

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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**Laws of Maryland**  
PASSED AT DEC. SESSION, 1811.  
CHAPTER 103.

**AN ACT**  
relating to British confiscated property within this state.

Enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all powers and authority vested in the Governor and Council by the law, entitled, "An act respecting the due to this state, and the debt thereof, and for other purposes," passed in the year eighteen hundred and two, and also by the supplement to that act, passed in the year eighteen hundred and three, in relation to British property confiscated or liable to confiscation, shall hereafter possessed and exercised by them over any such property which may be discovered to them, and that six months from the date of any such discovery be allowed to compound for such property, and upon payment being made of any such property sold by the Governor and Council, deeds shall be made by the Chancellor as provided by the act aforesaid.

CHAPTER 104.  
**AN ACT**

relating to apprentices.

Enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the factors of the penitentiary of this state, or any three of them, shall have power to bind, as apprentices, the free male convicts of this state, whose term of imprisonment shall expire before they reach the age of twenty-one years; and they are further empowered, in their discretion, to bind, as an apprentice, until the expiration of sixteen years, any free male convict, whose term of service shall be ended before they have reached that age; and also to bind, as apprentices, the children of free convicts, born during their term of service, the males until they reach the age of sixteen years, and the females until sixteen years of age; and the indentures or contracts of apprenticeship so made, shall be recorded in the orphan's court of Baltimore county, within three months, and under the like penalties as are prescribed for recording indentures of apprenticeship.

CHAPTER 105.

**A SUPPLEMENT**

to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the quality of silver plate manufactured and sold, or offered for sale, in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes."

Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for the assayer appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, to mark or stamp, any silver vessel, plate, or manufacture of silver, with any such stamp, mark, or impression, which shall be brought to him to be assayed, or stamped, within ten days after the passage of this act,

provided that the maker or owner thereof shall produce to the assayer aforesaid, a certificate, under oath, duly administered, specifying the weight of each article, and the number thereof, and that the said silver vessel or vessels, plate, or manufacture of silver, was or were manufactured in the city of Baltimore, or precincts thereof, previous to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen; and provided also, that the said silver vessel or vessels, plate, or manufacture of silver, shall be respectively stamped with the initials of the name of the worker or maker thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That the stamp which shall be used by the assayer for the marking or stamping of the silver vessel or vessels, plates, or manufacture of silver as aforesaid, shall be numbers corresponding with the number of ounces, penny-weights, and grains, of pure silver, contained in such articles to every pound troy.

3. And be it enacted, That the silver vessel or vessels, plate, or manufacture of silver, so assayed, marked or stamped, may be sold, exchanged, or offered or exposed to sale or exchange, in the city and precincts of Baltimore, any thing contained in the act to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. And be it enacted, That the assayer aforesaid shall be entitled to ask, demand and receive, for his own use, of and from the person or persons whose property is required to be assayed and marked or stamped as aforesaid, the same compensation as is provided for by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person whatsoever, from and after the passage of this act, shall forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be cast, forged or counterfeited, the stamps or marks directed to be used in pursuance of this act for the stamping of silver plate in the city or precincts of Baltimore, or shall mark or stamp, or cause or procure to be marked or stamped, any wrought plate of silver, or any wares of brass, or other base metal, silvered over or resembling silver, with any mark or stamp which hath been or shall be forged or counterfeited at any time either before or after the passage of this act, in imitation of or to resemble any stamp or mark directed to be used in pursuance of this act, or shall transcribe or remove, or cause or procure to be transcribed or removed, from one piece of wrought plate to another, or to any vessel of such base metal as aforesaid, any stamp, mark, or impression, which may be made by or with any stamp or mark directed to be used in pursuance of this act, or shall sell, exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any wrought plate of silver, or any vessel of such base metal as aforesaid, with any such forged or counterfeited stamp, mark, or impression thereon, or any stamp, mark or impression, which hath been or shall be transcribed or removed from any other piece of plate, knowing such stamp, mark or impression to be forged, counter-

fited or transcribed, or removed as aforesaid, or shall wilfully or knowingly have, or be possessed of, any mark or stamp which has been or shall be forged or counterfeited in imitation of and to resemble any mark or stamp to be used as aforesaid, every such person offending in any such or either of the cases aforesaid, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in Baltimore county court, in the name of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; the one half thereof to the said Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the use of the city, and the other half thereof to the use of the informer, and shall be committed by the court in which judgment shall be given thereon to the penitentiary of the state of Maryland, there to remain and be kept at hard labour for any time not exceeding the space of five years nor less than one year, and until payment be made of the said forfeiture.

6. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to affect the sale or disposition of silver plate, or manufacture of silver, the property of any debtor taken in and by virtue of any execution or judicial writ, or of any insolvent debtor, which sale or disposition shall be authorized and made in conformity to the laws of this state.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the assayer appointed under the act to which this is a supplement, or for any assayer who may hereafter be appointed under said act, to be concerned, or otherwise interested in, the manufacturing or sale of silver plate, or manufacture of silver, within the city or precincts of Baltimore, under the penalty of the forfeiture of his office, and of the bonds which he shall have given in conformity to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement.

8. And be it enacted, That this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby extended to the precincts of the city of Baltimore.

CHAPTER 106.

**AN ACT**

extending the benefit of the insolvent laws to certain petitioners therein mentioned.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Joseph Myers, Thomas Morgan, William Hall, John Fisher, John Randall, John West, Joseph Stall, Thomas Cloudsley, John B. Gill, Benjamin Solomon, John B. Lauffer, Samuel McKee, Bernard Doran, Reuben Long, John Craggs, Jacob Gettig, Gabriel Thomas, John S. Horne, John M. A. Zollicoffer, and Elijah Beam, of Baltimore City and county; Robert Henderson, of Frederick county; Thomas Wayman, of Talbot county; Joseph Fitzpatrick, of Anne Arundel county; Frederick Litchum, of Montgomery county; Henry Wilmer, of Queen Anne's county; and William Wells, of the City of Annapolis, shall be, and each of them hereby is entitled to receive the full benefit of, and final release under, the

act, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the several supplements therein, on the terms and conditions prescribed in said act, provided that it shall not be required of them, or either of them, to produce to the court to which application may be made the assent of two thirds of their or of either of their creditors in amount; and also to extend the like benefit of said laws to Samuel Carey of Baltimore, upon the like terms, notwithstanding Contingent and Carey may have made payments to some of their creditors.

2. And be it enacted, That in cases where either of the aforesaid petitioners have made application, for the benefit of the said laws, and the same is now depending, it shall not be necessary for such petitioner to renew his application; and in cases where either of the said petitioners has made application, and the day of final hearing has passed, it shall only be necessary for said petitioner to give at least one month's previous notice, according to law, of his intention to renew his application for such benefit.

3. And be it enacted, That James H. Sewell and Samuel Raborg, of the city of Baltimore, and Dennis M. Burgess, of Prince George's county, shall be and they are hereby entitled to the full benefit of, and final release under, said acts, on the terms and conditions therein prescribed, without being required to produce to the court the assent of two thirds of their creditors in amount and notwithstanding any conveyance or conveyances made by them, or either of them, to a creditor, or to trustees in trust for the benefit of creditors.

CHAPTER 107.

**A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, "An act to direct descents."**

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That where any lands, tenements or hereditaments, of any person dying intestate, shall lie in different counties, it shall not be necessary for the parties interested therein to apply to the Chancellor for a commission thereon to sell or divide the same, as is required by the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, but when it shall so happen that such lands, tenements or hereditaments, lie in different counties, included in any one judicial district of this state, then and in such case, application may be made to the county court of such judicial district where the greatest part of said lands and tenements may lie.

2. And be it enacted, That where any lands, tenements or hereditaments, as aforesaid, shall lie in different counties of different judicial districts, and the said lands, (although in different counties,) shall lie adjoining, then and in such case application may be made to the court of the county where the greatest portion of said lands and tenements may lie, for the sale or division thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That where lands, tenements or hereditaments, as aforesaid, shall lie in different judicial districts, and not adjoining,

out lie in different or detached parcels, then and in such case, application may be made in the several districts to the respective county courts where the greatest portion of such lands and tenements may lie, for the sale or division thereof as aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the same proceedings shall be had on all such applications respectively, as if the lands and tenements laid in one county, as directed by the act to which this is a further additional supplement, and the several supplements thereto.

5. And be it enacted, That where any person shall have devised, or may hereafter devise, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, to two or more persons, by virtue of which devise such persons shall be entitled to hold the said estate as joint tenants or tenants in common, according to the effect of such devise, it shall and may be lawful for any one or more of such devisees, (being of lawful age) to make application to the county court of the county where such lands and tenements may lie, or if lying in different counties, then to the court of the county where the greatest portion of such lands and estate may lie, for a commission to divide the same, and upon such application, the court shall appoint five judicious and disinterested persons to divide and make partition among all the parties entitled to the same.

6. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, when so appointed, shall take the same oath, or affirmation, (as the case may be) as in such cases is required by the act to which this is a further additional supplement, and shall proceed to divide the said lands, tenements or hereditaments, among the several devisees, agreeably to the will of the deceased, in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if a writ of partition had been obtained for the same.

7. And be it enacted, That in cases where a commission may have been issued, and not executed, or that may hereafter issue from any county court, or the court of chancery, to make partition of the intestate's estate, and any of the parties interested reside out of this state, the commissioners, before they proceed in the execution of said commission, shall cause notice thereof to be given by advertisement set up at the door of the court-house of the county or counties where the lands may lie, and in such other public places in the counties as they may direct, at least two months previous to their proceeding to execute said commission, and such notice shall be deemed and taken as a compliance with the eighth section of the act to which this is a further additional supplement, so far as the same relates to the notice to be given to all the parties concerned.

CHAPTER 111.

**A SUPPLEMENT**

to the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state."

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council be and they



1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a petition for the benefit of the original act for the benefit of sundry solvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, now depending in any of the county courts of this State, shall be continued beyond the second session of such court as

Hence Buonaparte, suspicious of latent danger, in this extraordinary reverse of his fortunes, as well as apprehensive of open attack from some of the principal States of Italy, became anxious to have

tion which has been adopted ever since the unsuccessful attempt of Capt. Blood to steal the same precious article, and she was thus prevented from escaping. An alarm was soon given to the yeomen, and they opened the door. She attempted to rush past them, but was secured. On being interrogated, she said that she was a mill woman, and

deck ship, which workmen were busy in finishing. Also seven hpc frigates and five brig-

na. He went to Vienna on  
pretence of seeing his mother,  
in the boy's guise. The old

1/1



the plot has produced...  
...the success of the...  
...which he believed...  
...that equities had been...  
...of to meet the...  
...and her son.

Letter from Vienna March 27.—  
The armaments are continued on...  
...with double activity. The...  
...send 130,000 men to the...  
...to Italy, to support the king...  
...Sardinia, and be prepared to...  
...the king of Naples, who has...  
...a hostile position towards...  
...The Russians send 4...  
...to Germany, in all 180,000...  
...and 50,000 horses. The...  
...force of Prussia is partly...  
...assembled beyond the Rhine...  
...to the march, as well as all...  
...German allies; the most of...  
...these forces are to be collected by...  
...the 1st of May. It is said the...  
...union of the allied powers...  
...become a military one, and...  
...the name of head-quarters of...  
...the allies.

Paris April 7.—An article in...  
...the Moniteur dated Lyons, the 4th...  
...states, that about 300 Mar...  
...cians, with 2 regiments of the...  
...line, the 58th and 33d, having ad...  
...vanced on the side of Grenoble...  
...were met by General Chabert...  
...and put to flight, and the two reg...  
...ments, with their officers, joined...  
...the troops of the Emperor.

It adds that at the same time...  
...another column of equal force with...  
...the 10th regiment of infantry, un...  
...der the command of the duke...  
...Angoulême, advanced upon Mon...  
...timart; it was met by gen. Debel...  
...with 600 national guards. A...  
...battle ensued and the rebels were...  
...defeated with the loss of 30 killed...  
...and wounded, and the 10th regi...  
...ment joined the emperor's troops.

The article then proceeds thus:—  
The national guard advanced, to...  
...cooperate with the soldiers; but...  
...the traitors immediately assumed...  
...the white cockade, and fired a dis...  
...charge, a few men were wounded;...  
...the bridge was passed, and the per...  
...sonally gave a momentary advantage...  
...to the rebels, who entered Va...  
...lence."

General Grouchy, apprised of...  
...the event, set out from Lyons, and...  
...after a march of 24 hours, the result...  
...of which, the Moniteur adds, was that...  
...the Duke of Angoulême retreated...  
...towards Valence, and proceeded...  
...to Montelimart, where he was pur...  
...sued. Gen. Grouchy proposes to...  
...push forward as far as Marseilles...  
...to quell this rebellion.

Brussels, April 5.  
The Prussian troops which have...  
...crossed over from the right bank of...  
...the Rhine, to repair along the...  
...front to the French frontiers, have...  
...taken up their positions in the...  
...environs of Manho, eight...  
...miles from Namur, where the...  
...head-quarters are at present. This...  
...charge de mission, has a numerous...  
...artillery, and very excellent caval...  
...ry; it will be increased by the Sax...  
...ons under gen. Thielman, by the...  
...German legion, by four regiments...  
...of cavalry and some infantry, by...  
...which it will amount to about...  
...10,000 men. This corps will take...  
...the left wing of the grand army...  
...under the immediate command of...  
...the duke of Wellington, and be...  
...then into English pay.

Next week we expect two regi...  
...ments of Hanoverian musketry, and...  
...two battalions of infantry, and...  
...10,000 troops of Brunswick...  
...about the 15th. General Kliest...  
...and below are here to concert...  
...measures with the duke of Wel...  
...lington.

The household troops of the...  
...king of France, which followed...  
...him to Belgium, increase daily...  
...some emigrants of Bonaparte have...  
...been discovered among the faithful...  
...servants of the king's home have...  
...been arrested and escorted to the...  
...prison. Within these two days...  
...two generals, several colonels and...  
...about 60 officers, have joined Louis...  
...XVIII. at Ghent. Louis XVIII...  
...has sent dispatches to Vienna, and...  
...well as, has received very sa...  
...tisfactory accounts from his minis...  
...ters.

St. John's College,  
May 25, 1815.  
Those who are intended to this in...  
...stitution, except such only as have...  
...been admitted by half yearly pay...  
...ment, are hereby earnestly request...  
...ed to send their accounts to the trea...  
...surer, by the 1st day of June next, so that...  
...the accounts may be given to the...  
...proper authorities.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.  
May 25, 1815.  
Those who are intended to this in...  
...stitution, except such only as have...  
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# POET'S CORNER.

## THE TRIPOLITAN CAPTIVE.

The moon shined o'er the rough surge  
That broke on the Barbary shore;  
Where Tripoli's castles emerge  
And frown while the hoarse billows  
roar.

On a rock that looked over the flood  
While the clink of his chains pierced  
the air.

A son of Columbia stood  
A statue of woe and despair.

His eyes in distraction he rolled,  
His countenance hollow and pale;

His sighs would his sorrows have told,  
But his murmurs were lost in the gale.

Oh my country! heart broken he cried,  
Where now is my liberty gone?

Independence, thy boast and thy pride,  
Hid once at captivity's sport.

Oh why then this cruel delay,  
While your children in slavery you see?

Where's the gold that you lavish away?  
Where's the valor that once made you  
free?

At a distance you hear not my cries,  
You know not the anguish I bear;

Or else when my death shrieks arise,  
Columbia would spare drop a tear.

But adieu every lip of reproach,  
My tears no longer shall flow;

Death rapidly makes his approach  
To relieve the poor captive of woe.

What means this renewal of grief?  
Oh! my parents, thy sorrows are vain;

Adieu! you can give no relief;  
Adieu! we shall soon meet again.

His knees were now bent to the ground,  
His eyes in distraction he rolled;

When suddenly glancing around,  
On the scenery wildly he gazed;

"Then faintly his last breath he drew  
"Oh! my country! my country!" he  
cried.

Like a lily depressed with the dew,  
He sunk on his mantle and died.

# AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE has been aptly  
styled the master sinew of every  
great state; the perennial fountain  
of wealth. Rural labours are equally  
conducive to health of body and of  
mind. The mechanic occupations  
hold only a secondary rank; the cul-  
ture of the fields constitute the na-  
tural and the sound employment of  
man. Agriculture, says Dr. Rob-  
ertson clothes our land with grass  
for cattle, and with the herb for  
man. She fills our houses with plen-  
ty, our hearts with gladness, and  
puts into our hands the staff of life.

The ancient republics afford us se-  
veral instances of generals & states-  
men having exchanged their boister-  
ous employment in war and politi-  
tics, for the more peaceable ones of  
the field, and the cultivation of the  
ground; thus adding to the culture  
of philosophy that of rural econo-  
my, and rendering themselves doubly  
serviceable to their country.

IN ancient times the sacred plough em-  
ploy'd,  
The kings and awful fathers of man  
kind;

And come, with whom compar'd your  
insect tribes

Are but the beings of a summer's day.  
Have held the scale of empire, and  
the storm

Of mighty war; then with unwearied  
hand,

Disdaining little delicacies, seiz'd  
The plough, and greatly independent  
liv'd.

# 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on  
the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man  
named DICK; he is a short, yellowish  
complexioned fellow, about 35 years of  
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very  
polite when spoken to. He took with  
him a pair of cotton country cloth trou-  
sers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round  
white country cloth jacket and waist-  
coat. He is a rough shoemaker and  
took away with him his tools. Who-  
ever brings home the said negro or se-  
cures him so that I get him again, shall  
receive the above reward with all rea-  
sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.  
A. County, South River  
Neck, near Annapolis.

N.B. It is supposed the above negro  
man may have gone to Montgomery  
county, where his mother lives with a  
Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court  
House, and may have a pass. B. H.

# TO THE VOTERS.

## Of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen,  
Having been solicited by a num-  
ber of the independent voters of the  
county, I am induced to offer myself a  
candidate for the office of Sheriff, at  
the next ensuing election. I assure you,  
my fellow-citizens, should I be hono-  
red with your support, indefatigable ex-  
ertion, and unremitting attention, shall  
not be wanting to make my duty com-  
port with your convenience.

Gaillard Watkins,  
West River,  
May 4.

# Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private  
sale the plantation, which she at  
present resides in, Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty, five miles below M. Coy's tavern,  
on the road leading to Annapolis, and  
sixteen miles from Baltimore. The  
tract contains 512 acres of good qua-  
lity, and produces well Indian corn, to-  
bacco, small grain, particularly rice,  
its distance from the market of Bal-  
timore makes it valuable as any person  
inclined to go into that line of cultiva-  
tion. The soil is adapted to early growth  
of vegetables of all kinds, nearly one  
half of the tract is in wood, of young  
thriving timber. The improvements  
are comfortable and in good repair, the  
dwelling house roomy and sufficient for  
a large family; very convenient out  
house, for stock and poultry; an excel-  
lent garden newly built, rich and well  
set with herbs of almost every kind; a  
pump of good water in the yard, and  
fruit of every kind. There is some  
meadow and more can be made with  
little labour. Any person inclined to  
purchase, may know the terms by ap-  
plying to Mr. Richard Gambrell, or  
Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-  
Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt  
in the city of Baltimore. If the above  
property is not sold at private sale by  
the 30th day of June next, it will on  
that day be exposed to public sale, on  
the premises, to the highest bidder.

Rachel Warfield,  
March 16, 1815.

# Anne-Arundel county, sc.

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

RD RIDGELY,  
May 4.

# Valuable Property

For Sale in Frederick-town, Maryland.

The valuable property occupied by  
the subscriber as a tavern for the last  
25 years is now offered for sale.

The house is pleasantly situated,  
fronting (the extent of the lot) 62 1/2  
feet on Patrick street near the square  
containing 4 handsome parlors, sixteen  
commodious chambers, a spacious ball  
room, and a good room for servants.

The lot runs back about 240 feet in-  
cluding the kitchen, servants' hall,  
wash-house, smoke-house, granary,  
stables and a small garden. One of the  
parlours before mentioned was built for  
a billiard room; the purchaser may be  
accommodated with a good billiard ta-  
ble. The public stages from Baltimore,  
Georgetown, Winchester, Harper's  
Ferry, Hager's Town, Chambersburg,  
Carlisle, Gettysburg, Emmitsburg,  
York and Lancaster, arrive and depart  
from this house every week; the stages  
running to and from Baltimore and  
Hager's town every day.

The established reputation of this  
inn, renders it unnecessary to be re-  
minded in the description. To a person  
calculated to carry on the establish-  
ment properly, the proprietor can re-  
commend it as a source of certain  
profit—Few situations in the country  
have superior advantages and conveni-  
ences, and none a better set of custo-  
mers. For terms apply to

Catherine Kimbrell,  
Frederick Town, May 2, 1815.

# Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,  
A FULL AND COMPLETE  
INDEX

To the Laws and Resolutions of the  
State of Maryland from 1800 to 1815,  
inclusive.

Price—Two Dollars.  
April 29.

# Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-  
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-  
fice.

# For Sale.

The best known property at South  
River Ferry (in Lancaster-town) origi-  
nally belonging to John H. Stone, esq.  
Also several other houses, which will  
include the whole of the property an-  
nected.

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

James Loring,  
May 11.

# Lancelot Warfield.

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

May 1, 1815.

# Public Sale.

The vestry of All Hallows Parish,  
of Anne-Arundel county, will offer at  
public sale, on Monday the 24 day of  
July next, if fair, if not the next fair  
day, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,  
THE GLEBE LAND, containing a-  
bout 160 acres, on terms that will be  
accommodating to the purchaser. It is  
unnecessary to give a description of  
the property, as those wishing to pur-  
chase will no doubt view the land. Any  
person wishing to view it, will apply  
to Mr. Wm. Steuart, or Mr. Samuel  
Harrison, who will shew it. Further  
particulars on the day of sale.

May 18, 1815.

# FOR SALE,

## Two Shares of Stock

In that valuable establishment the City  
Tavern. The holder would not dispose  
of them but in a case of the most press-  
ing necessity.

The Terms may be known by appli-  
cation to the Editor.

May 18.

# State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court.

May 9, 1815.

ON application by petition, of Joseph  
Moreton, executor of the last will and  
testament of Thomas Moreton, late of  
Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is  
ordered, that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of six  
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-  
zette and Maryland Republican of An-  
napolis.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,  
Anne-Arundel county.

# This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arun-  
del county hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in  
Maryland, letters testamentary on the  
personal estate of Thomas Moreton,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouch-  
ers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-  
fore the eleventh day of July next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 9th day of May,  
1815.

Joseph Moreton, Executor.

# City Bank of Baltimore.

April 17th, 1815.

THE stockholders in this institution  
are hereby informed, that an election  
for sixteen Directors will be held at  
the banking house, in Gay-street, on  
the first Monday in June next, to com-  
mence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. STERETT, Cashier.

The following extract from the Char-  
ter is published for the information of  
stockholders.

All stockholders except females,  
living in the city of Baltimore, or with-  
in five miles thereof, shall vote in the  
choice of directors by ballot, in person,  
but every stockholder living more than  
five miles from said city, and every fe-  
male stockholder, may vote in person  
or by written ballot, by him or her  
subscribed with his or her name, and  
said ballot shall be sealed up, and  
delivered to the Cashier of the Bank,  
and being transmitted before the  
time of the election, shall be re-  
ceived and counted in the election.

No person who is not a citizen of the  
United States shall be entitled to vote  
in any election of this corporation.

# Cash Given

For CLEAN LINEN & COTTON  
STAYS, by Daniel Heest, of G. Shaw's  
Store.

April 27.

# State of Maryland.

Greenbury Lark, Administrator of the  
Estate of Stephen Lark, deceased.

On application, by petition, of Green-  
bury Lark, administrator of the estate of  
Stephen Lark, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased, it is ordered, that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week for the space of six  
successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-  
zette.

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

# This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Stephen Lark,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims against  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
17th day of September next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 16th day of May,  
1815.

Greenbury Lark, Admr.

# NOTICE.

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

Annapolis, May 25.

# Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in  
the recess of Anne-Arundel county court,  
as chief judge of the third judicial district of  
Maryland, by petition in writing of EPHRAIM  
DUAL, of said county, praying the bene-  
fit of the act for the relief of sundry in-  
solvent debtors, passed at November Ses-  
sion, eighteen hundred and five, and the several  
supplements thereto, upon the terms men-  
tioned in the said act, and the supplements  
thereto, 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 hav-  
ing satisfied me, that he has resided in the  
State of Maryland for the period of two  
years immediately preceding his application;  
having also sworn in his petition, that he is  
in confinement for debt, and having prayed to  
be discharged from his confinement on the terms  
prescribed in said act, I do hereby order and  
adjudge, that the person of the said Ephraim  
Dual be discharged; and by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in one of the new-  
spapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once  
a week for three successive months, before the  
third Monday of September next, he give  
notice to his creditors to appear before the  
said county court, on the third Thursday of  
September next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit, and to  
shew cause, if any they have, why the said  
Ephraim Dual should not have the benefit  
of said act and its supplements, as prayed.  
Given under my hand this 23d day of May,  
1815.

