well watered, is on the premises a large and finished dwelling house, kitchen, and all necessary out houses.

For further information apply to the subscriber residing at the mill.

ADAM STEWART.

December 9.

The National Intelligencer, and Maryland Gazette, will publish the above notice to the amount of \$100, and send their receipts to the collector.

Dec. 2.

ADAM STEWART.

December 9.

The National Intelligencer, and Maryland Gazette, will publish the above notice to the amount of \$100, and send their receipts to the collector.

Dec. 2.

ADAM STEWART.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
BUTCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

COMMUNICATION
to the Executive of Maryland to
the Legislature.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1819.

IN COUNCIL,
Annapolis, December 6, 1819.

The Honourable
President of the Senate and
the Honourable the Speaker of
the House of Delegates.

WE have the honour of submit-
ting to the Legislature the following
report of our proceedings, under
certain duties to this de-
partment.

The Resolution, directing the trea-
surer of the western shore to make
disposition of several species of
notes therein designated, has
been carried into effect, so far as
control over the same attached
and for information of the re-
venue we beg leave to refer to a com-
munication from the treasurer on
this subject, herewith transmitted,
marked A.

According to the provisions of the
act, authorising the executive
to employ counsel for the protec-
tion of the state's interest in the
conveyance then pending with the
Bank of the United States in
City of Baltimore, we immedi-
ately selected the Attorney General
of Maryland, The Honourable John
Hopkinson, of Philadelphia,
Walter Jones, Esquire, of
Washington, as advocates of the
claim in the Supreme Court
of the United States, and allowed
such a compensation as we con-
sidered equal to their services. Al-
though this case has been decided
in favour of the state, we have the
satisfaction of being assured, that
it was ably supported, and that
it was wanted in zeal and ta-
lent of the council, to have procur-
ed a different determination of the
case.

In pursuance of the several in-
structions given to us by the resolu-
tion respecting the roads and canals
of this state, we have transmitted to
the Secretary of the Treasury of the
United States, such suggestions and
information as it was in our power
to make; a copy of which we here-
by lay before the Legislature. B.

The resolution requiring the gov-
ernor to forward to the executive
of Virginia a copy of the act, for
incorporating a company to erect a
bridge across the Potomac river
between Shepherd's Town, has been
attended to.

Conformably to the provisions of
the resolution respecting the sale of
gunpowder at Easton and An-
napolis, we have caused that por-
tion of it at the former place, to be
sold to Baltimore, with instructi-
ons to the agent of the state there
to collect arms, &c. to be
sent in a manner most advan-
tageous to the state; but having been
informed by him, that the article
being in demand, would not pro-
duce a price that, in our opinion,
justified a sale, it of course re-
mains with him for future dispo-
sition.

We have deemed it advisable to
procure a copy of the laws of
those states and territories which
have not been procured, and also
Sevier's Statistical Annals of the
United States, we have employed
Mr. George Shaw, of Annapolis, to
aid in effecting the object of the
resolution, who has succeeded in ob-
taining the latter, which have been
distributed as directed.

would not be proper to form a per-
manent establishment in, or near,
Baltimore, suited to the demands
and conveniences of the place. The
United States having erected build-
ings of considerable extent in se-
veral parts of the state, it is proba-
ble that some arrangement might be
made, which would give the state the
advantage of a deposit, constantly
under the protection of a regular
guard. The state keeping no troops
in service, the advantage of this
plan is suggested for consideration.
We transmit for the information
of the general assembly, a report
made by the clerk of this depart-
ment, with his usual accuracy and
diligence, in the fulfilment of the
duties of his office, calculated to ex-
hibit, in a plain and concise man-
ner, a full account of the arms be-
longing to the state, from the com-
mencement of the late war down to
the present time, marked C.

The Register of the Land Office
is proceeding, under the resolution
requiring him to transcribe a certain
record book, and make out indexes
as therein prescribed. As we have
found it difficult to ascertain the va-
lue of the work until it shall be per-
formed, we have forbore to enter
into an agreement with him for any
specific sum, and have only yet al-
lowed him a partial advance of mone-
y, not more (on the most moderate
scale) than we considered corres-
pondent with the progress he has
made in discharge of the duty requir-
ed of him.

Under the resolution respecting
the appointment of commissioners
to view and inspect the United States
Turnpike Road running through Al-
legany county, three gentlemen of
that county were appointed commis-
sioners for the purposes intended. Two
of them having declined to act,
nothing further has been done un-
der the resolution upon that sub-
ject.

Of the sum of one thousand dol-
lars deposited in the treasury of the
western shore, subject to our order,
for the payment of militia claim,
we have applied to that purpose, se-
ven hundred and ninety-four dollars
and forty cents, and we have no
knowledge of the existence of any
other demands on the state of that
character, for which the balance can
be required.

The act, entitled, "An Act to re-
lieve the people of this state as far as
practicable from the evils arising
from the demands made on the banks
of this state for gold and silver by
Brokers," &c. has been published,
as directed by the resolution upon
that subject.

Under the resolution of the Gen-
eral Assembly, calling on the execu-
tive to direct the Attorney General
to prosecute such remedy as the
state may have against the officers
of the Union Bank of Maryland, for
refusing to permit Thomas Fairfax,
Esquire, assignee of the state, to
subscribe for a certain number of
shares, agreeably to the right trans-
ferred to him for that purpose, we
have taken the earliest steps to pro-
tect the interest of the state. See pa-
per marked D.

The provisions of the resolution,
authorising the governor to draw on
the treasurer of the western shore
in favour of the paymaster of the
23rd Regiment of Militia for the ad-
modum, ascertained by the clerk of
the council to be due to said regiment,
have been complied with by the pay-
ment of five hundred and twenty-one
dollars and eighty-six cents to the
paymaster thereof.

Under the authority delegated to
us to procure the digests of the laws
of those states and territories which
have not been procured, and also
Sevier's Statistical Annals of the
United States, we have employed
Mr. George Shaw, of Annapolis, to
aid in effecting the object of the
resolution, who has succeeded in ob-
taining the latter, which have been
distributed as directed.

We have forwarded to the seat of
the general government, for the Sen-
ators and Representatives of this
State in Congress, the resolution
respecting the erection of a Light-
House on the Hook Point, as re-
quired by the Legislature.

As no application has been made
to this department for a licence un-
der the act, providing for the increase
of the revenue of this state by laying
a tax on Brokers and Lottery Office
keepers, we are induced to believe,
that the said act is either considered
by those descriptions of our citizens
as entirely inoperative, or has been
by them disregarded with impunity.
As we are not informed of any pro-
secution having been instituted in
any court in this state for a viola-
tion of the provisions of the said
law.

The money appropriated for cover-
ing the wall enclosing the state house
circle, has been applied as directed,
and the amount exceeded by a few
dollars, an account whereof we here-
with submit. As the impaired state
of the work intended to be protect-
ed by this appropriation, rendered
it impossible to know the extent of
the injury it had received by expo-
sure, without such an examination
as could not be had; but as the work
progressed, we were precluded from
an opportunity of ascertaining the
expense till it was completed.

We transmit a letter received from
James Elliott, president of The
Cumberland Turnpike Road, stat-
ing the terms on which the managers
of that company are willing to dis-
pose of the road to the state, mark-
ed E.

We take pleasure in laying before
the Legislature certain resolutions of
the revolutionary officers of the state
of Pennsylvania, committed to our
care, with that view, entertaining
the fullest confidence, that they will
meet the attention they merit, as pro-
ceeding from the most respectable
and honourable source. The design
appears to be, to obtain the counte-
nance of the government of Mary-
land to claims on the general govern-
ment, in favour of those who, with
their blood, have sealed the indepen-
dence of that country, to which they
now appeal for a remuneration of
services not to be forgotten; and in
obtaining which, a few of our
own valuable fellow citizens are
equally interested with the memori-
alists of our sister state. Papers
marked F.

We consider it proper also to lay
before the Legislature a letter address-
ed to this department by the com-
mittee of the Athenaeum, a literary
institution in the city of Philadel-
phia; and also a pamphlet contain-
ing the laws and regulations of the
American Antiquarian Society, a
singular institution in the state of
Massachusetts. These societies, be-
ing desirous of obtaining copies of
the laws of every state in the union,
to be deposited in their libraries,
we hope the Legislature will aid their
useful intentions, by authorising the
executive to present to each of them,
a copy of Kilty's laws, and also the
new compilation now nearly com-
pleted, a donation which we are well
assured, will be very acceptable.
G.

We transmit for the information
and attention of the Legislature the
following papers addressed to this
department, viz.

A letter from the governor of
Pennsylvania, with a copy of a law
of that state respecting the naviga-
tion of Octorara creek. H.

Another letter from the governor
of Pennsylvania, enclosing a reso-
lution passed by the legislature of
that state proposing an amendment
to the constitution of the United
States. I.

