

DONAS GREEN,
Twenty Dollars per Annum.

MAIL ROBBERY.
 Confessions of Hutton and Hutton. The following statement embraces the full confession of one of the robbers recently apprehended at Baltimore, has been obligingly furnished to us for publication.

[Nat. Int.]
 The examination and confession of Theodore Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the District of Maryland, this 28th day of March, 1820, after being cautioned that he was free and voluntary, without hope or fear, said, that he was a native of Maryland, and was raised in Maryland, and has been heretofore employed as a stage driver between Baltimore and New York, until August last, when he was employed as a driver before that time; that in the month of December last, he went to Philadelphia; that he was there to be restored to his health, and from thence returned to Baltimore, and thence to Richmond, on the 17th of December last; thence to Hampton, thence to Norfolk, thence to Petersburg, thence to the city of Mr. Gholson's, an owner of stages, for the purpose of obtaining employment; thence to Petersburg, thence to New York, in a stagecoach, where he met Morris N. B. Hull alias Norton, and became there first acquainted with him; he was introduced by the name of Hull, and represented himself as a Druggist, who wished to come on to the southward to seek employment; where he saw a flat piece of lead in his pocket; Hull and Hutton, left Philadelphia together, in the steam boat, and arrived there on the 1st of January; where Hutton, left an order for his ticket to go to New Castle, there to wait until further order, and from thence they, Hull and Hutton, went down to Baltimore, & from thence sent for the trunk by the mail boat, which was brought accordingly. When they left New York, Hutton permitted Hull to put his clothes into his trunk, and when the trunk arrived in Baltimore, he said that Hull had a key which fit the trunk, and that he would open it for him. Hull proposed to Hutton to stop and rob the trunk, wherever it might be most convenient; that he had arms and ammunition, and thought it could be done without any danger; but, at that time, no plan or arrangement was digested or made, and it was occasionally talked of until they arrived at Baltimore. This day forth they arrived in Baltimore, & commenced boarding at Keck's, when the following plan was digested: It was agreed that, as Hutton was a native of New York, he should wear a mask, made of old soft leather cap—no other person to be concerned or let into the secret; and nothing further should be done than to rob the mail of the money found therein; that Hull should also wear a mask, which was made of an old cap, one side of which was hairy; that they had a common screw barrel pocket pistol, with the guard broke off from the barrel, the blade of which was about three or four inches long, commonly called a Spanish knife; Hutton had a common two-bladed pocket knife, which he had a stout walking stick, but they had no other arms of any description. Thus equipped, Hull and Hutton left the city of Baltimore early in the afternoon, on the Saturday after they arrived in this city, on the Philadelphia road, with an intention to stop and rob the mail; and for that purpose placed themselves in the first wood beyond the new bridge, on the big falls of Gunpowder, and when the mail wagon passed, there being a passenger in it with the driver, nothing was attempted; they immediately returned, and reached Baltimore, a little after day light.

On Friday last, after supper, about 8 o'clock, they Hull and Hutton, again left Baltimore, and went out as before on the Philadelphia road, with the design to meet, stop, and rob the mail, and were in all respects equipped, and armed as on the first going out, and about eight or nine miles from the city, on this side of Back's tavern, they took their stand in the woods; Hutton threw into one branch of the road two or three bushes, where they awaited the arrival of the mail; they neither of them were dressed as they are now, or when they left Baltimore, from the shirt out; their clothes having been changed some distance from town, where they were left on the first rally; when the mail wagon came up, the driver saw them by the moon light, and said, "what does this mean?" Hutton said, "It is not you we wish to hurt; we only want the contents of the mail." Hull having seized the horse by the bridle, Hutton said to the driver, "follow that man." He accordingly drove out into the wood and got off the box; Hutton took one of the reins and tied the driver by one arm to a sappling, and Hull tied him by the other arm to another sappling, about ten feet from the other; Hull and Hutton then took out the mail bags, having first given Hull the pistol; they then opened the mail bags and took all the money they could find, all of which has since been found on Hull, and in their trunk at Keck's, and some of it on Hutton; while they were pillaging the mail by moon light, for they had no fire light, Hutton told Hull that he had better unharness the horses to be ready for a retreat in case of an alarm; after they had finished the collection of the money, Hutton requested Hull to untie the driver; Hull replied that he would know them; Hutton said they were sufficiently disguised, and he could not know them; Hull went to and came back from the driver and repeated the same thing. Hutton again desired he might be untied. Hull returned to the driver, and when Hutton was about fifty yards off, he heard the pistol go off, and immediately Hull returned, and said the driver had kicked him while he was untying him, and he (Hull) had shot him, (the driver.) Hull again returned to the driver, on Hutton's asking if he was dead, to see if he was actually dead, and soon joined him again, saying that his pulse beat regularly, and that he was not then dead. Hutton told Hull, it was a bad thing, it ought not to have been done, and that that of itself would certainly lead to their detection. Hull said it was better so than otherwise, as he would have been sure to have recognized them by their sizes, if nothing else; they then mounted the horses and rode off towards Baltimore along the main road, and left the horses in the woods this side the Herring run; thence they walked into the city, and breakfasted together at Keck's, where they remained until Saturday evening, when they went out together and were apprehended in Gay street.

They looked over the money in the afternoon, at Keck's, but did not count it, or make division of it, or any other memorandum of the amount, but guessed there might be about twenty five hundred to three thousand dollars; after they, Hutton and Hull, dismounted near Herring Run, they changed their clothes in which they committed the robbery, brought them to town with them, and threw them all into Jones' Falls. Hutton threw his clothes into the Falls at a street terminating on the Falls from Old Town, between Market and Gay street bridges, with a stone tied to them. In what part of the Falls Hull threw his clothes, Hutton does not know.

PEREGRINE HUTTON.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing examination and confession was written entirely by me, and that, after the same was carefully read over by me, to the said Peregrine Hutton, he assented thereto, as being correct throughout, & freely and voluntarily signed the same with his own proper hand, in my presence.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

THEODORICK BLAND,
 Judge of the District Court, in and for the District of Maryland.

From the Washington City Gazette.
 The examination and confession of Morris Norton Bartholomew Hull, taken before Theodore Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the District of Maryland, on this 28th day of March in the year 1820.

After being cautioned that his acknowledgments and confessions must be made without hope or fear, and perfectly voluntary and free, the said Hull said, that he was born in New-Hartford, in the state of New York; that he is now 20 years of age, and that he studied physic, and was principally taught to the business of a druggist, in the druggist shop of his father in Utica, N. Y.; that he was sometime out of employ in N. Y. where about five weeks ago he met with, and for the first time, became acquainted with Peregrine Hutton; about two weeks after they became acquainted, they left New York for Baltimore together; Hutton complained that he was out of money, and proposed to come to Baltimore, where, as soon as he arrived, he could lay his hands on as much as he wanted immediately; he did not say how it was to be got, but expressed great confidence in getting it. Hull borrowed of Miles Hitchcock, his father's cousin, 25 dollars, with which he bore his (Hull's) and Hutton's expenses—they travelled together from New-York to Philadelphia in the mail-stage; thence to Wilmington in the steam-boat; thence to Newport in the stage. Hull left his trunk under a pretence that it was Hutton's, in N. Y. at Capt. James Whelpley's, in pledge for Hutton's debt, with some of his (Hull's) clothes in it, the rest of his clothes being put into Hutton's trunk; the keys of the two trunks happened to be alike; but which he did not discover until they arrived in Baltimore. Hutton proposed for the first time to him (Hull) in Wilmington, to stop and rob the mail, but specified nothing distinctly as to time, place or manner; then it was, that Hull first suspected that Hutton had all along alluded to the mail robbery, from Newport. They (Hull and Hutton) travelled together on foot to Baltimore, and in the course of their journey, the subject of the mail robbery was frequently spoken of; Hutton said he knew of three or four good places for the purpose, if they could make a safe retreat—a place near Havre-de-Grace was mentioned; Hull said he would leave the place entirely to Hutton as he knew the country. They had made up their minds upon the robbery of the mail before they reached Baltimore, and agreed that it should be perpetrated beyond the Falls of Gunpowder; but recollecting that there was a bridge in the way, which Hutton believed was a toll bridge, over which they would not readily make a retreat, it was given up, and they came on to Baltimore, where they arrived on this day two weeks, and put up at George Keck's, in Old-Town. On Thursday or Friday, after they arrived in Baltimore, they left this city and went out on foot about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to meet, and rob the mail; and travelled out into a wood, about a mile beyond the big Falls of Gunpowder, when they stationed themselves, and threw some rails across the road, and about two hours after, that is, about 2 o'clock, A. M. the mail wagon coming up, when, Hull perceiving it had lamps, said they had better not attempt it; which, after a little, was agreed to. They withdrew the rails from the road and the wagon immediately passed; they were about thirty feet from the mail when it passed; he (Hull) is pretty certain he saw no one in the wagon but the driver, and he recollects that Hutton said, "there was

no one in it but the driver, in a fine opportunity, and we might as easily head it as not; and that he had a good mind to attack it himself."

Returning to Baltimore, Hutton said "he would have it some time, if he were to attack it alone;" they reached Baltimore about day light and put up again at Keck's—when they went out this first night, they had a small iron screw barrel pocket pistol, the guard back of the cock was broke, which was loaded by Hutton—and each of them had a stout knife with a blade about 4 inches long, commonly called a Spanish knife, which they bought in New York, at the recommendation of Hutton; they had no sticks or clubs, or other weapons, the first night—Hutton had a mask made of an old leather cap, and Hull had a mask made of the hairy part of the same old cap, which was put on about his neck and chin more like a handkerchief than a mask; when they went out of town they put on other clothes over those they had on. They were out again, on Thursday last, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to rob the mail, about eight miles from the city, equipped in all respects as on the first night—but when the mail wagon came up there were two men in it; they heard them talking and therefore let it pass; they then threw nothing into the road.

They returned to Baltimore, and coming in Hutton said, "I will go every night until I have it." On Friday night last, after they had got their supper at Keck's, about eight o'clock, they again set out on the Philadelphia road, with intent to rob the mail, and were armed and equipped in all respects as on the first occasion, but had cut each of them a stick to walk with.

They stationed themselves in a wood about eight miles from the city. Hutton threw a few bushes into one branch of the road; when the mail wagon came up, they were standing near the road, Hutton more in it before the mail got up, Hutton said to Hull there was but one person in it; the first word spoken was by Hutton, addressed to the driver, "I command you (said he) to stop: there are four of us old offenders;" the driver said nothing but to his horses, and stopped.—Hutton told Hull to take hold of the horses and lead them into the woods, the driver remarked as he got into the woods, "gentlemen this is far enough, you have got every thing, I give up, you may have all, I make no resistance, don't injure me, I have a wife and children; I do not know either of you, and I can't be an evidence against you."—Hutton said nothing, Hull said "it is not you we want, we don't want to injure you." The driver had by this time jumped off the wagon, and Hutton was tying him with the reins, first behind by the two arms, and then tied his right arm to a sappling. Hutton then with his knife, ripped open the mail. Hull then tied the other arm of the driver to another sappling. Hutton then threw the mail bags on the ground and they pillaged the letters, and collected the money as fast as they could, one of the bags had in it meal or something of the kind: before they had collected the money, Hutton told Hull to unharness the horses ready for a retreat; after they had done pillaging the mail, Hutton told Hull, in a low voice, "now you must go up and shoot him." Hull said "no, he don't know us, we had better let the man go, if we do do it, we shall surely be hung." Hutton replied, "It must be done, he knows me, you must shoot him or shoot me." Hull begged of Hutton to let the man go, but he said not, and insisted on his being shot. Hull then went up to the driver and shot him; he jumped up, hallooed, and then fell and groaned. Hutton told Hull to go up again and feel his pulse, which he did, and found him still alive.

Hutton then went up to him, and stabbed him twice with his knife and killed him. Hutton and Hull then mounted the horses, and rode on towards Baltimore as far as the wood on this side of the mill, where they tied the horses and left them, and then came into Baltimore a little before sunrise, and on the same day, in the afternoon, were apprehended in Bridge-street. They counted the money in their room, at Keck's and there was about five thousand in

good notes, besides the post notes and cut notes. After they had counted the money, Hutton said he would wait until they had lighted a fire, and then he would burn the cut notes. Some of the good notes he put into each of their pocket books, and the rest, with the post notes, he put into his trunk.—After they were arrested, and brought into the jail, Hutton was examined, and in finding a 50 dollar note in his pocket book, some one remarked it was a forged note, when Hull stepped up near him, and Hutton struck Hull's hand and slipped into it the cut note which he then thought had been put into the trunk. Hull, not knowing what to do with them, slipped them into his pantaloons, where they were found. Before and after they had robbed the mail, Hutton proposed they should go to the southward, to Petersburg in Virginia, and there set up the druggist and grocery business.

They had disposed of none of the money before they were apprehended. The over-clothes in which they perpetrated the robbery, and their knives, were thrown away. Hull tied a stone to his clothes, and threw them into the falls, at the upper side of Market-street Bridge. Hutton's trunk was sent from New-York to New-Castle, and thence brought to Baltimore in the steam boat by an order from Hull, under the name of Norton, which he then assumed, and also by another order from Hutton.

(Signed) MORRIS N. B. HULL.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing examination and confession was written entirely by me, and after the same was carefully read over by me to the said M. N. B. Hull he assented thereto, as being correct throughout, and freely and voluntarily signed the same with his own proper hand in my presence.

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

(Signed) Theodore Bland,
 Judge of the District Court, in and for the District of Maryland.

Another Robbery of the Eastern Mail—the Robber apprehended and confined—the property all secured, and proof ample.

It will be seen, that yet another attempt has been made to plunder the mail from New York. The frequency of these occurrences, grows truly alarming; and would almost seem to indicate a concerted plan of operations. This last instance, indeed, is distinguished from the recent one in our vicinity, by the very different fate of the carrier. In the one case, the driver, by ingenious finesse, led to the detection and defeat of the attempted villainy—in the other, he was the victim of his fidelity.

If the repeated occurrence of crimes of this kind is calculated to awaken our utmost vigilance; and in some measure to weaken public confidence in the safety of this important channel of common communication; the repeated detection of the miscreants must have a tendency, we think, to discourage and deter from the repetition of the offence. Punishment most condign has hitherto overtaken, and now awaits, the recent perpetrators of these crimes. We have been favoured with the following letter and accompanying statement, in addition to the article, from our correspondent, which appears under the New York head.

[Balt. Patriot.]

Post Office, New York,
 26th March, 1820.

Dear Sir,
 I have only time to enclose you a handbill of a transaction this morning; and to say that the robbery was fully perpetrated, though without loss—the robber was unarmed. Evidence against him is complete, and our Circuit Court sits next week.

Yours sincerely,
 THEODORUS BAILEY, PM.
 To J. S. Skinner, Esq.
 Post Master, Baltimore.

Sunday, 11 o'clock, AM.
MAIL ROBBERY.
 A young man by the name of Smith Davis, having previously, as he supposed, succeeded with one of

more early in the afternoon, on the Saturday after they arrived in this city, on the Philadelphia road, with an intention to stop and rob the mail; and for that purpose placed themselves in the first wood beyond the new bridge, on the big falls of Gunpowder, and when the mail wagon passed, there being a passenger in it with the driver, nothing was attempted; they immediately returned, and reached Baltimore, a little after day light.

On Friday last, after supper, about 8 o'clock, they Hull and Hutton, again left Baltimore, and went out as before on the Philadelphia road, with the design to meet, stop, and rob the mail, and were in all respects equipped, and armed as on the first going out, and about eight or nine miles from the city, on this side of Back's tavern, they took their stand in the woods; Hutton threw into one branch of the road two or three bushes, where they awaited the arrival of the mail; they neither of them were dressed as they are now, or when they left Baltimore, from the shirt out; their clothes having been changed some distance from town, where they were left on the first rally; when the mail wagon came up, the driver saw them by the moon light, and said, "what does this mean?" Hutton said, "It is not you we wish to hurt; we only want the contents of the mail." Hull having seized the horse by the bridle, Hutton said to the driver, "follow that man." He accordingly drove out into the wood and got off the box; Hutton took one of the reins and tied the driver by one arm to a sappling, and Hull tied him by the other arm to another sappling, about ten feet from the other; Hull and Hutton then took out the mail bags, having first given Hull the pistol; they then opened the mail bags and took all the money they could find, all of which has since been found on Hull, and in their trunk at Keck's, and some of it on Hutton; while they were pillaging the mail by moon light, for they had no fire light, Hutton told Hull that he had better unharness the horses to be ready for a retreat in case of an alarm; after they had finished the collection of the money, Hutton requested Hull to untie the driver; Hull replied that he would know them; Hutton said they were sufficiently disguised, and he could not know them; Hull went to and came back from the driver and repeated the same thing. Hutton again desired he might be untied. Hull returned to the driver, and when Hutton was about fifty yards off, he heard the pistol go off, and immediately Hull returned, and said the driver had kicked him while he was untying him, and he (Hull) had shot him, (the driver.) Hull again returned to the driver, on Hutton's asking if he was dead, to see if he was actually dead, and soon joined him again, saying that his pulse beat regularly, and that he was not then dead. Hutton told Hull, it was a bad thing, it ought not to have been done, and that that of itself would certainly lead to their detection. Hull said it was better so than otherwise, as he would have been sure to have recognized them by their sizes, if nothing else; they then mounted the horses and rode off towards Baltimore along the main road, and left the horses in the woods this side the Herring run; thence they walked into the city, and breakfasted together at Keck's, where they remained until Saturday evening, when they went out together and were apprehended in Gay street.

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 Judge of the District Court, in and for the District of Maryland.

more early in the afternoon, on the Saturday after they arrived in this city, on the Philadelphia road, with an intention to stop and rob the mail; and for that purpose placed themselves in the first wood beyond the new bridge, on the big falls of Gunpowder, and when the mail wagon passed, there being a passenger in it with the driver, nothing was attempted; they immediately returned, and reached Baltimore, a little after day light.

On Friday last, after supper, about 8 o'clock, they Hull and Hutton, again left Baltimore, and went out as before on the Philadelphia road, with the design to meet, stop, and rob the mail, and were in all respects equipped, and armed as on the first going out, and about eight or nine miles from the city, on this side of Back's tavern, they took their stand in the woods; Hutton threw into one branch of the road two or three bushes, where they awaited the arrival of the mail; they neither of them were dressed as they are now, or when they left Baltimore, from the shirt out; their clothes having been changed some distance from town, where they were left on the first rally; when the mail wagon came up, the driver saw them by the moon light, and said, "what does this mean?" Hutton said, "It is not you we wish to hurt; we only want the contents of the mail." Hull having seized the horse by the bridle, Hutton said to the driver, "follow that man." He accordingly drove out into the wood and got off the box; Hutton took one of the reins and tied the driver by one arm to a sappling, and Hull tied him by the other arm to another sappling, about ten feet from the other; Hull and Hutton then took out the mail bags, having first given Hull the pistol; they then opened the mail bags and took all the money they could find, all of which has since been found on Hull, and in their trunk at Keck's, and some of it on Hutton; while they were pillaging the mail by moon light, for they had no fire light, Hutton told Hull that he had better unharness the horses to be ready for a retreat in case of an alarm; after they had finished the collection of the money, Hutton requested Hull to untie the driver; Hull replied that he would know them; Hutton said they were sufficiently disguised, and he could not know them; Hull went to and came back from the driver and repeated the same thing. Hutton again desired he might be untied. Hull returned to the driver, and when Hutton was about fifty yards off, he heard the pistol go off, and immediately Hull returned, and said the driver had kicked him while he was untying him, and he (Hull) had shot him, (the driver.) Hull again returned to the driver, on Hutton's asking if he was dead, to see if he was actually dead, and soon joined him again, saying that his pulse beat regularly, and that he was not then dead. Hutton told Hull, it was a bad thing, it ought not to have been done, and that that of itself would certainly lead to their detection. Hull said it was better so than otherwise, as he would have been sure to have recognized them by their sizes, if nothing else; they then mounted the horses and rode off towards Baltimore along the main road, and left the horses in the woods this side the Herring run; thence they walked into the city, and breakfasted together at Keck's, where they remained until Saturday evening, when they went out together and were apprehended in Gay street.

They looked over the money in the afternoon, at Keck's, but did not count it, or make division of it, or any other memorandum of the amount, but guessed there might be about twenty five hundred to three thousand dollars; after they, Hutton and Hull, dismounted near Herring Run, they changed their clothes in which they committed the robbery, brought them to town with them, and threw them all into Jones' Falls. Hutton threw his clothes into the Falls at a street terminating on the Falls from Old Town, between Market and Gay street bridges, with a stone tied to them. In what part of the Falls Hull threw his clothes, Hutton does not know.

PEREGRINE HUTTON.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing examination and confession was written entirely by me, and that, after the same was carefully read over by me, to the said Peregrine Hutton, he assented thereto, as being correct throughout, & freely and voluntarily signed the same with his own proper hand, in my presence.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

THEODORICK BLAND,
 Judge of the District Court, in and for the District of Maryland.

From the Washington City Gazette.
 The examination and confession of Morris Norton Bartholomew Hull, taken before Theodore Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the District of Maryland, on this 28th day of March in the year 1820.