Jeremiah T. Chase,

# Private Sale.

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

# Glorious Prospect.

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

William Sanders,

# TRAVELLERS WILL TAKE

## NOTICE.

THAT a Light Stage, good horses,  
and a careful driver, is now running  
from Broad Creek, on Kent Island, to  
Centre-Ville, in Queen Anne's county,  
every Wednesday and Sunday, and will  
return to Broad Creek on the same  
days. At Centre-Ville the stage  
passes thro' on the route to Philadelphia,  
via Chester-Town, on Mondays & Thurs-  
days; it also passes to the southward  
thro' Centre-Ville to Easton on Tues-  
days and Fridays. The route is  
much better by this route from the City  
of Washington to Philadelphia, and  
the distance considerably shorter, and  
excellent accommodations are now pro-  
vided at Broad Creek Tavern, by Mr.  
Isaac Parker, who formerly kept the  
City Tavern at Annapolis, and is now  
acting for me at Broad Creek; he also  
has the direction of the boats. A Chase,  
Sulky and Horses, are also kept for the  
accommodation of travellers, who may  
wish to take this route, on those days  
on which the stage does not run.

May 18.

# The Ferry.

Known by the name of Holland's  
Ferry, is now in repair, and will  
attend to the business of the  
passengers and boats from Annapolis to  
Baltimore. Travellers will meet with  
no detention at the ferry in her service.

May 18.

# State of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court.

May 9, 1815.

ON application by petition, of Joseph  
Moreton, executor of the last will and  
testament of Thomas Moreton, late of  
Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is  
ordered, that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of six  
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-  
zette and Maryland Republican of An-  
napolis.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,  
Anne-Arundel county.

# This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arun-  
del county hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Philip H. Wark,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims against  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
16th day of September next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 16th day of May,  
1815.

George Watts,  
Administrator.

# NOTICE.

I do hereby certify, that William  
Young, living on Elk Ridge, near  
Crow's mill, in Anne-Arundel county,  
brought before me this day, as a pas-  
senger, a black, one-eyed, black, born  
with a black in his forehead, seven  
years old, and about twelve and a  
half hands high. Given under my  
hand this 16th day of May, 1815.

John S. Ball,  
May 18.

# 30 Dollars Reward.

Was stolen near the Priest's House  
on the 13th of May at night, a black  
HORSE, about 15 hands high, bay  
star in his forehead, and is about  
years old. The above reward will be  
given for the horse and thief, but if the  
horse is brought home, all reward  
charges paid by me.

John S. Ball,  
Anne-Arundel county, May 25.

# NOTICE.

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

Annapolis, May 25.

# NOTICE.

The Editors of the Maryland  
Republican and Federal Republican,  
are requested to insert the above once  
a week for three weeks and transmit  
their accounts to Mr. Jones.

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laundress. Enquire of the Printer.

Annapolis, May 25.

# State of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court.

May 16, 1815.

ON application, by petition, of Green-  
bury Lark, administrator of the estate of  
Stephen Lark, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased, it is ordered, that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week for the space of six  
successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-  
zette.

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

# This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Stephen Lark,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims against  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
17th day of September next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 16th day of May,  
1815.

Greenbury Lark, Admr.

# NOTICE.

The highest cash



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1815.

[VOL. LXXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

State of Maryland, &c.

Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
May 16, 1815.

On application, by petition, of Green-  
lark, administrator of Stephen  
Lark, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, it is ordered, that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
present their claims against said deced-  
ent, and that the same be published  
once in each week for the space of six  
consecutive weeks in the Maryland Ga-  
zette.

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

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,  
Maryland, letters of administration  
of the personal estate of Stephen Lark,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.  
Persons having claims against the  
deceased, are hereby warned to pre-  
sent the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before  
the 7th day of September next, they  
otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate. Give  
under my hand this 16th day of May,  
1815.

Greenbury Lark, Admr.  
May 25. 6w.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in  
process of Anne-Arundel county court, as  
judge of the third judicial district of Mary-  
land, by petition in writing of ERASMUS  
WILLIAMS, of said county, praying the bene-  
fit of the act for the relief of sundry in-  
debted debtors, passed at November Session,  
thirteen hundred and five, and the several sup-  
plements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in  
said act, and the supplements thereto, a  
copy of his petition, and a bill of his credi-  
tors on oath, as far as he can ascertain,  
being annexed to his petition; and hav-  
ing satisfied me that he has resided in the  
State of Maryland for the period of two  
years immediately preceding his application;  
and also stated in his petition that he was  
inhabitant of said county, and having prayed to  
be discharged from his confinement on the terms  
described in said acts, I do hereby order and  
adjudge, that the person of the said ERASMUS  
WILLIAMS be discharged; and by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in one of the news-  
papers printed in the City of Annapolis, once  
each for three successive months, before the  
third Monday of September next, he give  
notice to his creditors to appear before the  
said county court, on the third Thursday of  
September next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit; and to  
show cause, if any they have, why the said  
ERASMUS WILLIAMS should not have the benefit  
of said act and its supplements, as prayed  
under my hand this 23d day of May,  
1815.

Jeremiah T. Chase.  
May 25. 3w.

TRAVELLERS WILL TAKE

NOTICE,

THAT A Light Stage, good horses,  
and careful drivers, is now running  
on Broad Creek, on Kent Island, to  
Stroville, in Queen Anne's county,  
on Wednesday and Sunday, and will  
turn to Broad Creek on the same  
days. At Centre-Ville the mail stage  
goes thro' on the route to Philadelphia,  
Chester-Town, on Mondays & Thurs-  
days; it also passes to the southward  
to Centre-Ville to Easton on Tues-  
days and Fridays. The roads are  
much better by this route from the City  
of Washington to Philadelphia, and  
the distance considerably shorter, and  
the accommodations are now pro-  
vided at Broad Creek Tavern, by Mr  
Mac Parker, who formerly kept the  
Tavern at Annapolis, and is now  
going for me at Broad Creek; he also  
in the direction of the boats. A Chaise,  
Sleds and Horses, are also kept for the  
accommodation of travellers, who may  
wish to take this route, on those days  
which the stage does not run.

R. J. Jones,  
May 18. 3w.

THE Editors of the Maryland

publican, and Federal Republican,

are requested to insert the above once

each for three weeks and transmit

the accounts to Mr. Jones.

NOTICE.

The highest cash price will be given

for a negro woman, who can come well

commended as a cook and laundress.

Apply to the Printer.

Annapolis, May 25.

3

St. John's College,

May 25, 1815

Those who are indebted to this in-  
stitution, except such only as make  
regular quarterly or half yearly pay-  
ments, are hereby earnestly requested  
to settle their accounts on or before  
the 25th day of June next, as no fur-  
ther indulgence can be given after that  
date.

2

Philip Curran,  
C. for St. J. C.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned  
from receiving a note, given by me to  
the late Joseph Court, some time in  
November and December, 1814, for  
seventy dollars seventy and seventy-five  
cents. It appears that Mr. Court  
gave the note in his lifetime to a  
negro girl Mary, the daughter of Kin-  
ney who belonged to Mr. Court, as  
Fanny alleges, and it is supposed the  
note is now in the possession of Fanny.  
I have a claim in bar of the note  
against the estate of Joseph Court for  
work and labour, legally proved and  
passed by the orphans court. I am  
ready to pay the balance due upon the  
note after deducting my claim.

Wagner Brown.  
May 25, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having taken out  
letters testamentary on the estate of  
William P. Rigely, late of A. A. county  
deceased, request all persons in-  
debted to said estate to make immediate  
payment, and those that have claims  
to exhibit the same legally authenti-  
cated to

Henry Welling, & Exrs.  
George Dorsey, & 3w.

June 1.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of *condemni-  
exponas* and one writ of *fi. fa.* from  
Anne-Arundel county court, to me  
directed, will be exposed to public  
sale, on the premises, for cash, on  
Friday the 9th day of June inst. at  
11 o'clock forenoon:

Two tracts or parcels of land, one  
called Red Bud, the other Cherry  
Hill, containing in the whole 400  
acres, more or less, and two negro men,  
Will and Isaac. Seized and taken as  
the property of Osborn S. Harwood;  
and will be sold to satisfy debts due  
Richard Harwood, and Lucy, his wife,  
use of John Cator, Benjamin Elliott  
use of Francis Bird, and Duvall and  
Clements.

Solomon Groves, Shff.  
A. A. County.

June 1, 1815.

By virtue of several writs of *fi. fa.*  
from the court of appeals and  
Anne-Arundel county court, and to me  
directed, will be exposed to Public  
Sale on Saturday the 10th day of  
June inst. at 11 o'clock, fore noon,  
for cash, on the premises, the follow-  
ing property to wit:

Seven Negroes, Beck, Rachel, Ann,  
Kitty, Town, Nick, and Ben; fifty  
head of sheep and a parcel of cattle.  
The above is seized and taken as the  
property of Joshua C. Higgins, and  
will be sold to satisfy debts due the  
State of Maryland, at the instance,  
and for the use of Jonathan R. Stevens,  
executor of Vachel Stevens; the  
State of Maryland for the use of Lewis  
Duvall, and the State of Maryland for  
use of Lewis Duvall administrator D.  
B. N. of Nicholas Harwood and for  
office fees due for 1812 and 1813.

Solomon Groves, Shff.  
A. A. County.

June 1.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on  
the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man  
named DICK; he is a short, yellowish  
complexioned fellow, about 35 years of  
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very  
polite when spoken to. He took with  
him a pair of cotton country cloth trou-  
sers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round  
white country cloth jacket and waist-  
coat. He is a rough shoemaker and  
took away with him his tools. Who-  
ever brings home the said negro or ac-  
cuses him so that I get him again, shall  
receive the above reward with all rea-  
sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.  
A. A. County, South River  
Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro  
man may have gone to Montgomery  
county, where his mother lives with  
Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court  
House, and may have a poss. B. H.  
December 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Gleaner.)

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

I am a proper industrious man—  
work much, read little, and to tell  
you the truth, never read Federal  
papers at all, and to yours of course  
I never subscribed for. But I am  
getting an itching to see it, since I  
am told neighbour Markham writes  
for it, and to own the truth, I don't  
like things as they now go on. I  
didn't expect it, Mr. Printer, I  
didn't expect it.

I keep a little store and tavern,  
all on a small scale you know, for  
you call and take a glass when you  
come to Oakhill. Well, I got in a  
good deal of grain and had consid-  
erable call for liquor, so I bought a  
pair of stills to work up the grain,  
for there was not a market for it,  
and I had no other way to turn  
round and get cash to replenish my  
store. My tavern license I regu-  
larly got, and paid all my taxes up  
pretty well, though I thought they  
were always rather high. Three  
years ago when I went down for  
goods, bless me, they were so dear  
that all my cash would not get half  
an assortment. So I asked the  
reason, and they told me, for I  
hadn't been myself down a good  
while, that government had laid  
double duties on all the articles.

Ah! said I, and how much tax do I  
have to pay on a pound of tea? Thirty  
six cents said he. How  
much on sugar? four cents; on  
coffee? ten cents; and how much  
for cloths? thirty dollars on every  
hundred, said he. Think said I,  
my neighbours and I pay a heap of  
taxes that we hardly think on.  
They contrive slyly to empty our  
pockets of a pretty round sum, but  
it want very oppressive; and I am  
no rambler, so it passed on.

Well, sir, some time ago I was  
called on by a gentleman, and he  
was really very civil and pleasant  
about it, who told me I must not  
keep a tavern without license. Oh,  
sir, said I, here it is, I have license  
stuck up you see. I gave eight  
dollars and more for it. Cost pretty  
dear these hard times too, when  
there is little travelling. But sir,  
said he, you must take another li-  
cense, such as I've got. No, I  
thank you, said I, one is enough for  
me. Sir said he, here is the law.

You must take a new license, or  
pay, dear I can't remember how  
many hundred dollars fine. Well  
sir, said I, there's your eight dollars  
and eighty cents, but I think it pro-  
digiously hard as I have one license  
that I must buy another. But sir,  
said he, I must have more I must  
have 24 dollars. Mercy, cried I,  
and what's all that for. To sup-  
port the war said he. So as I was  
a friend to the war, I paid his cash,  
and being in a hurry, run out to  
my fields to work.

Holloa, sir, cried he. Think I  
what the devil more does he want;  
but I was pluggily scared of the  
fines he told of, so I went back.  
You keep a store I understand sir.  
O yes, said I smiling—walk in—  
what will you please to have sir;  
for though I, he'll now lay out his  
cash, so I'll even save a part of my  
heavy tax.

I wanted to buy nothing, said he;  
but you must not keep store with-  
out a license. I looked a little  
pale, and my lips trembled, I tell  
you. Think I, this don't look  
much like liberty, for you must  
know I am a great friend to liberty.  
But he said it must be so. It was  
all to support the war. I confess I  
hegan to wish the war and that they  
declared it all in Tuckahoe together.  
But I kept a stiff upper lip, and  
bought license to sell my goods.  
And away I ran, for a burnt child  
dreads the fire.

Holloa, sir, cried he. Think I  
may be he has been quizzing me,  
and he intends to pay my money  
back, so back I came. Sir, said he,  
you have a distillery I perceive.  
Yes, said I, and I hope I have not  
got to buy a license to work in  
that. Here is the law, said he.  
And who made the law, said I.  
The republicans, answered he, all  
to support the war. Think said I,  
that is worse than John Adams,  
and the tenth vetter of the tenth

chapter of the 2d Chronicles, came  
so pat, that if I hadn't been afraid  
he would have made me buy a li-  
cense to eat and drink, I would  
have quitted it.

But I determined to grin and  
bear it, but I then resolved, that  
whoever else might, I shouldn't  
trouble my head to help the war  
men into office again. But my  
neighbours all said it would only  
last a year. Just a little while and  
would all be over.

So Mr. Printer, I worked it along  
all this year, waiting and waiting  
for the collector to come along and  
tell me the whole was done away.  
Well, a while ago, who should I see  
ride up but he. I somehow did not  
feel quite clever, but hoped for the  
best. Dear me, I hardly know how  
to tell it, he told me I must pay  
half as much again for selling my  
goods, and I hadn't but a few, the  
refuse of last year—and I must pay  
six dollars a barrel, tax on all the  
whiskey I should make beside and  
over and above my tax on the stills.  
I was thunder-struck. Thus I see  
that the first was only an entering  
wedge—a beginning.

The tax on liquor is just I own  
in a degree, but it is Mr. Printer,  
it is too high and oppressive. The  
whole money that I get down for  
my whiskey, will hardly pay my  
distiller and my tax, let alone my  
grain and fire-wood. I have been  
at great expense to get my stills  
a-going, and now to lay such a tax  
as amounts almost to a prohibition  
to work them, I do think is very  
hard and unjust.

But here I hope the thing will  
end, I'm almost rid to death with  
taxes; yet an ill-natured neighbour  
tells me they are coming on with  
more. I don't believe it. I won't  
believe a word of it. Dorothy  
vows she'd heat some water and  
scald any man that comes for any  
further taxes. I'm most afraid to  
see a stranger ride up. If any  
thing more happens you shall hear  
from me. In the mean time do  
pray tell us (for I mean to read the  
papers now) what is done with the  
money, and what good the war has  
done.

I am yours to serve,

JOHN F. QUICKLY.

Oak Hill.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

I observe in your paper of this  
morning an extract from the Na-  
tional Intelligencer of Friday last,  
wherein the editor of that paper  
expresses his disappointment at the  
manner in which the manufacturers  
of New-York and Philadelphia have  
received the taxes which congress  
has imposed on their fabrics. I  
will just state the result of an ex-  
periment which I have actually  
made, which will shew what kind  
of a proportion of the burthen of  
the state we are doomed to bear.

I have manufactured and made,  
the following quantity of Tobacco  
and Segars from the 19th April to  
the 12th May, viz:—

1342lb. plug Tobacco at 22 cents

is \$295 24

43300 Segars at 43 is 129 90

Total value of Tobacco and

Segars manufactured, \$425 14

Deduct cost of raw materi-

als, workmanship and tax-

es, viz:—

1900lb. Leaf Tobac-

co at 14 cents is \$266 00

Cost of spinning

1342lb. do. at 3

cents, 40 20

Do. making 43,300

Segars, at 67 cents, 29 00

20 per centum duty

on \$425 14, \$85 3

\$480 29

Balance in my favor, 4 85

From the foregoing, it is obvious,

that I have cleared only four dollars  
eighty-five cents, by my manufac-  
ture, since the 18th of last April, a  
sum which by no means will sup-  
port my family one week. Now I  
would ask the editor of the Nation-  
al Intelligencer, or any other can-  
did gentleman, whether 20 per cent.  
tax on our fabric, is not more like  
oppression than our equal proporti-

on of the burthens of the state,

while my neighbours the Soap Boil-  
er and Candle-Maker, the Uphol-  
ster, cabinet-maker, & chain-maker,  
Brush-maker, Glue and Starch-  
makers, Brass Founders and Copper  
smiths, are all hammering away  
without having to pay one cent for  
the liberty of following their avoca-  
tional occupations. After this, I hope  
that the editor of the National In-  
telligencer will not be surprised  
should he hear of meetings in other  
towns of the United States, for in  
my humble opinion the present state  
of things requires that we should  
use all peaceable and constitutional  
means, to have our grievances re-  
dressed as soon as possible.

I am, Mr. Poulson, your, &c.

A MANUFACTURER.

ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) APRIL 1.

We have some consolation in  
learning that the body of Captain  
Callaway has been found untouched  
by the savages, except from the bul-  
lets which terminated an honourable  
life. It appears the captain and his  
small party were ambuscaded by a  
large body of Indians, who instan-  
tly shot five dead and wounded two  
others; having no other mode of  
escape capt. C. attempted to swim  
Loutre Creek, where he was shot;  
his gun was found where he stuck it  
in the bed of the river with the  
breach up. He had received wounds  
in his arms and legs, one large flesh  
wound across the breast, and a bal-  
let which entered his head as he  
swam, finished the horrid scene.

We are informed that a man who  
was making salt-petre, some dis-  
tance up the Missouri was lately  
killed by the Indians.

Whilst the glad tidings of peace  
has caused, "a merry peal" to be  
rung in the towns and the cities of  
the east; we hope the universal up-  
roar will not drown the cries of the  
poor victims to savage brutality in  
the west.

An armed boat sailed yesterday  
morning, from this place, bound for  
Prairie du Chem. We cannot for a  
moment believe that peace messen-  
gers will have any other effect than  
to render the savage more insolent.

It is said that government intends  
forming a chain of military posts, so  
as to encircle the Indians of the  
Mississippi and Michigan. If the  
army is to be reduced to 10,000 we  
fear that the chain will be one of  
packthread.

Very few days pass away without  
hearing of some outrage committed  
by the Indians on the frontier. Se-  
veral respectable characters have  
been killed at or near Mackay's Sa-  
line. Whole droves of horses have  
been driven from our settlement this  
winter to Rock river. Our spies  
inform that there are twelve war  
parties out from the head quarters  
of the enemy near Rock river; bor-  
derers and travellers should be very  
circumspect in their movements.

April 8. Colonel Russell has po-  
lately favoured us with a letter from  
Captain David Music of this coun-  
try rangers, giving an account of an  
unfortunate rencounter between a  
detachment of his company and the  
Indians. The letter does not men-  
tion the names of those who accom-  
panied Ensign M'Nair in the enter-  
prise. It appears their fort [Fort  
Independence] is situated on the  
margin of the Mississippi near Cap  
au Gres, unprovided with any kind  
of craft larger than canoes; that  
ensign M'Nair with one man cross-  
ed the river and reported that he  
fired at an Indian; that he could  
distinctly hear the savages talk to  
one another. The letter farther  
states that 8 or 6 men were in com-  
pany with the ensign, and of these  
corporal Webber and John Bufa-  
sides made their escape. Also, that  
two men Dickson and Lemastery,  
who were sent over to reconnoitre,  
with difficulty returned to the fort.

It appears from his letter and  
from information collected from per-  
sons direct from St. Charles, that  
ensign M'Nair and three men are  
missing.

We understand that 500 regulars  
are on their way to this place from  
Erie, and 500 more to follow soon  
after. The 500 which is to arrive  
here about the 1st of May is under  
the command of a colonel Miller.



who is brevetted a brig. gen. We sincerely hope they may be kept actively employed against the Indians.

**Awful Massacre.**—The village of Conte Sans Dessein [on the Missouri] burnt, and its inhabitants massacred!!!

Three men arrived here last night from the above mentioned place and state, that for some time they were apprehensive of a visit from the Indians, that they built two block houses as a place of safety for the women and children, in case of attack; that on the 3d instant they had sent out 13 men as spies, a few miles from the village, where they observed Indian signs. They had proceeded on their search the next day, when they heard a heavy firing at the village and a thick smoke in that direction. Anxious for the safety of their families, they immediately returned and found near the first house the bodies of old Lacroix and his son, their heads nearly cut off. All the houses were in flames, the place full of Indians, butchering all the inhabitants, whose shrieks could be distinctly heard amidst the horrid yells of the savages. The village of Conte sans Dessein contained about 200 souls. We have had boats men and officers stationed at proper positions on the Missouri and Mississippi, but nothing has yet been done. All is indecision in this quarter!

At the breaking up of the ice the sending up the armed boats were strenuously urged, but alas! imbecility frustrated every prudent measure.

#### NORFOLK, May 29.

One of the most singularly shocking occurrences within our recollection was witnessed in this town on Friday evening last. Caesar, a young negro fellow belonging to captain West, having been detected in committing a robbery, was taken before a magistrate, who sentenced him to be publicly whipped. As the constables were escorting him to the place of punishment, he contrived to break away from them, and ran up Fen Church street, where being closely pursued he took to the creek; one of the constables, a remarkably active and persevering officer, by the name of Flood, dashed in after him, when the fellow, conceiving there was no chance of escaping, pulled up a stake, placed himself in a posture of defence, and as Flood approached to seize him, struck him a severe blow on the head; Flood then attempted to knock him down with his cane, but the negro man, dexterously avoiding the stroke, grappled him by the throat, plunged his head under water, and held it there until he had completely suffocated him! A citizen by the name of Cherry, who had at first perceived the perilous situation of the constable, ran home and brought his gun, which he fired at the negro while he was in the act of holding Flood under the water, and wounded him so severely that he relinquished his hold on the unfortunate constable; but it was too late, for he floated along the tide, a lifeless trunk.—Some persons then went off in a canoe to secure the murderer, but, like a stag at bay, he resisted all their attempts until rendered totally insensible by numerous blows of sticks, paddles, &c. His conduct on the whole appeared to be rather the result of a brutal instinct, than of any human impulse. What renders this occurrence still more shocking to humanity, is the fact, that a number of persons were at the creek's side in time to have prevented the horrid deed; but, shame on them! they stood like idiots, gazing at a fellow creature struggling in the grasp of a murderer, without making a single effort to rescue him!—The death of Flood is a public loss; he was the only efficient constable belonging to the Borough, and it was owing to that circumstance he lost his life.

**THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**  
Just published, and for sale by Geo. Shaver, Annapolis.  
Price \$3.00.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.  
May 25.

#### The Ferry.

Known by the name of Holland's Ferry, is now in good repair, and well attended to by a sober and attentive man. It is well known to be the shortest and best road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Travellers will meet with no detention at the ferry as heretofore.  
May 16.

#### FOREIGN.

##### PHILADELPHIA, MAY 31.

The schr. Calypso, capt. West, from Liverpool, and the ship Robert Waln, capt. Dixon, from Amsterdam, arrived at this port yesterday. The former sailed on the 21st, and the latter on the 20th of April—at which time the great question of peace or war was undecided; though from information derived from England and Holland, the latter appeared inevitable, as the direful conflict had already commenced in Italy, between the Austrians and Neapolitans, which shows that Murat had espoused the cause of Buonaparte.

Last night a respectable friend favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a Liverpool paper of the 21st of April, from which he has selected the subsequent articles:

##### LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

In well informed circles, the commencement of hostilities with France is daily expected. All the military departments are in great activity; a strong detachment of Horse Guards, embarked this morning at Greenwich, for Flanders.—While these preparations are in progress, it seems likely that the city of London will oppose the precipitate commencement of the war.

From the London Evening papers.

The Courier states, that the war has begun in Italy. Mr. Lyall the messenger, has brought despatches announcing that an affair had taken place between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies. It is said to have been only an affair of outposts, but it is important as it determines the question respecting the intention of Murat.

A Brussels paper of the 17th, states that the veteran Blucher is to serve under the Duke of Wellington.

With respect to the property tax, the Courier assures the public, that there is no intention of proposing any addition beyond the ten per cent.

##### Foreign Intelligence.

An article, in the Paris papers of the 12th inst., asserts, that the king of Naples arrived at Bologna on the 30th March. He fought the Austrian advanced guard, which attempted to oppose his progress, and made 5000 prisoners. Thirty thousand Italian insurgents have taken up arms, and are advancing to Milan—the gates of which city were closed on the 2d inst.

On the 10th Avignon and Toulon hoisted the tri-coloured flag. The Courier extraordinary of the 14th inst. states that the Pope had requested permission to return to France. The Neapolitan army is encamped on the Apennines; it is 60,000 strong, with 150 pieces of cannon.

The following is the letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to the allied sovereigns.

Original letter of his majesty the Emperor of the French to the sovereigns.