Another letter from the governor
of Pennsylvania, enclosing a reso-
lution of the same legislature res-
pecting obstructions to the naviga-
tion of the Susquehanna river by the
canal company, and other papers
in our possession relative to that
subject. K.

A letter from the governor of South
Carolina, enclosing a resolution of
the House of Representatives of that
state, disapproving of an amendment
to the constitution of the United
States, proposed by the legislature
of the state of North Carolina, to
establish a uniform mode of elect-
ing electors of president and vice
president. L.

Also sundry papers in support of
the application of William Wood to
this department, for a remuneration
for his expenses and services in the
apprehension & transportation from
the city of Baltimore to Allegany
county, for trial, of three men by
name of Cottrell, charged with a
murder, and since tried and con-
victed.

As the application states no
particular claim, we have not
judged it proper to make a discre-
tionary allowance out of the contin-
gent fund, but have thought it best
to refer the subject to the considera-
tion of the general assembly, parti-
cularly, as it may lead to the adop-
tion of a general provision by law
in cases of this kind, prescribing
the mode in which criminals, taken
at a distance from the place where
their crimes were committed, shall
be conveyed to the proper county
for trial, and providing for the ex-
penses of their arrest and transpor-
tation. It is due to Mr. Wood to
express our belief, that he deserves
to be liberally rewarded for his great
exertions in bringing these offend-
ers to justice, and for expenses incur-
red, money advanced, and loss of
time and property, in effecting it.
M.

For the information of the general
assembly relative to the situation of
the claim of the state upon the Unit-
ed States' government for militia ex-
penditures during the late war, we
transmit a letter lately received from
John Leeds Kerr, esq. the states' agent,
and we have the satisfaction to
inform you, that the treasurer of
the western shore has lately receiv-
ed a further advance of one hun-
dred thousand dollars on account
of this claim. We should do injustice
to the agent, not to bear our testimony
to the diligence and ability with
which he has prosecuted the states'
claim, that has been intrusted to his
care. N.

The constitution not having par-
ticularly prescribed to the executive,
the duty of recommending to the
consideration of the legislature such
measures, as they may judge neces-
sary and expedient, we ought not,
perhaps, to extend this address be-
yond the succinct account before given
of our proceedings under the sev-
eral acts and resolutions of the gen-
eral assembly, delegating to us par-
ticular duties to be performed during
the present year, and the necessary
notice of the papers we have trans-
mitted. As, however, the executive
department of a free republic, from
the very nature of its official situa-
tion, is bound, at all times, to watch
over the concerns and interests of
the state, over which it presides,
with a vigilant and superintending
eye, it is hoped, that it will not be
deemed officious or intrusive, if we
venture to invite the attention of the
legislature to a few subjects, which
we deem important to the welfare of
our political community. On the
subject of the foreign relations of the
union, of which our state is a mem-
ber, we shall forbear to offer any re-
marks. We have the gratifying cer-
tainty, that our country is at this
time, in the enjoyment of peace with
all the world, a blessing which we
sincerely pray may long be contin-
ued. And if a speck of war is per-
ceived by the over-suspicious or the
timid, in a particular quarter of the
horizon, (an event which, although
possible, we do not believe to be
probable,) we have the satisfaction
to know that our country is equal
to all its trials, and that the man-
agement of such concerns is in
hands, to whose wisdom and fidelity
they have been, constitutionally, and
we trust, safely, confided. Without
stepping, therefore, out of our way,
in search of subjects, over which we
can have no control, it will be en-
ough for this and the other depart-
ments of the state government, if
within the more limited sphere of in-
terests intrusted to their care, they
shall be enabled, by the enactment
of wise and wholesome laws, by
their prudent and faithful execution,
and by the examples of their own
lives, to protect every individual of
our community in the enjoyment of
all his rights, to promote morality
and religion, to encourage industry
and economy, and thus to increase
the sum of general happiness which
our citizens now enjoy.

In adverting to the situation of our
own state during the year that is past,
it is not to be expected, that we
should have every thing to rejoice
at, and nothing to lament; that every
thing should be gay, and prosper-
ous, and nothing gloomy or unfor-
tunate. For very abundant crops of two of
our principal staples, and one sufficient for
our own supply of the other, and for many
other bounties which it would be tedious to
enumerate, we have cause to be thankful,
in humility and sincerity, to that Providence,
which gives us the sun, the moon, and the
stars, and if the general brightness of the
picture of our situation, has been obscured

by one cloud of calamity, if we are com-
pelled to turn our eyes, with sorrow and dis-
may, to the destructive malignant fever, which
our commercial city has been visit-
ed, still let not our gratitude for other bless-
ings be converted into discontent, and mur-
muring. Let us see in it the hand of a chast-
ising, not an avenging God, and bow in
pious submission, to his inflictions, and in
gratitude for the deliverance that has been
experienced. In speaking of this distress-
ful occurrence, we should be unjust, if we
did not notice, with proper commendation,
the laudable and benevolent exertions of the
citizens of Baltimore, in the protection and
support for many weeks, chiefly by dona-
tions of private charity, of many hundreds of
poor persons, exiled from their homes, and
lodged in temporary barracks and tents. In
aid of this plan of the corporation, the gov-
ernor in the absence of the council, took
upon himself to tender to the mayor of the
city the use of the tents and camp equipage
of the state in the arsenal there, an act,
which, if it was an assumption of power, he
confidently relies upon the sympathy of the
legislature with the sufferers, to excuse, or
to sanction.

Among the subjects, which we deem it
our duty to present to the attention of the
legislature at this time, the state of the re-
venue is, perhaps, one of the highest impor-
tance, and most pressing necessity. From
various causes the revenue has become in-
adequate to meet the necessary annual ex-
penses of the state. The deficit is not, at
this moment, in our power, nor is it neces-
sary for the purpose of this address, to state
with precision. It will appear, in a detailed
statement, in the annual report of the trea-
surer. Among the causes that have pro-
duced this unpleasant state of things, the
lenity and indulgence of the state to its
debtors, until many have become insolvent,
has been gradually operating for many
years, until the aggregate loss has, at length,
become very considerable. But a more im-
portant source of our present fiscal em-
barrassments has been the great expenses
inevitably incurred in the defence of the
state during the late war, for which, as al-
most every source of efficient revenue was
occupied by the general government, it was
impossible for the state to provide at the
time by any domestic tax, that would not
have been too burdensome for our fellow
citizens then to have borne. This will read-
ily be perceived, when it is stated, that the
whole amount of our war expenditures, (not
greater indeed than might have been ex-
pected from the length of time the enemy
occupied the Chesapeake and the frequent
invasion of our shores,) exceeded the sum of
four hundred and seventy-four thousand five
hundred dollars. Another cause of the di-
minution of the revenue is to be found in
the present distressed and embarrassed state
of the banks, in consequence of which a
considerable part of the income formerly
derived from a capital of about five hundred
thousand dollars invested in those institu-
tions, is now suspended, if it be not lost for
ever. Without extending this inquiry fur-
ther into the causes to which the present
deficiency of the revenue is attributable, the
fatal consequences of delaying to meet the
difficulty will be obvious to every reflecting
mind, as, without applying a prompt reme-
dy to the evil, and providing a revenue ade-
quate to the necessary expenses of the gov-
ernment, each successive year must pro-
duce an increased consumption of our cap-
ital, until, by its total exhaustion, there will
be little other resource, left for the support
of government, than an annual tax.

The constitution having very properly in-
trusted the raising of revenue as well as the
disposal of the public funds, to the imme-
diate representatives of the people, in whose
wisdom we have a just reliance, it does not
become us to advise or point out any par-
ticular measures under the existing difficul-
ties. We will only take leave respectfully
to observe, that whatever saving can be ef-
fected, by strict economy, in any branches
of expenditure, will be equivalent to a cor-
responding acquisition of revenue; and that
we are persuaded, the wisdom of the leg-
islature will be able to devise indirect sources
of revenue fully adequate to the present de-
ficiency, without at all resorting to a state
tax, which in the present general pecuniary
distress, would certainly be oppressive to our
fellow citizens. The important interest the
state holds in the capital of its several banks,
will of course draw the attention of the leg-
islature to legal regulations, that may be
necessary to save and render valuable so
large a property, and at the same time, if
possible, to protect our citizens from the in-
conveniences and losses, they daily sustain,
by the great instability in the value of their
notes. Considerations of delicacy, connect-
ed with recent occurrences, restrain us from
enlarging upon this subject.