After being cautioned that his acknowledgments and confessions must be made without hope or fear, and perfectly voluntary and free, the said Hull said, that he was born in New-Hartford, in the state of New York; that he is now 20 years of age, and that he studied physic, and was principally taught to the business of a druggist, in the druggist shop of his father in Utica, N. Y.; that he was sometime out of employ in N. Y. where about five weeks ago he met with, and for the first time, became acquainted with Peregrine Hutton; about two weeks after they became acquainted, they left New York for Baltimore together; Hutton complained that he was out of money, and proposed to come to Baltimore, where, as soon as he arrived, he could lay his hands on as much as he wanted immediately; he did not say how it was to be got, but expressed great confidence in getting it. Hull borrowed of Miles Hitchcock, his father's cousin, 25 dollars, with which he bore his (Hull's) and Hutton's expenses—they travelled together from New-York to Philadelphia in the mail-stage; thence to Wilmington in the steam-boat; thence to Newport in the stage. Hull left his trunk under a pretence that it was Hutton's, in N. Y. at Capt. James Whelpley's, in pledge for Hutton's debt, with some of his (Hull's) clothes in it, the rest of his clothes being put into Hutton's trunk; the keys of the two trunks happened to be alike; but which he did not discover until they arrived in Baltimore. Hutton proposed for the first time to him (Hull) in Wilmington, to stop and rob the mail, but specified nothing distinctly as to time, place or manner; then it was, that Hull first suspected that Hutton had all along alluded to the mail robbery, from Newport. They (Hull and Hutton) travelled together on foot to Baltimore, and in the course of their journey, the subject of the mail robbery was frequently spoken of; Hutton said he knew of three or four good places for the purpose, if they could make a safe retreat—a place near Havre-de-Grace was mentioned; Hull said he would leave the place entirely to Hutton as he knew the country. They had made up their minds upon the robbery of the mail before they reached Baltimore, and agreed that it should be perpetrated beyond the Falls of Gunpowder; but recollecting that there was a bridge in the way, which Hutton believed was a toll bridge, over which they would not readily make a retreat, it was given up, and they came on to Baltimore, where they arrived on this day two weeks, and put up at George Keck's, in Old-Town. On Thursday or Friday, after they arrived in Baltimore, they left this city and went out on foot about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to meet, and rob the mail; and travelled out into a wood, about a mile beyond the big Falls of Gunpowder, when they stationed themselves, and threw some rails across the road, and about two hours after, that is, about 2 o'clock, A. M. the mail wagon coming up, when, Hull perceiving it had lamps, said they had better not attempt it; which, after a little, was agreed to. They withdrew the rails from the road and the wagon immediately passed; they were about thirty feet from the mail when it passed; he (Hull) is pretty certain he saw no one in the wagon but the driver, and he recollects that Hutton said, "there was

no one in it but the driver, in a fine opportunity, and we might as easily head it as not; and that he had a good mind to attack it himself."

Returning to Baltimore, Hutton said "he would have it some time, if he were to attack it alone;" they reached Baltimore about day light and put up again at Keck's—when they went out this first night, they had a small iron screw barrel pocket pistol, the guard back of the cock was broke, which was loaded by Hutton—and each of them had a stout knife with a blade about 4 inches long, commonly called a Spanish knife, which they bought in New York, at the recommendation of Hutton; they had no sticks or clubs, or other weapons, the first night—Hutton had a mask made of an old leather cap, and Hull had a mask made of the hairy part of the same old cap, which was put on about his neck and chin more like a handkerchief than a mask; when they went out of town they put on other clothes over those they had on. They were out again, on Thursday last, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to rob the mail, about eight miles from the city, equipped in all respects as on the first night—but when the mail wagon came up there were two men in it; they heard them talking and therefore let it pass; they then threw nothing into the road.

They returned to Baltimore, and coming in Hutton said, "I will go every night until I have it." On Friday night last, after they had got their supper at Keck's, about eight o'clock, they again set out on the Philadelphia road, with intent to rob the mail, and were armed and equipped in all respects as on the first occasion, but had cut each of them a stick to walk with.

They stationed themselves in a wood about eight miles from the city. Hutton threw a few bushes into one branch of the road; when the

Modern Characters.
Just published and for Sale at
Geo. Shaw's Store.
Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

J. WATERS

Having taken into partnership his son, **THOMAS G. WATERS**, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making.
In all their varieties, and they invite the attention of their friends to the spring supply of materials, which they have now on hand, and will in a few days receive, and which they pledge themselves to furnish their customers with upon the most accommodating terms, at the shop lately occupied by **Waters & Stewart**, in Church-street, Annapolis.

March 23 2 3w.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named **CHARLES**, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a gray close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200. If taken in Baltimore \$100. If in the City of Washington or Annapolis \$50, and if in Prince George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant, and is very artful.

BENJAMIN FONG.
Prince George's co. Md. Feb. 22—tf

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of **STEPHEN**. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, a horse the size of the stable of Richard H. Pitts, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighborhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any inducement with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month, one of those negroes is **Moses Queen**, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harboring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a story writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighborhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian, and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says he errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was about about two years ago, there were slaves de appeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for so fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, for Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, Anne Arundel County.
Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family, and of steady habits, will hear of a situation by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

Jan. 27.

A Teacher Wanted.

A person qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of his good character, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by application at this Office.

March 23. 2

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livestable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23. 2

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

224 March, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first of April next, to stockholders on the western shore of the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

JONAS B. KNEEY, Cash.

The Maryland Republican Federal Gazette and American will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation, abundant with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esq., will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL.

March 9. 4

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the City of Annapolis.

March 9. 4

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, passed in the case of Richard Marshall's administrator against Elisha W. Harwood, Oscar Mulliken, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Queen Anne, on the 18th day of April next, part of a tract of Land called Bowdles Choice, lying in Prince George's county, and containing two hundred and thirty seven acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, more or less. This Land adjoins the farms of Mr. Henderson Magruder, and Dr. Clement Smith, and as far as the subscriber has been informed, is inferior in nature & quality of soil to none in the county, which is so remarkable for producing large, fine and excellent tobacco. This Land will be sold to satisfy a mortgage debt due from the late Benjamin Harwood to Richard Marshall, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale—the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or when the sale is ratified by the Chancellor.

ED. L. OOD, Trustee.

March 9. 4 3w.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now

managed by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

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.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. 2

A SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

MRS. RAMSAY respectfully acquaints the citizens of Annapolis generally, that she intends opening a School, in one of the large rooms of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wallace) provided a sufficient number of young Ladies should offer for admission. She will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; and also instruct the young Ladies that may compose her school, how to Tambour, Embroider, execute Fancy Work, and Philligree, at the moderate price of Four Dollars per quarter. The strictest attention will be paid to those who may be placed under her care, and her most indefatigable exertions used, so as to render every thing consonant with morality. It is expected that a generous public, will extend to her a share of their patronage. Parents who wish to place their children under her, will please to favour her with a call.

March 23

3w

SADDLERY, &c.

JNO. N. STEWART.

Inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the Shop formerly occupied as a Saddle Shop by Charles Frazier, where he intends keeping an extensive and elegant assortment of SADDLES, and other articles in his line, and hopes by attention and punctuality to obtain a share of patronage.

March 23.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.
February 19, 1820.

On application by petition of Susanah Linsted, administratrix with the will annexed, of John Linsted, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Linsted, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1820.

Susanah Linsted, Adm'r.

Feb. 21. With the Will annexed.

Anne Arundel county, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin Lusby of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Benjamin Lusby having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Benjamin Lusby having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand, this 15th of November, 1819.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

Test,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13. 12

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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 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 pious admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honor, 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 insubordination 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 annul such conduct with unsparring 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 countenance, any unorthodox, 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.

The Undersigned

Respectfully represent to the citizens of Annapolis and of Anne Arundel county, that they suffer much inconvenience from the want of a good collection of English Books which might be put into the hands of the youth committed to their care. The Library of the College consists almost exclusively of the Latin and Greek Classics, the writings of the ancient fathers, and some ponderous tomes of Scholastic Theology and Canon Law. The best of these works can be of no use, except to the Professors themselves. They therefore take the liberty of soliciting, from the alumni and other friends of the College, donations of such useful Books as can be conveniently spared. Almost any thing will be acceptable. Books of travels, biography and history; treatises of logic, metaphysics and ethics; systems of natural philosophy, or dissertations on any subordinate branch; elementary works on international and municipal law and political economy, and any publication of the numerous Societies of Literati in Europe or America will be gratefully received.

Mr. Boyle, Dr. Ridgely, Mr. Magruder, and Mr. G. Shaw will take charge of any books which may be sent to their respective offices. The donors are requested to inscribe their names on the covers or the blank leaves, in order that the undersigned may know the individuals, to whose kindness they are indebted, and to whom they owe a public acknowledgment of the obligation.

H. L. DAVIS.

WM. RAFFERTY.

Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

MR. P. QUIGON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that, from the encouragement he received in this town last summer, he intends reopening his Dancing Academy as soon as his school in Baltimore will be over. Nothing will be neglected for his pupils improvement; and he hopes to have the same confidence bestowed upon him both in Baltimore and the City.

March 16.

Anne Arundel county

On application to me, the undersigned, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Abraham G. Hammond of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Abraham G. Hammond be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Abraham G. Hammond should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1819.

Premiah Towley Chase.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13.

CENTRAL TAVERN

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

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he has done 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 on their part. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

July 29. 36

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Dr. first, second, and third Endorsement generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

Sale of Furniture.

On Thursday 30th inst. at 10 o'clock will be offered for Sale, at the residence of the late Dr. Upton Scott, such articles of Household Furniture, as which are two large Mahogany Dining Tables; two Card Tables; Mahogany and other Chairs; Mahogany, &c. Redsteads, both high and low; Looking Glasses; a pair of elegant Patent Lamps; a Chariot and Harness; a Harpichord, and various other articles. Terms to be made known at time of sale.

March 23. 2

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained 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 thereon in any way indebted to the said estate, to the undersigned, to the following, to wit: **AWAY PINDELL**, Nov. 11.

For Sale,

A STUP HORSE,

Seven years old, of fine figure, Chestnut Sorrel, his pedigree equal to any in the United States. Enquire of the Printer.

March 16.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company

Maryland.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company is directed to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Baltimore, on the 11th Monday in May next, 8th, at 11 o'clock A.M. of which all interested in the company are hereby notified.

By order,

R. MILLER, Jr. Pres.

March 9.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
DONAS GREEN,
CROSS-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Three Dollars per Annum.

MAIL ROBBERY.
Confessions of Hutton and Hull, full and particular. The confession which appears in the State Gazette, is that Hull avows his intention was to kill the driver, and Hutton stabbed him, and Hutton stabbed him. They both agree that they made no resistance, but intended to prevent him from producing as a witness against them. *Balt. paper.*

Confession of the Mail Robbers.
The following statement embracing the full confession of one of the robbers recently apprehended at Baltimore, has been obligingly furnished to us for publication.

[Nat. Int.]
The examination and confession of Theodore Hutton, taken before Theodore Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the District of Maryland, on the 28th day of March, 1820, is as follows:—

After being cautioned that his acknowledgments and confessions must be made without hope or fear, and perfectly voluntary and free, the said Hutton said, that he was born in New-Hartford, in the state of N. York: that he is now 20 years of age, and that he studied physic, and was principally raised to the business of a druggist, in the druggist shop of his father in Utica, N. Y. that he was sometime out of employ in N. Y. where about five weeks ago he met with, and for the first time, became acquainted with Peregrine Hutton; about two weeks after they became acquainted, they left New-York for Baltimore together; Hutton complained that he was out of money, and proposed to come to Baltimore, where, as soon as he arrived, he could lay his hands on as much as he wanted immediately; he did not say how it was to be got, but expressed great confidence in getting it. Hull borrowed of Miles Hitchcock, his father's cousin, 25 dollars, with which he bore his (Hull's) and Hutton's expenses—they travelled together from New-York to Philadelphia in the mail-stage; thence to Wilmington in the steam-boat; thence to Newport in the stage. Hull left his trunk under a pretence that it was Hutton's, in N. Y. at Capt. James Whelpley's, in pledge for Hutton's debt, with some of his (Hull's) clothes in it, the rest of his clothes being put into Hutton's trunk; the keys of the two trunks happened to be alike; but which he did not discover until they arrived in Baltimore. Hutton proposed for the first time to him (Hull) in Wilmington, to stop and rob the mail, but specified nothing distinctly as to time, place or manner; then it was, that Hull first suspected that Hutton had all along alluded to the mail robbery, from Newport. They (Hull and Hutton) travelled together on foot to Baltimore, and in the course of their journey, the subject of the mail robbery was frequently spoken of; Hutton said he knew of three or four good places for the purpose, if they could make a safe retreat—a place near Havre-de-Grace was mentioned; Hull said he would leave the place entirely to Hutton as he knew the country. They had made up their minds upon the robbery of the mail before they reached Baltimore, and agreed that it should be perpetrated beyond the Falls of Gunpowder; but recollecting that there was a bridge in the way, which Hutton believed was a toll bridge, over which they would not readily make a retreat, it was given up, and they came on to Baltimore, where they arrived on this day two weeks, and put up at George Keck's, in Old-Town. On Thursday or Friday, after they arrived in Baltimore, they left this city and went on foot about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to meet, and rob the mail; and travelled out into a wood, about a mile beyond the big Falls of Gunpowder, when they stationed themselves, and threw some rails across the road, and about two hours after, that is, about 2 o'clock, A. M. the mail wagon coming up, when, Hull perceiving it had lamps, said they had better not attempt it, which, after a little, was agreed to. They withdrew the rails from the road and the wagon immediately passed; they were about thirty feet from the mail when it passed; he (Hull) is pretty certain he saw no one in the wagon but the driver, and he recollects that Hutton said, "there was

no one in it but the driver, it's a fine opportunity, and we might as easily head it as not; and that he had a good mind to attack it himself." Returning to Baltimore, Hutton said "he would have it some time, if he were to attack it alone;" they reached Baltimore about day light and put up again at Keck's—when they went out this first night, they had a small iron screw barrel pocket pistol, the guard back of the cock was broke, which was loaded by Hutton—and each of them had a stout knife with a blade about 4 inches long, commonly called a Spanish Knife, which they bought in New York, at the recommendation of Hutton; they had no sticks or clubs, or other weapons, the first night.—Hutton had a mask made of an old leather cap, and Hull had a mask made of the hairy part of the same old cap, which was put on about his neck and chin more like a handkerchief than a mask; when they went out of town they put on other clothes over those they had on. They were out again, on Thursday last, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to rob the mail, about eight miles from the city, equipped in all respects as on the first night—but when the mail wagon came up there were two men in it; they heard them talking and therefore let it pass; they then threw nothing into the road.

THEODORICK BLAND,
Judge of the District Court, in and for the District of Maryland.

From the Washington City Gazette.
The examination and confession of Morris Norton Bartholomew Hull, taken before Theodore Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the District of Maryland, on this 28th day of March in the year 1820.

After being cautioned that his acknowledgments and confessions must be made without hope or fear, and perfectly voluntary and free, the said Hull said, that he was born in New-Hartford, in the state of N. York: that he is now 20 years of age, and that he studied physic, and was principally raised to the business of a druggist, in the druggist shop of his father in Utica, N. Y. that he was sometime out of employ in N. Y. where about five weeks ago he met with, and for the first time, became acquainted with Peregrine Hutton; about two weeks after they became acquainted, they left New-York for Baltimore together; Hutton complained that he was out of money, and proposed to come to Baltimore, where, as soon as he arrived, he could lay his hands on as much as he wanted immediately; he did not say how it was to be got, but expressed great confidence in getting it. Hull borrowed of Miles Hitchcock, his father's cousin, 25 dollars, with which he bore his (Hull's) and Hutton's expenses—they travelled together from New-York to Philadelphia in the mail-stage; thence to Wilmington in the steam-boat; thence to Newport in the stage. Hull left his trunk under a pretence that it was Hutton's, in N. Y. at Capt. James Whelpley's, in pledge for Hutton's debt, with some of his (Hull's) clothes in it, the rest of his clothes being put into Hutton's trunk; the keys of the two trunks happened to be alike; but which he did not discover until they arrived in Baltimore. Hutton proposed for the first time to him (Hull) in Wilmington, to stop and rob the mail, but specified nothing distinctly as to time, place or manner; then it was, that Hull first suspected that Hutton had all along alluded to the mail robbery, from Newport. They (Hull and Hutton) travelled together on foot to Baltimore, and in the course of their journey, the subject of the mail robbery was frequently spoken of; Hutton said he knew of three or four good places for the purpose, if they could make a safe retreat—a place near Havre-de-Grace was mentioned; Hull said he would leave the place entirely to Hutton as he knew the country. They had made up their minds upon the robbery of the mail before they reached Baltimore, and agreed that it should be perpetrated beyond the Falls of Gunpowder; but recollecting that there was a bridge in the way, which Hutton believed was a toll bridge, over which they would not readily make a retreat, it was given up, and they came on to Baltimore, where they arrived on this day two weeks, and put up at George Keck's, in Old-Town. On Thursday or Friday, after they arrived in Baltimore, they left this city and went on foot about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to meet, and rob the mail; and travelled out into a wood, about a mile beyond the big Falls of Gunpowder, when they stationed themselves, and threw some rails across the road, and about two hours after, that is, about 2 o'clock, A. M. the mail wagon coming up, when, Hull perceiving it had lamps, said they had better not attempt it, which, after a little, was agreed to. They withdrew the rails from the road and the wagon immediately passed; they were about thirty feet from the mail when it passed; he (Hull) is pretty certain he saw no one in the wagon but the driver, and he recollects that Hutton said, "there was

good notes, besides the post-notes and cut notes. After they had counted the money, Hutton said he would wait until they had lighted a fire, and then he would burn the cut notes. Some of the good notes he put into each of their pocket books, and the rest, with the post-notes, he put into his trunk.—After they were arrested, and brought into the jail, Hutton was examined, and on finding a 50 dollar note in his pocket book, some one remarked it was a forged note, when Hull stepped up near him, and Hutton struck Hull's hand and slipped into it the cut note which he then thought had been put into the trunk. Hull, not knowing what to do with them, slipped them into his pantaloons, where they were found. Before and after they had robbed the mail, Hutton proposed they should go to the southward, to Petersburg in Virginia, and there set up the druggist and grocery business.

They had disposed of none of the money before they were apprehended. The over-clothes in which they perpetrated the robbery, and their knives, were thrown away. Hull tied a stone to his clothes, and threw them into the falls, at the upper side of Market-street Bridge. Hutton's trunk was sent from Newport to New-Castle, and thence brought to Baltimore in the steam boat by an order from Hull, under the name of Norton, which he then assumed, and also by another order from Hutton.

(Signed) MORRIS N. B. HULL.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing examination and confession was written entirely by me, and, after the same was carefully read over by me, to the said Peregrine Hutton, he assented thereto, as being correct throughout, & freely and voluntarily signed the same with his own proper hand, in my presence.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

THEODORICK BLAND,
Judge of the District Court, in and for the District of Maryland.

From the Washington City Gazette.
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(Signed) MORRIS N. B. HULL.

Another Robbery of the Eastern Mail—the Robber apprehended and confined—the property all secured, and proof ample.
It will be seen, that yet another attempt has been made to plunder the mail from New York. The frequency of these occurrences, grows truly alarming; and would almost seem to indicate a concerted plan of operations. This last instance, indeed, is distinguished from the recent one in our vicinity, by the very different fate of the carrier. In the one case, the driver, by ingenious finesse, led to the detection and defeat of the attempted villainy—in the other, he was the victim of his fidelity.
If the repeated occurrence of crimes of this kind is calculated to awaken our utmost vigilance; and in some measure to weaken public confidence in the safety of this important channel of common communication; the repeated detection of the miscreants must have a tendency, we think, to discourage and deter from the repetition of the offence. Punishment most condign has hitherto overtaken, and now awaits, the recent perpetrators of these crimes. We have been favoured with the following letter and accompanying statement, in addition to the article, from our correspondent, which appears under the New York head.

[Balt. Patriot.]
Post Office, New York,
26th March, 1820.
Dear Sir,
I have only time to enclose you a handful of a transaction this morning; and to say that the robbery was fully perpetrated, though without loss—the robber was unarm'd. Evidence against him is complete, and our Circuit Court sits next week.
Yours sincerely,
THEODORUS BAILEY, PM.
To J. S. Skinner, Esq.
Post Master, Baltimore.

Sunday, 11 o'clock, A.M.
MAIL ROBBERY.
A young man by the name of Smith Davis, having previously, as he supposed, succeeded with one of

the following plan was digested: it was agreed that, as Hutton was known, he should wear a mask, made of an old soft leather cap—no other person to be concerned or let into the secret; & nothing farther should be done than to rob the mail of the money found therein; that Hull should also wear a mask, which was made of an old cap, one side of which was hairy; that they had a common screw barrel pocket pistol, with the guard broke off from behind the cock. Hull had a stout knife, the blade of which was about three or four inches long, commonly called a Spanish knife; Hutton had a common two-bladed penknife—they had each a stout walking stick, but they had no other arms of any description. Thus equipped, Hull and Hutton left the city of Baltimore early in the afternoon, on the Saturday after they arrived in this city, on the Philadelphia road, with an intention to stop and rob the mail; and for that purpose placed themselves in the first wood beyond the new bridge on the big falls of Gunpowder, and when the mail wagon passed, there being a passenger in it with the driver, nothing was attempted; they immediately returned, and reached Baltimore, a little after day light.

On Friday last, after supper, about 8 o'clock, they Hull and Hutton, again left Baltimore, and went out as before on the Philadelphia road, with the design to meet, stop, and rob the mail, and were in all respects equipped and armed as on the first going out, and about eight or nine miles from the city, on this side of Buck's tavern, they took their stand in the woods; Hutton threw into one branch of the road two or three bushes, where they awaited the arrival of the mail; they neither of them were dressed as they are now, or when they left Baltimore, from the shirt out; their clothes having been changed some distance from town, where they were left on the first rally; when the mail wagon came up, the driver saw them by the moon light, and said, "what does this mean." Hutton said, "It is not you we wish to hurt; we only want the contents of the mail." Hull having seized the horse by the bridle, Hutton said to the driver, "follow that man." He accordingly drove out into the wood and got off the box; Hutton took one of the reins and tied the driver by one arm to a sappling, and Hull tied him by the other arm to another sappling, about ten feet from the other; Hull and Hutton then took out the mail bags, having first given Hull the pistol; they then opened the mail bags and took all the money they could find, all of which has since been found on Hull, and in their trunk at Keck's, and some of it on Hutton—while they were pillaging the mail by moon light, for they had no fire light, Hutton told Hull that he had better unharness the horses to be ready for a retreat in case of an alarm—after they had finished the collection of the money, Hutton requested Hull to untie the driver; Hull replied that he would know them; Hutton said they were sufficiently disguised, and he could not know them; Hull went to and came back from the driver and repeated the same thing. Hutton again desired he might be untied.—Hull returned to the driver, and when Hutton was about fifty yards off, he heard the pistol go off, and immediately Hull returned, and said the driver had kicked him while he was untying him, and he (Hull) had shot him, (the driver.) Hull again returned to the driver, on Hutton's asking if he was dead, to see if he was actually dead, and soon joined him again, saying that his pulse beat regularly, and that he was not then dead. Hutton told Hull, it was a bad thing, it ought not to have been done, and that that of itself would certainly lead to their detection.—Hull said it was better so than otherwise, as he would have been sure to have recognized them by their sizes, if nothing else; they then mounted the horses and rode off towards Baltimore along the main road, and left the horses in the woods this side the Herring run; thence they walked into the city, and breakfasted together at Keck's, where they remained until Saturday evening, when they went out together and were apprehended in Gay street.