"Sir, my Brother,

You must have learned in the course of last month, my return to the shores of France, my entrance into France, and the departure of the family of the Bourbons.—The true nature of these events must be now known to your majesty. They are the work of an irresistible power, the work of the unanimous will of a great nation which knows its duties and its rights. The Dynasty which force had restored to the French people was no longer made for it. The Bourbons would not associate themselves with either its sentiments or its manners. France has sought to separate itself from them. It has called for a deliverer. The expectation which had decided me at the greatest of sacrifices, had been disappointed. I am come, and from the point where I touched the shore, the love of my people have carried me to the very bosom of my capital. The first wish of my heart is to reward so much affection, by the maintenance of an honourable tranquillity. The re-establishment of the imperial throne was necessary for the happiness of the French. My sweetest thought is to render it at the same time useful to the security of the repose of Europe. Sufficient of glory has, in their turn, rendered illustrious the standards of the several nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have sufficiently made great reverses to succeed to great successes. A much finer arena is this day opened to sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it.

After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, it will be much sweeter to know in future no other rivalry than that of the advantages of peace, no other contest than the holy contest of the happiness of the people. France is pleased to proclaim, with frankness, this noble end of all its wishes.—Jealousy of independence, the inviolable principle of its policy, shall be the most absolute respect for the independence of other nations. If such are, as I entertain the happy confidence, the personal sentiments of your majesty, the general tranquillity is secured for a long time; and justice seated at the confines of the several states, will singly be sufficient to guard their frontiers.

"I seize with haste, &c.

"Paris, April 4."

##### Capitulation of the Duke D'Angouleme.

A telegraphic despatch from Montelimart, on the 9th inst. from Lt. Gen. Grouchy, states the following circumstances. The rash enterprise of the Duke D'Angouleme is terminated. The tri-coloured flag floats in the south. The Duke D'Angouleme, pushed by my troops, the vanguard of which occupies Douzere, having on his rear gen. Gilly, who had debouched by Point Saint-Espirit, and upon his left flank the National Guards of Dauphiny, has capitulated.

Abandoned by the troops of the line, there remained with him only 1,500 men, and 6 pieces of cannon. He has been conducted under a good escort to Certe, where he will be embarked.

A subsequent account states, that the divisions of national guards, who were in the rear of the little troop of the Duke D'Angouleme, would not recognise the capitulation, because it had not received the approbation of gen. Grouchy. They have stopped the Duke D'Angouleme. Gen. Grouchy has transmitted an account to the Emperor, and has taken his majesty's orders.

His Majesty has written to the Gen. the following letter:

"M. Count Grouchy,

The ordinance of the king on the 6th of March, and the declaration signed at Vienna on the 13th by his ministers, would have authorized me in treating the duke d'Angouleme as the ordinance, and this declaration, would have treated both myself and my family. But true in the dispositions which has induced me to order that the members of the Bourbon family should have free egress from France, my intention is, that you will give orders that duke d'Angouleme be conducted to Certe where he shall be embarked, and that you will watch his safety and protect him from any ill-treatment.

"You will only take care to secure the funds which have been carried away from the public chests, and to demand that the duke d'Angouleme shall be obliged to restore the crown jewels, which are the property of the nation.—You will at the same time, make known to him the terms of the law of the national assembly, which have been renewed, and that they apply to the members of the Bourbon family, who shall enter the French territory.

"You will thank, in my name, the national guards, for the patriotism and zeal which they have displayed, and for the attachment they have shown to me under these important circumstances.

"At the Palace of the Thuilleries, April 11, 1815.  
(Signed)

"NAPOLEON."

From the Liverpool Courier of April 10.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, March 23, at six o'clock this afternoon.

"I was not able to write to you yesterday afternoon as I promised, being called upon duty as a member of the National Guard. I returned home an hour ago, and though much fatigued, I hasten to fulfill my promise. The disposition of the Parisians, and by authentic accounts, that of all the inhabitants of France, is still the same. Weary of revolutions, all have looked on the rapid progress of Napoleon with a kind of panic terror, which has paralysed every arm. I have seen Buonaparte—I will not say in the midst of the French troops (for all those by whom he is surrounded are unworthy of the name of Frenchmen) but in the midst of his satellites, of that horde of brigands, for whom the name of country has no more that charm which was formerly the basis of the French character,

and constituted the strength of the nation. I have seen, I say, this monster, who brings all the evils that issued from the box of Pandora, traversing with a haggard eye, the ranks of those phalanxes formerly invincible, and the terror of nations, now astonished themselves at obeying a chief whom they dread much more than they esteem.

"Never during the ten years that I have had an opportunity of observing, on such occasions the feature of this monster, did I see them so disordered and so horrible. In the midst of his greatness, he seems to fear his shadow; at the slightest motion, at the least noise I have seen him start, and roll in the narrow orbit his eyes, in which fear and rage were at the same time expressed.

"No; never can the reign of such a tyrant be of long duration. Neither Dionysius, nor Nero, nor Attila, nor Caligula, nor any of the tyrants whom history has described, had, in their look, that which distinguishes the usurper of France, or rather the scourge of Europe. However, we must not yet despair of the salvation of our fine country; a single moment suffices to deliver it. The stupor, the terror which seem to have subdued all minds, will be dispelled, it is not possible to doubt it, and all France arousing from a painful dream, will surely recover that energy which has always characterised it; and its numerous inhabitants, surprised on their awaking at their debasement, will again display their natural vigour, and will themselves exterminate the monster who is the author of all their misfortunes. Then the satellites, who no longer deserve the name of Frenchmen, will be unable to defend him from the vengeance of the nation. Believe me, only a lever is wanted to set the national vengeance in motion; for where is the Frenchman, or a family in the whole extent of this great empire, who have not a brother, a relative or friend, to mourn and to avenge!

"Buonaparte is so little at his ease, notwithstanding the efforts which he makes to hide the remorse of his conscience, that he cannot look without confusion, even at those to whom he owes his ephemeral success.

"Marshal Ney, that wretch, who by infamous treason, has delivered the kingdom to the vulture that, for sixteen years past, has fed on the blood of the French—this traitor, I say, arrived yesterday at Paris, and the bare sight of him made Buonaparte turn pale. I have this fact from an eye-witness, who, like me, deploras the fate of our unhappy country.

"The wish of all the French now is, to see what we have always feared, what we have at all times opposed, 150,000 foreigners enter upon the soil of France; then be assured the French will recover their ancient energy, and will do themselves justice, on their tyrant, and on those unnatural children, who accustomed to robbery, have sacrificed their country to the temptations of gold or a bit of ribbon. If it were otherwise, which cannot be suspected, then I say it with shame and regret, this beautiful France, the object of the envy of all nations, would deserve to be erased from the list of European Powers.

"I was yesterday on guard at the Thuilleries, and who do you think commanded in that Palace? My soul revolts at so much perfidy; it was that same Excelsmans, who, after having forfeited his honour and life, had been pardoned and reinstated in his honour by Louis XVIII. Alas! I cannot too often repeat it, it is the goodness of this excellent man which has precipitated him from the throne, and plunged us into an abyss of misfortunes, from which God knows how we shall be delivered.

"On the 20th, at nine in the morning, there was published, as I told you in my last, an order to illuminate. I wish you had seen this illumination. Never in my life did I see any thing so melancholy. Never was Paris plunged in such despondency as at that moment. All the houses, all the shops were shut, and the streets nearly deserted.—Here and there were seen some straggling parties intoxicated with wine, composed of the dregs of the populace, on whom money had been lavished, and some soldiers returned from the prisons of Russia and England, running in the dress of citizens, about the streets, and singing the praises of their Emperor.

"On the 21st and 22d all the warehouses and all the shops were shut, and but for a strict order published this morning from the Thuilleries, they would be shut day.

Up to this moment we are in a kind of anarchy; no excesses, however, have been committed, thanks to the vigilance of the National Guard. This corps was without a commander after the departure of the brave general Desolles. Count Montmorency, formerly President of the Legislative Body, had assumed the command interim; he has just been confirmed in his post by Buonaparte.

"By what I have just learned, I fear this will be the last letter you will receive from me, if even it does reach you. At all events, in every case be assured, that I will seize every opportunity to let you hear from me."

##### New-York, June 2.

Extract of a letter from J. J. Donnell to B. Huntingdon, merchant of this city.

"CADIZ, 10th April, 1815.  
"Genoa has been taken by the British, and Rome by Murat. The pope and the former king of Spain Charles 4th, are daily expected to arrive at Valencia."

##### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived this morning, the schooner Boxer, Captain Clark, in 10 days from Nantz. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 20th of April. Translations from these papers will be found below.

Captain Clark informs us, that the Duke of Angouleme had fallen into the hands of Buonaparte. He was not known, however, whether he had been imprisoned, or put to death, or sent out of the empire.

Capt. C. also informs that Buonaparte was himself still in Paris, still amusing the people with the expectation of the speedy arrival of the Empress and her son. Tranquillity prevailed.

One of the passengers states that a rumour reached Nantz, just before he sailed, that a Prussian army had advanced upon the frontier of France—that they were met by a French army, and an obstinate engagement took place, the result was not known.

He also states that great preparations for the war were making by both Buonaparte and the allies—that it was supposed there would soon be, on both sides, at least two millions of men under arms.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantz to his correspondent in this city.

NANTZ, April 18.

Since our last, the very extraordinary political events which have taken place in this country, & which will have come to your knowledge ere this reaches you, have suspended all expeditions under the French flag, and in general all commercial transactions. We are still uncertain what is to be the consequences of this change as to our relations with foreign powers. The probabilities are for a renewal of the confederacy by which the government of Napoleon has already been overthrown. Hostilities, however, have not yet begun either by sea or land. At all events we do not make a doubt, but that any neutral, and particularly the American flag, will be respected by the British and allowed to trade freely with the French ports not in a real state of blockade.

We hope the present state of things will not be of a long duration, and that peace will soon be restored to Europe.

PARIS, April 22.

We learn that Russia is marching 17 divisions towards the Rhine.—Their whole force will be about 110,000 men; and Prussia is marching about 90,000. The latter appear to be very hostile to France.—England, Holland, Hanover and Hesse, together, will have a force of 60,000 men under the command of Wellington, in readiness to be by the middle of May.

The Bavarian army will be about 25,000 strong. Austria is to furnish Italy with 100,000 men. Austria has upon the Rhine about 70,000 men.

Wurtemberg furnished 10,000. Baden 10,000 and Hesse and Danstadt 4000.

The leaders of the allies held a conference at Vienna on the 1st inst; to form a plan of co-operation. The whole appears to be left to Wellington, who will not develop it until the whole are ready to strike the blow.

Fort St. Spirit, April 13.  
The Duke of Angouleme has left for Certe, to embark in a Swedish vessel, accompanied by gen. Redet. He has engaged never to approach within 60 leagues of the French coast, nor undertake any enterprise against France, and to obtain from count de Lille the restoration of diamonds of the crown.

Liste, April 18.  
Lord Wellington and Sir Sidney Smith are at Brussels, and a number of Englishmen of distinction have little intercourse with the French emigrants. These Englishmen give it as their opinion, that France does not attack the English, will be no war.

Berlin, March 29.  
A most singular impostor, as a deaf and dumb person, was detected by Mr. Siccard in 1806. He was carried to Paris to be examined by the institution for the deaf and dumb. As he could write, his master of spelling gave Mr. Siccard a first conviction that he was a impostor, but no decisive proof was obtained upon the first examination. A second was not with great confidence. At the third trial he was detected to be a impostor, and was sentenced to be confined for life. He kept his promise. On the next morning he was selected by a committee, and in his pocket a paper which was found with a loud and distinct voice. These are the first words which were issued from my mouth during years." He said he should be death to this confession; he said, "in many cities I have been subjected to different and cruel treatments, but never has the same symptom of surprise been manifested in my countenance.

At La Rochelle, the warder expected to sleep with me, but my dreams were never expressed. I was more than galled by several times have I been purloined out of a sound sleep. I was, however, marked. I was more than plaintive. The hundred prisoners with me did all which had to do with me, in order to survive. In Switzerland, a young beautiful woman offered to me, if I would speak. I refused every thing. Often have I been in the intention of roaming into the land and living like a beast.

I did so. I passed a month living on roots, potatoes, wild fruit, without tasting any true name is Victor Fournier. Words were assembled as so many confessions was known. A confession was made for him, and great effect upon him. He had been so accustomed to prisons, that he had unlearned all the arts practised upon him in prison, the following he said: "I was in a prison, where I was interrogated, where I was suspended, unknown to me, immediately behind me, a piece of copper money; suddenly it was cut, and the whole of the prison was in a state of commotion. Yet not the slightest emotion was discernible in my countenance." So a confession which had been in Germany, Switzerland, and in France. The history of this young man.

#### Just Published.

And for Sale, at this Office.

THE

PUBLIC LAW

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

passed at the last Session of the General Assembly.

Price—50 Cents.

June 3.

Anne Arundel County, to

herby certify, that Henry

of said county, brought

as a stray, a dark brown

five years old, about five

half hands high, with

chesters, shaggy round,

spots on his back, one

on his side, given under

the seal of the justices of

the peace for the county aforesaid,

of May, 1815.

The owner of the above

is requested to prove

charges and take him.

Henry Schriver

Living near the Poplar



Fort St. Raphael, April 13.  
The Duke of Angoulême has left  
for Cote, to embark in a Swedish  
sloop, accompanied by gen. Redet.  
has engaged never to approach  
the 60 leagues of the French  
sloop, nor undertake any enterprise  
in France, and to obtain from  
the Duke of Lillo the restoration of  
diamonds of the crown.

Lisle, April 15.  
Lord Wellington and Sir Sidney  
Smith are at Brussels, and a num-  
ber of Englishmen of distinction—  
they have little intercourse with  
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impostor, but no decisive proof was  
obtained until the first examination.  
The second was not with great con-  
fidence. At the third trial he was  
confronted by those who had been  
taught him, and reminded of  
contradictions. On the next morning,  
before a select company, he drew  
from his pocket a paper which he  
read with a loud and distinct voice.  
These are the first words which  
were issued from my mouth during  
years," he said he should pre-  
fer death to this confession; that  
Mr. Siccard was the only person  
who could have obtained it. He  
said, "in many cities I have been  
detected to different and cruel ex-  
periments, but never has the small  
symptom of surprise been seen  
in my countenance.

At La Rochelle, the warder was  
detected to sleep with me, but even  
dreams were never expressed in  
anything more than guttural sounds.  
Several times have I been purposely  
wakened out of a sound sleep; my  
arm, was, however, marked with  
something more than plaintive croak-  
ing. The hundred prisoners who  
were with me did all which had been  
expected of them, in order to surprise  
me. In Switzerland, a young, rich  
and beautiful woman offered to mar-  
ry me, if I would speak. I resist-  
ed every thing. Often have I had  
the intention of roaming into some  
wood and living like a beast. At  
last I did so. I passed a whole  
month living on roots, potatoes  
and wild fruit, without tasting bread.  
My true name is Victor Foy."

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JUNE 8, 1815.

From the Boston Centinel.

SLUOP OF WAR WASP.

The report respecting the Wasp  
sloop of war having been left block-  
aded in Pernambuco in January last  
we learn, is not entitled to so much  
credit as has been given to it; the  
Portuguese vessel which reported it  
in Jan. was 40 days from Pernambu-  
co, and gave so loose an account  
that the officer of the Constitution,  
to whom she made it, does not give  
credit to it. We sincerely hope she  
is safe; but a vessel which left the  
above port some time after, and  
which had arrived at Maranhão,  
when the Constitution was there,  
heard nothing on the subject.

From the Boston Palladium, May 31.

We learn by the officers of the  
Constitution, that the U. S. sloop  
of war Wasp, Capt. Blakely, and an  
American privateer, (probably the  
True Blooded Yankee) were block-  
aded in Pernambuco, (Brazil), the  
latter end of Jan. last, by the Brit-  
ish frigate Doris, 38, and a sloop  
of war. It affords us great pleasure  
thus to relieve the anxiety which  
has been long entertained respecting  
the safety of this interesting vessel  
of which there has not before been  
any correct information since Sept.  
last.

The U. S. brig "Boxer alias Mi-  
ami," Capt. Porter, is nearly ready  
for sea at Chatham.

It is said that the U. S. sloop of  
war Erie, capt. Ridgely, which ar-  
rived below yesterday, from New-  
York, is to take to the Texel our  
Ambassador to Holland and his  
suite.

The frigate Congress, capt. Morris,  
will, we believe, proceed with  
the Independence, Com. Bainbridge,  
to the Mediterranean.

Return of the Constitution.

On Saturday last anchored below,  
the U. States frigate Constitution,  
Capt. Stewart, from a cruise via  
N. York; and yesterday she came  
up near the town. On passing Fort  
Independence salutes were inter-  
changed. On anchoring a salute  
was fired from the Washington Ar-  
tillery at the Long wharf, and a salu-  
te from India-wharf, which were  
returned by the frigate. Captain  
Stewart then proceeded in his barge,  
accompanied by many of his Officers,  
to the Long wharf, where he was heart-  
ily welcomed by Gen. Welles, and  
other distinguished characters, and  
by an immense crowd of citizens  
with loud and continued cheerings.  
The gallant commander was then es-  
corted to the Exchange Coffee  
House by the Boston Fusiliers and  
Winslow Blues, attended by a full  
band, playing appropriate marches;  
and was hailed at almost every step  
by reiterated huzzas. The process-  
ion was formed by a large number  
of naval and Military Officers, and  
Citizens.

The numerous vessels in the har-  
bor exhibited their colours; and  
State-street and many stores were  
ornamented with flags, and the win-  
dows thronged with gratified spec-  
tators.

From the New-York Gazette, June 1.

By the sloop Nancy, arrived at  
Boston from Halifax, we learn, that  
the British government schooner  
Mackarel had arrived there from Ply-  
mouth, Eng. which place she left on  
the 14th of April, with orders not  
to detain any French vessels.

The editors of the Gazette are  
indebted to a mercantile friend for  
an official communication relating  
to the Island of Guadalupe. By  
this document it appears, that Gu-  
adalupe and its dependencies are  
declared open to the vessels of all  
nations.

From the N. Y. Columbian.

STEAM FRIGATE EXCURSION.

Yesterday morning at half after 9  
o'clock, the steam frigate Fulton the  
First, left the Beekman slip, amid  
the acclamations of thousands, as-  
sembled to witness this first essay of  
her own propelling powers. She  
moved majestically up the East-riv-  
er nearly to the ship-yard, then  
put about, and returned on Long-  
Island side, affording the inhabi-  
tants of Brooklyn a fine view of her  
gigantic form.

Here she was joined by the New-  
Haven steamboat, capt. Bunker, as  
tender, having a respectable plea-  
sure party on board, with an ele-  
gant band of music. The frigate  
saluted the city with a gun as she

passed, and the castle at Governor's  
Island with another.

From a London paper.

We understand that the powerful  
expedition fitted out at Cadix, is not  
destined to the River Plate, as is  
expected at Buenos Ayres, but is to  
proceed first to the Caraccas, and  
subsequently to Vera Cruz. From  
the same authority we are informed  
that Gen. Miranda was lately tried  
by a secret tribunal at Cadix, and  
sentenced to be strangled, and suffer-  
ed accordingly.

An Inquest has been held on the  
bodies of 7 American prisoners who  
were shot by the soldiery during the  
late attempt to force the gates of  
the prison, and a verdict of justifi-  
able homicide has been returned.  
The prisoners we understand con-  
tinued to hold a menacing attitude,  
and appeared little awed by the me-  
lancholy fate of their comrades.—  
Several of the great number that  
were wounded are not expected to  
survive.

Admiralty Office, April 15, 1815.

Extract of a letter from Vice Ad-  
miral Sir Alexander Cochrane, G.  
C. B. &c. to John Wilson Cro-  
ker, Esq. dated on board his Ma-  
jesty's ship Tonnant, off Mobile  
bay, the 14th Feb. 1815.

It being the intention of major  
general Lambert and myself to have  
attacked Mobile, and finding the  
entrance into the bay so guarded by  
Fort Boyer, as to render it unsafe  
to attempt forcing a passage with  
the small ships of war, the major  
general and myself thought it ad-  
visable to attack the fort by land; and  
on the 7th, a detachment of ships,  
under the command of capt. Rick-  
etts, of the Vengeur, effected a  
landing of the troops intended for  
this service, about 3 miles to the  
eastward of the fort, which was im-  
mediately invested, and our tren-  
ches in the course of forty eight  
hours, pushed to within pistol shot  
of the enemy's works.

The batteries being completed  
on the 11th, the fort was summon-  
ed, when the officer commanding it,  
seeing the impossibility of effecting  
any good by further resistance,  
agreed to surrender upon the terms  
proposed to him by major general  
Lambert (a copy of the capitula-  
tion is enclosed) and on the follow-  
ing day the garrison, consisting of  
about 365 soldiers of the second  
regiment of infantry and artillery,  
marched out and grounded their  
arms, and were embarked on board  
of the ships of the squadron.

The fort was found to be in a  
complete state of repair, having 22  
guns mounted, and being amply  
provided with ammunition. To  
capt. Ricketts and the hon. capt.  
Spencer, who commanded the sea-  
men landed with the army, I am in-  
debted for their zeal and exertions  
in landing and transporting the  
cannon and supplies, by which the  
fort was so speedily reduced.

[Here follows the articles of ca-  
pitulation.]

From the Centinel.

Mr. Russell.

As many of the "friends of go-  
vernment" suppose the taxes, levied  
to pay the war debt, are very  
light, and laid in a way to encou-  
rage our own Manufactures. I wish  
just to give them a true statement  
of the tax which the Manufacturer  
of Hats is obliged to pay. The tax  
on hats is eight per cent. ad valorem  
—therefore, suppose a man to em-  
ploy one journeyman to manufacture  
one eighth dollar hat per day, (Sun-  
days excepted) which is an easy  
day's work, his tax for one year will  
be 200 dollars, and 32 cents.—If  
he employs two hands it will be 400  
dollars and 64 cents; If three, 600  
dollars and 96 cents; If four hands,  
it will amount to the enormous sum  
of 801 dollars and 28 cents—which  
is in fact nearly equal to his whole  
profit. Thus will at once be seen  
the mode in which the government  
encourage their own manufactures.  
I have the honour, &c.

A HATTER.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling  
the whole of his small Stock of Goods  
now on hand at the Indian Landing,  
(which may be had low) together with  
the leasehold of his store-house, dwel-  
ling, &c. at said place.

A Taylor and a Shoemaker  
are much wanting on the Head of Se-  
vern. They can be accommodated with  
good dwelling houses, gardens, &c. at  
the Indian Landing, or in the neigh-  
bourhood.

Apply to

Augustin Gambrell.

June 8.

Sw.

## PROPOSALS BY GEORGE SHAW, ANNAPOLIS, for publishing by Subscription, LECTURES ON THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

BY THE REV. DR. STACE,  
An eminent Divine of the Church of  
England.

These Lectures are modelled up-  
on the Plan, and intended as a Se-  
quel, to Bishop Porteus's Lectures  
on the Gospel of St. Matthew. The  
Publisher has been favoured with  
the following Recommendation of  
them from the Right Rev. Bishop  
Kemp:

"BALTIMORE, APRIL 29th, 1815.

"Dear Sir,

"I have perused Dr. Stace's  
Lectures, and am much pleased with  
them. In imitation of Bishop Porteus,  
he has rendered them as practical as  
can be, although by no means desti-  
tute of learned and critical remarks.  
A fine strain of affectionate and evan-  
gelical piety pervades the whole, and  
renders them highly interesting, in-  
asmuch as they not only enlighten the  
understanding, but also warm the  
heart."

"JAMES KEMP."

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed in an  
8vo. Form, on Good Paper, and with  
a New Type

II. The Price shall not exceed Two  
Dollars, in Boards.

Subscriptions received at George  
Shaw's Book-Store,  
June 8.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans  
court of Anne-Arundel county, the  
subscribers will expose to public sale,  
on Thursday the 23d inst. if fair, if  
not the next fair day thereafter, at  
the residence of Joshua Johnson, de-  
ceased, on the north side of Severn.  
All the personal estate of the said  
Joshua Johnson, consisting of Negroes,  
Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and  
Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils,  
&c. Terms of sale—for all sums over  
twenty dollars a credit of six months  
will be given, the purchaser giving  
bond, with good security, with interest  
from the day of sale—all under that  
sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to com-  
mence at 11 o'clock.

Elizabeth Johnson, } Admrs  
David Robinson, }  
June 8.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a tract  
of about 200 acres of very valuable  
land in Anne-Arundel county, Mary-  
land, about 11 miles from Annapolis;  
and within four miles of West River,  
leading to the Chesapeake Bay. The  
land is susceptible of clover and plai-  
ster, and has the advantage of a good  
apple orchard, a comfortable dwelling-  
house, and well supplied with good wa-  
ter. The terms of sale may be known  
by application to Joseph N. Stockett  
and Richard H. Battee, both of said  
county.

June 8.

John Hyde.

Annapolis, June 8, 1815.

Sw.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

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

Test.

William S. Green, Ck.

June 8.

Sw.

## NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained  
from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-  
del county letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Joshua Johnson,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,  
request all persons having claims a-  
gainst said estate to present them,  
duly authenticated, and those in-  
debted to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Johnson, } Admrs  
David Robinson, }  
June 8, 1815.

## NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the sub-  
scriber hath obtained from the orphans  
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Ma-  
ryland, short letters of administration,  
with the will annexed, on the personal  
estate of Mary Robeson, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased. All persons  
having claims against said estate are re-  
quested to bring them in to the subscri-  
ber, legally authenticated, and those in  
any manner indebted to the estate to  
make immediate payment, to

Martha Robeson,  
Adm'r. W. A.