The intimate connection, and important
influence of the state of education and
public instruction, upon the habits, the moral-
ity, the religion, and consequently the happiness
of every society, present this subject also as
an object of primary regard. Some con-
siderable advantages have, unquestionably,
arisen in particular places, from the aid that
has hitherto been given by the state to
schools, established by the laudable exertions
of individuals. But the establishment
of schools in the different neighbourhoods
or districts throughout the state, in order as
far as may be practicable, to afford to those,
(whose pecuniary means enable them to do
but little for themselves,) an opportunity to
give to their children plain, but useful edu-
cations, to be extended further where pecu-
liar genius is found, presents to the mind of
the statesman a system, we will admit of
greater difficulty than the occasional en-
dowment of a seminary, but at the same
time, of more extensive utility, and more
imperious duty. What has been effected
under the bank fund provided by law, some
years ago, for the establishment of a certain
number of schools in each county, we have
not been informed. But we have reason to
believe, that in some counties a benefit has
resulted from it. This primary object of
establishing a sufficient number of schools
in each county being first accomplished,
the plan of possessing at least one seminary
in the state, that will open the avenues of
superior science to our youth of enterprise and
genius, and will enable them to complete
their education within their own state, thus
saving to ourselves the great sums now an-
nually expended in distant schools, seems to
us a measure of great importance.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CROSS STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—Three Dollars per Annum.

London, Oct. 19—29.

GUIDHALL.

Subjects for the Surgeons.
A decent looking labouring man, gave his name John Williams, brought up yesterday before Alderman S. Holey, charged on the following rather singular circumstances:

The Chatham coach to London, which put up at the Cross Keys inn, and street, Chesapeake, arrived yesterday morning, extremely heavily loaded, not indeed with passengers but packages, and the coachman who is also the owner of the vehicle, was consoling himself for the loss of the former, by the annual increase of the latter, among the packages were two of more ordinary size, the one a ham, addressed to Joseph Wright, 43 Old street, to be left till called for, and the other a heavy enclosure in a mat directed to William Simpson, No. 126 Oxford street, in a similar direction, to be left till sent for. The last mentioned package, from the porter's inattention to the latter part of the direction, was taken by him the course of the day to No. 126 Oxford street, but no Mr. Simpson was to be found there, nor had they knowledge of a parcel coming from Chatham; this of course seems very unaccountable, and on the part of the porter with his load, to suspicion that all was not as should be; and as from the heat of the day, and the shaking the stage had had, the effluvia from the pointed out pretty accurately its contents, the people of the inn ventured to open it; when it was found contain the corpse of an elderly male; notice was then given to the bell of the parish, who opened the other package, in which was the head and body of an elderly man. Information was accordingly sent to the Coroner, and in the interim preparations were made for the reception of the person who might come to claim the packages. Early yesterday morning the prisoner came to the Cross Keys, to acquire for the parcels, and produced cards with the counter-direction; was permitted to pay for the carriage of both, a coach was called, to which he was about to convey them, when the officers, who were waiting, made their appearance and took him into custody. The prisoner at that time refused to give his name, or say where he was to take the packages to.

Mr. Simpson, the owner and driver of the coach which brought the man to town on Tuesday, had returned back before the discovery was made; he had however, arrived town again yesterday, before the information came on at that office, he could give no account by whom the bodies were sent, as he was at Chatham; and the coach was a mile farther on; at Bromley and the packages were on the coach when his man brought it to Chatham; but from some conversation he had with him, arising from the size of the packages, he conjectured they had been put on the coach between Brompton and Chatham.

The prisoner, when asked for his name, said, he was a porter, at the service of any one who would employ him, but had no regular abode; he lived at No. 8, Star court, Longland, Bermondsey, and was met by a gentleman in St. Thomas street, Borough, on Tuesday, who gave him the cards to go for the packages, and the money to pay for the carriage; his directions were to bring them to the corner of St. Thomas street, where the gentleman would meet him. This account was given to the officers, to whom he confessed he knew the gentleman who was to take the bodies to; but he could not choose to bring any body in contact with himself.

From the circumstances it was evident the bodies were intended as subjects for anatomical dissections, and from the account given of them by a medical gentleman who had examined them it did not appear that the dissection of the subjects did any credit to the judgment of the agent in the country. The female body was that of an elderly woman, who he judged had died of a consumption, it being wasted to a mere skeleton. The other corpse was that of a corpulent old man, who, from the external marks of blistering, &c. bleeding, he conjectured had died of inflammation of the lungs; this latter subject has but one arm, so that the corpse will probably be easily recognized. The medical gentleman was also of opinion that both the bodies had been disinterred.

A coroner's inquest was expected to be held on the bodies last night, and Mr. Simpson undertook to make every necessary inquiry at Chatham, and to attend at the Justice room this day.

The prisoner was consequently remanded.

IN the following able and eloquent address of the Colonization Society of London County, Virginia, both the utility and practicability of the scheme of colonizing the free people of colour, on the coast of Africa, are so developed, and so satisfactorily illustrated, that the board of managers of the Maryland Auxiliary Colonization Society, are induced to republish it, in order to give it a more extended circulation.

Address of the Colonization Society of Loudoun, Virginia.
(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,
THE Board of Managers of the Auxiliary Society of London, for colonizing the free people of colour, with their own consent, in prosecuting the great object entrusted to them, wishing to give all their fellow-citizens an opportunity of aiding in the benevolent work, have determined to make application to gentlemen, in the different sections of the county, to assist in procuring subscriptions and donations. Relying upon your zeal, Sir, in so good a cause, they have taken the liberty of soliciting your friendly co-operation.

The colonization of the free people of colour, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, is the object for which the Board ask contributions.

Now if this object shall appear both useful and practicable, we confidently anticipate the prompt and liberal aid of a generous community.

Little need be said on the utility of the scheme. It will be beneficial to the citizens of the United States. Serious evils have been felt, and greater evils have been apprehended, from the existence of such a population among us, as that contemplated by the society. Thousands have sighed for a scheme that should promise release, and at the same time promote the comfort of the subjects concerned. The colonization scheme has opened the door of hope, and they hail it with gladness. Should the object be accomplished, our republican principles will be purified and rendered consistent; our morals ennobled; our apprehensions annihilated; our comforts improved; our national strength augmented; and our national character will cease to wear its most marvellous blemish.

The plan will be eminently useful to the colonists themselves. Greece and Rome held slaves. Many of them were emancipated, who were quickly amalgamated with the mass of citizens, because there was no abiding mark of distinction. Complexion and figure forbade their with us. The coloured people stand separated from us, even when free. They have the power of local motion and of holding property, they have no essential rights of the freeman. Hence their spirit is broken; their mental energies slumber. Their associates are slaves or freedmen more degraded than themselves. Plant them in a colony, let them breathe the air of equal liberty; suffer them to feel the invigorating effects of literary improvement; let Christianity unrestrained shed her benign influence on their hearts; permit them to be lords of the soil and lords of themselves, and who will say, the change will not be infinitely good?

To the Continent of Africa, the colonization scheme promises general and lasting benefit. Within the date of authentic history, Egypt was the mother of science, and Carthage contended with Rome, at her own gates, for the empire of the world. But Africa, for ages on ages, has been covered with gross darkness, pagan superstitions, Mahomedan delusions, universal barbarism, and despotic rule; and for the last two centuries or more, has felt, in addition, the scourge of the slave trade. Plant a colony on their coast; and that colony will carry to them the arts of agriculture and civility on ever united; the knowledge of letters; the principles of just government; and above all, the benign religion of the blessed Jesus. As the colony shall extend, and others branch off from it, these arts, these principles of government, and this ameliorating religion will be disseminated, until, in process of time, the whole continent will rise up and call those blessings, who devised and executed the colonization plan. Nay, they will bless the unsearchable providence of God, that sent away their children into bondage for a time, that they might return laden with blessings so numerous, so rich, and so lasting.

Do we wish to see the inhuman, the detestable, slave trade annihilated? Africans must be taught their resources in their own soil and climate; they will increase their gains by retaining their population to cultivate their lands; they must be instructed in the principles of humanity and religion, and they will cease to furnish slaves to the plantations.

How are these objects to be accomplished, as by colonies in their own country? They now plead poverty, and necessity for the sale of their sons and daughters; not when they shall see that their sons, from the mechanic arts, and the culture of the soil, and their daughters, from the labours of the wheel and the loom, shall bring them a more ample revenue, than their sale would command, will they then be commodities of bargain and traffic? No; the law of brotherly kindness and parental affection, will again stir within their hearts, and assert its violated claims. Colonization and slave trade cannot exist together. In short, every reflecting mind will perceive, that incalculable advantages, both civil and religious, would result from the execution of the colonization scheme, to us who remain; to those who go, and to their long lost kindred in the flesh, who shall give the returning exiles another home.

But, is the scheme practicable? This, we confess, is the all important question; and, without hesitation, we answer it in the affirmative. And we thus reason to support the affirmation.