They looked over the money in the afternoon, at Keck's, but did not count it or make division or make any entry in any pocket book, or any other memorandum of the amount, but guessed there might be about twenty five hundred to three thousand dollars; after they, Hutton and Hull, dismounted near Herring Run, they changed their clothes in which they committed the robbery, brought them to town with them and threw them all into Jones' Falls. Hutton threw his clothes into the Falls at a street terminating on the Falls from Old Town, between Market and Gay street bridges, with a stone tied to them. In what part of the Falls Hull threw his clothes, Hutton does not know.

PEREGRINE HUTTON.

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Modern Characters
Just published and for Sale at
Geo. Shaw's Store.
Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

J. WATERS
Having taken into partnership his son, **THOMAS G. WATERS**, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to carry on the
Saddle & Harness Making.
In all their varieties, and they invite the attention of their friends to the spring supply of materials, which they have now on hand, and will in a few days receive, and which they pledge themselves to furnish their customers with upon the most accommodating terms, at the shop lately occupied by **Waters & Stewart**, in Church-street, Annapolis.
March 23.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named **CHARLES**, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not a slave. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore \$100, if in the city of Washington or Annapolis \$50, and if in Prince-George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant, and is very artful.
BENJAMIN YOUNG.
Prince-George's co. Md. Feb. 22—tf

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of **STEPHEN**. He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, above the ankle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month; one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a false writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and on each occasion for the purpose of getting him to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the fugitives to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben, when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for no fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, A. A. County.
Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family, and of steady habits, will hear of a situation by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.
Jan. 27.

A Teacher Wanted.

A person qualified to teach the English language, grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of his good character, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by application at this Office.
March 23.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A lively Staff being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.
March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d March, 1820.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.
The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore to
JAMES CARROLL.
March 9.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Wardfield, Merchant, in the city of Annapolis.
March 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, passed in the case of Richard Marshall's administrators against Elisha W. Harwood, Oscar Mulliken, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Queen Anne, on the 18th day of April next, part of a tract of Land called Bowdler's Choice, lying in Prince-George's county, and containing two hundred and thirty seven acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, more or less. This Land adjoins the farms of Mr. Henderson Magruder and J. Clement Smith, and, as far as the subscriber is been informed, is inferior in nature & quality of soil to none in the county, which is so remarkable for producing large, fine and excellent tobacco. This Land will be sold to satisfy a mortgage debt due from the late Benjamin Harwood to Richard Marshall, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale—the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, when the sale is ratified by the Chancellor.
ED. HARWOOD, Trustee.
March 9.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by
JAMES WILLIAMSON.

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.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and (are of every kind that can be produced, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to the care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
March 23.

A SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

MRS. RAMSAY respectfully acquaints the citizens of Annapolis generally, that she intends opening a School, (in one of the large rooms of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wallcut) provided a sufficient number of young Ladies should offer for admission. She will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; and also instruct the young Ladies that may compose her school, how to Tambour, Embroider, execute Fancy Work, and Philligree, at the moderate price of Four Dollars per quarter. The strictest attention will be paid to those who may be placed under her care, and her most indefatigable exertions used, so as to render every thing consistent with morality. It is expected that a generous public will extend to her a share of their patronage. Parents who wish to place their children under her will please to favour her with a call
March 23.

SADDLERY, &c.

JNO. N. STEWART,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the Shop formerly occupied as a Sadler's Shop by Charles Frazier, where he intends keeping an extensive and elegant assortment of SADDLES, and other articles in his line, and hopes by attention and punctuality to obtain a share of patronage.
March 23.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.
March 2.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

Of application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin Lusby of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Benjamin Lusby having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Benjamin Lusby having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand, this 15th of November 1819.

Jeremiah Towmley Clerk.

WM. S. GREEN, CL.

Jan. 13.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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 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 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 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 very disposition 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 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 connect, at any new intentions, 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.

The Undersigned

Respectfully represent to the citizens of Annapolis and of Anne-Arundel county, that they suffer much inconvenience from the want of a good collection of English Books which might be put into the hands of the youth committed to their care. The Library of the College consists almost exclusively of the Latin and Greek Classics, the writings of the ancient fathers, and some ponderous tomes of Scholastic Theology and Canon Law. The best of these works can be of no use, except to the Professors themselves. They therefore take the liberty of soliciting, from the alumni and other friends of the College, donations of such useful Books as can be conveniently spared. Almost any thing will be acceptable. Books of travels, biography and history; treatises of logic, metaphysics and ethics; systems of natural philosophy, or dissertations on any subordinate branch; elementary works on international and municipal law and political economy, and any publication of the numerous Societies of Literature in Europe or America will be gratefully received.

Mr. Boyle, Dr. Ridgely, Mr. Magruder, and Mr. G. Shaw will take charge of any Books which may be sent to their respective offices. The donors are requested to inscribe their names on the covers or the blank leaves, in order that the undersigned may know the individuals, to whose kindness they are indebted, and to whom they owe a public acknowledgment of the obligation.

H. L. DAVIS, WM. RAFFERTY.

Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.
A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company is directed to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in May next, 8th, at 11 o'clock A.M. of which all interested in said company are hereby notified.
By order,
B. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.
March 9.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

On application to the undersigned, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin Lusby of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Benjamin Lusby having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Benjamin Lusby having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand, this 9th day of November 1819.

Jeremiah Towmley Clerk.

Test, **WM. S. GREEN, CL.**
Jan. 13.

CENTRAL TAVERN

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by
JOSEPH DALE
Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he does himself nothing will be so happy done to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to the care of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.
July 29.

BLANKS

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained testimonials from the personal friends of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests of persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who may be indebted to him to make immediate payment, to
GASSAWAY PINDELL
Nov. 11.

2 FOR SALE,

Several Likely Negroes.
Apply at the Office of the Gazette, March 30.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber is directed to public sale, on the premises, on the 7th day of April next, if not the next fair day thereafter, of a Tract of Land called "Sumner's Third Addition to his Manor," and being in Montgomery and Anne-Arundel counties, containing about 100 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patuxent River runs through the land, and enriches its bottoms with alluvion, and there is an excellent seat on the land. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed to be inclined to the sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land.

Terms of Sale.—The purchaser give bond with good security, to the Trustee, for payment of the purchase money with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale. On fulfilment of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Gerard H. Snowden, Trustee.
March 19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN.

Market-Street, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

Western Citizen, printed at Paris, Kentucky. A good deal of reluctance in publishing any thing respecting the late astonishing elopement. But as many incorrect versions of the affair will, no doubt, be abroad—the public seems to us, a correct statement of facts, and as its obedient slave, we give the following from a source which holds himself responsible for the word therein contained. Some name will be given on proper application.

Singular Elopement.

Paris (Ky.) March 9, 1820. Saturday the 4th inst. Major Trigg, a citizen of this town, cashier of the branch bank left in the evening, pretending to his sister in Fayette county, representing that his return was expected the next day.—the Monday following bank arrived, and no cashier appeared to conduct the business of the institution. It had been discontinued in the mean time that a young man of respectable parentage and connections had disappeared, and no person could at first be formed of the cause of her departure, or of her motives in leaving the comforts of her father's house. The Major's being still absent, connected with the absence of the lady, and some other circumstances recollected by individuals, led to him a suspicion in the mind of some, which they feared to express. At the first intimation suspicion, the Directory, alarmed for the safety of the bank, resolved to call, and examined and seized his funds, and discovered a large sum. This, however, only lulled but did not eradicate suspicion. Further searches were made, and a pocket book left in one of the rooms of the bank, there was discovered a list of his debts and credits, exhibiting a large balance in favour, after his debts should be paid. He then proceeds to disclose his contemplated flight, & the use of it in feeling expressions, which the following is a correct copy.

I keep no book of accounts and as nearly as I can recollect them. I shall in a few days leave this part of the world, and when to return God only knows. My conduct, I know, is condemned, and myself with it. The motives which induce me to do this, I am not prepared to disclose for the effect that will be produced upon the Church of which I have been a member—but it injures the religion of others, & every man has to render an account for himself.

I am also sorry for the families, who will suffer in feeling—but they are not alone to blame. I have a long time been innocently attached to this female, and never could have thought of any other but, had I not been driven to a different course by the meagres of my salary and their satellites. I have property sufficient to pay all my debts, and have a large surplus left to support my family. I take with me \$3000, the clothes on my back, one change, two horses and my watch; with this scanty amount, I seek a new country and new employment. The place to which I am going is distant and unknown to my human being, and in all probability shall not be heard of for several years.

I leave a power of attorney for Mr. A. Ward to transact my business, and settle my affairs by the sale of any property necessary; but rather he would retain the said property.

Signed,

WILLIAM TRIGG.

Then follows the letter of attorney to Mr. A. Ward, a merchant of this place. In it he directs, after his debts are paid, the residue of his estate to be appropriated to the maintenance of his wife. At the close of the power, he adds this additional memorandum.

The bank accounts and money will be found to stand fair. If there is any deficit it must be small, growing out of miscounting.

W. T. Mr. Trigg is upwards of 50 years of age, and possessed an ample fortune. In former years he was given to intemperance; but had for some years past reformed. He held the commission of Major in the 28th regiment of US. Infantry in the late war.

Since that period his reformation appeared to be of the most deep rooted character. He ardently and zealously embraced the christian religion, and became a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He possessed the most unlimited confidence not only of his brethren of the same society, but of all his acquaintances. He conducted properly as a cashier and as a citizen. He was surrounded with the esteem and affection of his connections, his neighbours and numerous friends, and in case and affluence, enjoyed the comforts of a married life with an amiable wife, with whom he had lived for about thirty years, and in whose bosom by this last desolating act of wickedness, he has planted a thousand goading thorns of pungent grief. Upon examining his private papers minutely, it is found that he has taken great pains to provide for the payment of all his debts. That his estate is amply solvent, and that few men in the place were more independent, or free from the embarrassments of the times. He seems at the time of his departure, so far as relates to his dealing with the world, to have provided strongly against adding minute sins to the enormous crime he was about to perpetrate, and perhaps a similar instance could not be found, of an act so abandoned, mingled with such traits of moral honesty. The event has filled his fellow citizens with more than wonder, they really experience absolute astonishment.

A Citizen of Paris, Kent.

The Tea plant, of the Hyson species, is said to be growing in considerable quantities at a settlement of the Friends, on Blue River, in Jackson county, Indiana. Some seeds were found by one of the society, a few years since, in a lot of tea purchased at Louisville—were planted, and succeeded so well that some of the families in the neighbourhood raise a sufficiency for their own consumption.

Raleigh, N. C. March 21.

We have seldom had to record any circumstance more eminently calculated to rouse the feelings and excite the just indignation of the citizens of this place, than the one to which we were, yesterday, accidentally witness. It seems that a negro man, belonging to some one in Moore county, had been confined in our jail for two or three weeks, he was arrested as a runaway. About 12 o'clock yesterday, the owner (we suppose) took him from the prison; and without the least regard to humanity or even decency, paraded through the principal street—one end of a large chain being attached to the victim's neck, and the other to the neck of his horse! Would this was all—but his victim thus secured, this "Devil in human shape," moved off at considerable speed; occasionally jerking the rope with a degree of force nearly sufficient to prostrate his fettered charge.

To the honour of the town be it known that such an outrage upon decency and humanity was not permitted to pass unnoticed. The Sheriff of the county, with a sufficient escort, is at this moment in pursuit of this gross and dastardly offender. We have good reason to calculate, that the Sheriff will have accomplished his business, by securing the fellow in jail, before to-morrow morning. We shall therefore, dismiss the subject for the present, with the brief notice we have taken of it.

FULLER'S TRIAL.

From the Indiana Oracle, March 14.

The Circuit Court for Dearborn county closed its sessions on Saturday last—the whole of the term was consumed by the trial of Amos Fuller, on an indictment for the murder of Palmer Warren. Few

trials have excited more general interest, as well from the character and appearance of the prisoner, as from the circumstances which led to the atrocious deed. The circumstances were briefly these: Fuller had, for some considerable time prior to the murder of Warren, been attentive to a young lady who was residing with her uncle in Lawrenceburg; about the last of November, 1819, Fuller left this place for Brookville; while there the unfortunate deceased commenced an intimacy with the young lady, to whom Fuller had been before attached;—their intimacy resulted in an engagement of marriage, which was to have been consummated on the 10th of January, 1820. It appeared in evidence, that about the middle or last of December, Fuller, then at Brookville, received a letter in the hand writing of Warren, and signed by the young lady, enclosing a ring, in which she renounced all feelings of attachment towards him, & returned him the ring which she had received from him in pledge; that after the receipt of this letter, Fuller appeared gloomy and melancholy, and on Friday, 7th January, he left Brookville on foot, and arrived at Lawrenceburg in the evening of that day; after changing his wet clothes (having rained) he went into the house of the young lady's uncle, next to Mr. Coburn's hotel, where he put up, and was there frequently between the time of his arrival from Brookville and the day of the murder. Meeting Warren at the house, he several times attempted to quarrel with him, which Warren as often declined; on Saturday, 8th Jan. it appeared that Fuller borrowed a pair of pistols with the avowed design of shooting at a mark, in which amusement he requested several young men to participate. On the afternoon of that day he asked a Mr. Hitchcock if he would go out and hunt with him, he replied that he would, and would go for his gun; Fuller answered, I do not hunt with guns, but with pistols.—On Sunday, 9th Jan. Fuller seemed cool and collected, talked on various subjects with his fellow boarders, and declared he had no pretensions to the young lady in question.

On Monday morning, 10th Jan. he asked Mr. Hitchcock, when up in his room at the hotel, what was the best way to load a pistol and the surest way to kill? and observed, I am afraid that this pistol has not enough powder in it, how shall I shoot it off so as not to be heard? (It must be observed that Warren's office is under the same roof with Coburn's hotel.) Fuller went down stairs, and shortly after came up saying, I have shot it off, and no person heard me. Fuller then loaded the pistols with powder and four slugs each—Hitchcock told him he hoped he had no evil designs; Fuller replied, "I have none, but I will show you some fun;" Fuller then put on a great coat which he had borrowed from Mr. Coburn, & feeling if it had pockets, he put one pistol in each pocket of the coat, & walked down stairs, having previously asked Hitchcock if he could discover that he had pistols. It appeared further in evidence, that Fuller left the house, came back and went out again; he was seen by Mr. Farran, who was standing in the door of his house, next but one to Warren's office, to come out of Coburn's bar room about a yard before Warren, who unlocked the door of his office and entered, followed by Fuller; in about 3-4ths of a minute Mr. Farran heard the report of a pistol in Warren's office, instantly ran there, and attempting to open the door, it was stopped by something, and looking down he discovered the body of Warren lying crossways the door; he pushed open the door, and upon entering the office, discovered Fuller standing beside the body, and the room filled with smoke, and the smell of powder; Warren was not yet dead, but struggling in the last agonies.

Mr. Farran seized hold of Fuller, exclaiming "Good heavens, Fuller, is it possible you have done this?" Fuller replied "I am a man, & have acted the part of a man! I have been ridding the earth of a vile reptile! I glory in the deed!" The pistols were found lying on the counter in the office, one discharged of its contents, the other still charged; a writing was found on the floor, the substance of which was, that Warren, in the presence of Almighty God, swore to renounce all pretensions to the young lady, and acknowledge himself to be a base liar and a scoundrel! Fuller said, after his arrest, that he had presented this paper to Warren desiring him to sign it; he refused—he then offered to him a pistol, bidding him to defend himself like a man; this Warren also refused—and that he then shot the cowardly rascal. The body of Warren was pierced with a wound just below the pap of the left breast. It does not appear that Warren had ever taken any undue advantage of Fuller, or even spoke a disrespectful word of him to the young lady, or any other person.

The prosecution was conducted by Amos Lane and John Test, esqs. the prisoner was ably defended by Charles Dewey, Joseph S. Benham, Daniel J. Caswell, Wm. C. Drew, Samuel Q. Richardson, and Merritt S. Craig, esqs. The counsel for the prisoner moved to continue the trial, until the next term of this court, on an affidavit of the absence of two material witnesses. This motion was overruled by the Court, because not stating the facts to be proved by those two witnesses.—Another motion was then made for continuance by the counsel for the prisoner, on affidavit of the fact that popular prejudice ran so high that the prisoner could not have a fair trial. The opinion of the court was: That if the fact thus stated came to the knowledge of the prisoner subsequent to the former motion for a continuance, he would listen to it; but as it does not appear that it did, the motion is overruled. The defence set up on the trial was insanity. It however, appeared in evidence that the prisoner had been thought by those witnesses who had seen him, to be more gloomy and melancholy than usual, and as if something disturbed his mind, but nothing like insanity was made out. After a long and patient hearing of the testimony, which was very consistent and positive, and after an able defence by the prisoner's counsel, the jury retired—and in about two hours returned into court with a verdict of guilty. On Saturday morning the sentence of the court was passed, by his honour Judge Eggleston, that the prisoner at the bar be remanded to his place of confinement, and be thence conducted, on Friday, 31st March inst. to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until he be dead! Fuller preserved throughout his trial, and at the time the judge pronounced to him his awful doom, that his days were numbered, a stern inflexible countenance.

The case of Fuller has excited the most lively interest. His character had been free from reproach; his mind is highly cultivated, his manners extremely engaging, and in his disposition most amiable. Some facts went to show that Fuller, being awhile absent, supposed his confidence had been much abused by Warren, and the immediate effect upon him was very manifest. His conduct indicated great unhappiness and absence of mind. He received his sentence with evident composure, and expressed a wish to suffer immediately, provided he could be shot.

From the Vermont Journal.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Thurston, wife of Rev. A. Thurston, Missionary to Owhyhee, to her friends, dated

On board the Brig Thaddeus, Dec. 15, 1819.

My dear Father, Brothers & Sisters,

A vessel is in sight, bound, as we suppose, to beloved America.—

Forgive me that I have not prepared letters to send you ere this. My journal, my prayers, my waking and sleeping moments, are witnesses for me that you are not forgotten—that you are remembered with lively and increasing affection. O forget not Lucy, entered on a life replete with trials and privations. Yet grieve not on my account. Although I sometimes keenly feel a separation from friends, yet heaven comforts me—I do not, I never have seen the moment when I regretted my determination to spend my days in these lands. My health has been better than I had even dared to anticipate. Feel not anxious on my

account. The family are at present in pretty good health. Sisters Loomis and Holman have suffered much from sea sickness. I was confined with it three days to my bed; but in a week was pretty much recovered from it. Mrs. Chamberlain, for the first few weeks, had a great trial with her babe; but she supported it with much patience and fortitude; the child is now running about the deck. We passed the line the day before yesterday. The weather is not more oppressive than you at mid summer, the sun being in the southern tropic. Much of the way we have had head winds, of course slow progress. We are now 20 deg. W. long. 2 deg. S. lat.

My dear friends, remember me fervently and frequently before the throne of grace. Write to me, and engage my friends to do the same. You cannot conceive how much a line from one, with whom I have ever associated, would gladden my heart. Remember me very affectionately to all my dear friends. How do their kindnesses cause my heart to swell with gratitude!

Farewell, my muchloved relatives, an affectionate farewell.

LUCY G. THURSTON.

New York, April 4.

Domestic Manufactures.

We have this day seen a superb sword, made at the factory of Mr. Starr, in Middletown, Conn. in obedience to a vote of Congress. The actual cost of this sword is one thousand dollars, and it is believed, that a more superb article of this kind was never seen in this or any other country. We shall endeavour to give a brief description of it.

On one side of the hilt are the arms of the United States—on the other the following inscription:—"Voted by the Congress of the United States, to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, in testimony of the sense of his gallantry in the battle of the Thames, in Upper Canada, October 5th, 1813." The head of the hilt is an eagle, bearing an open wreath in its mouth. The head of the guard is a bust of Ceres. The thumb pieces on each side form a spread eagle, holding in its talons an emblem of Agriculture. The bow of the guard represents a wreath of branches, descriptive of the Union of the States. The blade is of the sabre kind, of the best material, and so well tempered as to resist any impression which has been attempted to be made upon it.

The scabbard is richly gilded; the ornaments, which are of solid gold, reflect great credit on the ingenuity of the artist.

The case which contains the sword, is of that kind of wood, called Bird's Eye Maple, and is of superior beauty and workmanship.

Com. Adv.

Robert M. Goodwin was brought up on habeas corpus yesterday, before his honour Judge Spencer, on a motion for bail. After hearing counsel, he took time to deliver his opinion till the opening of the court this morning, when he decided that the defendant should be admitted to bail, on giving security, himself in the sum of \$20,000, and four sureties in the sum of \$5000 each.

E. Post.

From the Federal Gazette.

General Smith, the Representative in Congress, from this city, it appears, has, in some way, been appointed to another office, not mentioned in the Constitution of the United States, nor authorised by any of its laws. If we rightly understand the language of a notice which we copy to day from the National Intelligencer, with General Smith's name annexed, his title in that official character, ought to be "President of the Caucus for Nominating Persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States."