June 8.

Anne-Arundel County, et.

I certify, that Robert Wells this  
day brought before me, as a trespass-  
ing stray, a brown gelding, about 15  
hands high 14 years old, a star on his  
forehead, shed all round, the hind feet  
and off fore foot white, some saddle  
marks on his back, a hanging main  
and switch tail; no other perceivable  
marks or brand. Given under my  
hand this 22d May, 1815.

Thos. Worthington, Jr.

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

June 1.

Robert Wells,  
Sw.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expo-  
nas from Anne-Arundel county court,  
to me directed, will be exposed to  
public sale, on Monday the 12th day  
of June next, on the premises, at 3  
o'clock p. m.

One Negro Woman named Judy, one  
do. Cordelia, and part of a Tract of  
Land called Shipley's Adventure, con-  
taining 150 acres more or less. Seized  
and taken as the property of Ephraim  
Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch,  
senr and will be sold to satisfy a debt  
due Henry Howard, of John.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from  
Anne-Arundel county court, to me  
directed, will be exposed to public  
sale, on Monday the 12th June next,  
at John Beckly's Tavern, on the  
turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock,  
A. M.

All the right, title and interest, of  
Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or  
parts of Tracts of Land called Taylor's  
Park and Snowden's Covepens, con-  
taining 750 acres of land, more or less.  
Seized and taken as the property of  
Chas. Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a  
debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin  
Shipley.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 27.

## Jonathan Hutton,

COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,

Continues to carry on the above bu-  
sinesses at his old stand in Corn-Hill-  
street, where all orders for work will  
be thankfully received and punctually  
attended to. The facility of obtaining  
all articles necessary in his line being  
greater than heretofore, enables him to  
give additional elegance and durability  
to his work, and persuades him to hope  
for an increase of patronage.

For Sale as above, a second handed  
Jersey Wagon, a Chaise and Sulkey,  
all in good order.

N. B. Old carriages received in part  
payment for new ones.

Annapolis, April 13.

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of land, convenient-  
ly and pleasantly situated on the Che-  
sapeake Bay, and on a point commonly  
called

## Sandy Point.

This is a tract of level, strong, white  
oak land, greatly abused, and much out  
of order, capable of vast improvement,  
and possessing an inexhaustible source  
of manure, there may be made, only  
by ditching, about 50 acres of prime  
low ground meadow. This farm consist-  
ing of from 5 to 800 acres, will be sold  
at public sale, on Wednesday, the 14th  
day of June next, if fair, if not, on the  
next fair day, and will be sold together  
or in lots, as may best suit purchasers,  
to be determined on the day of sale, if  
not sold at private sale previous to that  
day. The terms will be easy, and made  
known on that day, by the subscriber,  
acting for Horatio S. Gibson.

May 25.

J. GIBSON.

## To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and City of  
Annapolis.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to remind you that  
I am still a candidate for the office of  
SHERIFF, and solicit your support.

Your respectfully,

MEZIN SPURRIER.

## Just Published,

And for Sale, at this Office,

THE

## PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

As passed at the last Session of the Le-  
gislature.

Price—50 Cents.

June 8.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

hereby certify, that Henry Schri-  
ver, of said county, brought before  
me a stray, dark iron gray GELD-  
ING, five years old, about fifteen  
hands high, with tail, trot  
centers, shed all round, has two  
white spots on his back, one on each  
side, appears to have been occasioned  
by the saddle. Given under hand of  
me, the justices of the peace in  
for the county aforesaid, this 29th  
of May, 1815.

Thos. Hood.

The owner of the above described  
gelding is requested to prove property,  
pay charges and take him away.

Henry Schriever,

Living near the Poplar Springs.



# POET'S CORNER.

From the Ulster Recorder, published at Belfast Ireland.

## BEAUTY'S GRAVE.

Tread softly, stranger! This is ground  
Which no rude footstep should impress,  
With tender pity gaze around,  
Let sadness all thy soul possess.  
Tread softly! least thou crush the  
flow'rs

That o'er this turf are taught to wave,  
Transplanted from their sweets o'er  
"Beauty's Grave."

And, stranger, let your melting heart  
Mark well this fresh and verdant sod;  
And o'er you from the scene depart,  
O! let your soul commune with God.  
Thus fade the lovely and the brave!  
Come here, ye thoughtless sons of mirth  
And pause awhile o'er "Beauty's  
Grave."

Sweet wither'd rose! May thy pale  
dew  
Call tears into the Virgin's eye!  
O! may the prospect of this tomb  
Remind her, "all that live must die!"  
And warn her, in the days of youth,  
To think of Him who being gave,  
And bid her seek the ways of Truth,  
Like her who sleeps in "Beauty's  
Grave!"

## VICTORY.

From Miss Huntley's Poems.  
WANT not to me the blast of fame,  
That swells the trump of victory;  
For to my ear it gives the name  
Of slaughter, and of misery.

Boast not so much of honour's sword;  
Wave not so high the victors plume;  
Their point me to the bosom gored,  
They point me to the blood-stain'd  
tomb.

The boastful shout, the revel loud,  
That strive to drown the voice of  
pain,

What are they but the fickle crowd  
Rejoicing o'er their brethren slain?

And ah, through glory's fading blaze,  
I see the cottage taper, pale,  
Which sheds its faint and feeble rays,  
Where unprotected orphans wail;

Where the sad widow weeping stands,  
As if her day of hope was done:  
Where the wild mother clasps her  
hands,

And asks the victor for her son:  
Where the lone maid in secret sighs  
O'er the last solace of her heart,  
As prostrate, in despair, she lies,  
And feels her tortured life depart:

Where, midst that desolated land,  
The sire, lamenting o'er his son,  
Extends his weak and powerless hand,  
And finds its only prop is gone.

See, how the bands of war and woe  
Have rifled sweet domestic bliss;  
And tell me, if your laurels grow  
And flourish in a soil like this?

## THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

### No. 1.

Anxious to render our paper as  
useful and instructive as possible,  
we propose to publish under this  
title, as often as we may have  
room, a miscellany composed prin-  
cipally of extracts upon Moral and  
Religious subjects. From the avid-  
ity with which newspapers are us-  
ually read by all classes of society,  
we are induced to regard them as a  
medium peculiarly well adapted for  
the dissemination of moral and reli-  
gious instruction; and although but  
little can be said upon these impor-  
tant subjects in the narrow limits to  
which we shall be confined, yet we  
shall endeavour to make a selection  
of such comprehensive extracts as  
may engage the attention, and lead  
the reader to deeper researches. In  
making our selections we shall al-  
ways mention the name of the au-  
thor from whom the extract is made;  
and we shall select only from those  
books, the circulation of which, we  
conceive, would be beneficial to so-  
ciety; that those who may be anxious  
to investigate more fully the sub-  
jects to which the extracts may re-  
late, may know from whence they  
are taken; and those who have con-  
fidence in our judgment may be as-  
sisted in the selection of books  
which they may be desirous of pur-  
chasing. Our selection for to-day  
is made from a sermon by Bishop  
Porteus.

### EXTRACT.

Some there are, who, far from  
having any love for God, affect to  
doubt his very existence, and pro-  
fessedly make a jest of every thing  
that looks like religion. Others,  
immersed in the pursuits of plea-  
sure, of interest, of ambition, have  
no time to waste upon their Maker,  
and hardly know whether they be-  
lieve a God or not. And even of  
those who profess both to believe  
and to reverence him, how few are  
there that know any thing of that  
inward and hearty love for him  
which leads to universal holiness of  
life? If they maintain an external

decency of conduct, are just in their  
dealings, and generous to their  
friends, they think that all is well,  
and that they are in the high road  
to salvation. All their notions of  
duty terminate in themselves, or their  
fellow creatures, and they seem to  
have no apprehensions of any pecu-  
liar homage or service being due to  
their Creator. They can therefore,  
without any remorse of conscience,  
make a wanton and irreverent use of  
of his holy name, in oaths and ex-  
clamations, which can answer no other  
purpose but that of insulting God,  
and giving pain to every serious  
mind. Not content with the ample  
provision of six days out of seven  
for their business and amusement,  
they must have the seventh too, or  
they are undone. They grudge their  
Maker even that slender pittance of  
time which he has reserved to  
himself; they prostitute the whole,  
or the greater part of it, to the  
most trifling or most unworthy pur-  
poses; and think it much fitter that  
he should be robbed of his worship  
than they of their pleasures and  
pursuits for a day, or even for an  
hour. They think it a dreadful  
crime to be righteous over-much, but  
none at all to be righteous over-lit-  
tle. They are terribly afraid of be-  
ing called bigots and enthusiasts;  
but think there is no danger of fall-  
ing into the opposite extreme, of  
lukewarmness and want of piety.—  
They profess perhaps sometimes,  
and perhaps too persuade themselves  
that they really love God; but they  
give no demonstrative proof that  
their persuasion is well-grounded, &  
their professions sincere. If they  
have the form of godliness, they  
too commonly want the power of it.  
Their piety is in general exterior  
and local, confined to the ordinary  
offices of devotion, and the walls of  
a church; not considering that God  
is equally present every where; that  
the whole world is his temple, and  
the sanctity of our whole lives his  
worship. But their lives are consec-  
rated to far other purposes. Their  
affections are not set on things a-  
bove, their views do not tend there,  
their hopes are not centered there,  
"their treasure is on earth, and  
there is their heart also." The  
main end, the great and ultimate  
aim, of all their actions and de-  
signs, is not to please God, but to  
please themselves; to advance their  
power, to enlarge their fortunes, to  
multiply their amusements. Their  
love of God is only secondary, and  
subservient to these primary con-  
siderations; just as much as is com-  
modious and easy, and consistent  
with all their worldly pursuits. Sa-  
tisfied with "eschewing evil," they  
do not go on "to do the thing that  
is good;" they do not press for-  
ward towards those sublime and ex-  
alted virtues, that preference of  
God to every worldly consideration,  
that entire resignation to the divine  
will, that perfect trust and reliance  
upon Heaven, which are the surest  
proof, and the fairest fruit, of true  
genuine piety. In prosperity, their  
hearts are lifted up, and they forget  
God; in adversity, they are cast  
down, and dare not look up to him.  
Or if, when misfortunes press hard  
upon them, they are at length bro't  
down upon their knees before him;  
yet this is commonly an act of fear  
rather than of love, of necessity  
rather than of choice; after experi-  
encing what every human being will  
experience in his turn, the in-  
stability of worldly happiness, and  
the weakness of every earthly sup-  
port.

### TO THE VOTERS

#### Of Anne-Arundel County,

Gentlemen,  
Having been solicited by a num-  
ber of the independent voters of the  
county, I am induced to offer myself a  
candidate for the office of Sheriff, at  
the next ensuing election. I assure you,  
my fellow-citizens, should I be honou-  
red with your support, indefatigable ex-  
ertion, and unremitting attention, shall  
not be wanting to make my duty com-  
port with your convenience.

May 4. *James Watkins,*  
West-River, 6w.

### Private Sale.

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

#### Glorious Prospect,

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

May 18. *William Sanders,*  
ut.

### Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private  
sale the plantation whereon she at  
present resides, in Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty, five miles below M'Coy's tavern,  
on the road leading to Annapolis, and  
sixteen miles from Baltimore. The  
tract contains 312 acres of good qual-  
ity, and produces well Indian corn, to-  
bacco, small grain, particularly rye;  
its distance from the market of Balti-  
more makes it valuable to any person  
inclined to go into that line of cultivati-  
on. The soil is adapted to early growth  
of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one  
half of the tract is in wood, of young  
thriving timber. The improvements  
are comfortable and in good repair, the  
dwelling house roomy and sufficient for  
a large family; every convenient out  
house, for stock and poultry; an excel-  
lent garden newly built, rich, and well  
set with herbs of almost every kind; a  
pump of good water in the yard, and  
fruit of every kind. There is some  
meadow and more can be made with  
little labour. Any person inclined to  
purchase, may know the terms by ap-  
plying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, or  
Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-  
Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt  
in the city of Baltimore. If the above  
property is not sold at private sale by  
the 20th day of June next, it will on  
that day be exposed to public sale, on  
the premises, to the highest bidder.

March 16, 1815. *Rachel Warfield,*  
120J.

### Anne-Arundel county, sc.

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

May 4. *RD RIDGELY,*  
3m\*.

### Valuable Property

For Sale in Frederick-town, Maryland.

The valuable property occupied by  
the subscriber as a tavern for the last  
25 years is now offered for sale.

The house is pleasantly situated,  
fronting (the extent of the lot) 62 1-2  
feet on Patrick street near the square,  
containing 4 handsome parlors, sixteen  
commodious chambers, a spacious hall  
room, and a good room for servants.—  
The lot runs back about 240 feet in-  
cluding the kitchen, servants hall,  
wash-house, smok-house, granary,  
stables and a small garden. One of the  
parlours before mentioned was built for  
a billiard room; the purchaser may be  
accommodated with a good billiard  
table. The public stages from Baltimore,  
George-Town, Winchester, Harper's  
Ferry, Hagerstown, Chambersburg,  
Carlisle, Gettysburg, Emmitsburg,  
York and Lancaster, arrive and depart  
from this house every week; the stages  
running to and from Baltimore and  
Hagerstown every day.

The established reputation of this  
inn, renders it unnecessary to be more  
minute in the description. To a person  
calculated to carry on the establish-  
ment properly, the proprietor can re-  
commend it as a source of certain  
profit.—Few situations in the country  
have superior advantages and conveni-  
ences, and none a better set of custo-  
mers. For terms apply to

*Catherine Kimball,*  
Frederick-Town, May 2, 1815.

### Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,

A FULL AND COMPLETE

#### INDEX

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

Price—Two Dollars.

April 20.

### Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Cor-  
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-  
fice.

### For Sale,

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

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

May 11. *James Larimore,*  
ut.

### Lancelot Warfield,

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

May 1, 1815.

### Public Sale.

The vestry of All Hallows Parish,  
of Anne-Arundel county, will offer at  
public sale, on Monday the 3d day of  
July next, if fair, if not the next fair  
day, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,  
THE GLEBE LAND containing a-  
bout 160 acres, on terms that will be  
accommodating to the purchaser. It is  
unnecessary to give a description of  
the property, as those wishing to pur-  
chase will no doubt view the land. Any  
person wishing to view it, will apply  
to Mr. Wm. Steuart, or Mr. Samuel  
Harrison, who will shew it. Further  
particulars on the day of sale.

May 18, 1815.

### FOR SALE,

#### Two Shares of Stock

In that valuable establishment the City  
Tavern. The holder would not dispose  
of them but in a case of the most press-  
ing necessity.

The terms may be known by appli-  
cation to the Editor.

May 18.

4 t.f.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,

May 9, 1815.

ON application by petition, of Joseph  
Moreton, executor of the last will and  
testament of Thomas Moreton, late of  
Anne Arundel county deceased, it is  
ordered, that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of six  
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-  
zette and Maryland Republican of An-  
napolis.

*John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,*  
Anne Arundel county.

### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Anne A-  
rundel county hath obtained from the  
orphans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Thomas More-  
ton, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouch-  
ers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-  
fore the eleventh day of July next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 9th day of May,  
1815.

*Joseph Moreton, Executor,*  
May 18.

### Timber For Sale.

The subscriber will sell any quantity  
of oak and pine wood, wharf logs,  
piles and ties, stock stuff fit for plank  
or scantling, chestnut posts, rails fit for  
lots, or common logs. The above will  
be sold standing or cut, and delivered  
as may suit purchasers. The terms  
may be known by applying to

*Amos Gambrill,*  
June 1.

### U. States Mail Stages

For Annapolis and Baltimore.

The proprietor of the Baltimore and  
Annapolis Mail Stages, respectfully in-  
forms the public, that on account of  
providence being lower, and the roads  
better, will enable him to reduce the  
price, from three and a half to two  
dollars, during the summer months,  
commencing on the 1st day of June  
next.—The days and hours of starting  
as heretofore; all baggage at the risk  
of the owners.

*John Gadsby,*  
May 27.

### Cash Given

For CLEAN LINEN & COTTON  
RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at G. Shaw's  
Store.

April 27.

### Public Sale

By virtue of an order of the court  
of Anne Arundel county, the sub-  
scribers will expose at public  
Sale, on Friday, the 16th day of  
June, if fair, if not the next fair  
(Sunday) excepted, part of the  
personal estate of William Deale, de-  
ceased, said county, deceased.

Consisting of Horses, Cattle, Swine,  
Hogs, Household and Kitchen Utensils,  
a parcel of Bacon, Indian Corn,  
Wheat, and many other articles too  
tedious to mention. Terms of sale  
are, for all sums of 20 dollars, and  
under, the cash must be paid; all  
that sum six months credit will be  
given, the purchaser giving bond with  
approved security. Sale to com-  
mence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

*JAMES TUCKER,*  
*WILLIAM O'HARA,*  
May 25.

### Valuable Lands for Sale

THE subscriber is authorized to  
dispose of at private sale, all that land  
formerly the property of Richard  
Chew, and lately of John Murr,  
deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, sit-  
uated in Anne-Arundel county, on the  
Chesapeake Bay; twenty acres be-  
longing to the City of Annapolis, and  
thirty five from the City of Washing-  
ton. This land is rich and fertile, and  
any on the Chesapeake, affords the  
most luxuriant pasturage, has a large  
proportion of meadow land, and the  
greatest abundance of fire-wood tim-  
ber, and for ship building the timber  
on the Chesapeake may be had in  
this land. The situation is healthy  
and as beautiful a prospect as any  
the Bay, a good harbour, and the  
greatest abundance of excellent  
crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The  
very convenient situation of this land  
must be obvious to every person wish-  
ing to purchase, as the wood, timber,  
and the whole product of the land, may  
be removed from thence by water, and  
in a few hours to the markets of  
Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of a  
valuable property is thought unneces-  
sary, as any person wishing to purchase  
can view the same by applying to  
Richard T. Hall, who resides there, or  
to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who  
within a few miles of it. Terms may  
be made known on application to the  
subscriber.

*Samuel Maynard,*  
in fact for John Murr,

May 18.

The Editors of the American  
and Telegraph will publish the above  
advertisement, once a week for six  
weeks, and transmit their accounts to  
this office.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county,

Orphans Court May 16, 1815

On application by petition of Geo-  
watts administrator of Philip H. Watts  
late of Anne-Arundel county deceased,  
it is ordered that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to exhibit  
claims against the said deceased, and  
that the same be published once in  
each week, for the space of six suc-  
cessive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-  
zette and Political Intelligencer.

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

### This is to give notice

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel  
county hath obtained from the orphans  
court of Anne Arundel county, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Philip H. Watts  
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
15th day of September next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 16th day of May,  
1815.

*George Watts,*  
Administrator.

May 25.

### NOTICE.

I do hereby certify, that William  
Young, living on Elk Ridge, near  
Crown's mills, in Anne-Arundel county,  
brought before me this day, as a  
passing stray, one small black dog  
with a blaze in his forehead, long  
ears, short tail, about six or seven  
years old, and about twelve and a  
half hands high. Given under my  
hand this 19th day of May, 1815.

*John S. B.*

The owner is requested to come  
and prove property, pay charges, and  
claim his dog.

May 25. *William Young,*

### 20 Dollars Reward

Was stolen near the Priest's in  
the 13th of May at night a  
HORSE, about 14 hands high, black  
star in his forehead, and is about  
years old. The above reward will be  
given for the horse and thief, but  
horse is brought home, all expenses  
charges paid by me.

*William D. Morris,*  
Anne-Arundel county, May 25.

1706. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court

May 16, 1815.

On application, by petition, of Gre-  
gory Lark, administrator of Stephen  
Lark, late of Anne Arundel county  
deceased, it is ordered, that he give  
the notice required by law for creditors  
to exhibit their claims against said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week for the space of six  
successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-  
zette.

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

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Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Stephen Lark, late  
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, at or before the 15th day of  
September next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate. Given under my hand this  
16th day of May, 1815.

*Gregory Lark, Admin.*  
May 25.

Anne-Arundel County,

On application to me, the subscriber

of Anne-Arundel county, county

judge of the third judicial district, com-

ing, by petition in writing of ED-

WARD, of said county, praying the

aid for the relief of sundry insol-

vent debtors, passed at November ses-

sion 1815, and the several supplement-

s thereto, and the supplements thereto,

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 Ed-ward having

satisfied me that he has resided two

years immediately preceding the time

of his application, and the said Ed-ward

having taken the oath by the said act

prescribed for delivering up his prop-

erty, I do hereby order and ad-

judge, that the said Ed-ward be dis-

charged from imprisonment, and that

he give notice to his creditors, by caus-

ing a copy of this order to be inserted

in some newspaper printed in the city



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1814.

No. 241

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

GREENSBURY, ANNAPOIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

State of Maryland, sc.

Arundel County, Orphans Court,

May 16, 1815.

On application, by petition, of Green

Lark, administrator of Stephen

late of Anne Arundel county, de

ceased, it is ordered, that he give the

notice required by law for creditors to

present their claims against said decedent

and that the same be published

in each week for the space of six

successive weeks in the Maryland Ga

zette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

—

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel

county hath obtained from the orphans

court of Anne Arundel county,

Maryland, letters of administration

on the personal estate of Stephen Lark,

late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,

persons having claims against the

deceased, are hereby warned to

present the same, with the vouchers

thereof, to the subscriber, at or before

the 15th day of September next, they

otherwise by law be excluded from

all benefit of the said estate. Given

under my hand this 16th day of May,

1815.

Greenbury Lark, Adm'r.

May 25. 4

—

Anne Arundel County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in

testimony of Anne Arundel county court, as

judge of the third judicial district of Ma

ryland, by petition in writing of Elizabeth

late of said county, praying the bene

fit of the act for the relief of sundry in

solvent debtors, passed at November Session,

1814, and the several supplements thereto,

in said act, and the supplements thereto,

of which she is the petitioner, and has

been sworn to by her, and a list of his cre

ditors, being annexed to his petition; and hav

ing caused me that he has resided in the

county of Maryland for the period of two

years immediately preceding his application;

and also stated in his petition that he is in

debtor, and having prayed to be

relieved from his confinement on the terms

stated in said act, I do hereby order and

decree, that the person of the said Ephraim

shall be discharged; and by causing a copy

of this order to be inserted in one of the news

papers printed in the city of Annapolis, once

each for three successive months, before

the 1st Monday of September next, he give

notice to his creditors to appear before the

county court, on the third Thursday of

September next, for the purpose of recom

mending a trustee for their benefit, and to

show cause, if any they have, why the said

debtors should not have the benefit of

said act and its supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 23d day of May,

1815.

Jeremiah T. Chase,

3m.

—

NOTICE.

The subscribers having taken out

testamentary on the estate of

William P. Ridgely, late of A. A. county,

deceased, request all persons indebt

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH AND HARNESS MAKER.

Continues to carry on the above bu

siness at his old stand in Corn Hill

street, where all orders for work will

be punctually received and punctually

attended to. The facility of obtaining

all articles necessary in his line being

greater than heretofore, enables him to

give additional elegance and durability

to his work, and persuades him to hope

for an increase of patronage.

For Sale as above, a second hand

Jersey Wagon, a Chaise and Sulkey,

all in good order.

N. B. Old carriages received in part

payment for new ones.

Annapolis, April 13.

—

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County,

Orphans Court, May 16, 1815.

On application by petition of George

Watts administrator of Philip H. Watts,

late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it

is ordered that he give the notice requi

red by law for creditors to exhibit their

claims against the said decedent, and

that the same be published once in

each week, for the space of six succe

sive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

—

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel

county hath obtained from the orphans

court of Anne Arundel county in

Maryland, letters of administration on

the personal estate of Philip H. Watts,

late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the

said decedent, are hereby warned to ex

hibit the same, with the vouchers there

of, to the subscriber, at or before the

15th day of September next, they may

otherwise by law be excluded from all

benefit of the said estate. Given un

der my hand this 16th day of May,

1815.

George Watts,

Administrator.

May 25. 4

—

Take Notice,

That I forewarn all persons from

buying leather of any kind of my servants

as they have been stealing and selling

my leather. If any person deals with

them after this date, I will prosecute

them.

John Hyde,

Annapolis, June 8, 1815. 3w.

—

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained

from the orphans court of Anne Arundel

county, letters of administration on

the personal estate of Joshua Johnson,

late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,

request all persons having claims a

gainst said estate to present them,

duly authenticated, and those indebt

ed to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Johnson, } Admrs

David Robinson, } 3w

June 8, 1815.

—

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the sub

scriber hath obtained from the orphans

court of Anne Arundel county, in Ma

ryland, short letters of administration,

with the will annexed, on the personal

PROPOSALS

BY GEORGE SHAW, ANNAPOIS.

For publishing the Subscription

LECTURES

ON THE

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

BY THE REV. DR. STACEY,

An eminent Divine of the Church of

England.

—

These Lectures are modelled up

on the Plan, and intended as a Se

quel, to Bishop Porteus's Lectures

on the Gospel of St. Matthew. The

Publisher has been favoured with

the following Recommendation of

them from the Right Rev. Bishop

Kemp:

"BALTIMORE, APRIL 29th, 1815.

"Dear Sir,

"I have perused Dr. Stacey's

Lectures, and am much pleased with

them. In imitation of Bishop Porteus,

he has rendered them as practical as

can be, although by no means desti

tute of learned and critical remarks.