If a suitable territory can be procured; if the free people of colour shall consent to go; if the natives of Africa shall be willing to receive them; if the funds necessary to transport and settle them can be raised; and if they can be protected in their settlement, then the scheme can be accomplished. A few remarks must suffice on these particulars, though volumes might be filled, without exhausting the subject.

Salubrity, extent, and fertility, are the properties of a suitable territory. More than one such were found by the Rev. Messrs. Mills and Burgess, who were sent by the mother society, last year, for the express purpose of exploring the western coast of Africa. These faithful agents found, at Sherbro and elsewhere, territories abounding in springs, brooks and rivers; pleasant in climate, rich in soil and fruits; covered with forests in many parts; calculated for agriculture and grazing, and of sufficient extent to accommodate all the free people of colour in the United States. These territories are very thinly peopled, owing to the devastations of the slave trade, and the removal of the afflicted natives from the coast Africa, it is a true, but it is also a false, that no land can boast of regions more fertile and better watered. To these are the colonists to be sent, and not to the sands of Zahara or Lybia.

But will the native princes, who hold those territories sell a sufficient portion of them? The reports of the agents, Mills and Burgess, satisfy us on this point. They are willing, say some are anxious to sell enough for our object. And the price will be a mere trifle; perhaps less, for a territory large enough to accommodate 50,000, than a very small farm in Loudoun would command. But it will be policy, on many accounts, to purchase at first, a territory not very large. Opportunities of making additions will, doubtless, often occur, and of establishing new settlements, contiguous to the old. There will be no difficulty, say the most intelligent of the natives, in procuring land to any extent that may be necessary.

And, it is with thankfulness we would add, that all-ruling Providence seems to have prepared the way for our work; for many of the native princes and chiefs, as well as their subjects, are not only willing but anxious to receive their returning brethren as speedily as possible. They beg that they may come soon, that their children may be instructed, that they may learn the arts, and know the book of God. Your heart, Sir, will be warmed when you read the word of the Sherbro chief to our agents, "We cannot hate them—we will receive them;" and when you observe the many other encouraging facts in Mr. Mills' interesting journal.

Will the free blacks consent to go? Hundreds have already declared their willingness. And when they understand the nature and extent of those blessings, which they may possess and bequeath to their children, in the land of their fathers, will any be unwilling? If any, they will be such as vice and ignorance have sunk so low, that it would be waste to mingle them with their brethren in a colony, even if they should consent. Is it at all wonderful, that they should view with slow yielding caution, what white men promise for the good of Africa? Should this be so found in the result, it will not be strange; but it is passing strange, that there should be any enlightened fellow-citizens so ignorant of our objects, or so prejudiced, as to insinuate, that all is done from selfish views. As far as attempts have been made, (and they have designedly been very limited, as yet) to gain the consent of the free people of colour, those attempts have been generally successful. And in addition to those already free, they will be opened for a safe, voluntary, and beneficial emancipation, which you know, and we know would be gladly embraced by not a few, the very moment it should become practicable, consistently with the true interest of the subjects themselves.

But suppose the territory procured, the natives willing to receive colonists, and they willing to go; can funds be raised to defray the expense? A high-minded American should not ask this question. Is the object just? Is it benevolent? Is it useful? then, the blessing of Heaven on our exertions and resources will enable us to accomplish it. The spirit, which originated this scheme, is passing from heart to heart, and from state to state. It will soon pervade the Union. State Legislatures have approved; Congress has countenanced; and the Executive will act. The work, from its very nature, must be the work of considerable time; and of course the demand for funds will be gradual. What will not the united exertions of our population be able to effect, when the poor man shall give willingly his mite, and the rich man shall glory in helping forward the cause of justice, liberty, humanity, civilization, and Christianity? Many of the colonies will go out free of charge; the government vessels, merchant ships will carry them at fifty dollars each. For the first few years, a small sum to each will be necessary to support them, until their labours shall be productive. But when a short time, this will be unnecessary, because in a growing colony, they will find immediate and

productive employment. And when they shall have grown in agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile, to carry on trade with the cities, hundreds, and thousands, will find the way of transportation and settlement, at little or no cost. We add, too, that many of them have acquired property amongst us; which would enable them to go at their own expense, and settle as cheerfully, as in any ward, a willing people, a mighty nation, with the blessing of the Almighty on their exertions, and their vast resources, can and will doubtless, furnish a secure means for the momentous object, when their sentiments shall be enlightened, and their sympathies warmed, and their energies awakened, by seeing the scheme, in the full tide of successful experiment.

Can the colony, if planted, be protected? Little protection will be needed. The natives on the western coast of Africa, are remarkably timid, gentle, and disposed to peace. They would stand in awe of those, who they would quickly see, were their superiors in the arts. They feel their own ignorance, and would gladly cultivate friendship; that they might receive instruction. They are altogether different from the fierce, high minded, sagacious and warlike Indians, who opposed the first colonists of America. There will be little or no danger from the natives; we propose to deal honestly & fairly with them, as did the venerable Wm. Penn, with the Aborigines of Pennsylvania.

Nor will there be danger from any foreign power. All the late transactions of Europe will be a guarantee of their safety. Her united vengeance would descend upon that nation, which should lift a hand against an African colony; for the rights of insulted, injured, and helpless Africa, have been prominent in all her late treaties. But should she fail in duty and in zeal, the displeasure of a mightier arm would wither the strength of the invader. The safety of the colony will be in their observance of justice to all; in the pacific disposition of the natives; in the united friendship of Europe and America; and in the protection of the God of hosts.

When an object is proposed, which has already, in its kind, been tested by experience, we cannot doubt of its practicability. The colonization scheme has been tried, and has succeeded beyond expectation. A colony of free blacks was planted about thirty years ago, by a few benevolent men of England, at Sierra Leone, on the western coast of Africa, say about 200 miles distant from the place contemplated for ours. It laboured long under difficulties. The whole of the time almost since its establishment, till with in the last few years, was a season of furious wars in Europe, and, as was expected, it made little advances. But in the last few years, 9000 have been added, making their number 12,000, redeemed from slavery. They have five or six churches, and 2000 children in well regulated schools, receiving their education. They are improving rapidly in arts, agriculture and commerce. They are peaceful, sober, industrious, healthy, and happy. Such is the solemn testimony of the Rev J. Mills, in his journal, and yet, certain persons have ventured to say to the world, that this colony is reported to be declining. If, therefore, the colony of Sierra Leone has prospered, why not another, planted under much more favourable prospects, and at a more auspicious time, and supported by more extensive good will, resources and energy? It must, it will succeed; for the counsel of Heaven is directing it, for the lifting up of his oppressed and afflicted creature—man.

In short, the object of the Colonization Society, is the plain dictate of humanity, of justice, of piety. Reason and Christianity sanction it; God approves it; and it must prosper. Let us therefore be helpers in the good work. If any have hitherto hesitated from hostility, let them quickly convert it into the staff of support, lest they offend the God of all flesh, and pierce their own souls. With such views, with such convictions, with such feelings, and with such an object, we would, Sir, engage your zealous co-operation, by all that is dear to the free man; to the philanthropist, and to the Christian. United action is always powerful action.

We refer you to the second annual report of the Colonization Society at Washington, for confirmation of the facts which we have stated, respecting the coast of Africa, and its inhabitants. We have adopted measures, which we hope will be successful, to procure a number of copies of this valuable and interesting journal, for distribution in Loudoun.

Though the payment of one dollar annually, entitles to membership, by our Constitution—yet we hope many will feel themselves able to subscribe more; and that the rich and benevolent will, out of their abundance, give much. Such a charity will be a luxury to the soul; a blessing to millions; and a ascending incense to God.

A letter just received from an agent of the mother Society, informs us, that a Colony will be sent out this fall. Immediate exertion is therefore necessary on our part, that we may give the Society all possible aid. They will need it more at the commencement than at any subsequent period. By soliciting all your neighbours to subscribe the Constitution, (and who can refuse) and by obtaining donations to our society, you will meet the claims of justice and mercy; you will fulfil our wishes; and be entitled to the gratitude of millions. Please report your success, as soon and as often as convenient, to the undersigned secretary; and pay any money you may receive to Richard H. Henderson, Esq. Treasurer, both of Leesburg. With full reliance on your judgment and zeal, in the cause of reason, of right, of religion, and of God; and on the benevolence and generosity of our fellow-citizens of Loudoun.

We are, Sir, with esteem, your obedient servants, JOHN MINES, President. RICHARD H. LEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Managers of the M. A. C. S. Leesburg, July 24, 1819.

TO THE CURIOS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis are respectfully informed, that

MUSEUM
OF
Natural Curiosities and Wax Figures.

Has been opened at MR. HUNTER'S Tavern, amongst which are the following:

The Real Young

SEA SERPENT,

Thirteen feet long and 16 inches circumference.



The Annapolis Beauty.

General Washington, and

Twenty-one Female Figures, representing the States of the Union.