The notice issued by this extraordinary officer, invites Republican and other members of Congress, to meet in caucus next Saturday afternoon. From this invitation, we may fairly understand, that there are members of Congress, not republicans, whose aid will be acceptable in deciding who shall be the next President of the U. States. Such is the practice under the beautiful theory of our constitution,

The subscriber, having presided at the Caucus which last recommended persons as Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and having been requested by a number of Members of Congress from various parts of the Union, to notify a time and place for the Members to consult on the propriety of making at this time a nomination for those offices: in conformity to this wish expressed to him, he requests the attendance of such Republican and other members of Congress as may think proper to attend on Saturday evening next, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at half past 7 o'clock, in the afternoon.

S. SMITH.

April 4th, 1820.

Philadelphia, April 3. New Theatre Destroyed.

This splendid and costly edifice, is now nothing but a large pile of smoking ruins. Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday evening, it was discovered to be on fire, in the north east angle of the stage, and such was the rapid progress of the flames, that all efforts to save the building were ineffectual. The range of brick buildings west of the Theatre, on Chestnut street, were almost entirely destroyed. Chief Justice Tilghman's house was several times on fire, but was not materially injured. The Shakespeare buildings were fortunately protected from the flames by a high brick parapet wall, and experienced very little injury.

The interior of the Theatre being of very light fusible matter, the conflagration was awfully rapid, and presented a scene truly majestic. The horizon was so powerfully illuminated, that at a distance of four miles from the city the smallest print could easily be read. Our readers at a distance may therefore judge of the intensity and violence of the flames.

We have not ascertained how much has been insured on the Theatre—one of the Baltimore offices has 25 thousand dollars. The two brick houses adjoining (the property of the Proprietors of the Theatre) are insured by an office in this city, at 600 dollars.

There cannot be the least doubt of this scene of destruction being the work of vile incendiaries. The Theatre was closed for the season on Monday last, since when, we understand, there has been little or no fire or lights used in it.

Notwithstanding the spectacle was calculated to inspire the stoutest heart with dismay, there were wretches base enough to endeavour to give a wider sweep to the devouring element, by attempting to cut the Hose of the Fire Companies. We understand a man was taken up and is now before the Mayor, who had a knife or other sharp instrument attached to his shoe to effect this diabolical purpose.

Providentially the roofs of the houses were completely covered with a coat of snow, which had fallen during the whole of the day, or we might have had to record one of the greatest visitations this city ever experienced.

We have not learnt whether the Managers (Mess. Warren & Wood) are insured. Their loss in scenery, machinery, chandeliers, and decorations must be serious indeed. Their valuable wardrobe, we understand, was removed a few days since, previous to the company going to Baltimore.

This building which has been the resort of taste, fashion and beauty, was erected in the year 1792, and covered an area of 150 by 90 feet. It consisted of Stock divided into 98 shares, at present held by about forty individuals, who are of course, principal sufferers. To these we have to add Mr. John Stoddard, Mrs. Neale, John Monell, James Burk, John Stratton, Thomas Manning, Printer, and the other occupants of the Shakespeare buildings. Mrs. Neale's loss is peculiarly distressing.

The establishment cost originally one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars; and has in each successive year experienced considerable expensive improvements.

Washington, April 5.

A motion was made, and agreed to, in the House of Representatives yesterday, which we consider of great interest, as it concerns the character of our national legislation, and as it directly affects the interest of no inconsiderable portion of the people of the United States. An experience of twelve years has convinced us, & every day strength-

ens the conviction, that Congress is not the proper tribunal for investigating and deciding on the multitude of private claims which are annually presented to them. Too numerous for a bench of judges, each house must rely on its committees. Those who compose the committees, after devoting all their time, with unwearied industry, to the investigation of the cases referred to them, find their reports lie, day after day, perhaps unregarded, until the termination of the session puts a term to their existence. The time also devoted by Congress to the investigation of claims is so much taken from the consideration due to great national concerns, which suffer in consequence. We have long thought that claims, depending on the exercise of an equitable jurisdiction, ought to be submitted to the adjudication of a different tribunal, better constituted for this object. The motion of Mr. Fuller is the first attempt, that we know of, that has been made to reach this object; and we should be truly gratified to find it crowned with success.

Charleston, March 28.
EXPLOSION.

An accident, which had nearly terminated fatally to the party immediately concerned, occurred in this city yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock. A Frenchman named John, by trade a shoemaker, residing in Queen st. near the corner of Church street, had a quantity of damaged gunpowder in a keg, which he was endeavouring to dry, and having partially succeeded, was in the act of trying it, by snapping a gun, slightly charged, when a spark dropped into the keg, and that portion of it which was sufficiently dry exploded. The report was so loud as to be heard at a considerable distance, and the boards and windows of the house were forced off in all directions by the explosion. The first account which the astonished neighbours obtained from the scene of destruction was, that the head of the unfortunate man was blown entirely off, but upon examination it was ascertained that the injury received was not quite so serious. His hair and whiskers, and the skin on his face and other exposed parts, were however, severely burnt, but his life is not despaired of. There were two or three others in the shop at the moment, but being at a greater distance from the powder, they escaped without much injury.

Savannah, March 27.

This day, at 11 o'clock, Judge Davies, in an eloquent and impressive manner, pronounced sentence of death on the following persons, convicted at the last term of the District Court of the United States in this city, of murder and piracy on the high seas, viz: Ralph Clintock, of the privateer Spartan for piracy on the Danish brig Nordburg, John Furlong, of the privateer Black Joke, or Mary of Mobile, for the murder of Capt. Thomas Sandy, of the ship Ann, of Seabro; David Bower, of the privateer Louisa, for piracy on the ship Asia; and Henry Matthews, of some privateer, for piracy on the ship Thomas Hardy. Bower and Matthews were recommended to the mercy of the President, by the jury. We understand that the court house was much crowded, and that Clintock made a sensible and impressive address, and manifested talents which is truly to be deplored, were not devoted to society and his country—divulging many circumstances attending the capture of the Nordburg.

They are sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of April next. Clintock it is said, asked an extension of time, for the purpose of affording his friends an opportunity to intercede in his behalf, with the President of the United States; and to prepare a narrative for the public eye, in which he intends to give a full exposition of the whole affair. To this request, the Judge did not respond.

1. of these unhappy culprits was it to be hoped, check the progress of that barbarous and impulsive passion, which has so long spread danger and death upon our seas, corrupted our men, and dishonoured our country.

Detroit, March 3.

IMPORTANT TOUR.

We are informed that the Secretary of War has instructed Governor Cass to proceed upon an exploring tour to the northwestern extremity of Lake Superior, and thence to the heads of the Mississippi, and by the way of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

No part of the United States is less known than the country upon this route. We depend, for our information respecting it, almost wholly upon the reports of Indian traders. It is certainly time that the important geographical and political questions connected with it were satisfactorily solved. It has long been known that large masses of Virgin Copper are to be found on one of the streams that empty into Lake Superior on its southern shore. Those require to be fully examined, and the country should be purchased from the Indians for the benefit of the United States. Its mineralogical treasures could then be used for important national objects.

We are glad to see that Mr. Calhoun pursues, with zeal and ability, the necessary measures for obtaining a correct knowledge of the remote sections of our country. He has probably carried into the war department the same opinions which distinguished him in Congress, upon questions of internal improvement. With the practical views of an enlightened statesman, he appears anxious to have our immense unsettled frontiers explored, for purposes of general information, as well as for the accomplishment of objects more immediately connected with his department. An ignorance of the geography of their own country ought not to be the reproach of Americans.

We understand that the gentlemen attached to this expedition, will leave here soon after the opening of the navigation, in birch canoes. This mode of conveyance is not only the most economical, but it is also best adapted to the country, and will enable the tourists to explore, in their passage to Lake Superior, the American shore of Lake Huron, which is perhaps, not better known than that of the former.

We are not yet informed who will accompany Governor Cass in his contemplated tour, but if he has the privilege of choosing his assistants, we shall, from a knowledge of his ability and enterprise, be sanguine in the expectation of seeing results from this expedition, both of a scientific and political nature, equal to, if not surpassing even those that will be produced by the one to the Yellow Stone.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 13.

Our Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of the Severn Cross Roads, are informed that their papers will in future be forwarded to the Post Office lately established at that place, where they are requested to call for them.

Henry Middleton, formerly Governor of South Carolina, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, in the place of Mr. Campbell, resigned.

University of Maryland.

At a commencement held in the University of Maryland, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1820, the degree of Doctor in Physic was conferred upon the following gentlemen, who wrote, and publicly defended, Theses upon the subjects annexed to their names:

Robert Sheldermine, of Baltimore—on Paronychia.

Washington Duvall, D. Columbia—Hysteria.

Edward F. Farish, Virginia—de Epilepsia.

Henry Haw, D. Columbia—Tetanus.

Benjamin Winwood, Baltimore—Modus Operan. of Med.

Samuel H. Jennings, jr. Baltimore—Hepatitis.

Robert Goldsborough, Maryland—Cynanche Trachealis.

William L. Lambeth, Virginia—Hereditary Diathesis.

Charles L. Gardiner, Maryland—External application of Tartarized Antimony.

Alfred W. H. Elwes, Pennsylvania—Heat.

J. H. H. Penn, Maryland—Cynanche Trachealis.

Thomas Blake, Maryland—Hepatitis.

Joseph Garnet, Virginia—Dysentery.

Benjamin Dickson, Baltimore—The Atmosphere.

Alonso Preston, Maryland—Cephalalgia.

John Frasier, jr. do—Digestion.

Mathew J. Allen, do—De usu medica frigoris.

John Kennedy, Baltimore—Hepatic Fever.

John D. Middleton, Maryland—Hepatitis.

Edward H. Birchett, Virginia—Hydrothorax.

John T. P. Yeargain, S. Carolina—Scrofula.

James Robertson, Maryland—Diagnosis.

Robert Dorsey, do—Enteritis.

James Duke, do—Cynanche Trachealis.

Samuel L. P. Roberts, Baltimore—An attempt to ascertain the cause of extensive inflammation in wounded cavities.

Michael King, Virginia—on Conception.

Daniel Scott, Maryland—Asthma.

Daniel Hook, Georgia—Materia Medica.

The degree of Bachelor in Physic was conferred on George W. Barrister, of Maryland.

The Honorary degree of Doctor in Physic was conferred on Thomas McKean Hall, of Philadelphia.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. William E. Wyatt, of Baltimore.

*To this gentleman was adjudged the medal for having written the best Latin thesis. Ball. paper.

From the Liverpool Mercury of March 3.

Inquest on Richard Smithers.

On Friday morning the following inquest was summoned by Pyall, the beadle of Mary-le-bonesparish, to enquire how that unfortunate man came by his death.

The jury assembled at 4 o'clock, at the Horse and Groom Tavern, John Street, corner of Cato street, before Thomas Sterling, Esq. coroner for Middlesex; and, after being empanelled and sworn, they took a view of the corpse of the deceased, which lay in an ante-room upon a table; it had been opened and sewed up again.

Mr. J. W. Fisher, a surgeon—I was called upon this day to view the body of the deceased; I found a wound on the right breast, between the 5th and 6th rib; it was about two inches and a quarter in width superficially, and about twelve inches in depth: I have opened the body, in order to discover the direction and extent of the injury. The upper surface of the right lobe of the liver was wounded by the instrument which inflicted the wound; it passed into the chest, and penetrated the right ventricle of the heart, and into the left lobe of the lungs. The wound was given by an instrument, which was sharp as well as pointed, and was the cause of death.

George Thomas Joseph Ruthven, sworn—I am an officer belonging to the public office, Bow street. On Wednesday evening, about half past eight, I was directed by Mr. Birnie, who is a magistrate of the Bow street office, to go into Cato street in consequence of a number of men being assembled there.

Coroner—Was there any information given as to the cause of these men being assembled?

Ruthven—They met for treasonable purposes.

Coroner—How do you know?

Ruthven—Mr. Stafford told me so.

Coroner—Was a warrant granted?

Ruthven—Yes, by Mr. Baker, but I have not got it.

Coroner—What did you find upon entering the place?

Ruthven then described what had occurred on his entering the stable, as stated before.

Witness—When I got to the top of the ladder, I observed a kind of a table or carpenter's bench, and a number of arms on it. Thistlewood was on the right hand side of the table. I know Thistlewood very well. I have followed him for days and nights together.

By a jurymen—How many persons do you think were assembled?

Witness—I think about 24 or 25.

Witness went on—They were different sorts of arms on the table: a variety of pistols and swords. They looked as if they were sorted out. They were handing them about, as if they were giving or distributing them to each other.

Foreman—You say Thistlewood was one of them?

Witness—Thistlewood was one.

By a jurymen—Are you quite certain that he was present?

Witness—Oh! quite certain. I have followed him, as I said before, for days together. He stood by the side of the table, handing arms about.

By a jurymen—Did Thistlewood draw the weapon out of his pocket immediately?

Witness—That I don't know, instantly a pistol was fired, and Thistlewood fell out.

Witness in continuation—The moment Smithers fell, somebody in the room where Thistlewood was cried out, "kill the b—r!" I also cried, "aye, kill them," that they might mistake me for a friend. There were nine persons taken that day. I was not present at the apprehension of them. While I was seeing two of them, the rest were being taken. After I had secured Tidd, Tidd and Blackburn, I proceeded to secure the others. They were conveyed to Bow street, and afterwards to the house of correction.

Jurymen—Do you know any persons that escaped, besides Thistlewood?

Witness—No, I do not.

Jurymen—What took place when Smithers fell?

Witness—When the prisoners were secured by the soldiers, I went into the loft, and saw Smithers lying on his face. This was about 20 minutes or half an hour, the entrance had been made. They were hand grenades and arms about the room. I had no time to pay attention to Smithers. A man below stairs endeavoured to escape from the door; he had a pistol in his hand. I called out, "stop that man." When I did so, he lifted his arm and attempted to take the pistol at Captain Fitzgerald. I caught hold of him; and the next instant he came up. I desired him to take the pistol. The man fired, and struck the sergeant's coat with the bullet.

By a Jurymen—Did the party numbered the officers?

Witness—Certainly. I believe only four of us got up. The party in the room fired directly at the staircase, thinking they were going up in numbers. If they had done so, they would have killed me as I stood at one side of it.

considerable quantity of... among the rest, there was a... and several handgrenades. The large one consisted of... with a plate at top... and bound round with a quan... I got eight of... they were about... of my doublet fist. I also... in the room two swords, and... cartridges, which are in... The large grenade... fourteen or fifteen pounds.

—Jurymen—Could you recog... of those who offered... besides Thistlewood?

—No person but Thistle... offered violence before the... were put out. There were... found in the room, about... of weapons, which rec... a sort of bayonet. The... had not a socket-like... but a screw to fasten in a... I have also a dozen of sticks... for the purpose of being fit... those bayonets.

—Exposition of this witness hav... read over to and signed by... Ellis was then called. He... the testimony of Ruth... and positively swore to This... brandishing the sword, and... Smithers.

—Jurymen—Are you positive... identity of Thistlewood?

—I am most positive; I... hesitated on the subject.

—What was the offence... against the people?

—The charge was for... assembling; but for what... I cannot say. I cannot... the specific words of the war... It was given to me in the... by Mr. B. B. and has been... in the hands of Mr. Baker...

—Jurymen said, he wished to put... to Ruthven, the officer, the verdict was pronounced;... the verdict, the summoning offi... stated that Ruthven had gone... notwithstanding his particu... request that he should remain... the Coroner wished to know... of the jury required an... of the inquest; if they... he would willingly attend to... request. The jury unanimously... that they were satisfied, brought in a verdict of Wilful... against Arthur Thistlewood, James Davidson, James Ings, James Cooper, Richard Tidd, John... meat, John Charles Strange, and Blackburn, James Wilson, Gilchrist, and others unknown.

—Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord! I believe... something of... —Did Thistle... on out of his... at I don't know... was fired, and... out.

—Continuation—... fell, somebody... Thistlewood... the b—ral the... —I also co... that they m... a friend. The... taken that... at the app... While I was... the rest were... secured Tidd, ... rn, I proceed... They were... use of correct... you know any... rapped, besides... I do not... hat took place... Then the pri... and saw Smith... This was... half an hour... had been made... I had no time... ention to Smith... airs endeavoured... door; he had a... I called out... When I did so... attempted to... Captain Fitzgibbon... him; I desired him... The man fired... ant's coat with... —Did the party... erally. I belie... got up. The par... directly at... ing they were co... If they had... could have killed... side of it.

Extract of two letters from a midshipman on board the U. States brig Enterprise, to his friend near Richmond, Va.

U. S. brig Enterprise, off Cape Nicholas Mole, Jan. 18th, 1820.

"We sailed from New York, on the 6th inst. in extreme cold weather; and, in 12 days, arrived in a climate on the other extreme. Yesterday we chased a Venezuelan privateer, but night came on, and in the darkness, she made her escape. To day we spoke the Spanish ship, Cerpes, of 26 long eighteens; she is the finest Spanish ship I have ever seen. The commander, contrary to custom, behaved with much politeness, and offered to furnish us if we should want any thing on board his ship. We are going into Port au Prince, and from thence to New Orleans."

New Orleans, Feb. 8th, 1820.

"When I last wrote you, we were off Cape Nicholas Mole, where we lay two days, and then made sail, and stood up the bay for Port au Prince, and on the 20th came to anchor before the city, and were visited by all the Americans resident there; and were politely invited to their respective houses, &c. On the 21st Captain Kearney visited General Boyer, the President, who is said to be a smart, intelligent man; and has the unanimous support of all distinctions of persons. I did not see him, as he retired to his country seat the day after our arrival. At a dinner given the officers of the Enterprise, we saw Commandant Bachy, the second man in the republic; and who commands the naval forces. He is of a light copper colour, near six feet high, well proportioned, and of a handsome, easy address.

The Americans have decidedly the preference in trade at this place, as they furnish the government with all their naval stores, provisions, & such other articles as are not produced on the Island.

The inhabitants of the city were remarkably healthy, though a mortal disease prevailed among the shipping. Some ships have lost all their men, and many have not half their crews. We remained five days in port, and then proceeded to sea, & sailed to Kingston in Jamaica, where we arrived on the 31st—having had a run of four days only. On coming to anchor, a boat was dispatched to Admiral Sir Home Popham, commander on the station, to know whether he would return us gun for gun in case we saluted; which he refused to do, but offered us the same number of guns that are usually given to British vessels of our class; this Capt. Kearney did not think proper to accede to; but saluted the fortifications, which returned the same number of guns which we gave.

As soon as our salute was fired, all the ships of war, consisting of one 74, one 44, and 2 brigs, hoisted their colours, nor did they hoist them again during the day.

The day after this affair, the collector of the customs came on board, informed us, that, in consequence of our having touched at Port au Prince, we were, by the authorities of the Island, ordered to leave Kingston, and put to sea. Captain Kearney not deeming the order official, refused to get his vessel under weigh, until the governor, the Duke of Manchester, should be consulted; for which purpose, Lieut. Cook was dispatched to his residence in the country, with a letter on the subject; but his lordship refused to answer the communication in any shape, so we were constrained to get under weigh unsatisfied.

While we were in port, several Englishmen came on board for the purpose of looking at our brig, and during their stay, one of them asked the captain, "if we had not built a ship and called her the Shannon?" who told him we had no right, as yet, but that we had built a Guerriere, a Java, and had a Macedonian and a Cyane. This answer stopped the mouth of the rest fallen Englishman.

Raleigh, NC. March 17.

Statue of Washington.

We have lately been favoured with a description of this matchless statue, this chef d'oeuvre of the celebrated Canova, which is shortly expected to grace our state house. The father of his country appears in a sitting posture which is peculiarly susceptible of that calm and dignified expression which belongs to the veteran patriot who enjoys repose after a long life of illustrious services. This attitude is happily conceived too, in relation to the employment in which he is engaged. He is occupied in writing with a stylus, (a steel pen) on a tablet, his farewell address to his countrymen. It became necessary also in order to correspond with the half in which the statue is to be placed, which is of no extraordinary elevation. Our hero and statesman, is clothed in the ancient classical costume. The pedestal is ornamented with historical scenes, in basso relievo, of the life of this great man; and the marble used for the occasion, is said to be of the purest kind. Even the celebrated statue of the Apollo of Belvidere, and the Venus de Medici, have their blemishes; but the statue of Washington, like Washington himself, is without a stain or spot.

Canova, the artist, who has been employed to execute the statue of Washington, is a native of Venice, in which city some of his earlier works still remain; but most of his time has been passed at Rome, and I think I have read somewhere that he was detained in France a long time by Buonaparte, contrary to his inclinations.

It was in Rome only, amidst the remains of ancient art, that he felt the full power of his genius. When the statues were carried away by the French, the chisel of Canova was employed to replace them by others. The Venus de Medici was succeeded by the Venus of Canova. Connoisseurs would esteem it almost an impiety to speak of the modern statue as equal to the ancient; yet are the two sometimes compared together: a thing which has happened to the work of no other artist of these times. There is now a plaster cast of the Venus of Canova in the Academy of arts at Philadelphia, which is inexpressibly beautiful. Forsyth was in Rome after the statues had been carried to Paris. Speaking of the Perseus and Creagus of Canova, he says, "The statue of Perseus stands fronting the east of the departed Apollo, and seems to challenge comparison. Alike in sentiment, in occasion; and in point of time. Apollo has just shot the arrow, Perseus has just cut off the head of the beautiful Medusa. Perhaps the hero is too delicate and smooth for a mortal warrior; he has the soft beauty of a Mercury, or an Antinous. Instead of turning in honour from the petrific head, he eyes it with indignant complacency. But it is criminal to object, for marble has seldom received a form so perfect." Such is the artist who has been employed, and he has been engaged in a work where his toil has been pleasure; for it is said that he had a long time ago expressed a desire to execute the statue of Washington. We must not expect an Apollo from his chisel, but we may expect the finest piece of sculpture the western world has ever seen, or is likely to see for many years. For where is the Prince in Europe who will give up one of his ancient statues to us, and when may we expect to see such another Master as Canova? He will himself execute no more statues of Washington, because he works for fame, and will not waste his time upon duplicates of works that are already finished. He is besides, at this time advanced in years, & surrounded by blocks of marble which he has begun, but which would take him another life to finish. The Legislature were fortunate in taking up the subject at a time when they could employ such an artist, and before he was under any engagement, either to the general government or the sister states.