A fine strain of affectionate and evan

gelical piety pervades the whole, and

renders them highly interesting, in

asmuch as they not only enlighten the

understanding, but also warm the

heart.

"JAMES KEMP."

—

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed in an

8vo Form, on Good Paper, and with

a New Type.

II. The Price shall not exceed Two

Dollars, in Boards.

Subscriptions received at George

Shaw's Book-Store.

June 8.

—

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans

court of Anne Arundel county, the

subscribers will expose to public sale,

on Thursday the 23d inst. if fair, if

not the next fair day thereafter, at

the residence of Joshua Johnson, de

ceased, on the north side of Severn,

All the personal estate of the said

Joshua Johnson, consisting of Negroes,

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and

Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils,

&c. Terms of sale—for all sum over

twenty dollars a credit of six months

will be given, the purchaser giving

bond, with good security, with interest

from the day of sale—all under that

sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to com

mence at 11 o'clock.

Elizabeth Johnson, } Admrs

David Robinson, } June 8.

—

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,

THE

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Passed at the last Session of the Le

gisature.

Price—50 Cents.

June 8.

—

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application, by petition in writ

ing, of William Wells, of Anne Arundel

county, praying for the benefit of

the act for the relief of sundry insol

vent debtors, and the several suppl

ments thereto, on the terms mention

ed in the said act, a schedule of his

FOREIGN

IMPORTANT

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the Adm. arrived at Bos

ton from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 24.

We have received a Hamburg

mail with papers to the 19th ult.

Their contents are important be

cause they confirm us in the opinion

that we have already formed as to

the unalterable determination of the

allied sovereigns to proceed in their

hostilities against Buonaparte with

the utmost promptitude, and with

all the power of their states. The

king of Prussia issued a proclama

tion at Vienna on the 7th inst. The

language is precisely in the same

spirit with the declaration of the

13th of March, and the treaty of

the 25th. The most ardent spirit

of loyalty is said to prevail among

the youth of the Prussian monarchy.

The new treaty of alliance signed

at Vienna on the 25th of March, is

said to be ratified on Saturday af

ternoon.

It has been suggested, that Louis

the 18th would join the allied sove

reigns at Frankfurt; but recent let

ters say that he will remain some

time longer at Ghent.

It was erroneously stated some

time ago, that M. de Chateaubrand

had remained at Paris, and embrac

ed the cause of the usurper. That

eloquent and admirable writer is

with his sovereign at Ghent, as is

M. Lally Tolendel.

It is said that Buonaparte would

not permit Lord F. Somerset to take

with him from Paris the Duke of

Wellington's valuable plate, which

had been presented to him in com

memoration of his many glorious

victories.

Admiral Gantheume has assumed

the command of the Toulon fleet.

The conscription laws are, it is

said, again acted upon in France.

A demand of 1500 men has been

made upon Dieppe.

A strong channel fleet will be

immediately collected, as a fleet

of observation, under the command

of Lord Keith. Naval



to accredit with the general commanders of their armies, officers who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their governments, in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

VII. As the engagements entered into by the present treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the high contracting powers agree to invite all the powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. As the present treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France and every other threatened country against the attempts of Buonaparte and his adherents, his most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto, and in the event of his majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enable him to contribute toward the object of the present treaty.

IX. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratification exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

(L. S.) Count Rasumowsky.  
(L. S.) Count Nesselrode.  
(L. S.) Prince Metternich.  
(L. S.) Baron Wessenberg.  
(L. S.) Prince Hardenberg.  
(L. S.) Baron Humboldt.  
(L. S.) Wellington.

At Vienna, the 25th of March, 1815.

It remains to be seen what effect the above treaty will produce upon the sober part of the French nation. On the face of it is a deliberate pledge on the part of all the powers not to consider the peace of Europe as secured till the Usurper shall have been driven from the throne and his adherents shall have been punished for their perjury and treason.

In its present form the Treaty is signed only by the Ministers of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Great Britain; but all the other powers are to be invited to accede to it. It is known that several of them have already notified their accession and it is expected that most of them will concur. Fears, however, are still entertained respecting the King of Naples; and if we may credit accounts brought in private letters, by the last Hamburg mail, the conduct of the Crown Prince of Sweden has become so mysterious, as not only to excite suspicions among the allies, but to render it necessary to appoint a strong division of the Russian army to watch his movements. The defection of these powers, should it actually come to that, will prove very injurious to the general cause; but we cannot doubt that every reasonable assurance will be given to those which may be wavering, on account of supposed dangers with which they may conceive themselves to be threatened. It is certainly much to be desired that unanimity should be established and maintained among the different powers, when engaged in a conflict with a power which has already nearly ruined Europe.

Liverpool, April 26.

A Ments article says, that Russia had pledged herself to send all the French prisoners to the further extremity of her empire, never to be returned or exchanged—those who choose to enter her service will be sent to the armies of Caucasus; others will be permitted to form colonies and establishments; and finally, those who will do nothing, are to be made slaves. The other powers pledge themselves to treat their prisoners with the severity and contempt which a nation deserves which arrogates to itself the right to choose masters.

Letters from Frankfurt of 10th April, affirm that there was upwards of 125,000 Prussian troops on the left bank of the Rhine, and that the different columns about to pass that river would augment their number to an aggregate of 180,000 men.

The allies will not war against the French people—but only against Napoleon and his adherents.

The headquarters of the Prince of Schwarzenburg were removed on the 8th of April, and were to be transferred to Ratisbon on the 24th. The arch-duke Charles is to command the middle Rhine.

Letters from St. Sebastian announce that the King of Spain would take an active part against Buonaparte. An embargo had been laid upon all French vessels in the ports of Spain.

Milan, April 9.

Hostilities commenced on the 4th, on the side of Modena—the first attack terminated in favour of the Neapolitans. These last have, it is said, passed the Po at Ferrara, and have occupied Padua.

Same date.

The report here is, that General Bianchi has been surrounded by the Neapolitans, and that he lost from 4 to 5,000 men in an affair upon the Taro. It appears without doubt that Parma is in the power of Joachim. The Austrians are entrenching themselves upon the Po. Lord Bentinck was here yesterday—he is gone to Mantua. We are without troops and without intelligence of what passes in the places occupied by the Neapolitans.

Joachim has issued a proclamation, by which he invites all Italy to arm for its independence. He calls the English a great and a liberal nation, and accuses the Germans of perfidy.

Vienna, April 10.

It is remarkable that Murat, tho' he has commenced hostilities and gave our court notice of it by a letter from Ancona of the 27th of March, repeats his offer of acceding to the alliances against Buonaparte, under the considerations which he had previously submitted to the congress by his ministers, Campochioni and Canote, as they formerly announced to the congress on the 28th of March. The sudden commencement of hostilities are ascribed to the inconsiderate heat and precipitation of Murat, who did not wait for the report of his ministers upon the proposals which he ordered them to lay before the congress; but upon the unfavourable communication made to him by an Austrian courier, who had been despatched before, immediately took up arms.

Paris, April 19.

An army of 40,000 men is assembling in the environs of Chambery. General Gerard has established his headquarters in that town on the 15th. Marshal Grouchy is daily expected.

A corps of observation is collecting round Beford, more than 25,000 strong, under the command of Lt. Gen. Lecourbe.

Marshal Bruue has set out to take the command of an army of observation, consisting of 30,000 men who are assembling at Antibes.

The plan of the new constitution was finished this evening. It will be published next Sunday.

On Tuesday night the Emperor was at the opera. He entered his box unexpectedly, and was received with loud acclamations.

Berlin, April 15.

Our papers contain the following PROCLAMATION.

When in the time of danger I called my people to arms, to combat for the freedom and independence of the country, the whole mass of the youth glowing with emulation, thronged round the standard, to bear with joyful self-denial unusual hardships; and resolved to brave death itself; then the best strength of the people intrepidly joined the ranks of my brave soldiers, and my Generals led with me into battle a host of heroes, who have shewn themselves worthy of the name of their fathers, and heirs of their glory. Thus we and our allies, attended by victory conquered the capital of our enemy; our banners waved in Paris; Napoleon abdicated his authority. Liberty was restored to Germany, security to thrones, and to the world the hope of a durable peace.

This hope is vanished—we must again march to the combat. A perfidious conspiracy has brought back to France the man, who for ten years together, brought down upon the world unutterable miseries. The people, confounded, have not been able to oppose his armed adherents. Though he himself, while still at the head of a considerable armed force, declared his abdication to be a voluntary sacrifice to the happiness and repose of France, he now regards this, like every other convention, as nothing. He is at the head of perjured soldiers, who desire to render war eternal. Europe is again threatened: it cannot suffer the man to remain on the throne of France who loudly proclaimed universal empire to be the object of his continually renewed wars; who confounded all moral principles by his continued breach of faith, and who can therefore give the world no security for his peaceable intentions.

Again, therefore, arise to the combat—France itself wants our aid, and all Europe is allied with us. United with your ancient companions in victory, reinforced by the accession of new brethren in arms, you go, brave Prussians, to a just war with me, with the Princes of my family, with the generals who have led you to victory. The justice of the cause we defend will insure us the victory. I have ordered general arming, according to my decree of Sept. 3, 1814, which will be executed in all my dominions.

The army will be completed, the volunteer companies of yagers be formed, and the landwehr called together. The youth of the chief classes of the citizens, from the age of 20 upwards, are at liberty to join either the landwehr first called out, or the yager corps of the regular army.

Every young man who has completed his 17th year, may, if possessing the requisite bodily strength join the army at his own choice. I publish a particular regulation on this subject. Concerning the formation of single corps and of the landwehr, a notice will appear in every province from the constituted authorities.

Thus united with all Europe in arms, we again enter the lists against Napoleon Buonaparte and his adherents.

Arise then, with God for your support, for the repose of the world, for order, for morality, for your king and your country.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, King of Prussia.

Vienna, April 8, 1815.

Berlin, April 15.

The two eldest sons of the king, the Crown Prince and Prince William, and also their cousin Prince Louis, will make the campaign, and are busy with the necessary preparations, but they will stop till the king comes here.

It is noticed, as a very probable circumstance, that in the formation of the Prussian army, in the field, the garrison of Dresden is taken into the account.

The first regiment of hussars, raised by the States of Pomerania passed on the 9th through Magdeburg. At Magdeburg so many young men have offered to march against France, that it is not possible to clothe them all immediately.

From the Liverpool Mercury of April 28th, received by Mr. S. Topliff, at Boston.

Austrian Bulletin respecting the operations in Italy.

A courier sent off on the 9th April by Baron Frimont, commander in chief of the army of Italy, and who arrived at Vienna on the 14th, brings intelligence that king Joachim had moved his headquarters to Modena, and after many marches and counter-marches, probably for the purpose of deceiving the Austrians, had directed his main force upon Ferrara. This attempt, however, was frustrated by gen. Von Lauer, commanding there.

On the 8th the king caused, in his presence several attacks to be made on our tete-de-pont at Occhio Bello, but his troops were repulsed with considerable loss. In the evening the enemy's corps were forced to complete retreat.

Our loss in the successful action which took place on the 4th on the Parnaso, and the assault of the tete-de-pont on the 8th, is very considerable. General Stefani, received a slight contusion, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing to command his brigade.

On the 8th, the English General Lord Wm. Bentinck, had an interview with the general in chief at Mantua.

The Austrian headquarters were on the 10th removed to Castellaccio, near Mantua.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation, declaring that the Provinces of Lombardy and Venice are incorporated with the imperial dominions of his crown. The Iron Crown and the order of the same name are to be retained.

Austrian Declaration respecting Murat.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains an official paper of the conduct of Murat, from which we make the following extracts:

On the 5th of March, the news of Napoleon's escape arrived at Naples. The King immediately sent for his imperial majesty's ambassador, and declared to him, that he was, and should still remain inviolably faithful to the system of the alliance. He renewed the same declaration to the cabinets of Austria

and England, at the same time he sent his aid-de-camp, count de Beaufron, to France with the commission to look for Buonaparte, and to assure him of his support. Scarcely was the news of Napoleon's entry into Lyons received at Naples, when the king declared to the court of Rome, "That he considered the cause of Napoleon as his own and would now prove to him that it had never been foreign to him"—he required at the same time, a passage through the Roman states for two of his divisions, which, however, far from acting in a hostile manner, should not disturb the Holy Father in his capital.

The Pope protested against this violation of his territory, and when it took place, His Holiness left Rome, and repaired to Florence.

On the 8th of April, the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries at Vienna delivered a note to the Cabinet which with assurances of the most friendly sentiments of their master, and of his unalienable wish never to separate from Austria, announced that his majesty saw himself forced by the altered state of things, and for his own safety, and in agreement with the military measures, which all the powers thought it necessary to take, to give likewise to his military force a greater development. This development, should, however, be within the line of demarkation, which was fixed for the Neapolitan by the armistice of 1813. Meanwhile the Neapolitan army, without any further declaration began on the 30th of March hostilities against the Austrian posts on the Legations.

London Royal Exchange, April 26.

A letter from a person connected with the court of Sardinia, in the Paris Journals, states that the forces of Murat do not exceed 30,000 men.

An article from Milan, in the German paper, says, that they have as much to apprehend from the secret foe within their walls, as from the enemy without. The Austrian government displays a jealous timidity. No conversation on political or military subjects is permitted. Genoa still continues to be garrisoned by British and Sicilian troops. Murat's army is called by the Italians, "The Italian Army."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the brig James Monroe, Captain Skinner, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Bourdeaux papers of the 2d of May.

Captain Skinner informs, that the Emperor Napoleon is more popular than ever in France, that he had an army of 400,000 men ready to act—that the allies had not crossed the Rhine, nor had hostilities commenced.

[Extracts from the papers.]

In the Bourdeaux Indicateur of the 2d May, we find an extract of a speech of the Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, to the Diet of Sweden, in which he says, that he thanks them for the indignation which they expressed at the attempt which was made to declare him illegitimate; that he was about to put himself at head of the armaments going on in Sweden, and that he hoped with Divine assistance to be enabled to baffle all the efforts of his enemies.

Paris, April 24.

By a decree of the 26th of March the property of Prince Berthier, captain of the guards of the Conte de Lille, has been put under sequestration.

The rigor which is exercised at Brussels against the French, is extreme. Those persons who have only been in France are obliged to act with caution; even the women are not excepted.

The king of Naples was at Ancona the latter end of March, with four divisions of his army. His troops are fine and numerous, and have with them a train of 180 pieces of cannon.

The King of Naples having received a letter from the Emperor of Austria, informing him that the Congress had refused to acknowledge him, began his march forthwith. At Cesone his advanced guard had a rencontre with 2000 Austrians, and made every one of them prisoners. In the meantime General Pignatelli entered Florence the Duke of Modena, repaired the Po, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany was at Livourne.

A Neapolitan vessel of 74 guns, had transported the mother of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba to Naples.

It is regarded as a new indication of the durability of Peace between

England and France. The Emperor of Austria, who is now in France with the intention of remaining there a portion of the season. Many of the Paris Journals of Paris, have stated that the Emperor of Austria, will remain in France.

Letters from Italy mention the number of Italians who rallied under the standard of the King of Naples, are not less than 30,000. The same letters mention an insurrection having broken out in Venice, in which General C. was killed by the people. The Neapolitan army is estimated at 100,000 men, and the recruiting daily.

It is said that the Neapolitan since the report of their success which were in circulation, made themselves masters of the castle of St. George, and that they are marching on della.

## Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, that valuable farm in Anne Arundel county, about six miles from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of one hundred acres. This land is well situated for the purpose of raising any in the state of Maryland, and no land does plainer operate more profitably. A large proportion of the tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated in clover and plaster. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will sell United States Stock, or Stock of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the same by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications for purchases will be received by John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

June 15. Win. H. Marriot.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a tract of about 200 acres of very valuable land in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, about 11 miles from Annapolis, and within four miles of West Point leading to the Chesapeake Bay. The land is susceptible of clover and plaster, and has the advantage of a fine apple orchard, a comfortable dwelling house, and well supplied with good water. The terms of sale may be known by application to Joseph N. Smith and Richard H. Batter, both of Annapolis.

June 8. 2

## THE OFFICE AND DEPT. OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Just published, and for sale by Shaw, Annapolis.

Price \$3.00.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies.

May 25.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling the whole of his small Stock of goods now on hand at the Indian Landing (which may be had low) and of the leasehold of his store-house, &c. &c. at said place.

A Taylor and a Shoemaker.

Are much wanting on the Head of the river. They can be accommodated with good dwelling houses, gardens, &c. at the Indian Landing, or in the neighbourhood.

Apply to

June 8. 2 Augustin Gaudin.

## The Ferry.

Known by the name of Hallow's Ferry, is now in good repair, and attended to by a sober and experienced man. It is well known to be the best and best road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Travellers will meet with no detention at the ferry as heretofore.

May 18.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Henry Howard, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a dark brown grey gelding, five years old, about fifteen hands high, with a white blaze on his face, and a white spot on his back, one of which appears to have been occasioned by the saddle. Given under my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of May, 1815.

2 Tho. Hall.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to prove property by charges and take him away. Henry Howard, Living near the Poplar Springs.

We have often been disposed to hire the conduct of a great number of our democrats, who profess a great attachment for republicanism, and at the same time are at every successful step most inveterate enemy. The majority of them may have a mere attachment to their own government we are not disposed to say; yet that they should be at the successes of one uniformly held it in derision, treated it with marked indifference. We must confess it is a matter of small surprise. While on the side of his career, Buonaparte no vestige of republican principles came within his reach, and in the whole time he was engaged in his work of destruction, notes of democratic approval continually sounding in his ears. When hurled from the throne of his ill-gotten power, he entered his misfortune, and was affected a half stifled since his restoration, his conduct seems generally to have been so much time wasted, that if now permitted to see quietly on his side, he should be enabled by his strength united in his friend himself there, he might be observed a different conduct towards his government. In a man, however, who has made up of all the blood he has, we have little since to expect. We are







# SCOTT'S NEW POEM.

From the British Press of January 8.

## THE LORD OF THE ISLES.

A Poem—By Walter Scott.

It is said that this poem was undertaken long before "Rokeby," and that its subject was a favourite one with the author, at a very early period of his poetical career. The latter report, at least, is not at all improbable, for what poet of Scotland is there, from Barbour to Burns, who has not at some time or other been fired with the idea of celebrating the heroic deeds of Robert Bruce, the deliverer of his country? Such a theme must have had very potent claims on the attention of Mr. Scott, referring, as it does, to those times of chivalry which it has ever been his delight to contemplate, and presenting a nobler class of characters, than any of his former subjects; and of exciting interest by a train of striking and glorious events, very susceptible of fictitious ornament. It is no wonder, then, that after exercising his powers on a work of a totally different character, Mr. Scott should have resumed this undertaking with redoubled vigour; & catching, as it were, a strain of loftier inspiration among the wilds where Ossian sung, should have completed it in a style more uniformly excellent than that of his other works. It is very evident that he felt while composing this poem, all the freedom and ease resulting from conscious self-superiority.

The poem is written in the author's accustomed measure, each canto being precluded by a few Spenserian stanzas, the solemn march of which serves to give a lively effect to the more rapidly flowing numbers in which the story is told. At the commencement of the first canto, there is a kind of morning-salutation, sung by the minstrels in the hall of Artonish, to Edith of Lorn, the destined bride of Ronald the Lord of the Isles, on the day fixed for their nuptials:—

"Wake, Maid of Lorn!" 'twas thus they sung,  
And yet more proud the descant rung.  
"Wake Maid of Lorn! high right is ours,  
To charm dull sleep from Beauty's bowers;  
Earth, ocean, air, have nought so shy  
But owns the power of minstrelsy.  
In Lettermore the timid deer,  
Will pause, the harp's wild chime to hear;  
Rude Heiskar's seal thro' surges dark,  
Will long pursue the minstrel's bark;  
To list his notes the eagle proud  
Will poise him to Bon-Caillach's cloud.  
Then let not maiden ear disdain  
The summons of the minstrel train;  
But while our harps wild music make,  
Edith of Lorn, awake, awake!"

"O wake, while dawn, with dewy shine,  
Wakes nature's charms to vie with thine!"

She bids the mottled thrush rejoice,  
To match thy melody of voice,  
The dew that on the violet lies  
Mocks the dark lustre of thine eyes;  
But, Edith, wake! and all we see  
Of sweet and fair shall yield to thee."

The lady, however, does not appear; and Ferrand, the chief of the minstrels, bids his brethren choose a softer theme, more suited to the emotions which the thought of the approaching ceremony is likely to have occasioned.

"Wake Maid of Lorn! the moments fly  
Which yet that maiden name shall low—  
Wake, maiden, wake! the hour is nigh—  
When love shall claim a plighted vow."

Thy fear, thy bosom's fluttering guest,  
By hope that soon shall fears remove,  
We bid thee break the bonds of rest,  
And wake thee at the call of love.

"Wake, Edith, wake! in yonder bay,  
Lies many a galley, gayly mann'd;  
We hear the merry pibrochs play,  
We see the streamer's silken band.  
What chieftain's praise these pibrochs dwell?

"What crest is on those banners wave?  
The harp, the minstrel dare not tell—  
The riddle must be read by love."

The Lord of the Isles arrives in great pomp with his fleet, but Edith's apprehensions of his indifference to her affection are confirmed, by his behaviour at the banquet given previous to the arrival of the Abbot, who is to perform the ceremony. At this banquet three strangers are introduced, as seeking refuge from adverse winds, which had driven their bark under the rocks of Artonish. They prove to be Robert Bruce, his brother Edward and his

sister Isobel. In her Ronald recognizes the lady who won his heart at a tournament at Woodstock. A tremendous quarrel arises among the chieftains, respecting the outlawed and banished monarch; they appeal to the Abbot on his arrival, who, seized with a kind of trance, pronounces a prophetic benediction on Bruce and his cause. The nuptials are suspended. Thus informed the reader of the story, which in the sequel is very skillfully unravelled.

In the third canto there is a striking description of a wild scene in the Isle of Sky, whither Bruce and Roland have repaired, to mature the great enterprise which is to restore the king to his throne. They meet with five men of savage and suspicious appearance who invite them to take shelter in their hut for the night. A captive dumb boy, there warns the strangers, by signs, to beware of their hosts. They retire, determined to watch and rest by turns. Towards morning while Allen, the page of Ronald, is watching, he is stabbed by one of the ruffians; the captive boy screams, and Allan, calling on his master, expires. The following is the termination of this adventure:—

"Not so awake the King—his hand  
Snatch'd from the flames a knotted brand,  
The nearest weapon of his wrath;  
With this he cross'd the murderer's path."

And venged young Allan well!  
The spatter'd brain and bubbling blood,  
Hiss'd on the half-extinguish'd wood—  
The miscreant gasp'd and fell!  
Nor rose in peace the Island Lord;  
One catiff died upon his sword,  
And one beneath his grasp lies prone,  
In mortal grapple overthrown.  
But while Lord Ronald's dagger drank  
The life blood from his panting flank,  
The father rufian of the band,  
Behind him rears a coward hand!

—O, for a moment's aid,  
Till Bruce, who deals no double blow,  
Dash'd to the earth another foe.  
Above his comrade laid!  
And it is gain'd—the captive sprung  
On the rais'd arm, and closely clung;  
And ere he shook him loose,  
The master'd felon press'd the ground,  
And gasp'd beneath a mortal wound,  
While o'er him stands the Bruce."

Edward soon after joins them with news of very favorable import, upon which Ronald determines to raise all his Islesmen in the king's favor. Their voyage is described with great spirit.

"Merrily, merrily goes the bark—  
Before the gale she bounds.  
So darts the Dolphin from the shark,  
Or the deer before the hounds.  
They left Toth Twa on the ice,  
And they waken'd the men of the wild  
Tiree,  
And the Chief of the Sandy Coll.  
They paus'd not at Columbia's isle,  
Though peal'd the bells from the holy  
pile."

With long and measur'd toll,  
No time for martin or for mass,  
And the sounds of the holy summons pass  
Away in the billow's roll.  
Lochbuie's fierce and warlike Lord  
Their signal saw, and grasp'd his  
sword:  
And verdant Hay call'd her host—  
And the clans of Jura's rugged coast  
Lord Ronald's call obey.  
And Scaroh's isle, whose tortur'd shore  
Still rings to Corrivreken's roar,  
And lonely Colonsay."

To these extracts we have not room to add the description of the battle of Bannockburn. Those who remember the animated picture of *The Field of Flodden* in *Marmion*, will easily conceive with what spirit and force of coloring Mr. Scott has painted this signal and memorable triumph of his country.

## THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

Religion has sometimes been represented as unfavourable to the enjoyment of life; in the following extract from a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Aberdeen, this sentiment is refuted, and the superior excellence of religious joy maintained with much justice and much eloquence.