Major General Jackson,

Commodore Decatur and Lady,

Gen. Tecumseh in his original dress,

Colvin Philips, American Dwarf,

Young Bonaparte.

ALSO

A Living Orang Outang, &c

Wild Man of the Woods;

The Armilla, an Alligator, Gwanan,

Crocodile, A petrified Snake, Tooth of

the Mammoth. And views of all parts of

the World. Also a Painting representing

the city of Baltimore, and Bombardment of Port M. Henry, by the British,

size 17 by 10 feet.

The Proprietor during his stay in

Annapolis, will operate upon any person

desirous of obtaining the benefit of

ELECTRICITY, so useful in the cure

of rheumatic and nervous affections.

Admittance 25 Cents—Children,

under 7 years of age, half price.

Dec. 9.

Committee of Grievances and

Courts of Justice.

Messrs. MARRIOTT,

SPLICE,

BRECKENRIDGE,

MAULSBY,

ROSS.

The Committee of Grievances and

Courts of Justice, will sit every day

during the present Session, from 9

o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock

in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. WESTON, CPK.

Dec 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county,

will be offered at public sale, on Friday

the 14th of January, 1820, at the

late dwelling of John Linstead, on the

north side of Severn, the personal estate

of said deceased, consisting of

negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs,

corn and fodder, rye, household and

kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale.

For all sums over twenty dollars, a

credit of six months, the purchaser

giving bond with security, with interest

from the day of sale, all under that

sum the cash to be paid. Sale to com-

mence at 10 o'clock, A.M.

SUSANNAH LINSTED, Adm'r.

Will annexed.

Dec 23.

New Boot and Shoe Ma-

nufactory.

The subscriber takes great pleasure

in informing his friends and the public

generally, that he has opened a Boot

and Shoe Manufactory, next door to

Mr. G. I. Grammer's, and opposite to

Mr. William's Hotel, where all persons

disposed to encourage him, are

desired to call or direct their orders.

He hopes by his assiduity and attention

to business to deserve, and will be

happy to receive, a share of public

encouragement; and pledges that his

work shall be executed on the shortest

notice, after the first fashion, on the

most favourable terms, of materials of

the best quality, and in the most elegant

and durable manner.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Sent 2

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and

bills of exchange against Drawers,

first, second, and third Endorsers, in

sumpsum generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill.

Common Bonds.

Appeal do.

Witness Notes, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 30.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Maryland Auxiliary Colonization Society will take place on Thursday the 31st of January, 1820, in the Room of the House of Delegates, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

A. C. MAGRUDER, Secy.

The Rev. H. L. Davis, Rev. Job Guest, Henry Maynard, Jeremiah Harker, James Boye, Francis Hollingsworth, Daniel Murfree, Virgil Maxcy, John Stephen, Nicholas J. Watkins, D. Claude, George Shaw.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Some days ago, a petition to the legislature for building a Court House was handed to me to be signed, and you may be sure I signed it with pleasure. I hope every freeman of Anne Arundel county, to whom the petition is handed, will put his name to it. Has not Anne Arundel county as good a right to have its court-house as any other county in the state? Washington county, though it has a court-house, is now building a splendid one. Charles county has just pulled down its old court-house, and is putting up another. And even Calvert county, small as it is, which had its court-house burnt down during the war, would not consent to be without one, but has got a law to build a new one. Anne Arundel county, and every Anne Arundel man, ought to be ashamed of it. It is the only county in the state, which has agreed to be without a court-house, and is obliged to rent court-rooms (as it can get them,) and offices, upon whatever terms they could be got. It is time, high time indeed, that the people of my county had resolved no longer to submit to this.

ONE.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

At a meeting of the Society held in this City on the 8th inst. a variety of articles were exhibited for their inspection, and premiums awarded, &c. As we have not been favoured with an account of their proceedings, it is not in our power to give particulars.

The following communication from a member was read by the Secretary and ordered to be printed.

Cambridge, Nov. 20, 1819.

DEAR SIR,

In compliance with the request, which you have done me the honour to make of me, I venture to offer to the intelligent and liberal society, over which you preside, an hypothesis upon the *modus operandi* of gypsum, with a confidence, founded more upon that liberality, which they have before evinced, than upon any merit to which it is entitled; in this attempt I am aware of the usual repugnance of practical farmers, to enquiries of this nature, from the prevalence of a sentiment adverse to theory and hypothesis.

That practice and experience teaching useful facts, are essential to the knowledge of agriculture, is admitted; but it is equally obvious, that a systematic arrangement, and accumulation of these facts, whereby a set of elementary principles may be collected and established, will enable us to derive more knowledge from the same experience; for thus we may refer to their proper causes, those phenomena of vegetation daily presented to us, and a priori, to anticipate the result of a project, predicated upon those settled principles, with confidence: these elementary principles combined, conduct us to a system, and this system will involve a theory; and though, from the fallibility of the human mind, we are liable to theorise falsely, by unfair comparisons, and deductions unauthorised, yet we find in this, no sound argument against theory and hypothesis, which though frequently erroneous, lead us ultimately, by those very errors, which are gradually and necessarily developed, in the course of investigation, to the final truth desired. The annals of every art and science record the truth of this sentiment; the best interests of agriculture require its adoption, and call for a free and liberal discussion of agricultural questions, as well as a communication of facts; which means combined, if we look to other branches of science, have accompanied their progress, *pari passu*, to their present high state of improvement.

In my attempt to enquire into the *rationale* of the action of plaster upon vegetation, I will first, cursorily examine the most current and popular hypotheses, and suggest their defects; and secondly, propose a new one which will explain most of the phenomena which have been noticed, in the use of plaster.

The most popular hypotheses of the *modus operandi* of plaster are.

1st. That its efficacy is derived from the septic powers of the compound (the sulphate of lime.)

2nd. That its sulphuric acid produces this effect.

3d. Its power of attracting moisture from the air, is assigned as the cause.

4th. The hypothesis of professor Davy.

The learned president of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, who has so eminently contributed to the stock of agricultural knowledge in this country, and has received a well-merited applause for his exertions in that department of science, as well as in others, maintains the opinion, that gypsum is septic, and that its fertilizing powers are derived partly from this property, and partly from its sulphuric acid. In the memoirs of that society, vol. 3, p. 299, to prove that it is septic, he applied at the same time, to two heaps of unrotted vegetable substances, different proportions of plaster; that, to which he applied the least, rotted; while the other continued sound; from which he inferred that an *overcharge* was antiseptic, and that a small quantity was septic; but in the same page he says "no more of the plaster will act, than the materials necessary to co-operate with it, require; the balance (i. e. I suppose the *overcharge*) remains in its original state of composition, inert and useless." Here is an error in fact, or in reasoning, so obvious as to need no comment.

He (Judge Peters,) denies the accuracy of professor Davy's experiments, which go to prove the antiseptic powers of gypsum; but as Dr. Darwin also, has long since proved, that sulphuric acid, in most of its combinations, will not only resist putrefac-

tion, but renders a substance, in which it has actually commenced, we may trust in the professor's correctness, and that Judge Peters has erred in assigning to it, septic powers.

Dr. Darwin, in his phytology, p. 206, explaining the phenomenon of sulphuric acid combined with clay, counteracting the process of putrefaction says "this, I may collect by boiling with the ammonia generated in putrefaction, or by preventing its production." These similar affinities will produce the same effect, when the gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is brought into contact with putrescible substances; and though it may be said, that ammonia has less affinity than lime for sulphuric acid, as well as other acids; this is the case only in a state of great purity; for we find in Fourcroy's chemistry, vol. 2, p. 150, "veretaceous ammoniacal salt, like wise decomposes selenite by double affinity; while the vitriolic acid seizes the volatile alkali, the lime combines with the cretaceous acid;" then it is manifest that sulphate of lime must resist putrefaction; because, the cretaceous (carbonic) acid generated in this process, is constantly present with the ammonia, to act upon the base of the plaster, and enable the sulphuric acid to seize the ammonia, and thus, by double affinity, produce the same effect, in counteracting putrefaction, as the sulphate of clay (by the instance quoted,) is known to produce by the single affinity of the acid for ammonia; hence it follows, that the septic property assigned to the compound, as well as to the acid alone, is not possessed by either, and the doctrine founded in the error, is erroneous.

The power of attracting moisture from the atmosphere has been assigned as one of its operative qualities.

On this point, experiments seem to be conclusive, that its adhesive attraction for humidity is very considerable; but that when combined with it, its cohesion is so strong as to make it difficult of separation, and consequently useless in this respect to vegetation.