NEW YORK.

Coroner's Office, March 27.

An inquest was held by special request at Potter's Field, in order to identify the person of William Parsons, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 33 years, found floating in the river at the foot of Broome street, last Friday, and interred as an unknown man. At the second inquest it appeared that he was to have been married on the 23d of December last, to the widow Eaton, a woman of respectability and amiable deportment. Although the priest and friends had assembled to witness the sacred contract, he never appeared. The act is mysterious; and He who alone governs the destinies of men can unfold it.

A new Island has been discovered off Cape Horn, lat. 61, long. 55, by the ship William, on a voyage from Monte Video to Valparaiso. The same ship having been dispatched again by Capt. Sheriff, of the Andromache, frigate to survey the coast, had explored for 200 miles. The captain went aboard,

found it covered with snow, and uninhabited. Abundance of Seals & Whales were found in its neighbourhood.

From a late English paper.

Natural Curiosity.—On Sunday the 6th of January, the inhabitants at Akerrigg and its vicinity were led by curiosity to visit an iced, which had formed itself from a small fall of water at the turn off on its course to drive a mill wheel, the form being a cone, with an opening of about 6 feet from its base sufficient to admit the body of any person to the interior, which was descended into, by means of a ladder; its height 23 feet, and base 7; when, after further examination, another apartment was discovered, formed behind by means of two grand pillars of solid ice, with a base of three feet and an half, both were pressed by admission to hold 20 people. In the afternoon, a company of no less than 8 or 10 ladies and gentlemen, regaled themselves with a bottle of wine. The night being mild, several lights were placed in the inside; when the transparent view struck the eye with such splendid grandeur that it is impossible for any tongue to describe. At the same time a party of vocal & instrumental performers were placed in one of the apartments, and entertained the company assembled round with several pieces of sacred music.

A BY-LAW.

To provide for the opening of Sobieski street in the City of Annapolis.

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 Commissioners and Port Wardens, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to open Sobieski street in this city, and to cause all obstructions to be removed therefrom, and proper boundaries to be fixed, for the purpose of designating the extent and breadth of the said street, and to return to the clerk of the corporation a table of the courses of the said street, to be recorded among the proceedings of this corporation, as evidence at all times of the true location of the said street.

And be it further established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk of the corporation shall receive for his services in recording the same, six cents for every one hundred and five words.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

Test,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

The subscriber has recommenced his French School at his Room at William's Hotel.

Hours of tuition from seven until eight o'clock A.M. or from half past five until half past six P.M. every day, Saturday and Sunday excepted. He will likewise give private lessons in German, French or English Grammar.

C. T. FLUSSER.

April 13.

WANTED.

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro Man who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.

April 13.

FOR SALE.

A pair of large, strong, and well matched Coach Horses. Inquire of the Printer.

April 13.

Chase.

Taken up Adrift.

Off Sharp's Point, near the Farm of the subscriber, about five miles from Annapolis, Six Barrels, supposed to contain Spirits of Turpentine. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JNO. A. GRAMMER.

April 13.

The Commissioners.

Appointed to receive subscriptions for stock in the South River Bridge Company in the City of Annapolis, in form those persons who were prevented by the inclement weather, or other causes, from subscribing, that they are individually authorized to receive subscriptions, and invite all those desirous to take shares, to call on either of them.

Henry Maynard, Lewis Duvall, Richd. Harwood, & Thos. Daniel Murray, Robert W. Kent.

CHEAP MOROCCO, For Sale.

The subscribers have just received a handsome assortment of Morocco of all colours, which they will sell low, and solicit the attention of Shoe Makers, Coach Makers, and other persons that use Morocco.

DANIEL T. HYDE & CO.

April 13.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 24th inst. on the premises, one wagon and four horses, fourteen head of cattle. Seized and taken as the property of Thomas B. D. Merriweather, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Matthews, and Mortimer Dorsey for the use of Charles B. Dorsey, and a debt due Walter C. Hammond. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. AAC.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, part of a Tract of Land, called Good Korge Century, 270 acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Nicholas Merriweather, & will be sold to satisfy a debt due Daniel Delacour. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. AAC.

April 13.

SEMINARY For Young Ladies.

MRS. RAMSAY respectfully acquaints the citizens of Annapolis generally, that she

Will open her Seminary on Monday the 17th of April, in the lower room of the house at present occupied by Mr. Barstow, in Cornhill street.

She will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, and also instruct the young Ladies that may compose her school, how to Tambour, Embroider, execute Fancy Work, and Philligree, at the moderate price of Four Dollars per quarter. The strictest attention will be paid to those who may be placed under her care, and her most indefatigable exertions used, so as to render every thing consistent with morality. It is expected that a generous public, will extend to her a share of their patronage. Parents who wish to place their children under her will please to favour her with a call.

March 23.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st April, 1820.

Capt. Alder Allen, Benjamin Adams, John Board, Cynthia Bull 2, Capt. Burgess, Moses Bullin, Wm. Burlock, Mrs. Brown, Robert Brown, Land Office Annapolis, Wm. Brogden 2, Ralph Bazil, Thos. H. Bowie, Thbs. Brice, Lewis Caton, Behj D. Clark, John Connell, Henry Childs, Wm. Charlton, Jeremiah Couden, Thos. R. Cross, H. H. Chapman 2, Hapnah Collier, Ann Childs, Lemuel E. Duvall, James Dunn, Roderick Dorsey, Richard Duckett, Dr. De Butts, Thqmas Evans, James Ergoe, Rev. Mr. Epory, Miss Frances Fowler, Henry Farris, Baruch Fowler, John Gowan 2, Thos. Gillespie, Wm. Gibson on board U. S. ship Peacock, Thomas Harris 3, Henrietta Hights, Rachel Harris, John Hinkle, James Hutton, Jane Hadaway, Edward Harvey, Peter Holmes, Elizabeth Harrod, Geo. W. Hammond, Jona. Hutton, Wm. H. Hall, Danl Hart, Frederick Harwood, Grace Hemming, Jona. Hinton, Reese Harry, Perthy Haddaway, David Irving, Sarah Jones, Aaron Jones, Richd E. Jones, George Jourdan, Wm. Kilty 7, Rebecca Kirby, Sarah Lucas, Hannah Lindsay, Mary Leonard, John Linneum, Miss Rose Anner Lee, Lieut. S. M. Le Compte, Edward Lewis, Sarah Ireland, Mary Lane, Wm. N. Laughlin, James Mahoney, Danl. Mahend, Arabella McClaine, Jno. Mathews, Richard Mackall, Benj. Meed 3, Wm. Murdock, Henry Medford, Jno. Merriken, Robert Moss, Mrs. Mary Mackubin, Jos. Mayo, Wm. H. Marriott, Joseph Norris, Rachel Ann Nicholls, Joseph Owens, Viney Osborn, Elizabeth Owings, Ellen Owings, Monsieur Olivier, Benj. Pindell, John Paul, Nancy Postell, George Plater, Robert Ramsay, Rebecca Roberts, John Reigles, Mr. Ross blk smith, Capt. James Rummage, Joseph Shinesful, Richd. Sprrier, John Scott, Benj. Sewell, James M. Smyth, Peter Short, Robert A. J. Shipley, Peter Southcomb, Caleb Sears, Elizabeth Sheppard, John Shortt, Rozin Sparrier 2, Stephen Stewart, Jos. Selden, Nancy Sumblier, John Smith of Rob. Elizabeth Spriggs, Joseph Scott Saml. Thomas, Rd. Thomas, Mathew Thomas, W. M. Terry 2, Geo. Thompson, Phoebe White, Ellen Williams, Edward S. Vander, Jno. Wilson, Henry Woodward, Elizabeth Williams 3, John Weedon 2, Rachel West, Rd. Welms, Peter Walker, Theodore M. Williams, Mrs. Walloes, Elizabeth Ward, Richard B. Watts, Jesse Wheat, Jas. Whitting, At. Welch of Ben. Elizabeth Young.

JAMES MUNROE, P.M.

April 6.

Modern Characters.
Just published and for Sale at
Geo. Shaw's Store.
Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

J. WATERS.
Having taken into partnership his son, **THOMAS G. WATERS**, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to carry on the
Saddle & Harness Making.
In all their varieties, and they invite the attention of their friends to the spring supply of materials, which they have now on hand, and will in a few days receive, and which they pledge themselves to furnish their customers with upon the most accommodating terms, at the shop lately occupied by **Waters & Stewart**, in Church-street, Annapolis.
March 23.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named **CHARLES**, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore \$100, if in the city of Washington or Annapolis \$50, and if in Prince George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant and is very artful.
BENJAMIN YOUNG.
Prince George's Co. Md. Feb. 22—tf.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of **STEPHEN**. He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, above the ankle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, or it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month; one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for so fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, A. A. County.
Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family, and of steady habits, will hear of a situation by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.
Jan. 27.

A Teacher Wanted.

A person qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of his good character, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by application at this Office.
March 23.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livestable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.
March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
22d March, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PINNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abundant with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.
The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esq., will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore.
JAMES CARROLL.
March 9.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the city of Annapolis.
March 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, passed in the case of Richard Marshall's administrator against Elisha W. Harwood, Oscar Mulliken, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Queen Anne, on the 18th day of April next, part of a tract of Land called Bowdler's Choice, lying in Prince George's county, and containing two hundred and thirty seven acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, more or less. This Land adjoins the farms of Mr. Henderson Magruder, and Dr. Clement Smith, and as far as the subscriber has been informed, is inferior in nature & quality of soil to none in the county, which is so remarkable for producing large, fine and excellent tobacco. This land will be sold to satisfy a mortgage debt due from the late Benjamin Harwood to Richard Marshall deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale—the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or when the sale is ratified by the Chancellor.
ED. HARWOOD, Trustee.
March 9.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by
JAMES WILLIAMSON,
Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unimpaired attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.
The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
March 23.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1819.
Just published, and for Sale at this Office.
Price One Dollar.
March 23.

NEW & CHEAP Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received from the Philadelphia Market,

SPRING GOODS,
Comprising a Good Assortment of
Dry Goods,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Teas, Coffee,
Medal Cheese of a very superior quality, with other.

Groceries.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

These Goods being purchased for Cash, will be sold low. He invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.
RICHARD RIDGELY.

NB. His Teas are of the finest quality, and can be highly recommended.
April 6.

SADDLERY, &c.

JNO. N. STEWART,
Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the Shop formerly occupied as a Sadler's Shop by Charles Frazer, where he intends keeping an extensive and elegant assortment of SADDLES and other articles in his line, and hopes by attention and punctuality to obtain a share of patronage.
March 23.



The New and Elegant
Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COMMANDER,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.
She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Podd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven, leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.
All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.
March 2.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that William Caples, living near Elk Ridge Landing, brought before me a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, as a trespassing stray, one bright bay Gelding, fifteen and a half hands high, small star and snip, some saddle spots, shod all round, sixteen or seventeen years old, and lame in his fore right foot. Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1820.
J. S. BELT.
The owner of the above Gelding is requested to come and prove him, pay charges, and take him.
March 30.

20 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber's stable on Sunday night the 26th of March 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 15 and a half hands high, long legged, switch tail, flocks, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead, and is much rubbed with the traces; he is about 10 years of age. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, with the thief also, shall receive 50 dollars, and if the horse only shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county.
Reuben Hammond.
March 30.

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 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 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 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 hint, 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 censure, 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 8 vo.—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 subscriber of Anne Arundel county has obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Lawrence, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within six months from the date hereof, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
Larkin Lawrence, Ex'r.
March 30.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 13th day of April next, at the late dwelling of Nicholas Holloway, deceased, head of Bodkin Creek, Anne Arundel county, The Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of one negro boy for a term of years, one horse, cattle, sheep & hogs, corn, fodder, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. Terms—for all sums over twenty dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale—all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.
JOHN LAWTON, Ex'r.
March 30.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company is directed to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Baltimore, on the second Monday in May next, 4th, at 11 o'clock A.M. of which all interested in said company are hereby notified.
By order,
R. MILLER, Jr. Treas'r.
March 9.

Union Bank of Maryland.
March 30, 1820.
The Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing directors, and they will assemble at the Bank of this State.
By order of the Board,
J. PINNEY, Sec'y.
April 6.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land, in the neighbourhood of a certain one mile distant therefrom, land is well enclosed with a rail fence. It is thought to be a good description of the same, doubt it will be viewed by persons disposed to purchase. Terms made on the day of sale.
JOHN ARNOLD.

Planters Bank of Prince George's County.

March 23.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend, for the year ending on the 24th inst. at the rate of six per cent. per annum, same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives, on Monday the 27th inst.
By order of the Board,
TRUEMAN TYLER, Sec'y.
March 30.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, Central Tavern, formerly kept by Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by
JOSEPH DALL,
Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN.

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unimpaired attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen at the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he does himself nothing will be done to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquor 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.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against the first, second, and third Estates, assumpt generally, Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained teretes tamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Annapolis county, deceased, requests persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment.
GARY WAY PINDELL.
Nov. 11.

FOR SALE.

Several Likely Negroes, Apply at the Office of the Gazette.
March 30.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 7th day of April next, if not the next fair day thereafter, of a Tract of Land called Third Addition to his Majesty's land, and being in Montgomery and Arundel counties, containing 100 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patuxent River runs through the land, and enriches its bottom with alluvion, and there is an excellent seat on the land. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed inclined to purchase will view the premises to the sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land.
Terms of Sale—The purchaser give bond, with good security, Trustees for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale. On the day of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscribers intend to execute a deed. Sold at 12 o'clock.
Gerard H. Snowden.
March 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN.

ANAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

Third Dollar per Annum.

Office of the Political Intelligence.

1857.

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rendvous. On his arrival at this port he was informed of the fate of the frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured on the Barbary coast, and fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. The idea immediately presented itself to his mind of attempting her recovery, or destruction. On Commodore Preble's arrival a few days afterwards, he proposed to him a plan for the purpose, and volunteered his services to execute it. The wary mind of that veteran officer at first disapproved of an enterprise so full of peril, but the risks and difficulties that surrounded it only stimulated the ardent Decatur, and imparted to it an air of adventure, fascinating to his youthful imagination.

The consent of the commodore having been obtained, lieutenant Decatur selected for the expedition a ketch (the Intrepid) which he had captured a few weeks before from the enemy, and manned her with seventy volunteers, chiefly from his own crew. He sailed from Syracuse on the 24 February, 1804, accompanied by the United States brig Syren, lieutenant Stewart, who was to aid with his boats, and to receive the crew of the ketch, in case it should be found expedient to use her as a fire-ship.

After fifteen days very tempestuous weather, they arrived at the harbour of Tripoli a little before sunset. It had been arranged between lieutenant Decatur & Stewart, that the ketch should enter the harbour about ten o'clock that night, attended by the boats of the Syren. On arriving off the harbour, the Syren, in consequence of a change of wind, had been thrown six or eight miles without the Intrepid. The wind at this time was fair, but fast declining, and lieutenant Decatur apprehended that, should he wait for the Syren's boats to come up, it might be too late to make the attack that night. Such delay might be fatal to the enterprise, as they could not remain longer on the coast, their provisions being nearly exhausted. For these reasons he determined to adventure into the harbour alone, which he did about 8 o'clock.

An idea may be formed of the extreme hazard of this enterprise from the situation of the frigate. She was moored within half gun shot of the Bashaw's Castle and of the principal battery. Two of the enemy's cruisers lay within two cables' length on the starboard quarter, and their gun-boats within half gunshot on the starboard bow. All the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. Such were the immediate perils that our hero ventured to encounter with a single ketch, beside the other dangers that abound in a strongly fortified harbour.

Although from the entrance to the place where the frigate lay was only three miles, yet in consequence of the lightness of the wind they did not get within hail of her until eleven o'clock. When they had approached within two hundred yards, they were hailed and ordered to anchor, or they would be fired into. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a Maltese pilot, who was on board the ketch, to answer that they had lost their anchors in a gale of wind on the coast, and therefore could not comply with their request. By this time it had become perfectly calm, & they were about fifty yards from the frigate. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a small boat that was alongside of the ketch, to take a rope and make it fast to the frigate's fore chains. This being done they began to warp the ketch alongside. It was not until this moment that the enemy suspected the character of their visitor, and great confusion immediately ensued. This enabled our adventurers to get alongside of the frigate, when Decatur immediately sprang aboard, followed by Mr. Charles Morris, midshipman. These two were nearly a minute on the deck, before their companions could succeed in mounting the side. Fortunately, the Turks had not sufficiently recovered from their surprise to take advantage of this delay. They were crowded together on the quarter deck, perfectly astonished and agitated, without making any attempt to oppose the small party. As a sufficient number of our men had gained the deck, to

Now Captain Morris of the Adama.

form a boat, equal to that of the enemy, they rushed in upon them. The Turks stood the assault but a short time, and were completely overpowered. About twenty were killed on the spot, many jumped overboard, and the rest fled to the main deck, whether they were pursued and driven to the hold.

After entire possession had been gained of the ship, and every thing prepared to set fire to her, a number of launches were sent rowing about the harbour. This determined lieutenant Decatur to remain in the frigate, from whence a better defence could be made than from on board the ketch. The enemy had already commenced firing upon them from their batteries and the castle, and from two corsairs that were laying near. Perceiving that the launches did not attempt to approach he ordered that the ship should be set on fire, which was done, at the same time, in different parts. As soon as this was completely effected they left her, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with the utmost difficulty they preserved the ketch. At this critical moment a most propitious breeze sprang up, blowing directly out of the harbour, which, in a few minutes carried them beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single man, and with but four wounded.

For this gallant and romantic achievement, Lieutenant Decatur was promoted to the rank of post captain, there being at that time no intermediate grade. This promotion was particularly gratifying to him, inasmuch as it was done with the consent of the officers over whose heads he was raised.

In the ensuing spring, it being determined to make an attack upon Tripoli, Commodore Preble obtained from the King of Naples the loan of six gun boats and two bombards, which he formed into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to Captain Decatur, the other to Lieutenant Somers. The squadron sailed from Syracuse, consisting of the frigate Constitution, the brig Syren, the schooners Nautilus and Vixen, and the gun boats.

Having arrived on the coast of Barbary, they were for some days prevented from making the attack, by adverse wind and weather; at length, on the morning of the 3d of August, the weather being favourable, the signal was made from the commodore's ship to prepare for action, the light vessels towing the gun boats to windward. At nine o'clock the signal was made for bombarding the town and the enemy's vessels. The gun boats were cast off, and advanced in a line ahead, led on by Captain Decatur, and covered by the frigate Constitution, and the brigs and schooners. The enemy's gun boats were moored along the mouth of the harbour under the batteries, and within musket shot. Their sails had been taken from them, and they were ordered to sink rather than abandon their position. They were aided and covered likewise by a brig of 16 and a schooner of 10 guns.

Before entering into close action Captain Decatur went along side each of his boats, and ordered them to snash their bowsprits and follow him, as it was his intention to board the enemy's boats. Lieut. James Decatur commanded one of the boats belonging to Lieut. Somers's division, but being further to windward than the rest of his division, he joined and took orders from his brother.

When Capt. Decatur, who was in the leading boat, came within range of the fire from the batteries, a heavy fire was opened upon him from them and from the gun boats. He returned their fire, and continued advancing until he came in contact with the boats. At this time, Commodore Preble, seeing Decatur approaching nearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be made for a retreat; but it was found that in making out the signals for the boats, the one for a retreat had been omitted. The enemy's boats had about forty men each, ours an equal number, twenty seven of whom were Americans and thirteen Neapolitans. Decatur, on boarding the enemy, was instantly followed by his countrymen, but the Neapolitans remained behind. The Turks did

not sustain the combat, hand to hand, with that firmness they had obtained a reputation for, in ten minutes the deck was cleared of all men except those in the hold, and at the rear, some fell on the deck, and others jumped into the sea. Only three of the Americans were wounded.

As Decatur was about to proceed out with his prize, the boat which had been commanded by his brother came under his stern, and informed him that they had engaged and captured one of the enemy, but that her commander, after surrendering, had treacherously shot Lieutenant James Decatur, and pushed off with the boat, and was then making for the harbour.

The feelings of the gallant Decatur, on receiving this intelligence, may more easily be imagined than described. Every consideration of prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so dastardly an act, and to revenge the death of a brother so basely murdered. He pushed within the enemy's line with his single boat, and having succeeded in getting alongside of the recreating foe, boarded her at the head of eleven men, who were all the Americans he had left.

The fate of this contest was extremely doubtful for twenty minutes. All the Americans except four were now severely wounded. Decatur singled out the commander as the peculiar object of his vengeance. The Turk was armed with an esponton, Decatur with a cutlass; in attempting to cut off the head of the weapon, his sword struck on the iron and broke close to the hilt. The Turk at this moment made a push, which slightly wounded him in the right arm and breast. He immediately seized the spear & closed with him. A fierce struggle ensued, and both fell, Decatur uppermost. By this time the Turk had drawn a dagger from his belt, and was about to plunge it in the body of his foe, when Decatur caught his arm, and shot him with a pistol, which he had taken from his pocket. During the time they were struggling on the deck, the crews rushed to the aid of their commanders, and a most sanguinary conflict took place, inasmuch, that when Decatur had despatched his adversary, it was with the greatest difficulty he could extricate himself from the killed and wounded that had fallen around him.

It is with no common feeling of admiration that we record an instance of heroic courage, and loyal self devotion, on the part of a common sailor. During the early part of Decatur's struggle with the Turk, he was assailed in the rear by one of the enemy, who had just aimed a blow at his head with his sabre that must have been fatal; at this fearful juncture, a noble hearted tar, who had been so badly wounded, as to lose the use of his hands, seeing no other means of saving his commander, rushed between him and the uplifted sabre, and received the blow on his own head, which fractured his skull. We love to pause and honour great actions in humble life, because they speak well for human nature. Men of rank and station in society often do gallant deeds, in a manner from necessity. Their conspicuous situation obliges them to do so, or their eagerness for glory urges them on; but an act like this we have mentioned, so desperate, yet so disinterested; done by an obscure, unambitious individual, a poor sailor, can spring from nothing but innate nobleness of soul. We are happy to add that this generous fellow survived, and now receives a pension from government.