"So far is an implicit conformity to the dictates of our religion from being inconsistent with a proper care of worldly concerns, that if we had no higher aim in view than merely to promote, or to secure our temporal interests, we could hardly pursue a safer and more certain course, than a scrupulous observance of the rules prescribed by Christianity, for conducting us to future happiness. To increase or to preserve a fortune, what better means could be employed than Christian diligence and honesty? To rise to preferment and honour, what so efficacious as that inflexible integrity, that cheerful and ready submission to lawful superiors, that afflu-

ble submission to inferiors, that meekness and complaisance towards all, which the Gospel enjoins? To insure good will, to maintain a character, to acquire a reputation, could we adopt a better plan than to cultivate Christian prudence and fortitude, joined with Christian rectitude and charity; or, as our Saviour beautifully and emphatically expresses it, than to be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves?" In fine, if our sole object were to preserve health, to prolong life, or even to give a true relish to sensual enjoyment, could we follow any better course, than to practice Christian activity in business, in conjunction with Christian moderation and temperance? These are joys pure and substantial, suited to the dignity of the rational nature, independent of our brutal part. These can never be carried to excess, never succeeded by corroding reflection. Pleasing once, they please and delight as for ever. Those, neither birth nor external events, nor the dispositions of men, nor disease, nor age can affect. They attend us in society and forsake us not in solitude. When enemies persecute us, they inspire us with courage, and enure us with strength. When false friends abandon us, they remain. They solace adversity, and enhance and adorn prosperous circumstances. They lighten the burdens of life and disarm death of its terrors! Compared with these affluences is poor grandeur is contemptible, sensual pleasure is disgusting. External circumstances are appropriated to no inherent dignity of character, and are often the means of debasing it. But religious and moral enjoyments are the peculiar privileges of the wise and good, who are not excluded from their share of worldly possessions, and can enjoy them with the highest relish. Still, should these be withheld, supported by their internal resources, by conscious integrity, by the exhilarating sense of divine favour, and by the glorious prospect of a blessed immortality, the piously wise, must even in adversity and affliction, be possessed of a more abundant store of happiness than can belong to the impious and wicked, placed on the summit of power, basking in the sunshine of prosperity and reounding the loudest strains of dissolute mirth. Like a rock lowering above the deep, the man of piety and virtue beholds the storm of calumny roar around him, without shaking his resolution, or impairing his strength. When the tempest assails those of a contrary character, they are tossed like the sand from surge to surge, and when the calm returns, sink under the weight of their own adversity."

May 18. 5 William Sanders. tf.

NOTICE.  
All persons are hereby cautioned from receiving a note given by me to the late Joseph Court, some time in November and December, 1814, for seventy dollars seventy or seventy-five cents. It appears that Mr. Court gave the note in his lifetime to his negro girl Mary, the daughter of Fanny who belonged to Mr. Court, as Fanny alleges, and it is supposed the note is now in the possession of Fanny. I have a claim in bar of the note against the estate of Joseph Court for work and labour, legally proved and passed by the orphans court. I am ready to pay the balance due upon the note after deducting my claim.

May 20, 1815. 3X Wappen Brown.

St. John's College,  
May 25, 1815.  
Those who are indebted to this institution, except such only as make regular quarterly or half yearly payments, are hereby earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the 25th day of June next, as no further indulgence can be given after that date.

May 25, 1815. 3X Philip Curran, Secy. for St. J. C.

Blank Bonds, Declara-  
tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Con-  
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-  
fice.

For Sale,  
That well known property at Bond-  
River Ferry (in London town) origi-  
nally belonging to John H. Atoms, esq.  
Also several other houses which will  
include the whole of the property in-  
volved.

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

May 11. 6 James Larimore. tf.

Lancelot Warfield,  
Offers himself a candidate for the  
office of Sheriff at the next ensuing e-  
lection, and respectfully solicits the  
votes and interests of the citizens of  
the city of Annapolis and Anne-Ar-  
undel county.

May 1, 1815. 8

Public Sale.  
The vestry of All Hallows Parish,  
of Anne-Arundel county, will offer at  
public sale, on Monday the 3d day of  
July next, if fair, if not the next fair  
day, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,  
THE GLEBE LAND containing a-  
bout 160 acres, on terms that will be  
accommodating to the purchaser. It is  
unnecessary to give a description of  
the property, as those wishing to pur-  
chase will no doubt view the land. Any  
person wishing to view it, will apply  
to Mr. Wm. Stewart, or Mr. Samuel  
Harrison, who will shew it. Further  
particulars on the day of sale.

May 18, 1815. 5 ts.

FOR SALE,  
Two Shares of Stock  
In that valuable establishment the City  
Tavern. The holder would not dispose  
of them but in a case of the most press-  
ing necessity.

The terms may be known by appli-  
cation to the Editor.  
May 18. 5 t.f.

State of Maryland, sc.  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
May 9, 1815.

ON application by petition, of Joseph  
Moreton, executor of the last will and  
testament of Thomas Moreton, late of  
Anne Arundel county deceased, it is  
ordered, that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of six  
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-  
zette and Maryland Republican of An-  
napolis.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,  
Anne Arundel county.

This is to give notice,  
THAT the subscriber of Anne A-  
rundel county hath obtained from the  
orphans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Thomas More-  
ton, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouch-  
ers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-  
fore the eleventh day of July next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 9th day of May,  
1815.

5 Joseph Moreton, Executor. 6w  
May 18.

Timber For Sale.  
The subscriber will sell any quantity  
of oak and pine wood, wharf logs,  
piles and ties, stock-stuff fit for plank  
or scantling, chestnut posts, rails fit for  
lots, or common logs. The above will  
be sold standing or cut, and delivered  
as may suit purchasers. The terms  
may be known by applying to  
Amos Gambrell,  
Living on the Head of Severn.  
June 1. 3w.

U. States Mail Stages  
For Annapolis and Baltimore.  
The proprietor of the Baltimore and  
Annapolis Mail Stages, respectfully in-  
forms the public, that on account of  
providence being lower, and the roads  
better, will enable him to reduce the  
price, from three and a half to two  
dollars, during the summer months,  
commencing on the 1st day of June  
next. The days and hours of starting  
are heretofore; all baggage at the risk  
of the owners.

3 John Gadsby. 6w  
May 27.

Cash Given  
For CLEAN LINEN & COTTON  
RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at G. Shaw's  
Store.  
April 27. 5

Property for Sale.  
The subscriber will sell a  
small plantation, where he  
presently resides, in Anne-Arundel  
county, five miles below St. Mary's  
on the road leading to Annapolis,  
sixteen miles from Baltimore,  
tract contains 342 acres of good  
land, and produces well Indian  
bacco, small grain, particularly  
its distance from the market  
more makes it valuable to any  
inclined to go into that line of busi-  
ness. The soil is adapted to every  
kind of vegetable of all kinds; nearly  
half of the tract is in wood, of a  
thriving timber. The improvements  
are comfortable and in good repair;  
dwelling house roomy, and summa-  
ry a large family; every necessary  
house for stock and poultry; a  
well garden newly built, rich, and  
set with herbs of almost every kind;  
pump of good water in the tract;  
fruit of every kind. There is a  
meadow and more can be made  
with little labour. Any person inclined  
to purchase, may know the terms by  
applying to Mr. Richard Gambrell,  
Dr. Anderson Warfield, in An-  
Arundel county, or Mr. El H. in  
the city of Baltimore. If the  
property is not sold at private sale  
the 20th day of June next, it will  
that day be exposed to public sale  
the premises, to the highest bidder.  
Rachael Warfield

March 16, 1815. 6w

Anne-Arundel county,  
ON application to the under-  
the recess of the court, as  
judge of the third judicial district  
the State of Maryland, by petition  
writing, of GREENBURY T.  
KLE, of Anne-Arundel county, shew-  
ing that he is in actual confinement,  
praying for the benefit of the act  
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acted for the relief of sundry in-  
vent debtors, passed at November  
session 1815, and the several supplies  
thereto, on the terms therein men-  
a schedule of his property, and  
of his creditors, on oath as far as  
can ascertain them, being annexed  
his petition; and the said Green-  
treacle having satisfied me, by a  
petent testimony, that he has not  
two years within the State of  
land immediately preceding the time  
his application, and the said Green-  
treacle having taken the oath he  
said not prescribed for delivering  
property, I do hereby order and  
judge, that the said Greenbury T.  
KLE be discharged from imprisonment,  
and that he give notice to his credi-  
tors, by causing a copy of this order to  
be inserted in some newspaper pub-  
lished in the city of Annapolis, once  
for three months before the 1st day  
Monday in September next, to ap-  
pear before the said county court,  
at the Court House of said county,  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon  
that day, for the purpose of re-  
mending a trustee for their benefit,  
to shew cause, if any they have,  
why the said Greenbury Treacle  
should not have the benefit of the said  
supplements, as prayed. Given un-  
der my hand, this 13th day of April,  
1815.

RD RIDGELY.

Valuable Lands for Sale.  
THE subscriber is authorized to  
pose of at private sale, all that tract  
land formerly the property of Richard  
Chew, and lately of John Muir, de-  
ceased, consisting of 1045 acres, sit-  
uated in Anne Arundel county, on  
the Chesapeake Bay, & forming the  
mouth of Herring Bay; twenty  
miles from Annapolis, fifty from Bal-  
timore, and thirty five from the City of  
Washington. This land is as rich and fer-  
tile as any on the Chesapeake, affords  
most luxuriant pasturage, has a  
proportion of meadow land, and the  
greatest abundance of fire-wood  
timber, and for ship-building the  
timber on the Chesapeake may be  
on this land. The situation is healthy  
and as beautiful a prospect as any  
the Bay, a good harbour, and the  
greatest abundance of excellent  
crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The  
very convenient situation of this  
land must be obvious to every person  
inclined to purchase, as the wood  
and the whole product of the land  
be removed from thence by water,  
that in a few hours, to the market  
Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of  
valuable property is thought unneces-  
sary, as any person wishing to pur-  
chase can view the same by applying  
to Mr. Philomen L. Chew, who re-  
sides within a few miles of it. Terms  
may be made known on application to  
the subscriber.

5 Samuel Maynard, in fact for John Muir. 6w  
May 18.

NOTICE.  
The Editors of the Annapolis  
and Telegraph will publish the  
advertisement, once a week, for  
three weeks, and transmit their account  
to this office.

NOTICE.  
The highest cash price will be  
paid for a negro woman, who can  
be recommended to a cook and laundress.  
Enquire of the Printer  
Annapolis, May 23.

NOTICE.  
The subscriber is desirous  
of the whole of his small Block  
on hand at the Indian  
Store, which may be had low  
to the household of his store-hold-  
ers, &c. at said place.

A Taylor and a Shoemaker  
much wanting on the Ho-  
tel. They can be accommo-  
dated dwelling houses, garden  
Indian Landing, or in the  
suburbs.

Apply to  
Augusta G.

June 2. 3X

For Sale, or to Let.  
That well known stand in  
Prince George's county, oc-  
cupied by Major Thomas  
Muir, and others, as a store. The  
store has been repaired and enlarged  
to make it a comfortable dwell-  
ing, with the store and a  
room under the store roof, and  
covered garden newly enclosed.  
The situation of this stand is  
very convenient for a store or tavern,  
being fronting one of the great  
roads in the state. It is  
unnecessary to give a  
description of it. For terms  
will be accommodating, and po-  
tentially immediately, apply to  
the subscriber on the premises.

June 15, 2 Cephas W. B.

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Property for Sale.  
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small plantation, where he  
presently resides, in Anne-Arundel  
county, five miles below St. Mary's  
on the road leading to Annapolis,  
sixteen miles from Baltimore,  
tract contains 342 acres of good  
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very convenient situation of this  
land must be obvious to every person  
inclined to purchase, as the wood  
and the whole product of the land  
be removed from thence by water,  
that in a few hours, to the market  
Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of  
valuable property is thought unneces-  
sary, as any person wishing to pur-  
chase can view the same by applying  
to Mr. Philomen L. Chew, who re-  
sides within a few miles of it. Terms  
may be made known on application to  
the subscriber.

5 Samuel Maynard, in fact for John Muir. 6w  
May 18.

NOTICE.  
The Editors of the Annapolis  
and Telegraph will publish the  
advertisement, once a week, for  
three weeks, and transmit their account  
to this office.

NOTICE.  
The subscriber is desirous  
of the whole of his small Block  
on hand at the Indian  
Store, which may be had low  
to the household of his store-hold-  
ers, &c. at said place.

A Taylor and a Shoemaker  
much wanting on the Ho-  
tel. They can be accommo-  
dated dwelling houses, garden  
Indian Landing, or in the  
suburbs.

Apply to  
Augusta G.

June 2. 3X

For Sale, or to Let.  
That well known stand in  
Prince George's county, oc-  
cupied by Major Thomas  
Muir, and others, as a store. The  
store has been repaired and enlarged  
to make it a comfortable dwell-  
ing, with the store and a  
room under the store roof, and  
covered garden newly enclosed.  
The situation of this stand is  
very convenient for a store or tavern,  
being fronting one of the great  
roads in the state. It is  
unnecessary to give a  
description of it. For terms  
will be accommodating, and po-  
tentially immediately, apply to  
the subscriber on the premises.

June 15, 2 Cephas W. B.

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June 2. 3X











at additional numbers of soldiers  
posting themselves on the walls  
and the prison yards. One of  
them observed to the prisoners, that  
they had better go into the prisons,  
as they would be charged upon di-  
rectly. This of course, occasioned  
a considerable alarm among them—  
at this moment of uncertainty they  
were running in different directions  
inquiring the cause of alarm: some  
went to their respective prisons,  
others toward the Market square.  
About one hundred were col-  
lected in the square: captain Short-  
land ordered the soldiers to charge  
on them, which order the soldiers  
were reluctant in obeying: as the  
prisoners were using no violence;  
on the order being repeated,  
they made a charge, and the prison-  
ers retreated out of the square in  
their prison yards, and shut the  
doors after them. Captain Short-  
land, himself, opened the gates, and  
ordered the soldiers to fire in-  
ward the prisoners, who were all  
retreating in different directions to-  
ward their respective prisons. At  
this time there was some hesitation  
in the minds of the officers, whe-  
ther or not it was proper to fire up-  
on the prisoners in that situation;  
which Shortland seized a musket  
of the hands of a soldier, which he  
fired immediately after, the  
prisoners became general, and many of the  
soldiers were either killed or  
wounded. The remainder were en-  
deavouring to get into the prisons,  
and going towards the lower doors  
of the wall commenced firing  
on them from that quarter,  
which killed some and wounded o-  
thers. After much difficulty, [all  
doors being closed in the en-  
ce, but one in each prison] the  
soldiers succeeded in gaining the  
prisons; immediately after which  
the soldiers came to the doors  
Nos. 3 and 4 prisons, and fired  
several volleys into them thro' the  
doors and doors, which killed  
a man in each prison, and several  
wounded others.  
It likewise appears, that the pro-  
ceedings were followed up  
with a disposition of peculiar in-  
veteracy and barbarity.  
A man who was severely wound-  
ed in No. 7 prison yard, and being  
unable to make his way to the pri-  
son, was come up to by the soldiers  
who he implored for mercy, but  
five of the hardened wretches  
immediately levelled their pieces  
at him, and shot him dead on the  
spot.  
The soldiers who were post-  
ed on the walls, manifested equal  
cruelty, by keeping up a constant  
fire on every prisoner they could  
see in the yards endeavouring to get  
into the prison, when their numbers  
were very few, and when not the  
shadow of resistance could be  
expected. Several of them  
got into No. 6, prison cook-  
house, which was pointed out by  
soldiers on the walls, to those  
who were marching in from the  
yards—they immediately went up  
and fired into the same, which  
killed several—one of the pri-  
soners ran out with the intention  
of getting into his prison but was killed be-  
fore he reached the door.  
An impartial consideration, of  
the circumstances of the scheme  
in mind of capt. Shortland, for  
which we will now proceed to  
give an elucidation of its origin  
will recur back to an event  
which happened some days previous.  
Shortland was at the time ab-  
sent from Plymouth, but before going  
he ordered his contractor or his  
servant to serve out one pound of  
bread and a half of soft bread their  
allowance—this the prisoners  
received in expectation of their usual  
allowance being served out, but  
after finding this would not  
suffice, burst open the lower  
door, and went up to the store de-  
partment to have their bread.  
The officers of the garrison, on  
being informed, and informed of  
proceedings, observed that it  
was more than right the prison-  
ers should have their usual allow-  
ance, and strongly reprobated the  
conduct of captain Shortland in  
depriving them of it from them—  
they accordingly served with their  
usual and quietly returned to their  
prisons.  
This circumstance, with  
others that were thrown on  
the ears of the prisoners, and  
on his return home, and  
then have determined on  
a plan of seizing the first  
opportunity to turn in the military  
butcher the prisoners for  
the publication of his malice and  
cruelty. Unfortunately happened  
the afternoon of the 6th of  
June, some boys who were playing

ball in No. 7, yard, knocked their ball  
over the back wall and on the men-  
try in that yard, and on the men-  
try in that yard, they picked a hole  
in the wall to get in after it.  
This afforded Shortland his wis-  
dom for pretext, and he took his mea-  
sures accordingly; he had all the gar-  
rison drawn up in the military walk,  
additional numbers posted on the  
walls, and every thing ready prepar-  
ed before the alarm bell was rung;  
this he naturally concluded, would  
draw the attention of a great num-  
ber of prisoners towards the gates,  
to learn the cause of the alarm,  
while the turnkeys were dispatched  
into the yards, to lock all the doors  
but one of each prison, to prevent  
the prisoners retreating out of the  
yard before he had sufficiently wreak-  
ed his vengeance.  
What adds peculiar weight to the  
belief of its being a premeditated,  
determined massacre, are,  
First—The sanguinary disposi-  
tion manifested on every occasion by  
Shortland, he having, prior to this  
time, ordered the soldiers to fire in-  
to the prisons through the prison  
windows, upon unarmed prisoners  
asleep in their hammocks, on ac-  
count of a light being seen in the  
prisons; which barbarous act was  
repeated several nights successively.  
That murder was not then com-  
mitted, was owing to an over-  
ruling Providence alone; for the balls  
were picked up in the prison, where  
they passed through the hammocks  
of men then asleep in them. He  
having also ordered the soldiers to fire  
upon the prisoners in the yard of  
No. 7, prison, because they would  
not deliver up to him a man who had  
escaped from his *cuchot*, which or-  
der the commanding officers of the  
soldiers refused to obey, and gene-  
rally, he having seized on every  
slight pretext to injure the prison-  
ers, by stopping their marketing for  
ten days repeatedly, and once a  
third part of their provision for the  
same length of time.  
Secondly—He having been heard  
to say, when the boys had picked  
the hole in the wall, and some time  
before the alarm bell rung, while all  
the prisoners were quiet as usual in  
their respective yards—"I'll fix the  
damned rascals directly."  
Thirdly—His having all the sol-  
diers on their posts, and the gar-  
rison fully prepared, before the alarm  
bell rang. It could not then, of  
course, be rung to assemble the sol-  
diers, but to alarm the prisoners, &  
create confusion among them.  
Fourthly—The soldiers upon the  
wall, previous to the alarm bell be-  
ing rung, informing the prisoners  
that they would be charged upon di-  
rectly.  
Fifthly—The turnkeys going into  
the yards and closing all the doors  
but one in each prison, while the at-  
tention of the prisoners was attracted  
by the alarm bell—This was done a-  
bout 15 minutes sooner, than usual  
and without informing the prisoners  
it was time to shut up. It was ever  
the invariable practice of the turn-  
keys, from which they never devia-  
ted before that night, when coming  
into the yard to shut up, to halloo  
to the prisoners, so loud as to be  
heard throughout the yard, "turn  
in, turn in!" while on that night it  
was done so secretly, that not one  
man in an hundred knew they were  
shut up; and in particular their shut-  
ting the door of No. 7 prison,  
which the prisoners usually go in  
and out at, [and which was former-  
ly always closed last] and leaving  
one open in the other end of the  
prison, which was exposed to a  
cross fire from the soldiers on the  
walls, and which the prisoners had  
to pass in gaining the prison.  
It appears to us that the forego-  
ing reasons sufficiently warrant the  
conclusions we have drawn there-  
from.  
We likewise believe, from the de-  
positions of men who were eye-  
witnesses of a part of Shortland's  
conduct on the evening of the 6th  
of April, that he was intoxicated  
with liquor at the time, from his  
brutality in beating a prisoner then  
supporting another severely wound-  
ed, from the blackguard and abusive  
language he made use of, and from  
his having frequently been seen in  
the same state. His being drunk  
was of course the means of inflam-  
ing his bitter enmity against the  
prisoners, and no doubt was the  
cause of the indiscriminate butchery  
and of no quarter being given.  
We here solemnly aver, that there  
was no preconcerted plan to attempt  
breaking out. There cannot be pro-  
duced the least shadow of a reason or  
inducement for that intention the pri-  
soners daily expecting to be released

on board galleys for their  
native country. And we likewise  
solemnly assert, that there was no in-  
tention of resisting, in any manner,  
the authority of this despot.  
N. B. Seven were killed, 30 dan-  
gerously wounded, and 30 slightly  
do. Total, sixty-seven killed and  
wounded.  
(Signed) William B. Orne,  
Wm. Hobart,  
James Boggs,  
James Adams,  
Francis Joseph,  
John F. Trobridge,  
John Rust,  
Henry Allen,  
Walter Colton,  
Thomas B. Mott.  
Dartmouth Prison, April 7, 1815.  
**VERY IMPORTANT.**  
We are indebted to the politeness  
of Mr. Kitchen of the Merchant's  
Coffee House, Philadelphia, for the  
following intelligence, interesting  
to our merchants in particular, and  
to the country at large. The squad-  
ron of the gallant Decatur is likely  
to find immediate employment in the  
Mediterranean; and we think that this  
intelligence renders it necessary  
that the 2d or heavy squadron, un-  
der Commodore Bainbridge, should  
be hastened out with the utmost  
promptitude.  
"Madeira, May 14th, 1815.  
SIR,  
"I have only time to transmit  
the enclosed extract and list of the  
Naval force of Algiers now at sea.  
I am of opinion that their destina-  
tion is Tunis, and that they mean to  
co-operate with the malcontents of  
that Regency in order to dethrone  
the present Bey and subjugate his  
country, as it is hardly to be sup-  
posed they mean to cruise in the At-  
lantic with Gun-Boats. It is like-  
wise probable that they have been  
informed that during the war with  
Tripoli, that our vessels of war ar-  
rived in the Mediterranean either  
singly or in small squadrons, and  
that they have fitted out their whole  
force in order to cruise for them and  
will endeavour to engage them in de-  
tail. I hope, however, that they will  
be disappointed, and that our squad-  
ron may arrive altogether before  
they return to port. I am under no  
apprehension for the result. The  
number of men stated in the  
list is incorrect, as their large frig-  
ates never have less than 300 men  
on board, such as they are, and the  
other vessels in proportion. The  
Bombards no doubt carry a Mortar  
besides a gun each, though not men-  
tioned in the enclosed list, and their  
sailing Bombards with their squad-  
ron is in my opinion a corroborating  
proof that they are intended to bom-  
bard some of the towns in the Re-  
gency of Tunis, with whom they  
are at War. We have not heard  
of the arrival of the Dutch squad-  
ron in the Mediterranean, nor what  
are the intentions of Holland rela-  
tive to their affairs with Barbary.  
I will forward an open copy of this  
and the enclosed list by every A-  
merican vessel which sails from this  
port, with directions to give a co-  
py thereof to every vessel they may  
fall in with, in hopes that it may  
find its way to our squadron, should  
they be at sea, before they approach  
the Straits of Gibraltar. I have  
the honour to subscribe myself with  
the most distinct respect, sir, your  
most obedient servant.  
JAS. LEANDER CATHCART.  
Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield, Esq.  
Secretary of the Navy,  
Washington."  
**Extract of a letter from Lisbon, da-  
ted the 2d May, 1815.**  
"Letters from Cadix of the 25th  
April, mention, that the Algerine  
squadron has put to sea, consisting  
of 66 vessels, (of which we enclose  
particulars for your inspection) but  
that nobody knows the destination of  
this considerable force—Spain & this  
country are at peace with these pi-  
rates, and America seems to be the  
only probable object of this expedi-  
tion, and we should hope the Ame-  
ricans would give a good account of  
them.  
**List of the Algerine Squadron.**  
Frigate, 50 guns, 360 men, built  
at Algiers, 6 years old, sails well.  
Frigate, 48 guns, 360 men, built  
at Algiers, 13 years old.  
Frigate, 44 guns, 360 men, taken  
from the Portuguese, 30 years old.  
Frigate, 44 guns, 360 men, taken  
from the Tunisians, 9 years old,  
the best sailer in the squadron.  
Corvette, 38 guns, 300 men, built  
at Algiers, 3 years old, bad con-  
struction.  
Corvette, 26 guns, 200 men, pre-  
sent from the Grand Seigneur, 13  
years old, sails well.