The opinions of sir H. Davy are not satisfactory on the subject, as they are on others which he has attempted; he supposes that gypsum, alkalis, and various saline substances, which act in small quantities, and which are thought by many physiologists to be of the same use in the vegetable economy, that condiments or stimulants are, in the animal, are actually a part of the true food of plants, and that they supply that kind of water to the vegetable fibre, which is analogous to the bony matter in animals: he says that he has found gypsum in its natural state, undecomposed, in all those plants which seem most benefited by it, and that he has uniformly found it in soil: when he has applied it, it had not been advantageous; and had not found it, on the strictest analysis, in those, where the application of it was beneficial.

It is very perceptible, that there must be an error in the professor's facts, or reasoning; because its presence in a soil, where he found its application not advantageous, should have operated, as powerfully as its application to soils, in which it was absent; yet we find by daily experience, that some most barren soils become productive by the use of it; but those in which there was already a sufficiency, and on which it will not operate, should be, (according to the professor's theory,) equally productive with those which were improved by its addition; which is not universally true, and therefore, incompetent to solve the phenomenon of its operation.

In hazarding an hypothesis radically variant from the avowed principles of such learned authorities, I am conscious of the risk of incurring the charge of presumption; but equally conscious of the candour and liberality of those whom I address, and of the utility of a free, unrestrained discussion, leading to new experiments, and these, in turn, to new discussion, in the progress and diffusion of science. I venture to offer the following proposition, act.

That the chief, if not the whole cause of the efficacy of gypsum in promoting vegetation is to be found, in its tendency to become phosphoric."

The truth of this proposition rests fairly upon the result of three enquiries, act.

"Does gypsum become phosphoric?"

"Does phosphorus exist in vegetables?"

"Do phosphates promote vegetation?"

If phosphorus is found uniformly in certain vegetables, it may be presumed to be essential to their constitution, and if gypsum becomes phosphoric, it may readily impart to them this essential matter, and that it does, facts known to us all, authorize me to assert, and to this property, may the chief, if not the whole of its fertilizing virtues be referred.

1st. From repeated experiments of Mr. Du Fay, he asserts that all calcareous stones become phosphoric by calcination, whether they contain a fixed acid, or not, but that those which contain a fixed acid, "as gypsum," become more readily so, and in a greater degree.

Margraaf witnessed similar facts: Dr. Darwin repeats the same assertion, and expresses a belief, that the fact may be useful in explaining the operation of gypsum.

Fourcroy says (in his elements of chemistry vol. 2, p. 157,) that selenite (plaster) placed on a hot iron, becomes phosphoric, a property, which is common to all "calcareous salts." It then calcareous earths containing fixed acids, (i. e. calcareous salts) become readily phosphoric under such circumstances. It is reasonable to deduce by analogy, the same result from its exposure to the atmosphere, and that in point of time, this result would happen, earlier or later, as the particles of plaster might be more or less subdivided, and thereby exposed to the united action of heat and air, the essential agents of calcination; it would be regulated, too, by many peculiarities of the soil on which it was placed; if dry and warm its action would be hastened; if wet and cold, it would be retarded, if not totally prevented; because heat accelerates the process of calcination, on which, as we have seen by authorities quoted, depends its phosphorization; its action would be promoted highly, by previously spreading on the field even the slightest dressing of hot, recent dung; and by spreading the plaster on the surface, rather than by turning it in; for thus the agents of calcination, heat and air, have freer access to it, and will necessarily produce a more immediate influence; as in the instance of metallic oxides, which are produced in a shorter time, by increasing the heat, but the same result, its well known, may be produced in the latter, though in a longer time, by exposure to the open air, with its ordinary temperature; to this, it may be objected, that the selective affinity of calcareous earths, for carbonic acid, would, by exposure to the air, render them carbonates, and not phosphates; but it is known, that when combined with the fixed acids as in plaster, this strong affinity is counterac-

tion, which is proved by Bergman's table of affinities.

From the above considerations, it is reasonable to believe that plaster, when ground and spread on earth which is dry, and warm, and containing no substance capable of resisting the process, will readily become phosphoric.

Secondly, That phosphorus does exist in vegetables, as are informed by most of the authorities before quoted, by Margraaf who first detected its presence in the elements of chemistry, vol. 2, p. 158, says on the subject of the residues of burned plants, "an accurate analysis, such as has not, hitherto been made, may show that this supposed earthy substance (i. e. the residue, after the saline matter is washed from ashes) is calcareous phosphate." Lord Dalhousie in his connection of agriculture and chemistry, page 25, asserts "that the insoluble part of vegetable ashes is phosphate of lime;" and Dr. Darwin, who says that it has been detected in every kind of vegetable substance, in various proportions; supposes "that one great source of this elementary substance in vegetables, is calcareous earth;" from such authorities, and others which if necessary, might be adduced, it may be assumed as a truth that phosphorus does exist in vegetables, and (if not universally, at least so generally, as to render it absurd to believe, that it is not essential, or useful to them, as an article of their food and sustenance.

That phosphates operate powerfully in promoting vegetation, no doubt can be entertained upon examination of facts. Dr. Davy informs us, "that in the neighbourhood of London, bones, after having been broken and boiled for grease, are ground and sold to the farmer;" this bone dust is chiefly phosphoric acid and lime, and to the former of these substances must be ascribed the virtues of the manure, because lime, in so small quantities, is notoriously of but little or no value; in all the most powerful manures, which the farmer is acquainted with, phosphorus has been found in large proportions; in the excrements of animals; in dung, urine and bone-dust, and in the residuum of vegetable ashes; in the two latter, which are both, chemically the same, (phosphates of lime,) no substance is found, except phosphorus, as we have just seen, to which, their operation, notoriously powerful, can possibly be referred; and we cannot avoid attaching to this elementary article, an importance, which it has not heretofore been generally allowed to possess.

From this view, then, it is to be deduced, that all substances which contain phosphorus, or which are capable in their nature, of becoming phosphoric, and which are found from experience, to be good manures, derive this quality, from this substance, either in the whole, or in a very considerable degree.

It may be asked then, why does not plaster in all situations, in every earth and atmosphere, impart this nutriment to vegetables; and why does it actually deteriorate some soils, a fact well known to many farmers?

In answer to such queries, I may say that similar phenomena are familiar to every chemist; that decomposition and changes in the nature and qualities of substances may be promoted or counteracted, by the presence of agents, apparently simple and impotent. In some instances, those which counteract or promote the operation of plaster, are known; in others, not yet ascertained.

In ferruginous soils, it is sometimes injurious; a reason may be offered, act. the oxid of iron is not offensive to vegetation; the alkali of iron are highly pernicious; hence the application of plaster to ferruginous soils may deteriorate the soil, by converting the oxid into a salt or sulphate of iron; which might occur, if there happened to be present any substance which was capable of decomposing the plaster; as for instance the oxalic acid, which naturally abounds in wood-sorrel, in peat moss; such concurrent causes might render plaster pernicious.

In pure clay, the sulphuric acid of the plaster, forming a sulphate of alumina, tho' not chemically injurious, yet might operate mechanically, to the injury of vegetables, by rendering the earth hard and impervious to their tender fibres; this might happen, were there present any solvent of plaster. It is said, that the presence of sea or salt air destroys its operation, which it is alleged happens by a double affinity, act. that the sulphuric acid of the plaster seizes the base of the salt, (soda) and the muriatic acid of the salt attaches to the lime; but I deny that this decomposition, were it to happen, could destroy its efficacy, because, as I have proved, all calcareous earths, combined with fixed acids, become phosphoric; and for reasons given, the new compound must promote vegetation; and in confirmation of this fact, professor Davy names the county of Kent in England, as the place, where the plaster has most fully succeeded; and the greatest effect that I have ever witnessed, was immediately on the banks of the Chesapeake bay; hence the idea of salt air destroying its fertilizing powers, is totally fallacious, because it is not universally true, and the same cause must universally produce the same effect.

In lands which are wet, and consequently cold, it should not operate, because, as we have seen, heat is one of the agents, by which it is rendered phosphoric, on which its efficacy depends.

In confirmation, and perfect conformity with my hypothesis, is a fact stated by the highly respectable and observant gentleman, of whom I have spoken, Judge Peters, in Vol. 1st, p. 179, of the memoirs before quoted;—he says "I met with an instance to show that gypsum lying in the earth for years, will again operate with such re-application of substances;" (meaning a slight dressing of hot manure.) It will easily be seen that upon the principles which I contend for, the plaster might act for a time, & its action be then suspended from the want of sufficient heat to favour phosphorization; and that by the addition of a small quantity of hot manure, a renewed action, perhaps stronger than the first might ensue.