Decatur succeeded in getting with both of his prizes to the squadron, and the next day received the highest commendation, in a general order, from Commodore Preble. When that able officer was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the Constitution to Captain Decatur, who had, some time before, received his commission. From that ship he was removed to the Congress, and returned home in her when peace was concluded with Tripoli. On his return to the U. States, he was employed in superintending gun boats, until the affair of the Chesapeake, when he was ordered to supersede Commodore Barron in the command of that ship, since which period he has had the command of the southern squadron. When the United States was again put in commission, he was removed from the Chesapeake to that ship. The foregoing particulars were furnished us by a friend, so material from which to form a biography; but we were so well pleased with the simplicity, conciseness and modesty of the narration, that we resolved to lay it before our readers with merely a few trivial alterations.

The present war with Great Britain has given Commodore Decatur another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already won. On the 25th October, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long. 29 30 W. he fell in with his Britannic Majesty's ship Macedonian, mounting 49 carriage guns. This was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, and commanded by Capt. John S. Carden, one of the ablest officers. She was in prime order, two years old, and but four months out of dock. The enemy being to windward, had the advantage of choosing his own distance; and supposing the United States to be the Essex, (which only mounts carronades,) kept at first at long shot, and did not at any moment come within the complete effect of the musketry and grape. After the frigates had come to close action the battle was terminated in a very short period, by the enemy's surrender. The whole engagement lasted for an hour and a half, being prolonged by the distance at which the early part of it was fought, and by a heavy swell of the sea. The superior gunnery of the Americans was apparent in this as in all our other actions. The Macedonian lost her mizzen mast, fore and main top masts & main yard, and was much cut in the hull. Her loss was thirty six killed, and sixty eight wounded. The damage of the United States was comparatively trivial, four killed and seven wounded; and she suffered so little in her hull and rigging, that she might have continued her cruise, had not Commodore Decatur thought it important to convey his prize in to port. His reception of Captain Carden on board of the U. States was truly characteristic. On presenting his sword, Decatur observed that he could not think of taking the sword of an officer who had defended his ship so gallantly, but he should be happy to take him by the hand.

We are sorry to observe that Captain Carden has not been ingenuous in his account of this affair. He mentions that, "after an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close action." Now on the contrary, we have it from the very best authority, that the United States was close hauled to the wind, and her commander was extremely anxious to come to close quarters. There are other parts of Captain Carden's official letter that are exceptionable, but we shall pass them over without comment. It is natural for a proud and gallant mind to write under humiliation, and to endeavour to palliate the disgrace of defeat; but a truly magnanimous spirit would scorn to do it at the expense of a brave and generous foe. Capt. Carden must know that he had it in his power to close with the United States whenever he pleased, and that there was no movement on the part of Commodore Decatur to prevent it. We again repeat, that it is with regret we notice any instance of dissimulation in an officer whose general character we admire, and whose deportment at all times to our countrymen has been such as to entitle him to the highest good will.

It is not one of the least circumstances of Commodore Decatur's good fortune, or rather good management, that he conveyed his prize, in her shattered condition, across a vast extent of ocean, swarming with foes, and conducted her triumphantly into port, thus placing immediately before the eyes of his countrymen a noble trophy of his own skill, and of national prowess. Such has been the brilliant career of this naval hero. In private life

Modern Characters
Just published and for Sale at
Geo. Shaw's Store.
Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

J. WATERS
Having taken into partnership his son, **THOMAS G. WATERS**, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to carry on the
Saddle & Harness Making.
In all their varieties, and they invite the attention of their friends to the spring supply of materials, which they have now on hand, and will in a few days receive, and which they pledge themselves to furnish their customers with upon the most accommodating terms, at the shop lately occupied by Waters & Stewart, in Church-street, Annapolis.
March 23.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named **CHARLES**, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore \$100, if in the city of Washington or Annapolis \$30, and if in Prince George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant and is very artful.
BENJAMIN YOUNG
Prince George's Co. Md. Feb. 22-23.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of **STEPHEN**. He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes, just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, above the ankle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio looking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month, one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, go over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian, and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his grand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys stating how he came by the fellow Ben, when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for no fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, A. A. County.
Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family, and of steady habits, will hear of a situation by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.
Jan. 27.

A Teacher Wanted.

A person qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of his good character, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by application at this Office.
March 23.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.
March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
22d March, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
J. PINKNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 3 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abundant with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.
The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esq., will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to **JAMES CARROLL.**
March 9.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the city of Annapolis.
March 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, passed in the case of Richard Marshall's administrator against Elisha W. Harwood, Oscar Mulliken, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Queen Anne, on the 18th day of April next, part of a tract of Land called Bowdler's Choice, lying in Prince George's county, and containing two hundred and thirty seven acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, more or less. This Land adjoins the farm of Mr. Henderson Magruder, and Dr. Clement Smith, and, as far as the subscriber has been informed, is inferior in nature & quality of soil to none in the county, which is so remarkable for producing large, fine and excellent tobacco. This land will be sold to satisfy a mortgage debt due from the late Benjamin Harwood to Richard Marshall deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale—the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or when the sale is ratified by the Chancellor.
ED. HARWOOD, Trustee.
March 9.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the **Union Tavern & City Hotel**, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by
JAMES WILLIAMSON,
Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unimpaired attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.
The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
March 23.

LAW OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.
Price One Dollar.

March 23.

NEW & CHEAP Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received from the Philadelphia Market,

SPRING GOODS,

Comprising a Good Assortment of
Dry Goods,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Teas, Coffee,

Medal Cheese of a very superior quality, with other

Groceries.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

These Goods being purchased for Cash, will be sold low. He invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

RICHARD RIDGELEY.

NB. His Teas are of the finest quality, and can be highly recommended.
April 6.

SADDLERY, &c.

J. N. STEWART.

Inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the Shop formerly occupied as a Sadler's Shop by Charles Frazier, where he intends keeping an extensive and elegant assortment of SADDLERY and other articles in his line, and hopes by attention and punctuality to obtain a share of patronage.
March 23.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Podd's Point, and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past twelve, and leaves Annapolis at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.
All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.
March 2.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that William Caples, living near Elk Ridge Landing, brought before me a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, as a trespassing stray, one bright bay Gelding, fifteen and a half hands high, small star and snip, some saddle spots, shod all round, sixteen or seventeen years old, and lame in his fore right foot. Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1820.

The owner of the above Gelding is requested to come and prove him, pay charges, and take him.
March 30.

20 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber's stable on Sunday night the 26th of March 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 15 and a half hands high, long legged, switch tail, racks, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead, and is much rubbed with the traces; he is about 10 years of age. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, with the thief also, shall receive 50 dollars, and if the horse only shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county.
Rezin Hammond.
March 30.

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 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 very solemn duties to perform, and 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 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. It, 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 annul such conduct with unsparring 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 censure any man, 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county has obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Lawrence, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within six months from the date hereof, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
Larkin Lawrence, Exr.
March 30.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 13th day of April next, at the late dwelling of Nicholas Holloway, deceased, head of Bodkin Creek, Anne Arundel county, The Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of one negro boy for a term of years, one horse, cat, sheep & hogs, corn, fodder, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. Terms—for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale—all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.
JOHN LAWTON, Exr.
March 30.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.
A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company is directed to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Baltimore, on the second Monday in May next, 8th, at 11 o'clock A.M. of which all interested in said company are hereby notified.
By order,
R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.
March 9.

Union Bank of Maryland.

March 30, 1820.
The Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified in pursuance of an act, entitled, "An act relating to the Union Bank of Maryland," that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday day of April next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of electing directors, they will assemble to the said Bank on the day of this State.
By order of the Board,
J. PINKNEY, Secy.
April 6.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, Thursday the 20th of April next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises,
One Hundred and Twenty Land.
in the neighbourhood of a town, about one mile distant therefrom, and well enclosed with a rail fence. It is thought, upon a description of the same, that it will be viewed by persons disposed to purchase. Terms made on the day of sale.
JOHN ARNOLD.

Planters Bank of Prince George's County.

March 23, 1820.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend, for the year ending on the 24th inst., at a rate of six per cent. per annum, same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives, on Monday the 27th inst.
By order of the Board,
TRUEMAN TYLER, Secy.
March 30.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

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

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN.

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unimpaired attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen at the Legislature, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he does himself nothing will be left done to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquor of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to the command of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.
July 29.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained terates tamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment, to
GABRIEL PINDELL.
Nov. 11.

FOR SALE.

Several Likely Negroes, Apply at the Office of the Gazette.
March 30.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 7th day of April next, if not the next fair day thereafter, of a Tract of Land called "Third Addition to his Majesty's Land," and being in Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, containing part of an acre, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patuxent River runs through the land, and enriches its bottoms with alluvion, and there is an excellent seat on the land. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed inclined to purchase will view the premises to the sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land. Terms of Sale.—The purchaser will give bond, with good security, Trustees, for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is bound to execute a deed. Sold by
Gerard H. Snowden,
March 16.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
No. 24, N. E. Corner of the City of Annapolis.
Three Dollars per Annum.

Editor of the National Register.

The true character of a man is shown in the actions of his life. The memory of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur is dear to Americans. There are not many of his kind. I believe, who, in a life of action, can recollect all the heroic deeds connected with his name. Many years have elapsed since he first commenced the career of a sailor, and the particulars of his life, as in the case of other great men, have been, more or less, comprehended and mingled in the general history of his reputation. I appear to me a suitable person to recall to the minds of the American people, the principal events in the life of that brave and accomplished gentleman; and, in your Gazette, the following sketch, which appears in the *Analectic Magazine* for 1813. I have endeavored to follow the outline, by bringing the narrative of the Magazine into the period of the fatal duel. I think you will agree with me, sir, that it is easier to deprive the nation of such an officer than to supply the place.

Commodore Stephen Decatur is descended by the male line. His father was a native of La Rochelle, in France, and married a daughter of Rhode Island. His father, John Decatur, was born in New-England (Rhode Island) and when a young man removed to Philadelphia, where he married the daughter of an Irish gentleman by the name of Pine. He was bred to the sea, and commanded a merchant vessel out of the port of Philadelphia. The establishment of the navy, he was appointed to the command of the Delaware sloop of war. He continued in her until the Philadelphia was built, when he was transferred to that ship, given him, at the particular request of the merchants, who built her by subscription. In this situation he remained until peace was made with France, when he resigned his commission, and retired to his residence, a few miles from Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which happened in November, 1808.

Commodore Stephen Decatur, the son, was born on the 13th of January, 1779, on the eastern shore of Maryland, whither his parents had retired, whilst the British were in possession of Philadelphia. He was returned to that city when he was a few months old, and there he was educated and brought up. He entered the navy in March, 1795, as midshipman, and joined the United States, under the command of Commodore Barry, who obtained the warrant for him. He continued for some time with Commodore Barry, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The United States, at that time required some repairs, and, not wishing to remain in the harbor, he requested an order to join the Norfolk, then bound to the British Main. He performed one voyage, as first lieutenant, and on his return to port, resumed his position on board of the United States, where he remained until peace was made with France.

He was then ordered to the *Rassau*, as first lieutenant, and sailed with Commodore Dale's squadron in the Mediterranean. On the 10th of that squadron he was ordered to the New York, one of the Mediterranean squadron, and he remained until peace was made with France. He was then ordered to the *Rassau*, as first lieutenant, and sailed with Commodore Dale's squadron in the Mediterranean. On the 10th of that squadron he was ordered to the New York, one of the Mediterranean squadron, and he remained until peace was made with France.

On his arrival at Tripoli, he was informed of the fate of the *Philadelphia*, which had been captured on the Barbary coast, and fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. The idea immediately presented itself to his mind of attempting her recapture, or destruction. On Commodore Preble's arrival, a few days afterwards, he proposed to him a plan for the purpose, and volunteered his services to execute it. The wary mind of that veteran officer at first disapproved of an enterprise so full of peril; but the risks and difficulties that surrounded it only stimulated the arduous Decatur, and impelled to it an air of adventure, fascinating to his youthful imagination.

The consent of the commodore having been obtained, lieutenant Decatur selected for the expedition a ketch (the *Intrepid*) which he had captured a few weeks before from the enemy, and manned her with seventy volunteers, chiefly from his own crew. He sailed from Syracuse on the 24th February, 1804, accompanied by the United States brig *Syren*, lieutenant Stewart, who was to aid with his boats, and to receive the crew of the ketch, in case it should be found expedient to use her as a fire-ship.

After fifteen days very tempestuous weather, they arrived at the harbour of Tripoli a little before sunset. It had been arranged between lieutenant Decatur & Stewart, that the ketch should enter the harbour about ten o'clock that night, attended by the boats of the *Syren*. On arriving off the harbour, the *Syren*, in consequence of a change of wind, had been thrown six or eight miles without the *Intrepid*. The wind at this time was fair, but fast declining, and lieutenant Decatur apprehended that, should he wait for the *Syren's* boats to come up, it might be too late to make the attack that night. Such delay might be fatal to the enterprise, as they could not remain longer on the coast, their provisions being nearly exhausted. For these reasons he determined to adventure into the harbour alone, which he did about 8 o'clock.

An idea may be formed of the extreme hazard of this enterprise from the situation of the frigate. She was moored within half gun shot of the *Bashaw's* Castle and of the principal battery. Two of the enemy's cruizers lay within two cables' length on the starboard quarter, and their gun-boats within half gunshot on the starboard bow. All the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. Such were the immediate perils that our hero ventured to encounter with a single ketch, beside the other dangers that abound in a strongly fortified harbour.

Although from the entrance to the place where the frigate lay was only three miles, yet in consequence of the lightness of the wind they did not get within hail of her until eleven o'clock. When they had approached within two hundred yards, they were hailed and ordered to anchor, or they would be fired into. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a Maltese pilot, who was on board the ketch, to answer that they had lost their anchors in a gale of wind on the coast, and therefore could not comply with their request. By this time it had become perfectly calm, & they were about fifty yards from the frigate. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a small boat that was alongside of the ketch, to take a rope and make it fast to the frigate's fore chains. This being done they began to warp the ketch alongside. It was not until this moment that the enemy suspected the character of their visitor, and great confusion immediately ensued. This enabled our adventurers to get alongside of the frigate, when Decatur immediately sprang aboard, followed by Mr. Charles Morris, midshipman. These two were nearly a minute on the deck, before their companions could succeed in mounting the side. Fortunately, the Turks had not sufficiently recovered from their surprise to take advantage of this delay. They were crowded together on the quarter deck, perfectly astonished and agitated, without making any attempt to oppose the assaulting party. As a sufficient number of our men had gained the deck, to

form a front equal to that of the enemy, they rushed in upon them. The Turks stood the assault but a short time, and were completely overpowered. About twenty were killed on the spot, many jumped overboard, and the rest fled to the main deck, whether they were pursued and driven to the hold.

After entire possession had been gained of the ship, and every thing prepared to set fire to her, a number of launches were seen rowing about the harbour. This determined lieutenant Decatur to remain in the frigate, from whence a better defence could be made than from on board the ketch. The enemy had already commenced firing upon them from their batteries, and the castle, and from two corsairs that were laying near. Perceiving that the launches did not attempt to approach, he ordered that the ship should be set on fire, which was done, at the same time, in different parts. As soon as this was completely effected they left her, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with the utmost difficulty they preserved the ketch. At this critical moment a most propitious breeze sprang up, blowing directly out of the harbour, which, in a few minutes carried them beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single man, and with but four wounded.

For this gallant and romantic achievement, lieutenant Decatur was promoted to the rank of post captain, there being at that time no intermediate grade. This promotion was particularly gratifying to him, inasmuch as it was done with the consent of the officers over whose heads he was raised.

In the ensuing spring, it being determined to make an attack upon Tripoli, Commodore Preble obtained from the King of Naples the loan of six gun boats and two bombards, which he formed into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to Captain Decatur, the other to Lieutenant Somers. The squadron sailed from Syracuse, consisting of the frigate *Constitution*, the brig *Syren*, the schooners *Nautilus* and *Vixen*, and the gun boats.

Having arrived on the coast of Barbary, they were for some days prevented from making the attack, by adverse wind and weather; at length, on the morning of the 3d of August, the weather being favourable, the signal was made from the commodore's ship to prepare for action, the light vessels towing the gun boats to windward. At nine o'clock the signal was made for boarding the town and the enemy's vessels. The gun boats were cast off, and advanced in a line ahead, led on by Captain Decatur, and covered by the frigate *Constitution*, and the brigs and schooners. The enemy's gun boats were moored along the mouth of the harbour under the batteries, and within musket shot. Their sails had been taken from them, and they were ordered to sink rather than abandon their position. They were assailed and covered likewise by a brig of 16 and a schooner of 10 guns.

Before entering into close action Captain Decatur went along side each of his boats, and ordered them to unship their bowsprits and follow him, as it was his intention to board the enemy's boats. Lieut. James Decatur commanded one of the boats belonging to Lieut. Somers's division, but being further to windward than the rest of his division, he joined and took orders from his brother.

When Capt. Decatur, who was in the leading boat, came within range of the fire from the batteries, a heavy fire was opened upon him from them and from the gun boats. He returned their fire, and continued advancing until he came in contact with the boats. At this time, Commodore Preble, seeing Decatur approaching nearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be made for a retreat; but it was found that in making out the signals for the boats, the one for a retreat had been omitted. The enemy's boats had about forty men each; ours an equal number, twenty-seven of whom were Americans, and thirteen Neapolitans. Decatur, on boarding the enemy, was instantly followed by his countrymen, but the Neapolitans remained behind. The Turks did

not sustain the combat, hand to hand, with that bravery they had obtained a reputation for; in ten minutes the deck was cleared, eight of them sought refuge in the hold, and of the rest, some fell on the deck, and others jumped into the sea. Only three of the Americans were wounded.

As Decatur was about to proceed out with his prize, the boat which had been commanded by his brother came under his stern, and informed him that they had engaged and captured one of the enemy, but that her commander, after surrendering, had treacherously shot Lieutenant James Decatur, and pushed off with the boat, and was then making for the harbour.

The feelings of the gallant Decatur, on receiving this intelligence, may more easily be imagined than described. Every consideration of prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so dastardly an act, and to revenge the death of a brother so basely murdered. He pushed within the enemy's line with his single boat, and having succeeded in getting alongside of the retreating foe, boarded her at the head of eleven men, who were all the Americans he had left.

The fate of this contest was extremely doubtful for twenty minutes. All the Americans except four were now severely wounded. Decatur singled out the commander as the peculiar object of his vengeance. The Turk was armed with an esponton, Decatur with a cutlass; in attempting to cut off the head of the weapon, his sword struck on the iron and broke close to the hilt. The Turk at this moment made a push, which slightly wounded him in the right arm and breast. He immediately seized the spear & closed with him. A fierce struggle ensued, and both fell, Decatur uppermost. By this time the Turk had drawn a dagger from his belt, and was about to plunge it in the body of his foe, when Decatur caught his arm, and shot him with a pistol, which he had taken from his pocket. During the time they were struggling on the deck, the crews rushed to the aid of their commanders, and a most sanguinary conflict took place, inasmuch, that when Decatur had despatched his adversary, it was with the greatest difficulty he could extricate himself from the killed and wounded that had fallen around him.

It is with no common feeling of admiration that we record an instance of heroic courage, and loyal self devotion, on the part of a common sailor. During the early part of Decatur's struggle with the Turk, he was assailed in the rear by one of the enemy, who had just aimed a blow at his head with his sabre that must have been fatal; at this fearful juncture, a noble hearted tar, who had been so badly wounded as to lose the use of his hands, seeing no other means of saving his commander, rushed between him and the uplifted sabre, and received the blow on his own head, which fractured his skull. We love to pause and honour great actions in humble life, because they speak well for human nature. Men of rank and station in society often do gallant deeds, in a manner from necessity. Their conspicuous situation obliges them to do so, or their eagerness for glory urges them on; but an act like this we have mentioned, so desperate, yet so disinterested; done by an obscure, unambitious individual, a poor sailor, can spring from nothing but innate nobleness of soul. We are happy to add that this generous fellow survived, and now receives a pension from government.

Decatur succeeded in getting with both of his prizes to the squadron, and the next day received the highest commendation, in a general order, from Commodore Preble. When that able officer was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the *Constitution* to Captain Decatur, who had, some time before, received his commission. From that ship he was removed to the Congress, and returned home in her when peace was concluded with

It was dated the 16th February, 1804, the day on which he destroyed the *Philadelphia*. He also received a vote of thanks and a sword for that achievement.

Tripoli. On his return to the U. States, he was employed in superintending gun boats, until the affair of the *Cherapeake*, when he was ordered to supercede Commodore Barron in the command of that ship, since which period he has had the command of the southern squadron. When the United States was again put in commission, he was removed from the *Cherapeake* to that ship.

The foregoing particulars were furnished us by a friend, as materials from which to form a biography; but we were so well pleased with the simplicity, conciseness and modesty of the narration, that we resolved to lay it before our readers with merely a few trivial alterations.

The present war with Great Britain has given Commodore Decatur another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already won.