Corvette, 26 guns, 200 men, taken  
from the Greeks, 14 years old, sails  
pretty well.  
Corvette, 24 guns, 200 men, ta-  
ken from do. 4 years old.  
Corvette, 14 guns, 150 men, ta-  
ken from do. 10 years old.  
Corvette, 20 guns, 400 men, do.  
from the Greeks, 8 years old, sails  
well.  
Brig, 30 guns, 180 men, built at  
Algiers, 6 years old; do. 20 guns,  
180 men, taken from the Portu-  
guese, 9 years old.  
Xebec, 18 guns, 150 men, taken  
from the Portuguese, 10 years old.  
Schooner, 1 gun, 20 men, taken  
from the Tunisians, 6 years old.  
Galley, 3 guns, 100 men, built at  
Algiers, 3 years old.  
Ten gun-boats, 2 guns each (20),  
30 men each (300), built at Algiers,  
2 years old; 30 do. 1 gun each,  
(30), 25 men each (750), built at  
Algiers, 6 years old.  
11 bombards, 1 gun each (11), 25  
men each (275), built at Algiers, 6  
years old.  
**TOTAL—4 frigates, 6 corvettes,  
2 brigs, 1 xebec, 1 schooner, 1 gal-  
ley, 40 gun-boats, 11 bombards—  
463 guns, 4,743 men.**  
JAS. LEANDER CATHCART."  
We have received a communica-  
tion under the signature of "Liberla-  
tis Amicus," which we are under  
the necessity of postponing until  
next week.  
**St. John's College.**  
The Visitors of St. John's Col-  
lege are requested to convene in the  
College Building, on Tuesday next,  
the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.  
As business of importance will be  
laid before the board, it is hoped  
the members will be punctual in  
their attendance.  
Samuel Ridout, Sec'y.  
**Just Published,**  
And for sale by George Shaw,  
"THE COTTAGERS WIFE,"  
An authentic and very interesting Nar-  
rative.  
Price—20 cents.  
To those who have read "The Dai-  
ryman's Daughter," no other recom-  
mendation of this little tract will be re-  
quired, than to state, that it is in ma-  
ny respects very similar to it, though  
more interesting, and calculated to be  
more practically useful.  
June 22. 3w.  
Farmers Bank of Maryland, June  
21st, 1815.  
In compliance with the charter of  
the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and  
with a supplement thereto, establishing  
a branch thereof at Frederick-Town,  
notice is hereby given to stockholders  
on the western shore, that an election  
will be held at the Banking-House in  
the city of Annapolis, on the first Mon-  
day in August next, between the hours  
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.  
for the purpose of choosing from a  
mongst the stockholders, sixteen direc-  
tors for the Bank at Annapolis, and  
nine directors for the Branch Bank at  
Frederick-Town.  
By order,  
Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r.  
**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order of the orphans  
court of Anne-Arundel county, the  
subscriber will expose to public sale  
on Saturday the 15th day of July  
next, if fair, if not the first fair day  
thereafter, at the late dwelling of  
Thomas Sherbert, deceased, near  
Pig-Point.  
All the personal property of said  
Thomas Sherbert, consisting of Horses,  
Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household  
Furniture and plantation utensils; also  
about 5000 lbs of unpacked tobacco,  
and some wheat in the straw. Terms  
of sale—for all sums of twenty dollars  
and upward a credit of six months will  
be given, the purchaser giving note  
with good security, with interest from  
the day of sale; all under that sum  
the cash to be paid. Sale to commence  
at 10 o'clock.  
Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.  
June 22. 3w.  
**To be Rented, or Leased,**  
For a term of years, and possession  
given immediately, that well known  
farm adjoining Osborn Williams and  
Mrs. Margaret Higgins, containing one  
hundred and fifty acres of land. The  
soil is peculiarly adapted to tobacco  
and all kinds of small grain, with the  
advantage of good meadows. Improve-  
ments, a good dwelling house, three  
rooms, two free-places and piazza, kitch-  
en, and other out-houses, with a new  
fifty-foot tobacco-house, upwards of two  
hundred apple trees of choice fruit  
either for cider or keeping apples, with  
a variety of other fruits. In addition  
to the above conveniences, there is a  
noted spring within fifty yards of the  
dwelling. For terms apply to Jasper  
Edward Tilly at South River Ferry, or  
to  
Nicholas Brewer, sen.  
Annapolis.  
June 22. 3w.

**A Teacher Wanted.**  
A Young Man qualified to teach  
reading, writing, and arithmetic, and  
who can produce satisfactory testi-  
monies of his qualifications and moral  
character, may hear of a desirable si-  
tuation by application to the managers  
of the Charitable Society of Annapo-  
lis.  
June 22.  
**Public Sale.**  
Agreeably to an order of the orphans  
court of Calvert county, in the state  
of Maryland, the subscriber will sell  
at public sale, on Thursday the 20th  
day of July next, if fair, if not the  
next fair day thereafter, Sunday ex-  
cepted, at the late dwelling of the  
said deceased, on a credit of six  
months, all the personal estate of  
the said deceased.  
Consisting of Live Stock, House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture, and To-  
bacco. For all sums under ten dollars,  
the cash must be paid when the prop-  
erty is delivered, and for all sums for  
ten dollars, and upwards, bond with  
approved security must be given, on  
delivery of the property, and no prop-  
erty will be delivered till the terms  
of the sale are complied with. The  
sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
David Carcaud, Adm'r.  
June 22. 3w.  
**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having declined bu-  
siness, takes this method of requesting  
all those indebted to the firm of Ridgely  
and Weems, and the late firm of  
Ridgely and Pindell, and his own pri-  
vate business, to call on and make  
payment to Messieurs Warrish and  
Ringsby, who are authorised to set-  
tle the business of the aforesaid  
firms. He also takes this method of  
returning his thanks to his friends and  
the public generally, for their patro-  
nage and generosity manifested towards  
him for forty years past. Those who  
have claims against the subscriber are  
requested to bring them in.  
June 22. Absalom Ridgely.  
u.  
**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscriber of Calvert coun-  
ty, hath obtained from the orphans  
court of said county, in the state of  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of William M. Car-  
caud, late of the county and state a-  
foresaid, deceased. All persons hav-  
ing claims against the said deceased,  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scriber, at or before the 1st day of  
January, 1816, next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all be-  
nefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 21st day  
of June, 1815.  
David Carcaud, Adm'r.  
June 22. 3w.  
**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscriber hath obtained  
from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-  
del county, letters of administration  
with the will annexed, on the personal  
estate of Thomas Sherbert, and also  
letters of administration on the per-  
sonal estate of John Sherbert late of said  
county deceased. All persons having  
claims against said deceased, are re-  
quested to bring them in legally au-  
thenticated, and those indebted to ei-  
ther of said estates to make immediate  
payment to  
Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.  
June 22. 3w.  
**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of two writs of *venditioni  
exponas*, and one writ of *fiert facias*,  
from Anne Arundel county court to  
me directed, will be exposed to pub-  
lic sale, on the premises, for cash, on  
Saturday the 15th day of July next,  
at 11 o'clock, forenoon,  
Two tracts or parcels of land, one  
called Red Bud, the other Cherry Hill,  
containing in the whole 400 acres more  
or less, and two negro men, Will and  
Isaac. Seized and taken as the prop-  
erty of Osborn S. Harwood, and will be  
sold to satisfy debts due Richard Har-  
wood, and Lucy his wife, use of John  
Cator, Benjamin Elliott use of Francis  
Bird, and Duvall and Clements.  
Solomon Graves, Shff.  
A. A. County.  
June 22. 3w.  
**Public Sale.**  
Will be offered at public sale on Sa-  
turday the first of July, at 11 o'clock,  
at the late residence of Samuel Harri-  
son, near Pig-Point, a variety of House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture, with some  
prime Stock, consisting of Horses,  
Sheep, Hogs, & Horned Cattle, among  
which are some excellent work Oxen.  
Persons wishing such articles may have  
an opportunity of furnishing themselves  
with some of a superior kind. The  
terms of sale are, three months credit,  
on the purchaser giving note, with ap-  
proved security, bearing interest from  
the date.  
Leonard Gary.  
June 16, 1815. 2











New York, June 19.  
**DISTRESSING NEWS.**  
Extract of a letter from New Orleans, to a gentleman of this city, dated 20th of May.

"I am sorry to say that the river Mississippi is higher now than ever known, and the damage is incalculable. Entire settlements are many feet under water, as Palmyra, Concordia, and a part of Point Coupee; besides innumerable cravasses on the coast. Many sugar and cotton plantations are ruined for the present."

The Attorney General of the Bahama Islands has addressed a letter to the Governor of those Islands, denying that any blacks taken by British cruisers and brought there, were ever sold of considered as property, and declaring they were always set at liberty, although slaves before.

By an article under the Vienna head it will be seen that the Wechabites of Arabia, who have so long had possession of Mahomet's tomb, and whose animosity against his religion and successes against his votaries, had been supposed by many to threaten his downfall, have been entirely subdued.

We have translated a declaration of Louis XVIII of the 15th April, addressed to the French people, previous to the entry of the allies into France, and announcing the motives by which they are actuated.

The allies declare that they are marching under the banners, the cockade and the white flag of the king.

The Rubicon thus appears to be passed, and the next breeze will no doubt waft to our shores from unhappy Europe, lamentable tidings of horrid war and the slaughter of thousands. If Buonaparte is to fall, perhaps, like another Sampson, he will destroy more at his death than he did while living.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Translated for the Com. Advertiser.

**DECLARATION OF THE 15TH APRIL.**

Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

At the moment of our return to the midst of our people, we believe that we owe to them, in the face of Europe, a solemn declaration of our sentiments and of the intentions of our allies.

When heaven and the nation recalled us to the throne, we made to God and to France the promise, sweet to our heart, to forget injuries and to labour, without ceasing, for the happiness of our subjects.

The sons of St. Louis have never committed treason against heaven or against their country. Already our people, had found again by our cares, abundance and repose within and the esteem of all nations without. Already the throne, shaken by so many shocks, was beginning to be established again, when treason forced us to quit our capital and to seek refuge in the confines of our states. In the meantime Europe, faithful to her treaties, would not recognize as king of France, any one but us. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers were desirous to march to assure the repose of the world and to deliver our fair country a second time.

In this state of things, a man, whose artifice and falsehood forms at this day his whole power, seeks to lead astray the mind of the nation by fallacious promises, to raise it up against its legitimate King; and to draw it into the abyss, as it were, for the purpose of accomplishing his frightful prophecy of 1814. "If I fall they shall learn how much the fall of a great man costs."

In the midst of the alarms which the present dangers of France have produced in our heart, the crown, which we have never regarded but as the means of doing good, would have lost all its charms in our eyes, and we would have resumed with pride the route of our exile, (where twenty years of our life were employed in efforts for the happiness of Frenchmen,) if the country was not menaced, in futurity, with all the calamities to which our return had put a period, and if we were not, as it respects the nations, the guarantee of France.

The sovereigns who give us, this day so great a mark of their affection, cannot be any more abused by the cabinet of Buonaparte, whose machiavellism is so well known to them; and animated by the love and interest which they bear to their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious goal, where heaven has suspended the

general peace and happiness of nations. Well convinced, in spite of all the artifices of a vain policy, that the French nation has not rendered itself an accomplice to the attempts of the army, and that the small number of deluded Frenchmen will not delay to acknowledge their error, they regard France as their ally. There, where they find faithful Frenchmen, the fields will be respected, the laborers protected, the poor succoured, reserving to themselves to make the rights of war weigh only upon those provinces which, at their approach, shall not have returned to their duty. This resolution, dictated by prudence, would afflict us sensibly, if our people were less known to us; but whatever may be the fears, with which they have endeavored to inspire you as to our intentions, since the allies only make the war against the rebels, our people have nothing to doubt, and we have to cherish the thought that their love to us, will not be altered either by an absence of so short a duration, nor by the calumnies of libellers, nor by the promises of a chief of a party, too well convinced of his feebleness, not to cherish those whom he burns to destroy.

At our return to our capital, which we regard as very near, our first care will be to recompense the virtuous citizens, who are devoted to the good cause, and to endeavor to make even the appearance of those abuses, which may have alienated any Frenchmen from us to disappear.

Done at our royal palace at Ghent the 15th April, 1815.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Signed) The duke De FELTRE.

VIENNA, March 31.

They write from the Dardanelles, that by order of the Grand Seigneur, they are about constructing two new forts, one on the Asiatic, and the other on the European side, precisely on the spot where the ancient castles of Sestos and Abydos, stood where Xerxes threw the bridge of boats over the straits. The Grand Seigneur has, it is said, appropriated 365,000 piastres for the construction of these forts, and ordered that there should be a mosque and prison in each of them. Each of these forts will mount 60 pieces of cannon, and have a garrison of 2000 men. He has also ordered to be built of stone, the works which were only of earth when the English fleet forced the passage of the Dardanelles to proceed to Constantinople.

They have received at Constantinople accounts from Cairo, dated the 4th of January, announcing that the war undertaken so long ago, and carried on with so much obstinacy, against the Wechabites, is at last terminated, and that tranquillity is re-established in Arabia. All the chiefs of this seditious sect have implored their pardon. The great esteem prevailed at Cairo on account of the happy issue of a war which has been so expensive.

From the Plymouth (Eng.) Telegraph.

Some letters highly honourable to Dr. Magrath, principal medical officer at Dartmoor, written by the American prisoners at that depot to the American President & Minister, are inserted in our last page.—The testimony borne to Mr. Magrath's merits as a man of talents, and as a practitioner, will be considered just by all who have the pleasure of being acquainted with that gentleman.

A detachment of American prisoners passed through Plymouth on Thursday, escorted by a party of Derby military, to embark for their native country on board a transport in Catwater. Many of them carried flags and one occasionally sounded a bugle horn.

**LATEST FROM SWEDEN.**

New-York, June 22.

By the arrival this morning, of the ship Mercator, Capt. Churchill, in sixty-five days from Gottenburgh, we learn, that the people of Sweden were in a state of great inquietude, and that a general insurrection was seriously apprehended. The nobility were particularly hostile to the Crown Prince—several attempts had been made to take his life. One of the Senators secretly deposited poison in a cup of tea which was intended for the Prince, but which was drunk by another person of the company who was immediately taken sick, and soon expired. Another attempt was made by one of their military officers—This officer employed a soldier, for a liberal reward, to shoot

the Prince while reviewing the troops; but the soldier, in a moment of compunction, shot, instead of the Prince, the horse on which he rode; and, on being detected, he exposed the officer, who was instantly arrested; exhibited in disgrace for several days in the streets of Gottenburgh; then confined in chains, and it was supposed he would soon be executed.

**Martinique in possession of the British.**

Captain Franklin, of the British ship, Bulwark, who arrived at New York in 13 days from Martinique, informs us, that, on the 4th of June, admiral Durham in the Warrior 74, with three frigates and a fleet of transports, arrived at Martinique, and took possession of Fort Royal, in behalf of Louis the XVIIIth. The French troops (about 500 in number) who had garrisoned the fort, and who had declared in favor of Buonaparte, were embarking, from the 4th to the 6th of June, in two transports, and were to sail immediately for France. The Bourbon flag was flying, and the militia of that island were performing military duty on the 8th, when the Bulwark sailed.

The following paragraph, which we copy from a Halifax paper of the 5th inst. (received this morning from our obliging correspondent at Halifax) shows the ground of the measures adopted by the English admiral:—

HALIFAX, June 5.

By the brig Reward from Martinique we learn, that intelligence of Buonaparte's return to Paris had reached Martinique; that the troops there had declared in favor of Buonaparte; and that the governor had sent to Barbadoes for a British force to take possession of the island.

CHARLESTON, June 14.

**FROM NANTZ.**

A letter from a respectable merchant in Nantz, dated April 21, to his friend in this city, says:—"Great preparations are apparently making on both sides, for war; but I still think that peace will be preserved, as England has no money to subsidize the continent; and without that, they cannot make war—independent of which, the allies have much to fear from Poland, Saxony, Belgium, Italy, &c. and the Emperor is gaining popularity, daily, by his liberality. If he succeeds in making the war national, he has nothing to fear; and of which I have no doubt. At all events he assured the Bourbons are ousted forever.—The journals this instant received from Paris are more favourable; and I have yet great hopes that peace may be preserved, with the continent."

From the Savannah Museum.

**ROBBERY AND MURDER.**

On Saturday the 5d inst. John Bessent, Esq. son of the late Collector of the port of St. Mary's, was robbed and murdered, about eight miles from that place. The circumstances of this distressing event, has been thus related to us: Mr. Bessent was returning to St. Mary's from the country, where he had been for the purpose of bringing back the public property appertaining to the Collector's office, which had been conveyed into the country for safety during the late invasion at St. Mary's; and arriving within eight miles of that place, was way-laid by six Spaniards, by whom he was bound and dragged about 60 rods from the public road, where he was murdered; his body being stabbed in a great number of places, and his head beat to a jelly with lightwood knots.

The murder was not discovered until Monday the 5th, and suspicion falling upon the Spaniards above mentioned, they were immediately pursued. On reaching Fort Barlington, it was discovered that three had taken the route to Darien, and the other three had continued the road for Savannah. The party which pursued on the Savannah road, overtook two (the third was still farther ahead) about 12 miles from this city, on Tuesday night; and in attempting to apprehend them, one of the murderers was shot dead on the spot, the other made his escape, leaving a bundle containing a watch and clothes belonging to Mr. Bessent. The pursuing party reached Savannah this morning, and we understand have taken up two persons, who are supposed to be the murderers. One of the persons apprehended, reached town on Tuesday night about

11 o'clock, the other about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Bessent was a gentleman greatly esteemed and respected, and the untimely and horrid manner of his death, is the subject of general lamentation. He had with him when murdered, 12,000 dollars in treasury notes, 8,000 dollars in bank bills, and 150,000 dollars in bonds and specialties—the whole belonging to the United States, except 3000 dollars in bank bills, of private property.

Savannah Republican, June 10.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS**  
Respecting the Murder & Robbery of JOHN BESSENT, Esq.

The name of the Spaniard who was killed at the Twelve Mile House, was Manuel.—The names of the two in gaol, are Juan Josef and Juan Fernandez, who have disclosed the following facts:—They say, that before they left St. Mary's, they were informed that Mr. Bessent had gone to Jeffe, for a large sum of money, and that he was expected to return on Saturday forenoon. They set off (six in number) at four o'clock in the morning and met a gentleman within a mile of Gum Branch, whom they passed knowing he was not the victim of their diabolical purpose. Near the branch, they met Mr. Bessent, as they expected, seized the reins of his bridle and dragged him from his horse. He handed them his pocket book, which contained about two hundred dollars in bank bills, and a silk purse containing five dollars in silver, and requested them to spare his life. They debated among themselves, whether they would kill him, or tie him in a thick wood at a distance from the road. The murder was decided on for fear of detection. The unfortunate victim was stripped of his coat, dragged through the woods, his arms pinioned, and his horse led after him. The horrible deed was begun with stilettos and ended with clubs.—The saddle was taken off and the horse tied to a bush, that he might not immediately return home and excite alarm. One of them says that the valise containing the papers was buried in the ground, near the road, between the Atamaha and New-Port; the other says it was buried at a much shorter distance from the place where the murder was committed. They both say, that they did know of Mr. Bessent's having any more money, but what was contained in the pocket book & purse; that if there was any in the valise, it is there yet—that there were several bundles of papers in it tied up with strings, which they did not examine. The culprits are well secured in irons and chains, and a guard is gone with them in search of the valise; and there is but little doubt, that the papers and part of the money will be recovered.

Mr. Bessent was murdered on the 2d instant, but it was not discovered for two days after when his horse and dog came home. The next day (Monday) the road was taken for Jefferson, which was followed by the dog, until he reached the spot where his unfortunate master had been seized, and he then took to the woods, and led the way to the fatal spot where the body was found.

It is justly due to Mr. Sheriff Brown, and Messrs. Felts, Hogan, Courter, and Bledsoe, to state the extraordinary exertions made by them, in the pursuit of the perpetrators of the murder. They made one hundred and twenty miles in one day and a half; killed one and took another prisoner, before they reached Savannah. Thro' the vigilance of Mr. Stone the city Marshal, Fernandez was apprehended in this city, on Wednesday night last.

We knew young Bessent well—he was a man of amiable private and public character, and stood high among his fellow-citizens for his patriotic virtues. He has left a disconsolate widow, two babes, and a widowed mother, to mourn under the distressing effects of his unfortunate fate.

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen a gentleman, who has just arrived from St. Mary's. He states that the valise mentioned above has been found, and that the money, (amounting to 18,000 dollars, principally Treasury Bills) has been found in a corner of the valise, and is supposed to have escaped the notice of the assassins.

**WESTERN INDIANS.**

CHILLICOTHE, June 13.

The Surveyors lately sent to survey the military bounty lands, in the Michigan territory, have returned

without executing any part of the work for which they were sent. The cause of their premature return was occasioned by the forbidding the surveying any lands therein. The Indians who have been arrayed against Britain, consider themselves as at war now as they have during part of the contest. When they were called together by William Woodbridge, Esq. (secretary acting governor of the Michigan territory) to inform them that the United States was about to consent to the sale of that part of the boundary line to be run agreeable to treaty, they desired him, he could point out any chief who consented to the sale of that part of country, to take them and make them go with the surveyors, if they dare, and show the line; but he (Mr. Woodbridge) might take them and send them off, those chiefs should never come to reside with them hereafter. It appears from the Indian agents and interpreters and others who were present, that the principal chiefs interested in that country, did sign the treaty; and that more inferior chiefs who did sign, dare not acknowledge it at this day.

Part of the business which the surveyors were directed to do, was to run the road from the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, to the western boundary of the Connecticut Reserve, and to lay out the land on each side of the same into sections agreeably to the treaty of Brownstown, and the act of congress for that purpose. But as the surveyors were instructed to pursue the line as run by the commissioners in the year 1812, and that line runs different from the expectations of the Indians at the time they granted the road and lands adjacent, they have the laying out or surveying the land on that line, alledging that it is run agreeably to treaty, and that runs through their territory in course as to cut up their country and incommodes their settlements much to their prejudice, and therefore will not suffer it. But if run agreeably to their understanding of the treaty, at the time they gave the land (for it was a gift, not a sale) they were perfectly willing to permit the lands to be surveyed. The Indians say that Lander Sandusky was to have been made a point, and that the original intention was to connect together the different tracts of lands then belonging to the United States, and to make a road and form a settlement for the mutual convenience of the Indians and whites. The line as run by the Commissioners in 1812, passes the Sandusky river several miles above Lower Sandusky, and would leave a fraction of land between the reserve at Lower Sandusky and the lands which would adjoin the road, which appears to be a principal objection with the Indians.

COMMUNICATED.

Boston, June 20.—We are daily and I trust, justly recounting the valorous exploits of our countrymen, and exhibiting long and beautiful sketches of the feats of our generals.

It is as much worthy of honor nor ought we the less omit to record the bold and dangerous achievements of individuals in civil life, in their successful endeavours to save the lives of their fellow citizens, of which a most extraordinary occurrence has recently been evinced.

On Friday last, a boat, containing five persons, filled and sunk in Boston Harbour, near Light-House Island. Two only of the persons could swim, these soon succeeded in getting on a rock in safety, one of them (Mr. Nichols, Collector of Court-street), impelled by a principle of humanity, high honorable to himself, as a Man and a Christian, divesting himself of his clothing, immediately plunged in the water to save his drowning companions. The nearest vessel was sinking for the last time, rescued and conveyed in safety to the shore; but two others remained and they had sunk to the bottom, he returned again, and diving, from one 15 feet from the surface, he rose totally insensible, with his head sunk between his knees; he was taken up, and collecting his remaining strength forced him to the surface near shore; when, borne down by the weight of his sinking burden, was but just able to raise one head above the water, which being caught

by those on the rock, the two were both drawn out together. He had now have returned for the day; but by this time the last spark of life had expired in the unfortunate Manzy; and the spirited presence of the others was so much overcome by his great exertions that he was obliged to be conveyed together with those he had rescued. The body of Mr. Manzy was found soon after by those from shore, and every exertion was made for his restoration, but in vain. Honour and reward those who have been most successful in destroying our enemies—Justice requires that we should not be less grateful to those who at the risk of their own lives have preserved our friends.

PHILO HUMANITAS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY JUNE 29, 1815.

At a general meeting of the electors elected and appointed by the people of the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, to confer for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the voters of the most suitable persons to represent the county in the next General Assembly, held at Wellesboro, on the 20th inst. the following gentlemen appeared, viz.

From District No. 1.

William Stewart, Samuel B. Johnson, John H. D. Lane, John H. D. Lane, John H. D. Lane, Daniel Murray.

From District No. 2.

Col. Henry Maynadier, Charles H. Beal M. Worthington, John Waters, Thomas Furlong.

From District No. 3.

Charles Waters, John Jacobs, John Fowler, Henry Evans.

From District No. 4.

Dr. Matthias Hammond, Dr. John Dorsey, Charles W. F. Thomas Lee.

From District No. 5.

Colonel Charles Sterrett Ridge, Daniel Warfield, Henry Wayne.

After due deliberation, and communication of the wishes of each of the districts respectively, it was unanimously resolved, to recommend as candidates, the following gentlemen, viz.

DR. THOMAS HODD.

DR. RICHARD HOPKINS.

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

VIRGIL MAXCY.

HENRY MAYNADIER, Chairman.

Attest.

CHARLES STERRETT RIDGE, Secretary.

It is with great pleasure we announce to the public, that so able a selection of candidates has been made by the federalists of Anne-Arundel county for the next legislature. They have been weighed in the balance, and not been found wanting. Men who have served the public with fidelity, and none stand higher in political integrity, or moral worth. When such men are offered to the public as representatives of the state legislature, to enact laws for their benefit, we hope there will be no hesitation in bestowing them their suffrages. With the exception of Mr. Maxcy, they are in the same situation to the public as the state. They have had so many opportunities of displaying the talents of a gentleman, that it is unnecessary to say any thing more of them; yet we will assure them, that he will be a credit to the state. Their personal merits are known; their names are also known; they are all confident that a ticket of Hodd, Worthington, and Maxcy, will be carried off by a great majority of the electors.



of by those on the rack, they are both drawn out together. He would now have returned for the o... but by this time the last spark of life had expired in the unfortunate Mazy; and the spirited presence of the others was so much overcome by his great exertions that he was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital with those he had rescued. The body of Mr. Muzzy was found soon after by those from the shore, and every exertion was made for his restoration, but in vain. Honour and reward those who have been most successful in destroying our enemies—Justice requires we should not be less grateful to those who at the risk of their own lives have preserved our friends.