In vol. 2d, p. 209, of the same work, Judge Peters quotes a memoir, by a M. Berard, and quotes inclined to adopt his opinion upon this subject, act. "That sulphur affords the vegetable efficacy of plaster; acting as a stimulant to vegetation;" and remarks "why it acts on some plants, and not on others, is as mysterious, and inexplicable as its mode of acting on those, whereon it produces invariable and wonderful effects." Truly inexplicable it is, upon the notion of the sulphur of M. Berard; and equally so, upon the principle of its septic quality; for in either case, it should be equally beneficial to the whole vegetable kingdom; whereas, upon the doctrine I contend for, the fact admits of easy solution, act. phosphorus is found to exist more abundantly in some vegetables than in others; and there-

fore some are more susceptible of its action than others; and, probably, some have acquired more experience and more facts, relative to this subject, it will be decided, that a plant will be benefited by plaster, nearly in the ratio of the phosphorus it is constitutionally disposed to receive and contain.

We may not yet be able at all times, to discern the cause of the impotency of this calcareous salt in some soils; and of its potency in others of apparent similarity; yet it will be seen, that most of the phenomena, if not all, admit of a solution, upon the hypothesis herein advanced.

Finally then, upon a review, we discover that plaster does become phosphoric; that phosphorus does exist in vegetables; & that the most powerful manures contain phosphorus, nearly in the ratio of their power; and that those most pre-eminent, and acting in quantities so small as to be almost miraculous, contain upon analysis, nothing except phosphorus which can possibly operate at all, (for it is undoubted, that so small a proportion of lime, as is applied in bone-dust, &c. can produce no visible effect,) and the liberal and candid investigator will assent to my proposition, and acknowledge the potent agency of the element "phosphorus" in promoting vegetation, and we shall probably in process of time, when we become more intimately acquainted with its properties, than at present, assign to it, an elevated rank among the pabula of vegetables.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your's respectfully,

JOS. E. MUSE.

To the President of the Agricultural Society, at Annapolis

An Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A bill, entitled, An act to encourage the building of horse mills and wind mills in Dorchester and St. Mary's counties; a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Mastus of Allegany county; a bill for the relief of Rosanna Scott of Harford county; a further supplement to the act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna; and a bill authorizing William Robinson to remove his negroes from the state of Virginia into this state; also resolutions in favour of Henry Darden and John Chandler; severally read.

The resolution relative to the Potomac Canal, was read the second, and by special order the third time, as sent to, and sent to the house of delegates.

The bill to authorize Mary Ann Gibbons to bring certain negro slaves into this state was read the second and third time by special order, and will not pass. Sent to the house of delegates.

The bill to authorize George A. Smith, late sheriff of Caroline county, to complete his collections, and the bill authorizing Basil Bowring, late collector and sheriff of Prince-George's county, to complete his collection, were read the second and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1817; and a bill authorizing Solomon Kirwan, late sheriff and collector of Dorchester county, to complete his collection.

The bill to prevent bullet playing in Washington county was read the second and by special order the third time, and passed.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

John E. Howard, jr. appeared in the Senate, qualified, and took his seat.

On motion, Leave given to bring in a bill for the relief of Willy Reynolds, of Anne Arundel county.

Mr. Maxcy delivers the said bill. Read the clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A bill, entitled, An act to empower the county court of Queen Anne's county to divide the real estate there in mentioned; a bill to repeal a supplement to an act for the better protection of slaveholders in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as relates to Talbot and Dorchester counties; a further supplement to an act authorizing the levy court of Calvert county to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of said county, for the purposes therein mentioned; a bill for the relief of David Harry, jr. of Washington county; a bill for the benefit of the Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Church on Silver Run Frederick county, called St. Mary's Church; a bill to incorporate the trustees of a Methodist meeting house in Queen Anne's county, and for other purposes; and a bill for the benefit of Wilson Cary Selden, of the state of Virginia; also a resolution in favour of the Female Union Society. Severally read.

On motion, Ordered, That Messrs. Carmichael, Maxcy and Gale, be a committee to whom be referred the reports made by certain incorporated banks in this state, and that the committee also report to the senate the measures necessary and proper to be adopted in relation to those incorporated banks which have refused and neglected to report to the legislature their state and condition, pursuant to a resolution of the general assembly at the last session.

The bill to repeal an act to prevent swine from going at large in the town of Salisbury, was read the second and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Henry Withier of Washington county; and a bill for the relief of Lambert W. Ford, James Christie and Edmund Brown, of Cecil county.

The bill to authorize the levy court of Charles county to dispose of the property therein mentioned, was read the second and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A bill for the relief of Richard Dove and Eleanor his wife, of Anne Arundel county; a bill supplementary to an act for the support of Evan Price, and a bill to allow Anna T. Winden, late sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, further time to complete his collection.

The bill to authorize the levy court of Charles county to dispose of the property therein mentioned, was read the second and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A bill for the relief of Richard Dove and Eleanor his wife, of Anne Arundel county; a bill supplementary to an act for the support of Evan Price, and a bill to allow Anna T. Winden, late sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, further time to complete his collection.

The bill for the benefit of Mary and Raymond of Montgomery county, was read the second and by special order the third time, and will not pass. Sent to the house of delegates.

The President laid before the Senate the following letter:

Sir, As indispensable professional services will put it out of my power to remain seated in the Senate this session, I beg leave to resign my seat therein. Accept of my resignation, and present to the members of the Senate, the affectionate respects of Your obt. servt. WM. H. WINDER.

Hon'ble William Spencer, President of the Senate, Which was read.

The bill to allow Arnold T. Winden, sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, further time to complete his collection, was read the second and third time by special order, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

On motion, Resolved, That the Senate proceed to the election of a member to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William H. Winder, Esquire.

The Senate having qualified itself, proceeded to said election; the ballot was deposited in the ballot box, on which the act appeared that Robert G. Harper, Esquire, was unanimously elected.

The resolution in favour of John C. Harper, was read the second, and by special order the third time, as sent to, and sent to the house of delegates.

The bill to repeal a supplement to an act for the better protection of slaveholders in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as relates to Talbot and Dorchester counties, was read the second and third time by special order, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The President laid before the Senate communication from the executive, enclosing the annual report of the Inspector of the Maryland Penitentiary for the year 1819.

Which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to encourage the building of horse mills and wind mills in Dorchester and St. Mary's counties, was read the second and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The bill authorizing Solomon Kirwan, late sheriff and collector of Dorchester county, to complete his collection, was read the second and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The bill authorizing William Robinson to remove his negroes from the state of Virginia into this state, was read the second and by special order the third time, and will pass. Sent to the house of delegates.

On motion, Leave given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the militia, and registers of wills of the several counties in this state.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of John W. S. Kent county; And resolutions relative to the trustees of the poor of Harford county.

Robert G. Harper, Esquire, appeared in the senate, and after taking the oath required by the constitution and form of government, and subscribing a declaration of belief in the christian religion, and taking the oath for the support of the government of the United States, took his seat.

Friday, Dec. 24.

George W. Jackson, Esquire, appeared in the senate, and took his seat.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following bills: A bill, entitled, An act further to continue an act passed at December session 1795, entitled, An act to incorporate an Insurance Company in Baltimore town; and a further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the distribution of free schools in the several counties named; which were read.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Leave given to report a bill to allow Richard M. Fox, late sheriff of Queen Anne's county to complete his collection.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That so much of the executive communication as relates to the petitioners be referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Duval reports a bill to authorize the levy court of Anne Arundel to erect and establish a bridge in the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to protect the right of property in tobacco, and other things belonging to the freehold, and a bill to regulate sales by public auction.

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to protect the right of property in tobacco, and other things belonging to the freehold, and a bill to regulate sales by public auction.

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to protect the right of property in tobacco, and other things belonging to the freehold, and a bill to regulate sales by public auction.

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to protect the right of property in tobacco, and other things belonging to the freehold, and a bill to regulate sales by public auction.

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to protect the right of property in tobacco, and other things belonging to the freehold, and a bill to regulate sales by public auction.

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to protect the right of property in tobacco, and other things belonging to the freehold, and a bill to regulate sales by public auction.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Walter Claggett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, to Richard Estep, living in Queen Anne, for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to him.

Elizabeth B. Woodard, } Ex'rs.
Richard Estep, }
Dec. 23. 2 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his Farm, part of Portland Manor. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Dec. 23. 2 JOHN WEEKES. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Corporation for Paving Bricks, are requested to call on either of the Street Commissioners and make payment. The Commissioners are so engaged in superintending the workmen on the streets, that it is not practicable for them to call in person on those indebted, they therefore confidently expect that the citizens will cheerfully comply with this request.