On the 25th October, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long. 29 30 W. he fell in with his Britannic Majesty's ship *Macedonian*, mounting 49 carriage guns. This was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, and commanded by Capt. John S. Carden, one of the ablest officers. She was in prime order, two years old, and but four months out of dock. The enemy being to windward; had the advantage of choosing his own distance; and supposing the United States to be the *Essex*, (which only mounts carronades,) kept at first at long shot, and did not at any moment come within the complete effect of the musketry and grape. After the frigates had come to close action the battle was terminated in a very short period, by the enemy's surrender. The whole engagement lasted for an hour and a half, being prolonged by the distance at which the early part of it was fought, and by a heavy swell of the sea. The superior gunnery of the Americans was apparent in this as in all our other actions. The Macedonian lost her mainmast, fore and main top masts & main yard, and was much cut in the hull. Her loss was thirty six killed, and sixty eight wounded. The damage of the United States was comparatively trivial, four killed and seven wounded; and she suffered so little in her hull and rigging, that she might have continued her cruise, had not Commodore Decatur thought it important to convey his prize in to port. His reception of Captain Carden on board of the U. States was truly characteristic. On presenting his sword, Decatur observed that he could not think of taking the sword of an officer who had defended his ship so gallantly, but he should be happy to take him by the hand.

We are sorry to observe that Captain Carden has not been ingenious in his account of this affair. He mentions that, "after an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close action." Now on the contrary, we have it from the very best authority, that the United States was close hauled to the wind, and her commander was extremely anxious to come to close quarters. There are other parts of Captain Carden's official letter that are exceptionable, but we shall pass them over without comment. It is natural for a proud and gallant mind to write under humiliation, and to endeavour to palliate the disgrace of defeat; but a truly magnanimous spirit would scorn to do it at the expense of a brave and generous foe. Capt. Carden must know that he had it in his power to close with the United States whenever he pleased, and that there was no movement on the part of Commodore Decatur to prevent it. We again repeat, that it is with regret we notice any instance of dissimulation in an officer whose general character we admire, and whose deportment at all times to our countrymen has been such as to entitle him to the highest good will.

It is not one of the least circumstances of Commodore Decatur's good fortune, or rather good management, that he conveyed his prize, in her shattered condition, across a vast extent of ocean, swimming with force and command, and triumphantly into port; thus placing immediately before the eyes of his countrymen a noble trophy of his own skill, and of national prowess. Such has been the brilliant career of this naval hero. In private life

This image shows a vertical, textured surface, likely a book cover or a piece of wood. The texture is rough and grainy, with a dark, vertical band running down the right side. The left side is lighter and shows some faint, illegible markings. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 18th May next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, on the North side of Magdalen river, in Anne Arundel county, the personal estate of the said Gibson, consisting of negroes, horses, household furniture, farming utensils &c. For all sums of ten dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, on bond being given, with good and sufficient security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On all purchases under that sum cash is to be paid. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A.M.

ADDISON RIDOL, Adm'r.
April 20. 3w.

Union Bank of Maryland,

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, that an adjourned general meeting from that of the 15th December last, will be held at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A.M. when the committee appointed at said former meeting will be ready to report on the state of the affairs of the bank, as then referred to them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON
April 23. Chairman.

The American Farmer.

The first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be considered as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—and to develop the means of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in any party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of 52 numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements, and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore Market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per vol but for the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to these objects, and conducted on this plan, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but \$7 in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the Editor within 3 weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent. will be made, when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the banks of North & South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par. From subscribers residing in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the bank of Chillicothe will be received at par, and from such subscribers the notes of all other banks, which can be disposed of here at a discount of not more than ten per cent.

All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore.

April 23.

CHEAP MOROCCO,

For Sale.

The subscribers have just received a handsome assortment of Morocco of all colours, which they will sell low, and solicits the attention of Shoe Makers, Coach Makers, and other persons that use Morocco.

DANIEL T. HYDE & CO.
April 13. 3w.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

A Teacher Wanted.

A person qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of his good character, for full year of an eligible situation by application at this Office.
March 23.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious building near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A lively Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.
March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d March, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order By order of the Board,
JONAS PINNEY, Cash.

The Maryland Republican Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esq. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL, if

March 9. 3w.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the City of Annapolis.
March 9. 3w.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

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.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
March 23. 5w.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

The subscriber has recommenced his French School at his Room at Williamson's Hotel.

Hours of tuition from seven until eight o'clock A.M. or from half past five until half past six P.M. every day, Saturday and Sunday excepted. He will likewise give private lessons in German, French or English Grammar.
C. T. FLUSSER.
April 13. 2w.

WANTED.

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.
April 13. 2w.

FOR SALE,

A pair of large, strong, and well matched Coach Horses. Inquire of the Printer.
April 13. 2w.

LAWYERS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

March 23.

NEW & CHEAP

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received from the Philadelphia Market,

SPRING GOODS,

Comprising a Good Assortment of

Dry Goods,

Loaf and Brown Sugars,

Teas, Coffee,

Medal Cheese of a very superior quality, with other

Groceries.

Men's, Women's and Children's

Shoes.

These Goods being purchased for Cash, will be sold low. He invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

3 RICHARD RIDGELY.

N.B. His Teas are of the finest quality, and can be highly recommended.

April 6. 6w.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1820.

No. 47.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

AT THE MARYLAND GAZETTE OFFICE, ANNAPOIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

Subscription in Spain completed!

of the Cortes of 1812 proclaimed!

of the Inquisition thrown open!

and the prisoners Released!

Philadelphia Gazette Office, 1820—12 o'clock, noon.

Revolution in Spain.

received the fast sailing ship

captain Steinhilber, from

the American vessels—the brig

Pelham, sailed for Boston

ship Harissa of Boston, was

at Charante for Bombay.

Revolution in Spain is effect

The Constitution of the Cortes

is established, and a gene

reality proclaimed; the prisons

Inquisition thrown open, and

tenants released.

Managers, Mrs. Garesche and

Mr. V. M. Garesche, Mr. Smith

daughter, and Mr. John Cha

—

Bordeaux, March 14, 1820.

SPANISH NEWS.

the general has at length

general in Spain. A cou

who arrived here yesterday,

intelligence from differ nt

ances, proclamations from vari

constitutional chiefs, and sever

ournals, from which on ac

ing will be every salu

the best Legat

that has been

attention and

the morning of the 9th

He adds that after the almost

most declaration of the army

people, and the energetic de

claration of Gen. Ballesteros,

King found himself obliged to

claim the Constitution of the

the same as we announced

terday.

The prisons of the inquisition

universally thrown open, and

general amnesty was about signing

in the Courier left there.

—

Saragossa, 7th March.

Never has a political change been

light about with so much tran

quility and union. The constitu

has been proclaimed the day be

yesterday by all the people, &

garrison composed of two regi

ments of infantry and one of caval

Military music and a general

mination terminated this memo

ry day. The joy of the people

Arragon was at its height. The

of Alazan captain General,

been confirmed in his command,

the Count de Castrejon who

replaced him by order of the

has been arrested and sent

to Madrid.

—

Madrid, 6th March.

Alhas terminated happily; the

ness of the government against

force of public opini

does not even give time enough

between light and darkness. The

of Abidal who called him

the friend of Ferdinand, has

to Ocano, where he has put

himself at the head of a regiment

commanded by one of his brothers

has arrested the public authori

and proclaimed the constitu

He continues the same opera

in the different towns of the

Several piquets of cavalry from

garrison and many gades du

have deserted with their arms

mountings. All the corps of

and sappers which were

als, have disappeared. Fi

ally, all the provinces are declar

themselves and constituting pro

national governments; all these e

which follow each other with

rapidity, have forced the King

to declare that he would consent to

the wishes of the people, who show

most lively movements of joy,

we hope that this great crisis

will be terminated without the

smallest disturbance.

It is asserted that Gen. Freyre,

in concert with the patriots of the

de Leon, has likewise proclaim

the Constitution, which has been

proclaimed at Segovia, and fixed up

in every quarter; but a foolish ec

clastic, who had the boldness to

tear down one of these bills, was

immediately put to death.

—

Vitoria, March 9.

Saragossa has proclaimed the

constitution; Carthage has done the

same; and it is said that Crealonia

has followed the example—the 8th

of this month, the King was to pub

lish it in Madrid. The funds have

been already negotiated at 70 fr.

—

Bayonne, March 11.

We have news from every part of

Spain; the insurrection is general.

Mina organizes it, and has proclaim

ed the constitution at St. Estevan.

Below is his proclamation, and se

veral others from Arragon and Ga

licea, which will inform you of all

that has taken place.

The worthy deputy, Munor Tor

rero, one of the victims of the 10th

of May, 1814, and the first who

proclaimed in the Cortes the sove

reignty of the people, having shown

himself at Corunna, was immediat

ly named member of the govern

ment of this province.

—

Proclamation of Mina.

Soldiers—If I abandoned the

capital of France, where the hope of

being useful to you one day, had led

me; and if I have returned to Spain,

it is to unite all my means with the

forces at the gates of Cadiz, which

have heroically invoked the names

of the Constitution and the Cortes,

against the efforts of tyranny and

despotism. The memory of the he

rois of the constitutional army of

the south of Spain, shall not be less

immortal through future ages, than

he intrepidity, with which they

have declared themselves for the

cause of their country; and the glo

ry which awaits them shall be the

reward of their labour, and a testi

mony of national gratitude.

Soldiers of every class, I depend

on you all without distinction. I

shall have the pleasure of seeing u

nited by my side, those who for

merly served under my orders, or

who have been enrolled in the corps

of Partizans, or any other of the

constitutional armies which are to

rise in the Peninsula. May the

wounds received on the field of ba

ttle in the country's defence, recal to

their remembrance the obligation

they are under to hold it up and to

consolidate it by means of wise laws

and a rational freedom. Such are

the foundations on which the edifice

of the new Spanish government

should rest—bases that had been

despised and overthrown.

—

His ephemeral and powerless go

vernment will vanish at our appear

ance, because we have reason and

justice on our side: For all those

who are armed with the sacred fire

of love of their country will join

themselves to such an honourable

enterprise.

My countrymen, the nation will

count on Millions of defenders—&

the Spanish Soldier, instead of be

ing the oppressor of the civil liber

ty of the people, shall show, that

he is its firmest support.

Head Quarters, 2d March, 1820.

The General in Chief of the Na

tional Constitutional Army of the

North of Spain.

Francisco Epaz Mina.

—

Arragonians!—In joining our wish

to yours in the general voice, ac

cording to which we have on the

6th of March, proclaimed the Spa

nish Constitution, our intention has

been no other than to avoid confu

sion, ruin and desolation, which would

have followed from a division of par

ties. The examples which the

Southern Provinces give us, have

taken the veil from our eyes to avoid

the evils which would have produc

ed fatal consequences: One general

voice, one sole opinion, from the

highest to the lowest inhabitant of

heroic Saragossa, has drawn our ties

of peace and fraternity closer toge

ther: No, we differ among ourselves

only by the habits of our respective

occupations—we are all the child

ren of Spain, our common mother

—we have all sworn to defend our

rights and to maintain the Sovereign

whom we recognized, and to whom

we took the oath of fidelity in 1808.

Such are the sentiments that ani

mate us, and the desire that these

sentiments may be produced in the

hearts of other Spaniards, will be

favoured by the All Omnipotent

God, whose providence has watch

ed in such a memorable manner over

the people, in the great events of

yesterday.

Let us hasten to the holy temple,

to render up the homage of our gra

titude, and to implore his divine aid

that the king whom we acknowledge

may unite himself to the general

wish of his people, in invoking the

general Cortes of the Kingdom, for

the success of the deliberations

which in saving our country, will

sustain the honour of our flag which

he had the glory of defending, a

gainst the valour of the first war

riors that the age has known. Let

us embrace in shedding tears of ten

derness; let us use the sword only

against those who may aim at de

stroying the public order and tran

quility, our authorities, our fortunes,

our lives have been respected in the

day which was so terrible to us; let

us preserve them, and let us hope

that other Spaniards will follow our

example, and repeat in peace, Long

live our religion, our Country, our

King! our Constitution!

Saragossa, 6th March, 1820.

[Here follow the signatures of the

principal officers of the garrison.—

The 7th of the same month, another

Proclamation was addressed to the

people, which want of room prevents

us inserting.]

—

Bordeaux, March 12.

We hasten to communicate to the

public the following news, which is

fully confirmed:

Madrid, March 8.

I embrace the opportunity of a

courier going to Paris, to send you

the enclosed Gazette.

The joy of the people is at its

barragement of government. That from Madrid is couched in the following terms:

"It is impossible for me to give you an idea of the consternation of the court. At the moment that they expected the insurrection of the Isle of Leon had been subdued, we heard that it had spread itself as far as Galicia. In the morning of the 29th of this month, the people of that province rose in conjunction with the troops. Captain Vane-gas was arrested in his palace;—a provisional government was formed, and the constitution published. They dug up the remains of General Portier, and paid them funeral honours. His widow was carried about in triumph. At Belanzos and at Ferrol, the constitution had been likewise published. The governor of this last city having made some resistance, was killed. At Corogne, those who took part in the arrest & condemnation of General Portier, have likewise been killed. The insurrection had extended itself to Asturias. At Castropol, Cangas of Tineo, the Constitution was proclaimed. Vengeance was exercised upon those men who were signalized for persecutions. The constitutionalists of Corogne had marched upon Santiago, to facilitate the insurrection there. The constitution has been peaceably proclaimed at Santander, in consequence of official orders received from the provisional government of Corogne.

The king has communicated this news to the council of Castile, which has demanded the advice of the Attorney General. The members of this council have been for the most part, the executors of the system of oppression which has bro't forth the insurrection. The majority of the council of state, has proposed to demand of France a succour of 40,000 men in virtue of the Holy Alliance. M. de *** has shown the impropriety of the measure—he has made it appear, that it would raise the whole population against the government. The King has taken the advice. Means of conciliation have been proposed, but they cannot be adopted by the present ministry. They have determined to make use of their last resource; they have resolved to abandon the Monks and the fanatical Priests to their own violence, and make them preach the murder and assassination of Philosophers, of Constitutionists, of Free Masons, and of afrancesados.

A letter from Irun, of the 4th March, says, that Mina has made himself master of the arms of Orbaizeta and has already many people with him. He has established upon the frontier a line of custom houses, similar to those which he had established during the last war. He has fixed at ten francs every mule laden with French merchandise. The forces of Espelita, commander of Navarre, does not at present exceed 300 men. Gen. Arizoba, commander of the three provinces of Biscay, has returned from Thoulouse to Santander.

A letter from Bilbao of the 21st of March, assures us, in a most positive manner, that the insurrection has extended itself into Galicia. It also announces that it menaces the whole peninsula.

Riego the colonel of the insurgents, is 13 leagues from Grenada. General Eguira, commander in chief of the province, had departed, taking with him all those who had been arrested on political motives. The disposition of the little troop of O'Donnell did not permit him to follow the insurgents.

Paris, March 9, 11 o'clock, P.M. We have received positive news of the capture of Cortadura by the insurgents of Leon. It is said that they took it by surprise, though we suppose that it resembled the surprise of Carracass. The reduction of Cadiz is inevitable. Gen. O'Donnell has been completely beaten by Riego, near the town of Antaqueira, about 13 leagues from Malaga.

South River Bridge.

Those persons who have subscribed for stock in the South River Bridge Company, are requested to meet at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, at the hour of ten in the morning, for the purpose of appointing nine Directors, as the law directs. Those who cannot attend in person are requested to furnish proxies. The public is also informed that a few more Shares are remaining, which can be had by application to either of the Commissioners.

April 27.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 27.

We have received a Communication from "Theophrastus," but are under the necessity of declining to accede to his request. Our columns will be always open to the insertion of plain and practical Essays of a moral or religious tendency, but we cannot consent to render them the medium of theological controversies.

COURT HOUSE.

We are much pleased to perceive, by the following presentment, made by the Grand Jury at the present term, (which has been politely handed us for publication,) that the want of a Court House for Anne-Arundel County, is very properly represented as a grievance, which should be provided against as soon as practicable. The gentlemen of the Grand Jury deserve much credit for turning their attention to this subject, and we hope their recommendation will be generally complied with by the citizens of the county.

The Grand Jury for the body of Anne-Arundel County, conceiving that all matters of public interest within the county, and more especially those connected with the administration of justice, are proper subjects for their consideration and notice, have deemed it their duty to turn their attention to the great inconvenience, which in their opinion, arises from the want of a Court House for the administration of justice, and the reception and security of the public records. Believing as they do, that the erection of such buildings would be productive of great public and private benefit, and that it would ultimately lead to a permanent reduction of the county tax, and secure to the citizens their respective estates, by preserving the evidence of their titles, they therefore, upon the recommendation and prayer of the Members of the Bar, have thought proper to present to the Court, and the citizens of the county, as their opinion, that the want of a public Court House is a grievance, which should be provided against as soon as may be practicable; and they hereby recommend to the citizens generally, that they join in an application to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may be passed, authorising the justices of the levy court to levy such a sum of money upon the county, as may be sufficient and necessary for the erection of a Court House and Offices, to be levied and collected at such periods, and in such instalments, as may be most advantageous and least oppressive.

John Merriken, Foreman,
In behalf of the Jury.

For the Maryland Gazette.

On perusing the Maryland Republican of the 1st inst. I was surprised to find, that the Democrats had held a Caucus, and had nominated some gentlemen of this County to meet a general Caucus at Queen-Anne, to select the proper person of the State to represent us in the next Congress. I was the more surprised on finding such principles manifested by a party advocating the cause of, and expressly calling themselves Democrats. As I am a Democrat, and if I correctly understand the signification of the term, I hold it eternally at variance with the course the generality of my fraternity are pursuing. Caucusing is an antidote to democracy. It is a stain, an indelible stigma, on the principles of Republicanism. But when these sucklers of democracy—these giants of the political world, rise to overrun modest worth and retired merit, it behoves us, as magnanimous freemen and spirited Americans, to suppress, by our most imperious disapprobation, a proceeding that had its origin in political imbecility—and its end is fast verging to national disgrace, and the extinction of democracy. I hope that my friends will observe the laconic remarks of

Heliogabalus Querebus.

Anne-Arundel County,
25th April, 1820.

Medical properties of Turpentine.

"We, the Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries of Dublin, whose names are here underwritten, do hereby certify and declare,

"That we consider the discovery of the medical properties of the oil of turpentine as one of the greatest that has ever been made in physic.

"That it appears from medical history, that child bed fever has hitherto desolated society in every part of the globe where it has appeared, and the instances of recovery from that dreadful malady are so few, as justly to entitle it to the appellation of an incurable disease.

"That it falls within the knowledge of such as are engaged in the practice of Midwifery, that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific in this complaint; and although other remedies may with advantage be employed in conjunction, yet that to the specific influence of Turpentine we ascribe the removal of the disease of child bed fever in every case.

"That mankind is indebted for this great discovery to the zeal, ability and industry of Dr. John Brennan. That we believe his humane disclosure of this very important secret has been the means of saving a multitude of lives, and that it will even prove to be one of the most valuable legacies that ever was bequeathed to posterity by the genius of an individual.

"That we hold his discovery to be greater than that of Dr. Jenner, inasmuch as the small pox had an antidote, and that child bed fever had not; and

"That for his very great discovery, we deem Dr. Brennan deserving of the gratitude of the whole human race, and eminently to any reward which the bounty of government can bestow."—(Signed by the Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, of Dublin.)

Philadelphia, April 17.

Extract of a letter, dated

"Canton, Dec. 2, 1819.

"The Congress frigate is here.—Her arrival has excited the fear of the Chinese—they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered Capt. Henley to depart—he, however, hath not thought proper to obey. & they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited, and the only method of obtaining provision is through the agency of the American Consul, Mr. Wilcocks. After purchasing, he is obliged to have it conveyed in American vessels a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored."

Surviving Revolutionary Officers.

We said the other day, that we presumed the rejection by Congress of the claim of the Surviving Revolutionary Officers would be decisive. We are now better informed; understanding, from good authority, that, so long as there remains one survivor, the claim, which they consider just, will be presented to the consideration of Congress.

Nat. Int.

From the Baltimore Patriot, March 14.

EXECUTION.

As we mentioned, in our paper last evening, John F. Ferguson and Israel Denny, under conviction for the crime of Piracy, yesterday suffered the penalty of the law. The proceedings were marked by that solemnity, which became the occasion; and, we hope, the example may have that salutary effect, which should be the sole object of capital punishments. To put to death, under the plea of vengeance or retribution, in our deliberate judgment, is not a right possessed by human tribunals. As a "terror to evil doers," to prevent the recurrence of crime, society claims the right of taking the life of the guilty; and, by living in a state of society, a tacit convention is established, on the part of every individual, which authorises the procedure. Solemn, however, must be the occasion, which calls for this tremendous exercise of the powers of government; and impressive ought to be the lessons, thus dearly taught.

The last hours of these unfortunate men were spent in those duties and those devotions which became their situation. The clergymen of the city gave them the benefit of their admonitions and instructions; and they were aided, at the scaffold, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, and several gentlemen of the Methodist church, in the last solemn religious services. A few moments before they were executed, Ferguson made a short address to those nearest the scaffold, the substance of which, is stated to have been, that "there were no doubt many who expected to hear from him a disclosure of certain secrets connected with his case, which he had often since his confinement, expressed his determination to make. That de-

termination, he added, had been founded in a spirit of revenge—but the grace of the Almighty, which he now felt in his heart, had taught him to forgive and to abandon his first intention. He therefore declined saying any thing more, in relation to the disclosure. Had any one told him, added he, a few days that he could have met death with the fortitude he now felt within him, he would have declared it impossible. The Spirit of the Lord now enabled him firmly to meet his sentence."

A few moments before noon, the platform dropped from under their feet. Ferguson expired without a struggle—but Denny shewed signs of life for some minutes after he was suspended.

A degree of unusual firmness was manifested by both, from the time they were brought from the gaol, until they were executed.