#### PHILO HUMANITAS.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY JUNE 29, 1815.

At a general meeting of the committee elected and appointed by the people of the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, to confer with the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the voters as to the most suitable persons to represent the county in the next General Assembly, held at Welch's Tavern, on the 20th inst. the following gentlemen appeared, viz:

##### From District No. 1.

William Steuart, Samuel Birkhead, John H. D. Lane, John C. Sims, Daniel Murray.

##### From District No. 2.

Col. Henry Maynadier, Charles Watson, Dr. Beal M. Worthington, Job Waters, Thomas Furlong.

##### From District No. 3.

Charles Waters, John Jacobs, Nathaniel Fowler, Henry Evans.

##### From District No. 4.

Dr. Matthias Hammond, Dr. Archibald Dorsey, Charles W. Hamilton, Thomas Lee.

##### From District No. 5.

Colonel Charles Sterrett Ridgely, Daniel Warfield, Henry Wayman.

After due deliberation, and communication of the wishes of the people of each of the districts respectively, it was unanimously agreed, to recommend as candidates following gentlemen, viz:

##### COL. THOMAS HOOD,

##### DR. RICHARD HOPKINS,

##### BRICE J. WORTHINGTON,

##### VIRGIL MAXCY.

LEWIS MAYNADIER, Chairman.

Attest,

CHARLES STERRETT RIDGELY,

Secretary.

It is with great pleasure we announce to the public, that so respectable a selection of candidates for Anne-Arundel county for members of the next legislature. They have been weighed in the balance and not been found wanting. They are men who have served the public with fidelity, and none stand higher for political integrity, or moral honor.

When such men are offered to the public as representatives in the state legislature, to enact laws for their benefit, we hope there will be no hesitation in bestowing them their suffrages. With the opinion of Mr. Maxcy, they have been in the same situation before, only with honour to themselves and interest to the state. The public have had so many opportunities of judging of the talents of the late gentleman, that it is wholly unnecessary to say any thing farther of them; yet we will assure the people of Anne-Arundel, if they elect him, that he will be an ornament to the state. Their political opinions are known; their characters are also known; therefore we feel confident that a ticket with the names of Hood, Worthington, Hopkins and Maxcy, will be preferred by a great majority to that put out by our political opponents.

Since the restoration of Buonaparte the democrats have revived their hostility against England; and as if they were really determined it should be eternal, they seek every occasion to insult and irritate. This is not all—they have revived the idle and ridiculous story of British influence, and take every opportunity of associating the name of Federalism with the unauthorised and outrageous acts of any of the agents of that government. It is not that this produces any mortification on our part, or that we anticipate any injury to the party to which we are proud to acknowledge ourselves attached, that we take any notice of these slanders—because we know it to be fixed on a rock of integrity immovable as the Andes; but merely to exhibit some of those traits of character which have never failed to distinguish democracy. Federalists have never acknowledged any attachment to George the 3d, but democrats now come out boldly, and confess their attachment to Napoleon. Federalists have been accused, among other things, of justifying the cruelty exercised by a British agent towards our prisoners at Dartmoor prison, but we are happy to think that there is not an individual belonging to the party whose bosom does not recoil at the recollection of this damnable deed. Thus it is, by associating federalism with such reprehensible conduct, and by base fabrications, that they attempt to make proselytes to their interests; yet it is a pleasing reflection, that few are so weak and stupid as to be gulled by such artifices.

##### From the Gleaner.

Mr. Printer,

If it had been the wish and study of our administration to render the taxes as odious and offensive as possible, I am fully of opinion that they could not have hit upon a plan better suited to their purpose, than their taxes on mechanics.

It is not sir, so much the sum that they have to pay that I complain of, as the slavish rules that they are compelled to submit to, and the inequality of the tax; some mechanics having to pay, and some being permitted to go altogether free.

The boot-maker, the hatter, the saddler, and the tanner, and currier, are, so far as I know them, as intelligent, upright, good citizens, as your blacksmith, your tailors, your house-joiners, your cabinet-makers, and your printers. Why should there be a distinction made between them? Why should the former be obliged to go to the excise man, and with his hat under his arm, beg for liberty to work in his shop and pursue his trade, more than the latter? Why should they be obliged, under heavy penalties to get licence and give bonds, while the latter go free? If the tanner & currier must collect taxes, why not compel the joiner also to collect them? What good reason can be given for thus making fish of one & flesh of the other?

But bad as is this partiality, there is in the provisions of the law, something so odious—so foreign from the habits of free and independent citizens, that I should not wonder if the hatter should half resolve to dip madam democracy in his dye-tub—if the boot-maker should resolve to stick his awl in her back-side—if the currier should determine to currier her hide, and the saddler to halter the jade, before they would consent to the mean, humble and degrading terms imposed by this abominable law.

Yes, it is provided that every one of the mechanics must keep a book—must enter down every article of work done that they have pleased to tax—must once in every 3 months go to the collector and expose all their private collections to his inspection, or else be fined in hundreds, and if they do not pay it, go and rot in jail with felons! Is this liberty? Is this encouraging domestic manufactures? Why, sir, this slavish and abominable law would produce a rebellion even in Algiers.

What say ye mechanics, have you put your necks into the yoke? Have

you got liberty from your most potent lords and masters, the high and well-born democrats—the only pure patriots in the land—have you got your liberty to work in your shops? Have you entered into bonds?—bonds more galling than ever were attempted to be imposed on freemen.

As good citizens, you must obey the laws, but if you would break those bonds and shake off those fetters which enslave you, you must raise your voices to a audible pitch that they shall be heard, or by and bye, even the right of complaining will follow your other rights to the grave.

And ye, smiths, joiners, house-carpenters, and every other sort of mechanics, view in the yoke fixed on the necks of your fellows, the fate that awaits you ere long, if the people do not rise in their strength, and trample the chains under their feet, and hurl the tyrants from their confidence.

SAMUEL MARKHAM.  
Oakhill, May, 1815.

#### From the Buffalo Gazette. TO THE PUBLIC.

Buffalo, June 12, 1815.

The disbanded officers of the army on the Niagara frontier, hold it a duty they owe their friends, their country and themselves, before they pass into the shade of retirement, to give this public expression of their sensations and sentiments on the procedure of the Board of General Officers, in forming a military peace establishment of the United States.

They decline any animadversions on their part, on their thankless dismissal from service, by the 13th congress. The principles of all republics are well known to be in hostility to a permanent military force, and they approve, with every other good citizen, of its reduction. But to the soldier, after all his exposure and fatigue, and "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth," to find the councils of his country bankrupt in thanks as well as in funds, was an unexpected as well as an unwelcome reward for his perils and dangers.

The government, rich in lands, a few acres would not have impaired the national funds, and with the troops enlisted for the war, and now discharged, their officers could have formed a military frontier, that would hereafter have set at defiance any savage irruption.

Allowing to the officers retained, all the merit to which they have a fair claim, even more it would be acknowledged by the most meritorious, that accident and good fortune alone placed them in their post of danger, and therefore of distinction. But where their fellows, not so fortunate, would it may be presumed, have plucked equal laurels, had the field of honour been open to them. Instances of individual gallantry they honour, and yield with pleasure their claims to distinction. It is the soul of service.—But they deeply regret, that the board of their brother officers, who have made the selections, should, in many instances, disregard their claims, and overlook the war-worn veteran, whose health & youth has been exhausted in his country's service, and whose small pitance had been expended in her warfare, to introduce many, proper only by patronage and coin; some who had ignominiously fled their standard in the face of the enemy. Besides, an officer may be as useful to his country, recruiting, disciplining and preparing men for the field, as his brother who fights them; because, if not trained, his corps will most probably disgrace him and itself. They regret too, that a winter's campaign, at Washington, should often avail more than seven in the field; and that those who remain at their posts, on a frozen frontier, in the performance of their duty, should thereby lose their grade, to give place to some, who have been basking in the sunshine of favouritism, and feasting on the delicacies of the metropolis.

They acknowledge no mode of gradation as fair and honourable, with the exceptions above noticed, but that of seniority; where the second stands heir to the first; every other is biased in favouritism, prejudice, or combination. Hazard would afford a better criterion of merit.

The intermixture of officers from different corps, they hold a pernicious rule, as whilst it unites them for efficient service in any, a favourite may by means of such transfer, be promoted insidiously and without merit.

The practice of *Razet-ing*, is degrading the officer they disdain and hold in abhorrence. They deprecate that in the Hospital Department, promotions have been made from the lowest to the highest grades, without the rendering of any service, or even the capacity of rendering any, to the exclusion of acknowledged talents, and long service. In fine, whole families appear to have been viewed as endowed with military talents, and to have sprung up heroes from the counting-house and desk; this must redound to the future fame of their country, and it is a great source of consolation, to the retiring officers, to be able with the patriotic Grecian, who was excluded by suffrage, to exclaim, "I rejoice that my country can boast so many worthy citizens."

ROB. PURDY, Col. 4th inf.  
In behalf of the officers of the line of the army.  
WM. THOMAS, Hosp't Surg.  
In behalf of the Hospital and Medical Staff.

#### New Goods.

JOSEPH EVANS,

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

Among which are the following, viz: Superfine and second quality Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, India Nankeens and Cotton Cassimeres, Marcellines Vesting assorted, Russia Sheetings, Domestic Linens, German Linens, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish ditto, Kentings, Shirting Cambrics, Domestic Shirtings, Check, Domestic Stripes and Plaids, Bed Ticks, White Jeans, Cambric Mullins, Book Muslins, Mull Mull and Jacksonet Cambric ditto, Lends and other Fancy Muslins, Calicoes and Ribbons, Bombazets, Crapes, Barcelona, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs, Men, Women and Boys Cotton Hose, ditto Beaver and Kid Gloves, Earthen and Glass Ware, Waldrin's Scythes, Weeding Hoes and Spades, and Cut Nails.

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

#### GROCERIES,

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

June 29.

#### Public Sale.

ON Monday 17th July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Caton's Tavern, will be exposed to Public Sale, on a credit of 12 months, the

#### STONE STORE,

Formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Sands, together with the Lot and Wharf adjoining the same. The title will be made known on the day of sale.

CH. W. HANSON,

Executor of Chs. Wallace,

June 29.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on Friday next, the 30th instant, at her late residence in the city of Annapolis,

a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

The property of Mrs. Anna Maria Davidson, lately deceased, consisting of a large quantity of beds, bolsters and pillows, fine linen sheets, bolster and pillow cases, blankets, counterpanes, table linen, napkins, chairs, tables, tea and dinner china, looking glasses, dressing do, glass tumblers, decanters, bowls, &c. &c. Side boards, iron and brass pots, pans and skillets, andirons, shovels and tongs, a quantity of bacon and lard, a great variety of crockery ware, together with a number of other articles not necessary to mention.

Mrs. Davidson kept a public boarding house for many years, and had an excellent assortment of every article necessary in that business.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.

The terms of sale, prescribed by the court are, cash for all sums under 20 dollars. A credit of six months will be given on all purchases exceeding that amount, purchasers giving bond and security with interest from the day of sale.

Thomas H. Bowie, Adm'r.  
T. H. B. no claims against the estate will be discounted for purchases at this sale.

June 29.

#### NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Wells, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, duly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Wells, } Executors  
Benj. Wells, jr. }  
June 29.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

#### A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Inquisition held at Primrose in Anne-Arundel county in the State of Maryland, on the thirtieth day of last month, upon the view of the body of a person unknown, then and there lying dead, it was found that said unknown person was MURDERED on the Farm called Primrose by some person or persons unknown; and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be brought to justice; and I do further, in virtue of the power vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime, on the aforesaid conditions. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By his Excellency's command,  
NIRIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

June 29.

#### REMOVAL.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

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

June 29.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at auction, for cash, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, at Mr. Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

One Young Negro Woman, name!

FAN,

Belonging to the estate of the late Nicholas Carroll, Esq.

Resin Spurrier.

June 29.

#### NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hatherly, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those that are in any manner indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Ann Hatherly, } Adm'r  
William Brown, }  
June 29.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Frances Yates, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, who have received short letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county.

Priscilla Hughes,  
Jeremiah Hughes,  
Annapolis June 29.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil Brown, late of said county, deceased, request all those who have claims against said estate, to present them; duly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

Matthias Hammond, } Adm'r  
Henry Brown, }  
June 29.

#### Mark A. Cox.

THE legal representatives of MARK A. COX, who resided formerly on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, can be informed of something that will benefit them, by making application to the subscriber, living in George-town, District of Columbia.

JOHN WELLS, Jr.

June 29.  
The Editor of the Monitor at Easton, is requested to insert the above in his paper for three weeks, and forward his account to the subscriber for payment.



POET'S CORNER.

THE VALE OF AOVCA.

By Thomas Moore, Esq.  
There is not in the wide world, a valley so sweet,  
As that vale on whose bosom the bright waters meet,  
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,  
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene,  
The clearest of crystal, or brightest of green.

It was not the soft magic of streamlet or hill,  
Oh no! it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom were near.

Who made every scene of enchantment more dear.

And who felt how the blest charms of nature improve

When we see them reflected, from looks that we love.

Sweet Vale of Aovca, how calm could I rest,

In thy bosom of shade with the friend I love best.

When the storms which we meet in the cold world shall cease,

And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace!

THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

We are accustomed to hear morality mentioned as a subject distinct from religion. The separation, in common language, is not surprising, as we daily see many actions, literally consistent with moral precepts, performed from motives in which religion has no part. The habit, however, of regarding morality as disjoined from religion, is not only erroneous, but highly pernicious. Religion, constituting the sum of human duty, consists of two branches, piety and morality. Piety comprises the dispositions and actions of which God is the immediate object—Morality those of which other beings are immediately the objects. Thus adoration is an act of piety—compassion to a man or to a brute, or self government, are acts of morality.

In every respect, and from first to last, our Lord Jesus Christ, is the corner stone of our salvation. From him arises the beginning of religion—repentance. Him hath God exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance, no less than forgiveness of sins. From him proceeds faith. He is the author and finisher of it. From him is derived our reconciliation with God. Through him we have access to the Father.

It is to our Redeemer, viewed as the foundation of christian morality, that our attention is now to be specially directed. Other foundations can no man lay, consistently with the revealed will of God, consistently with any rational hope of erecting a capacious and lasting superstructure. The world lays its own foundations of morality. It builds upon expediency, or upon honour, or upon custom. The foundation and the morality built upon it, are suited each to the other. The one is the other wood, hay and stubble.

The building may look fair at a distance. But when the fire of temptation shall try every man's work of what sort it is, it shall not abide; when the rains shall descend and the floods come, and the winds blow, and beat upon that house, it shall fall, and great shall be the fall of it. Not thus shall it be with the morality of the servant of Christ. He builds the corner stone which God himself has laid, and builds upon it gold, silver, precious stones. His work shall be revealed by fire; by sustaining the flames, its excellency shall be manifested. When the rains descend and the floods come, and the winds blow, and beat upon that house, it falls not, for it is founded upon a rock.

It is not kindness, but meanness, which shows respect to sin, in any man, for no man's person, can render sin respectable. What is convenient to him, if pernicious in itself and its consequences, ought to be detestable to us. And if offence must be given, it is better to offend man than God.

That is but a poor sort of charity which has nothing to bestow but indulgence for error, & would rather allow the misguided traveller to lose his way and perish, than be at any pains to show him the path of life, or that light from above, which would guide his feet into the way of peace.

When the maker of the world becomes an author, his word must be as perfect as his work; the glory of his wisdom must be declared by the one as evidently as the glory of his power is by the other: and if nature repays the philosopher for his experiments, the scripture can never disappoint those who are properly exercised in the study of it.

Jones of Nagland.

The world which God hath made, is open to every eye: but to look upon the works of nature, & to look into the ways of nature, are very different things: the latter of which is the result of much labour and observation. If the economy of nature is not to be learned from a transient inspection of the heavens and the earth; and if the ground will not yield its strength, but to those who diligently turn it up and cultivate it, who can imagine that the wisdom of God's word can be discovered at sight by every common reader? Nature must be compared with itself; and the scripture must be compared with itself, by those who would understand either the one or the other.

Jones of Nagland.

Every science hath its own elements; it hath a sort of alphabet peculiar to itself which must be learned in the first place, before any judgment can be formed or any pleasure received when that science is treated of; for none but fools are enamoured with what they do not understand: and few things can be understood, without being first learned. How can I understand, said the Ethiopian Eunuch, unless some man should guide me? Even in men of honest minds well affected to the truth, there was found a slowness of heart which our blessed Saviour found it necessary to remove by his own immediate grace: before his discourse could be understood: then opened he their understandings, that they might understand the scripture.

Jones of Nagland.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Managers of the Washington Monument rejoice to have it in their power to announce that the corner stone of this first monument of gratitude to the father and benefactor of our country, will be laid on the 4th day of July next, precisely at 12 o'clock—They feel anxious that this attempt to perpetuate a country's gratitude towards a benefactor to whom, principally among human agents, it owes the greatest of all national blessings, rational liberty, may be distinguished by such ceremonies as will most respectfully and solemnly evince that sentiment. They therefore invite the clergy of Maryland of all denominations, the Mayor & City Council of Baltimore, the Maryland Society of Cincinnati, the Masonic Lodges of Maryland, the Judges, Civil Officers of Maryland, and Officers of the United States in Maryland, Officers in the Army and Navy, Militia Officers of Maryland, the gentlemen of the bar and faculty of Maryland, and the citizens generally, to attend at the interesting ceremony. The third brigade of Maryland militia are invited to attend under arms; and suitable arrangements will be made to receive such trades or society as may move to the ground in procession.

By order,  
J. A. BUCHANAN,  
President of the Board.  
Eli Simkins, Sec'y.

St. Louis, (U. L.) May 22.  
Maj. Nathan Boone arrived in town last evening, and brings the melancholy news, that on Saturday morning last about fifteen Indians approached the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Ramsay, of St. Charles county—killed three of the children, and dangerously wounded him and his wife. Of the recovery of Mrs. Ramsay there is no hope. The children were scalped and horribly butchered. Mr. Ramsay lives about two miles from the old Charette village, in the heart of an important settlement; and not more than sixty miles hence. One of the little children of the family made his escape and sounded the alarm. The neighbours, as soon as they could, gave pursuit, but as yet nothing has been heard of them.

The Indians who have committed the above atrocious murder, are no doubt a part of those hellish bands who rendezvous at Rock River; to whom a pipe has been sent, and to whom a messenger is now bound

(Mr. Hays of Cahokia) to invite them to a consummation of the Ghent Treaty.

It cannot for a moment be believed that a treaty will bind these inhuman butchers; nothing but exemplary chastisement will teach them to respect our borders.

Charleston, June 10.  
FROM CURRACOA.

By the schr. Dove arrived yesterday, we learn, that the first division of the Spanish fleet, having on board a considerable body of troops, had arrived off Carthage and invested that place. A second division of the same fleet, consisting of 11 ships of war and several transports, passed Curracoa on the 14th ult. also destined against Carthage, where many of the inhabitants had joined the Royalists; and the patriot party were much straightened for provisions. When the Spanish fleet passed Curracoa on the 14th ult. the whole population of the Island was under arms, supposing it to be a French fleet, and that war had commenced between Great-Britain and France.—The April Packet had arrived from England.

Charleston (S. C.) May 27.  
A NOBLE ENGLISH GOVERNOR.

We have been favoured with a file of Bermuda papers to the 4th inst. received via Savannah.

In the paper of the 3d, we observe a correspondence between His Excellency the Governor of those Islands, and Mr. Ward the Editor of the Royal Gazette, which closes on the part of the Gov. by withdrawing from that paper its title of the Royal Gazette, and from Mr. Ward the office of His Majesty's Printer in those Islands. His Excellency appears to have been determined in this course by the pertinacious adherence of Mr. Ward, to a false statement published in his paper of the circumstances attending the capture of the U. S. frigate President; which statement was at first corrected by him, at the instance of the Governor, but afterwards re-asserted and adhered to—"His Excellency deeming it to be equally inconsistent with the honor of the British Nation, and the character of the British Press, to admit of a publication being honored with the support of His Majesty's name, or its editor with the commission of His Majesty's Printer, that prefers the wanton perseverance in error to the honorable retraction of mis-statement."

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called  
**Glorious Prospect,**  
in Anne-Arundel county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River, West River, and Rhode River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

May 18. **William Sanders.**

For Sale.

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

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

May 11. **James Larimore.**

NOTICE.

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

Martha Robinson,  
Admin'r. W. A.

NOTICE.

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

Public Sale.

The vestry of All Hallows Parish, of Anne Arundel county, will offer at public sale, on Monday the 3d day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, **THE GLEBE LAND** containing about 160 acres, on terms that will be accommodating to the purchaser. It is unnecessary to give a description of the property, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the land. Any person wishing to view it, will apply to Mr. Wm. Stewart, or Mr. Samuel Harrison, who will shew it. Further particulars on the day of sale.  
May 18. 1815.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county.  
May 1, 1815.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 9, 1815.  
ON application by petition, of Joseph Moreton, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Moreton, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican of Annapolis.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,  
Anne Arundel county.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Moreton, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1815.

Joseph Moreton, Executor,  
May 18. 6w.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

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

May 4. **RD RIDGELY.**

U. States Mail Stages

For Annapolis and Baltimore.

The proprietor of the Baltimore and Annapolis Mail Stages, respectfully informs the public, that on account of provender being lower, and the roads better, will enable him to reduce the price, from three and a half to two dollars, during the summer months, commencing on the 1st day of June next.—The days and hours of starting as heretofore; all baggage at the risk of the owners.

May 27. **John Gadsby.**

The Ferry.

Known by the name of Holland's Ferry, is now in good repair, and well attended to by a sober and attentive man. It is well known to be the shortest and best road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Travellers will meet with no detention at the ferry as heretofore.

May 18. 6w.

A Teacher Wanted.

A Young Man qualified in reading, writing, and arithmetic, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications, and whose character may bear of a desirable nature by application to the managers of the Charitable Society of Annapolis.

June 22.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Murr, deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne Arundel county, on the Chesapeake Bay, & forming a part of the former property of the month of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty five from the city of Washington. This land is rich and fertile, and on this Chesapeake, affords most luxuriant pasturage, has a proportion of meadow land, and greatest abundance of fire-wood timber, and for ship building the most beautiful a prospect as any the Bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent crabs, oysters, and wild fowls, very convenient situation of the land must be obvious to every person viewing to purchase the tract, and the whole produce of the tract may be moved from thence by water, in that in a few hours, to the market at Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of the valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Richard T. Hall, who resides there, or to Mr. Philomen L. Chew, within a few miles of it. Terms may be made known on application to the subscriber.

Samuel Maynard, Esq.  
in fact for John Murr.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,  
A FULL AND COMPLETE  
INDEX

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

Price—Two Dollars.  
April 20.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 16, 1815.  
ON application by petition of George Watts administrator of Philip H. Watts late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

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 Philip H. Watts late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1815.

May 25. **George Watts**  
Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Duval, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, 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 Duval having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application; and the said Duval having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Duval be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, and appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Duval should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1815.

May 25. **Jeremiah T. C.**

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

received a select Assortment of goods, suitable to the season, consisting of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Good mongery, and Groceries. All of which will be disposed of cheap & to punctual customers on the credit.

May 15, 1815. 4

Warfield & Ridgely,

ing commenced business at the recently occupied by Ridgely & Pindell, nearly opposite

Caton's Hotel, offer for sale

Variety of Dry Goods

Calicoes & Dimities  
3-4 4-4 Striped Goods  
Long and Short  
low Nankens.  
3-4 4-4 Plain Bl  
Cambric,  
4-4 Twilled do  
Black Bombazeen  
Do Florentine,  
Do Bumphazette,  
Do Florence,  
Do Canton Crap  
4-4 do. Crape,  
Hat do.  
Do Barcelona H  
kerchiefs,  
Brown, Yellow,  
Scarlet Bandan  
Plain & Twilled  
dresses do  
Elegant Laventi  
Shawls,  
Fancy Cotton do  
Do Silk Hatten  
chiefs,  
White Patent,  
Do Gauze,  
Ladies Long W  
Black and Col  
ed Kid Gloves  
Short White &  
cured do  
Do Black Silk  
Men's Beaver  
do  
Many other articles which  
sell low for cash, or on a short

Groceries, viz.

Gun-Powder,  
Hyson, Young  
son, Hyson  
and Souchon  
Java Coffee,  
ed Kid Gloves  
Short White &  
cured do  
Do Black Silk  
Men's Beaver  
do  
Many other articles which  
sell low for cash, or on a short

Jonathan Hutton

continues to carry on the ab

at his old stand in Cor

where all orders for wo

thankfully received and p

und to. The facility of ob

articles necessary in his li

ter than heretofore, enables

additional elegance and du

work, and persuades him

an increase of patronage.

For Sale as above, a second

Wagon, a Chaise and

in good order.

B. Old carriages received

ment for new ones.