Jno. T. Barber, } Commis-
Wm. G. Tuck, } sioners.
Wm. M. Parlin, }
Dec. 23. 2 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

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

ELIJAH REDMOND, Adm'r. WA
Dec. 23. 2

Taken up adrift

On Talley's Point, A BATTEAU, about twenty five feet long, which appears to have been used as a market boat; painted red within, and black without, and has a place to fix a sail, and a rudder lying in her. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and she will be delivered to him by

EDWARD BALDWIN,
Living on the premises.
Dec. 23. 2

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23. 2

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 23d day of December inst. at the late dwelling of Thomas Owens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all the Personal Property of said deceased, (Negatives excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Indian Corn, Hay, Fodder and Straw, together with a number of other articles. Terms of sale—for all sums of twenty dollars and under, the cash to be paid; for all sums above twenty dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Ben. Owens, } Adm'r's.
Wm. Owens, }
Nicks. Owens, }
Dec. 2.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

At Baltimore Retail Prices. The subscriber has commenced business at his old Stand, in Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise; consisting of
Cloths, Bombazetts,
Cassimeres, Cotton and
Blankets, Worsted Hosiery,
Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,
With an Assortment of Groceries, &c.

He invites his friends and the public who may want BARGAINS, to give him a call, and he has no doubt they will be induced to call again.

GIBSON WHITE.
Dec. 16. 4

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.

Oct. 28. 10

The next door to Williamson's Hotel.

"The stomach is the store-house whence health is to be imparted to the whole body."

Then, to keep it well lined with "what's wholesome and toothsome," is not only our interest, but our duty.

Sincerely believing in the truth of this,

RICHARD GRAY,

Daily provides Oysters, Terrapins, Partridges, and all other rarities in their proper seasons, for the benefit of all such as coincide in belief with him; and will serve them up at the shortest notice, in the nicest order, and dressed in such manner as the different appetites and tastes of gentlemen may prompt them to request. Private parties can be accommodated in the genteel style in a retired part of his building, where at considerable cost, and with an eye to the comfort of the gentlemen who form them, he has fitted up, and set apart, several rooms expressly for their use.

It is scarcely necessary for him to add, that his Bar is stored with a very superior assortment of

GOOD OLD THINGS,

which, when rightly used, not only accelerate digestion and invigorate the body, but "enliven the wit and enlighten the mind."

Dec. 23. 2

P. S. Gentlemen can be furnished with suppers at their own rooms.

BENJAMIN MEAD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Holland, and nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's store. He has on hand a handsome assortment of Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Time Pieces set in marble, and handsomely covered with glass globes, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Ladies Reticule Chains, and Finger Rings of a superior quality, Sleeve Buttons of the latest fashion. Also a handsome assortment of Carriage and Riding Whips, with an assortment of the best Bamboo Canes handsomely mounted. He therefore solicits a share of patronage from a generous public.

He has also Spanish Cigars of a superior quality.

Nov. 11.

Just received, a complete assortment of

Confectionary.

ALSO,

CORDIALS

Of a Superior Quality,

Perfect Love,
Cinnamon,
Aniseed,
Rose,
Pound Cake,
Ginger Nuts,
He intends keeping a general assortment of

CHOICE GOODS.

Citizens of Annapolis, and Gentlemen of the Legislature, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he intends selling on the most reasonable terms. No attention shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

NB. His Shop will be kept open until half past nine o'clock every night, for the reception of his customers.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, all persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them to the subscriber, or to Nicholas Brewer of the city of Annapolis; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Nicholas Brewer, or to the subscriber, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

Resin Hammond, Ex'r.
Dec. 12. 3w.

To Farmers.

The subscriber will Lease, for from three to five years, 1500 acres of Fertile Limestone Land,

Lying in Berkeley county, Va. Eight miles from Martinsburg, and 6 from Williamsport. A large portion of this land is well watered and to a high state of cultivation, one third of it being now in clover. It will be let in tracts of 100 acres or upwards, as may suit applicants. There is on the property a number of houses suitable for tenants, a blacksmith's shop, wagon-makers shop, coopers shop and large stone distillery in complete order; attached to the distillery is a stone stock house, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide.

With the land will also be rented, a number of negroes, horses, cattle and all kinds of farming utensils.

Will also be leased for the same period,

A large Merchant Mill,

Situated on a never failing stream, and which has just been thoroughly repaired, and will be capable of manufacturing from 60 to 70 barrels of flour in 24 hours, and being situated in one of the best wheat country's in Virginia it can at all times have constant employment. The terms will be liberal to industrious, practical farmers; and as security will be required for the faithful performance of their engagements, none other need apply. Immediate possession can be given.

Will be sold at private sale,

100 acres of Land,

Lying on the Potomac and adjoining the above mentioned tract. This land is of a superior quality, in a high state of cultivation and well watered. There is on the premises a large and well finished dwelling house, kitchen, barn and all necessary out houses.

For further information apply to the subscriber residing at the mill.

ADAM STEPHEN.

December 9.

The National Intelligencer, Lancaster Journal and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will publish the above once a week to the amount of \$5 each, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

JOHN THOMPSON,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a complete and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present season, consisting of

Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres, a variety of colours, Vestings, &c. &c.

All or any of which he will be happy to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Dec. 2. 5

A Superior Assortment of

GOODS.

DISNEY & HALL,

Men's Mercers & Merchant

Tailors,

Most respectfully inform their friends, the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore with a superior assortment of

Best Superfine Goods, consisting of

Regent's best Blue and Black Cloth,

Second do do do.

Best London dark and light Brown,

Second do do do.

London Green Mixtures and Olives,

Do fashionable Claret,

Extra Superfine Drab,

Second do do.

Best London double milled Blue and Black Cassimeres,

Second do do do.

London dark and light Mixtures,

Do Drab,

Do White and Buff Cassimeres,

Black Florentines,

Fashionable Tullinette,

White Marseilles,

Stockingette, Drawers,

Nelson's Patent Suspenders,

Of various Prices

Any of the above Goods will be made up in the latest approved style, or in any manner their customers may think fit. And they do assure those who may favour them with their patronage, that no attention shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

NB. They also have a correspondent in Baltimore who furnishes them with the latest fashions; and any Gentleman within 30 miles of this place, will be waited upon, and can have his measure taken, by directing a letter (post paid) to either of the above.

Dec. 2. 6w.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding-house, near the Farmers-Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb. 11. 41

PROPOSAL.

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled,

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and varied duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows; endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the work of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, the godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and mischief into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with sparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to connive at, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

Committee of Claims.

MESSRS. FORWOOD,

SCHNEBLY,

STEVENS,

W. R. STUART,

A. H. PRICE,

DENNIS,

WASHINGTON.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present Session from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

2 By order.

JOHN W. PRESTON, CLK.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court for Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses. By order.

2 Dec. 23. WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY,

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most ungrudging attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, and the public in general will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he pledges himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

July 23. 23

GOO

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received at the
Mr. Brewer's Tavern,
supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Linings.

Which, it will afford him gratification to make up for those who, it is almost needless to state, rely upon a superior quality of cloth being observed in the same. Gentlemen residing in the country may find it inconvenient to visit the place for the purpose of having measures taken, are informed that I will wait upon them, and if it will suit them as well, accompany any order with which they may honour him.

As his stock has been laid in reasonable terms as the superior quality of the several articles which he poses it could lead him to expect, invites all who are anxious to purchase, to give him a call. He constantly intercourses with Baltimore and most admired fashion, and latest and most admired fashions, venture to promise that he will put up his GOODS in the most fashionable manner, or in such style as will best adapted to the fancy and taste of his customers.

His Stock consists in part of the following:

Regent's best Blue and Black Cloth,

Second do do do.

Best London dark and light Brown,

Second do do do.

London Green Mixtures and Olives,

Do fashionable Claret,

Extra Superfine Drab,

Second do do do.

Best London double milled blue and black Cassimeres,

Second do do do.

London dark and light Mixtures,

Do Drab,

Do White and Buff Cassimeres,

Black Florentines,

Fashionable Tullinette,

White Marseilles,

Stockingette,

Dec. 9. 4

The New and Elegant Steam

Maryland,

CAPTAIN VICKERS.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, AM, and Annapolis and Baltimore, via Talley's Point, in Dorchester county, and returning to Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock, M.—start from thence at half past 1 o'clock, PM, for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats and arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place. Returns leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock, AM, and at Baltimore at half past 1 o'clock, PM.

The name of the Double City. The Maryland will also transport food, Carriages, &c. All baggage at risk of the owner.

Sept. 9.

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. NSON.

Having purchased that commodious and comfortable Steamer, formerly occupied by Capt. Vickers, and specially adapted for the purpose of conveying passengers, and freight, and is now ready to receive them.

A TAVIN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He will be at the City of Annapolis, every day, week, month or year, and at the residence of his friends, as a short notice may be given.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph Rankin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, or to Nicholas Brewer of the city of Annapolis; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Nicholas Brewer, or to the subscriber, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

Resin Rankin, Ex'r.
Nov. 25. 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber, having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requested all persons having claims against said estate, to produce them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, or to Nicholas Brewer of the city of Annapolis; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Nicholas Brewer, or to the subscriber, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

Resin Griffin, Ex'r.
Nov. 11. 3