Great exertions had been made, to procure an extension of pardon to these unhappy men. Petitions, bearing the names of many of the most respectable inhabitants of our city, had been conveyed to the President of the United States, in their favour. A sense of duty, and considerations of the most imperious nature, constrained the Executive, after deliberate consultation, to reject the application. We bow to the decision—and trust that every good result will flow from this infliction of punishment, which ought to be, and may be expected.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, which accompanied the bill, reported on Friday, for authorising a Loan of Two Millions of dollars, is not less interesting than any document of the present Congress. It presents a view of the state of the Treasury, of the Public Revenue, and of the appropriations made for the service of the year 1820. The balance of income at the end of the last year, it appears, after paying all expenses, was 767,850 dollars; the available funds in the Treasury, 245,665 dollars.—The means available for the service of the year 1820, including the last item, are estimated at 22,525,665 dollars. The total amount of expenditures authorised by law for the year 1820, including the ten millions of the Sinking Fund, is estimated at 26,299,164 dollars leaving a deficiency of means, for the year 1820, of 3,773,498 dollars.—Out of the Sinking Fund there is payable, during the year, 7,711,502 dollars 71 cents, leaving "a balance which may be applied to satisfy part of the deficit of 2,288,497 29," and leaving "an actual deficit of funds to meet the expenditures authorised by law, for 1820," of 1,485,000 dollars 66 cents. On this amount of deficit the loan bill is predicated.

The report goes on to take a view of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1821, the result of which is an estimated deficit of 3,635,000 dollars.

The report then proceeds to remark upon the state of the finances; earnestly recommending retrenchments and economy in the public expenditure, and concludes with a resolution "that the President of the United States be requested to cause such a plan to be prepared as will enable Congress, at its next session, to make such reductions in the various branches of public expenditures as may be required by the state of the finances and the public good."

New York, April 14.

General D'Evereux.

The reader will unquestionably recollect, that some time during the last year, an expedition was fitted out in Ireland, to co-operate with the Spanish patriots in America.—This expedition was commanded by a Mr. D'Evereux, who pretended to hold a commission from Bolivar, or Gen. English, or some other of the patriot commanders. Before the departure of D'Evereux, and his deluded followers, a dinner was given him at Dublin, and Counsellor Phillips made a speech on the occasion, set out in his most fanciful manner, and decorated with a profusion of comets, stars, & rain-bows. However, neither the Counsellor's speech, nor the General's skill could command success. The General was not acknowledged on his arrival.—Instead of welcoming them as co-patriots and companions in the cause of liberty, Counsellor Phillips says they were received with—"What the devil brought you here?" and "Who the devil sent you?" This was discouraging enough, one would suppose; but it

was not the worst. Another circumstance, not less fatal to the expedition, was, that the miserable victims of delusion, compelled to provide for themselves as they could. All who could, means, returned to their native country, and many more perished there from disease or famine.

This disastrous result, was a meeting at Dublin, in February, for the purpose of investigating the causes of D'Evereux's failure. A committee was appointed on the subject, which finally dissolved itself, without coming to any conclusion. The committee, however, accomplished one thing. Counsellor Phillips was one of the members, and their conduct was that it elicited another speech from him, in which he denounced the former commander in chief, as a deluded man, and a traitor. The editor of the Dublin Journal, mightily delighted with this piece, he "congratulated the distinguished orator on the good which is free from all the faults of his former productions." The authority of the Dublin Journal, we came near republishing. Speech, with barely a cursory sal. But on giving it an attentive reading, we have changed our mind. It is very true, however, that Speech is free from many of the "faults" of the Counsellor's productions, and we likewise find it almost, if not altogether, free from the beauties also.

Mr. Phillips has blended with speech a kind of narrative of enterprise, which, if true, presents the pretended general to be a rant impostor. One of his efforts, however, has published a pamphlet, in which he defends the general with much show of earnestness and with considerable ability and ingenuity.

Speaking of this expedition, Irish paper remarks, that the movement is now near at hand, when a system of infatuated delusion, which has been so long successfully carried on in Ireland, respecting South America, will appear before the public in its true colours, and a scheme of speculation, founded on the destruction of our unwary countrymen, will be developed, which, perhaps, has never been paralleled in any age or country."

The same paper states, a Colonel George Vaughn Simpson, of the Hussar Guards of D'Evereux's Legion, has been summoned before sitting magistrates of Dublin, on charge of having violated the force enlistment bill, by engaging his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, to go as soldiers against the colonies of his Catholic Majesty. This, it is said, will excite much interest in the public mind, as by its result a question of great importance to the public will be decided, & a matter will be elicited, which has been heretofore enveloped in mystery; and it is to be hoped, that guilty authors of so much mischief will at last meet with punishment from the offended laws of their country.—Com. Adv.

From the Boston Patriot, April 14.

Conviction for Murder.

Michael Powers was yesterday brought into Court, to receive the awful sentence of the law for his atrocious offence. We understand that his demeanor was so, as might have been expected from an educated and hardened offender. When asked by the court if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he made a reply abusive to the court; stating that the evidence against him had not been sufficient to gainst him; that no one saw him inflict the blow, &c. He left the room in a violent passion, declaring that "he had nothing." There are circumstances which lead to a belief that he has been guilty of other offences. The evidence against him was exceedingly strong.—The deceased, who was in the employ of S. Appleton, went away from the house of his employer on Thursday, 2d of March, and had never returned. The same afternoon he was seen going into the house of the prisoner in company with him, where no son lived but he and a female. The female was absent that afternoon three days afterwards the body of the deceased was found in the yard of that house, apparently murdered, buried in a grave before for that purpose.

On the afternoon of that day, the prisoner went to the boarding-house

the deceased with a trunk, in-
to his chamber, was intro-
into it, went away with his
containing the clothes of the
deceased; afterwards made a pack
of these clothes and his own, went
Providence on foot, there, pur-
and a chest, and thence went to
Philadelphia. When arrested, Ken-
clothes were found in his
trunk. Powers had repeated-
been heard to threaten to murder
him, in consequence of a law
pretended to be afterwards
applied to him.
witness who was in Philadel-
when Powers was arrested, tes-
that on being told he was
with the murder of Ken-
he replied that he was not guilt-
that no person living could prove
these words he repeated adven-
turedly. On being told that Susan
was in gaol, he answered
"I am not guilty." On being told that Su-
sanne had probably told all the circum-
stances about the murder, he said
he could not, for she knew no-
thing about it. The magistrate told
him he believed he was guilty
of the murder. He replied that he
knew he had so bad an opinion
of himself.

commitment of this offence is death.
I therefore move your Honours that
the sentence of Death be now passed
upon the prisoner, as a just retri-
bution for the crime, of which he
stands convicted of record.
The Chief Justice then address-
ed the prisoner, and told him that if
he had any thing to say before the
sentence of the court was passed
upon him, he might now say it.
The prisoner, in a rapid, agitated,
and angry manner, said, "I think
the court very dishonourable. I am
not guilty. It has not been proved
that I am guilty. If there was one
witness that proved that I am guilty,
I should be satisfied. May it
please your honours, I am dissatis-
fied."
The Chief Justice then address-
ed the prisoner in a solemn and im-
pressive manner. After noticing
the circumstances of his conviction
after a fair trial, being allowed all
the privileges which the law per-
mits, the aid of able counsel, who
presented to the jury every con-
sideration which could be urged in his
favour, he observed that the verdict
was the necessary result of the evi-
dence—that the court were satisfied
with it, and had no doubt of his guilt.
He remarked upon the proof of ma-
lignity and cruelty which had been
exhibited on his trial—the providen-
tial train of circumstances which
led to his detection, arrest, and
conviction, and the certainty of the
punishment which must overtake the
guilty, if not in this life at a higher
tribunal. The learned judge then
proceeded to suggest at some length
to the unhappy convict the consid-
erations and reflections which ought
to occupy his mind during the short
period of life which remains to him,
after which, the gentlemen of the
bar and spectators all standing, he
pronounced the solemn sentence of
the law, that the prisoner be taken
to the prison, and thence to the
place of execution, and there be
hung by the neck until he is dead.

have freed them also. As it was
no material damage was sustained
by them, except that which was
unavoidable from the hasty removal
of the contents of the houses.
The engines were immediately on
the ground; but it was useless to
attempt to save the Theatre, which
was almost destroyed before the fire
was discovered.
The loss, occasioned by the fire,
has fallen on a few of our public
spirited citizens, to whom the build-
ing belonged; and to those to whom
the scenery in the Theatre belong-
ed. The loss, it is hoped and be-
lieved, is as not to involve any
of the sufferers in any serious cala-
mity.
Much credit is due to some indi-
viduals who first gained the roofs of
the houses in front of the Theatre.
Personal observation enables us to
say that the tribute of thanks con-
tained in the following 'card' is well
merited.
A CARD.
The proprietors, and occupiers, of
the block of buildings in front of the
Theatre, return their sincere thanks
to the Fire Companies, and citizens
of Washington, for their great ex-
ertions, in preserving their prop-
erty from conflagration this morning,
particularly the hon. John Culpeper,
(a Representative from N. Car-
olina) and others, who took a stand
on the roof of the inner building,
nearest the Theatre while in flames,
and there remained extinguishing
the fire as it caught on the roof, at
great risk.
Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of
May, on the premises, Eighteen Head
of Cattle, one Wagon. Seized and
taken as the property of Ambrose Up-
degraff, and will be sold to satisfy a
debt due Samuel Heston, Jonathan
Elliot and Samuel Elliott surviving
obligees of John Elliott. Sale to com-
mence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
AA. County.
By virtue of two writs of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Thursday the 18th day of
May, on the premises, Eight Head of
Cattle, 15 cwt of Tobacco, one black
Mare, a House and Lot. Seized and
taken as the property of Charles and
William Dorsey, and will be sold to
satisfy a debt due the State of Mary-
land, at the instance and for the use of
Beal Duvall. Sale to commence at 12
o'clock, for Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff AAC.
By virtue of a writ of vendo. expos.
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Monday the 22d day of May,
on the premises, one brown horse, one
bay horse. Seized and taken as the
property of Ephraim O. Shipley, and
will be sold to satisfy a debt due Chris-
tian Smith. Sale to commence at 12
o'clock, for Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff AAC.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Saturday the 20th day of
May, on the premises, One House and
Lot on Elkridge. Seized and taken as
the property of Benj. G. Sides, and
will be sold to satisfy a debt due the
Post Master General of the U. States
of America, for the use of Henry R.
Varfield. Sale to commence at 11
o'clock, for Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff AAC.
April 27.
Was Committed
On the 10th inst. to my custody as a
runaway, a mulatto woman who calls
herself MARY, and says she is free
and was freed by a Mrs. Sarah Edson,
of Prince George's. She is about 30
years of age, 5 feet high; has on a blue
jacket and petticoat, and a pair of old
shoes and stockings. Her owner is
requested to take her away or the law
will be complied with.
BEN. HARRIS, Shff.
Calvert County.
April 27.
Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, the sub-
scriber will sell at public sale, on Thurs-
day the 25th day of May next, if fair,
if not the first fair day, at the quarter
farm of Matthias Hammond, deceased,
near the head of Severn, part of the
personal property of the deceased, con-
sisting of cattle, sheep, hogs, farming
utensils, household furniture, and other
articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'-
clock. The terms of sale are, cash for
all sums under twenty dollars, and for
all sums over twenty dollars a credit
of six months, the purchaser giving
bond, with good security, for the pay-
ment of the purchase money, with in-
terest from the day of sale.
REZIN HAMMOND, Exr.
April 27.

By the Corporation of Annapolis, April 13, 1820.

ORDERED, That the report made by the Mayor, in conformity to the resolution of the Council, passed on the 11th day of March last, and the report of the Mayor, in conformity to the resolution of the Council, passed on the 11th day of March last, be published in the Maryland Gazette, for the use of the Citizens.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

MAYOR'S REPORT

BY the Mayor of the City of Annapolis, in conformity to the resolution of the Council, passed on the 11th day of March last, and the report of the Mayor, in conformity to the resolution of the Council, passed on the 11th day of March last, be published in the Maryland Gazette, for the use of the Citizens.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Receipts and Expenditures from April, 1819, to April, 1820.

To Cash paid discount at Farmers Bank, on Note \$500	31 98	By Cash received for wharfage	114 97 1/2
To do paid do do on \$1200	38 40	do from J. W. Beard, rent of scale house	87 40
To cash paid for fixing boundary stone, and running the city boundary line	3 50	do from G. W. Duvall	42 11
To do for repairing fire buckets	7 31 1/4	do on account of city taxes	3195 16 1/4
ditto, prison fees	6 62	do licenses for carts	101 60
ditto, plank for repairing scale house	18 00	do licenses on carriages	62 00
do county tax	2 62	do dog tax	51 90
do carting bricks, stone, sand, &c.	269 13	do rent on dock property	40 00
do Geo. W. Duvall, as clerk of the market	25 00	do auction duties	23 59
do painting the market house	51 28	do fines	1 00
do filling up governor's pond	498 40	do stails	89 50
do freight on brick & stone	135 50	do Mayor's check	135 00
do putting up paling and digging post holes	28 37 1/2	Not disbursed at the Farmers Bank	1200 00
do labourers on the streets	1265 98	Cash received from J. Quynn, for license on billiard table	50 00
do repairs of scale house	50 04	do received from commissioners	60 77 1/2
do kiln stone	1007 00	do for sundries	85 85 1/2
do repairing saw	6 37 1/2	Cash in the hands of the treasurer	18 83
do removing nuisances	2 75		
do carting streets	621 31		
do printing	25 33		
do paying clerk's salary, &c.	12 87 1/2		
do blacksmith's account	54 66 3/4		
do new lamps, lamp posts, putting up, and lighting	160 00		
do clerk of election	3 30		
do R. B. Watts, on account	41 81		
do repairing pumps	53 09		
do work done at the market house	73 86		
do C. Hohne's account	28 97 1/2		
do J. W. Beard's account	3 36		
do advertisements	2 25		
do pulling down stable and clearing brick on South street	36 00		
do paid the Commissioners	310 00		
do paid J. Shepherd commis- sion on wharfage	6 28		
do paid W. G. Tudor for bricks and plank	3 28 3/4		
do Francis Neal for building	1 50		
do Wm. Nichols for mending gutter in Calvert street	4 00		
do James Boyle, as prosecutor, (old account)	6 15		
do John T. Barber, freight on stone	12 60		
do R. B. Watts, for acting as an assessor	20 00		
do Robert Frost for carting	14 18 3/4		
do Jehu Chandler for printing	6 00		
	\$5361 80 1/2		\$5361 80 1/2

Errors excepted. JOSEPH SANDS, Jr. Treasurer.

Debts due to the Corporation, April 1820. Remarks.

Rents due on the dock property	714 81 1/4	Leased to Samuel Peaco.
Ground rent due by J. Hughes <td>15 00<td>do Jeremiah Hughes.</td></td>	15 00 <td>do Jeremiah Hughes.</td>	do Jeremiah Hughes.
do by the estate of J. Williams <td>3258 66<td>Suit depending.</td></td>	3258 66 <td>Suit depending.</td>	Suit depending.
Balance due by J. Whittington <td>adm'r of Wm. Whittington, on account of city tax<td>Judgment against the security, and execu- tion issued.</td></td>	adm'r of Wm. Whittington, on account of city tax <td>Judgment against the security, and execu- tion issued.</td>	Judgment against the security, and execu- tion issued.
do by Rezin D. Baldwin, on account of do <td>605 33<td>In suit.</td></td>	605 33 <td>In suit.</td>	In suit.
do by Francis Welch, on ac- count of do <td><td>Do</td></td>	<td>Do</td>	Do
Ground rent by John Randall, do Rezin D. Baldwin, on ac- count of do <td><td>Account in bar unadjusted.</td></td>	<td>Account in bar unadjusted.</td>	Account in bar unadjusted.
Balance due on account of Stall rent <td>37 50<td></td></td>	37 50 <td></td>	
do on account of rent for the Hall room, not ascertained <td><td></td></td>	<td></td>	
The estate of Daniel Fowler, for taxes <td>2 50<td></td></td>	2 50 <td></td>	
Charles Stewart & heirs, for taxes <td>35 25<td></td></td>	35 25 <td></td>	
Charles Wallace & heirs, do <td>2 73<td></td></td>	2 73 <td></td>	
Sundry unsettled accounts, amounting to <td>242 92<td>Accounts in bar.</td></td>	242 92 <td>Accounts in bar.</td>	Accounts in bar.

JOSEPH SANDS, Jr. Treasurer.

A BY-LAW

Imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, for the year 1820.

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that a tax of one per cent be and the same is hereby imposed on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, for the year 1820, to be levied and collected in such manner as is directed by the City Council, heretofore passed, for the collection of the city tax in the year 1819.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Corporation of Annapolis,

April 13, 1820.

Ordered, That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis meet on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and registering transfers of property, and that they will continue in session from day to day for the term of three days.

By order. JOHN BREWER, Clk.

April 20.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, at the late residence of Sarah Lawrence, deceased, Negro Ben, to serve 1 year 9 months, Tom Sims, to serve 5 years 9 months, and Sam, 13 years 9 months; likewise will be offered, horses, hogs, sheep, corn, bacon, rye, with household and kitchen furniture. The terms of sale are, all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums under twenty dollars, the Cash to be paid.

LARKIN LAWRENCE, Adm'r.

April 27.

FOR SALE,

Several Likely Negroes, Apply at the Office of the Gazette, March 30.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 18th May next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, on the North side of Magothy River, in Anne Arundel county, the personal estate of the said Gibson, consisting of negroes, horses, household furniture, farming utensils &c. For all sums of ten dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, on bond being given, with good and sufficient security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On all purchases under that sum cash is to be paid. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock AM.

ADDISON BIDOUT, Adm'r.

April 20.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles B. Warfield, Adm'r.

April 20.

The American Farmer.

The first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be considered as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—and to develop the means of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in any party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of 52 numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements, and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore Market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per vol. but for the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to these objects, and conducted on this plan, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but \$2 in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the Editor within 5 weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent. will be made, when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale. Notes of the banks of North & South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par. From subscribers residing in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the bank of Chillicothe will be received at par, and from such subscribers the notes of all other banks, which can be disposed of here at a discount of not more than ten per cent.

All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,

Baltimore.

April 20.

CHEAP MOROCCO,

For Sale.

The subscribers have just received a handsome assortment of Morocco of all colours, which they will sell low; and solicits the attention of Shoe Makers, Coach Makers, and other persons that use Morocco.

DANIEL T. HYDE & CO.

April 18.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

For Sale, or Rent.

Several Lots lying on Prince George's street, 40 and 20 feet front, and eighty feet deep. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

April 20.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livestock Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d March, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
JONA PINKNEY, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county.

These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abundant with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL.

March 9.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the City of Annapolis.

March 9.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

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.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

The subscriber has recommenced his French School at his Room at Williamson's Hotel.

Hours of tuition from seven until eight o'clock AM. or from half past five until half past six PM. every day, Saturday and Sunday excepted. He will likewise give private lessons in German, French or English Grammar.

April 13.

WANTED.

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro Man who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.

April 13.

FOR SALE,

A pair of large, strong, and well matched Coach Horses. Inquire of the Printer.

April 13.

LAW OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

March 23.

NEW & CHEAP Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received from the Philadelphia Market,

SPRING GOODS,

Comprising a Good Assortment of Dry Goods, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Teas, Coffee,

Medal Cheese of very superior quality, with other

Groceries.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

These Goods being purchased for Cash, will be sold low. He invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

NB. His Teas are of the finest quality, and can be highly recommended.

April 6.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock AM calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock PM the same evening.

Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owner thereof.

March 20.

20 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber's stable on Sunday night the 26th of March 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 15 and a half hands high, long legged, switch tail, racks, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead, and is much rubbed with the traces; he is about 10 years of age. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, with the thief, also, shall receive 50 dollars, and if the horse only shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county.

Rezia Hammond.

March 30.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at

Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old fur hat much worn. Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recently been. I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Baltimore or Annapolis \$30, and if in Prince George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant, and is very artful.

BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Prince George's county, Feb. 22. 1820.

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 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 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 at ways 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 set 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 unsparring 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 commend 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.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company is directed to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in May next, at 11 o'clock AM. of which all interested in said company are hereby notified.

By order of J. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.

March 9.

Taken up Adrift,

On Sharp's Point, near the Farm of the subscriber, about five miles from Annapolis, Six Barrels, supposed to contain Spirits of Turpentine. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JNO. A. GRAMMER.

April 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 8th day of May next, on the premises, A Tract of Land called Portland, containing 340 acres more or less, one negro woman named Betty, one negro girl named Sarah, one negro woman named Flora. Seized and taken as the property of John Weekes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Henry Darnall, for the use of Joseph Daley, for the use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. AAC.

April 20.

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, Esq.

Nov. 11.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

That will know the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased, and is now completely repaired, and is now opened.

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen at the Legislature, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he has done to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors of every kind that can be had, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

July 20.

A Stray Cow.

Came to the subscriber's living, the Black Horse Tavern on the more road, a large BRINDLE CO with a white back, appears to have crops and a slit in the right ear, had on a white oak yoke. The owner is requested to come, prove property, and take her away.

WILLIAM BIRD.

April 20.

Irish Linen Warehouse

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore. The subscriber imports and will constantly supply with every description of

IRISH LINENS,

which he will sell on the most reduced terms.

He has now on hand 150 cases of 4-7-8 3-4 white linens, fine and coarse sorts, ditto half bleached and brown 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table 3-4 3-4 4-4 5-4 sheetings 7-8 lawns

Dowlas, Drogheda, Derris, Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers will be found as cheap as any in America.

W R ADAIR, Jr.

He has also in Store,

Madeira Wine of very superior quality Brass Wire, 2 Lustrous, London made cloths and super blue cloths.

April 20.

A desirable farm for sale

Will be sold at public sale on Monday the 22d day of May (if fair, if not the next fair day) on the premises, a farm lying in South River neck, which the subscriber now resides on. The farm bounds on the waters of South and Rhode rivers, which furnish an abundance of fowl and fish of every description. The soil is susceptible of great improvement by the application of manure, and is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco and grain; there is on the farm a large and productive orchard. The improvements consist of a dwelling house and kitchen, a tobacco house and granary. The farm, which will be accommodated, be made known on the day of sale, purchaser if desirous can have immediate possession by taking at a reasonable value the stock and crop upon the farm. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view the premises before the day of sale.

JOSEPH MAYO.

April 20.

State of Maryland,

Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court.

April 18, 1820.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin, executor of the last will and testament of William Kirby, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wm.

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Kirby, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1820.

Robert Franklin, Esq.

April 20.