

LANDS FOR SALE. OF GOOD QUALITY. In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the RISING SUN FARM,

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining its body of Wood-lands, known by the name of *Salmon Hills*, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence; and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessor.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchaser, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains" containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the bank of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called

BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres—This land is held by tenants under certain covenants, yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement—The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Connection and Howard's Pancy," lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yealdhall, adjoining the Blackhorse Tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the best positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Caton,
James Nelson,
July 20, 1820.

LAW OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Two Overseers Wanted

For the ensuing year, one of which must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth, the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such as can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To save trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Doctor H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendations, will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

Charles Waters,
Waters Ford 14 miles from Baltimore.

Aug. 17, 1820. tf.
The Editor of Eastern Gazette, will insert the above 6 weeks and send his account to C. Waters.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

CITY HOTEL.

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

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

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

March 23.

Notice is hereby given,

That an election will be held at the Ball Room, in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member for Congress, and also to elect two persons to represent the said city in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

At the same time and place, an Election will be held for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen to represent to the said city, in the Corporation thereof.

By Order,

John B. Coker, Clk. Corporation, of Annapolis.

Sept. 4, 1820.

Tobacco Lands.

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

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

March 9, 1820. JES CARROLL, tf.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court

August 26, 1820.

On application by petition of Ann M. Minskey, administratrix of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Ann M. Minskey, Admr'x.

NOTICE.

I do by these presents forward all persons from hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, trespassing in any other manner whatsoever. Those who trespass thereon after this notice, will have the law put in force against them immediately, by

September 14, 1820.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill.

Common Bonds.

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 18.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at

Geo. Shaw's Store.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

March 23.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

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

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

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

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

March 2

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,

May 10th, 1820.

On application of John Lawrence, executor of Jacob Chambers, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

William Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Chambers, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of June, 1820.

John Lawrence, Admr., 6w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 20th September, 1820.

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

By order of the Board,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

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

Committed

To the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a Negro Man, by the name of Sam Stokes, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high. His clothing consists of an oakum shirt and trousers, much worn, an old hat without the crown; he is much marked with the small pox. He says he is a free man, and formerly lived with Mr. Stopper, Mr. Martin, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Charles R. Green, Frederick street, Baltimore. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, &c. or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.

Sept. 18.

Annapolis Jockey Club Rules.

Will be run over the Annapolis Race Course on Thursday the 5th day of October next, a Hackney Race purse of not less than \$100, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Friday the 6th a colt, horse, will be run for of not less than \$150, heats two miles each.

On Saturday the 7th a sweepstakes of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the winning Horse on the first day excepted.

James Williamson, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Intelligencer, Washington, Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore, Eastern Gazette and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 30th October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

Annapolis Sept. 7, 1820.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their subscription.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the Race.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of steady habits will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS.

Apply to B. MEADE.

Annapolis, Sept. 7

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

August 26th, 1820.

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

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Rezin Hammond, executor.

August 31.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

August 26th 1820.

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

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Sewell late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August 1820.

William H. Baldwin, Admr.

will annex.

August 5

NOTICE.

The Visitors of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, hereby make known, that an election of a teacher will be made, at the school house, on the first Saturday in October next, and on the same day annually thereafter; and that the school is to be considered vacant on that day in every year, free for any person who think proper to apply for the same. They therefore request all persons who may wish to take charge of this institution, to make application in writing to Brig. J. Worthington, esq. President of the Board, on or before the said first Saturday in October annually, or personally to the Board on the day of election, producing satisfactory testimonials of qualification and moral character. This establishment consists of one hundred and eighteen acres of good land, a school house in good repair, and a comfortable dwelling-house, large enough for the accommodation of a family. Its location is in a very populous neighbourhood, and to a man capable of teaching the English language in all its branches, together with Latin and Greek, the visitors have no hesitation in believing it would be highly profitable. Possession given the first of January.

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to it. "I should act," continued he, "directly in the teeth of the instructions I have received from this illustrious woman—I should disobey her solemn commands, if I had even used the word recrimination, without being driven to it by absolute, over-ruling necessity. I should also act in opposition to the same command, if I argued in another mode—that levity, indiscretion, or even criminal intercourse, do not necessarily injure the honour of the crown or the character of the country. Scandals against the Queen have not been proved, but bruited and gossiped about the continent and collected with the utmost industry, while no such jealous watch was kept over the conduct of persons in the same illustrious family at home. In the same way I postpone all matters previous to marriage, because they are not absolutely bound in with this dangerous and tremendous question. They are not necessary to the safety of my client. If they were, an advocate knows but one duty—and, cost what may, whatever principles, powers, or dominions, he might defend, he is bound to discharge it. When, however, it is said that indiscreet conduct, or a proper familiarity was fatal to the dignity of the crown, what answer can be given to the statement—that a licentious, disgraceful, and a sister as intercourse, has been proved against one member of the royal family, without its being thought that the honour of the crown or the peace of the nation were involved in it. Are we arrived at that degree of dishonesty in so very when things cannot be called by their proper names, and when a battery in the weaker sex is to be passed over as a venial offence in the stronger, I appeal to the justice of the hour, to its boldness, represented by the heads of the church, whether adultery is to be considered a crime only in a woman. The excited individual to whose case I now refer, had confessed the commission of the crime—and is the honour of the crown less connected with the purity of a prince than of a princess. This allusion is wrong from me by necessity. I acknowledge, with gratitude, the obligations of this country, and of Europe, to the prince to whom I refer, and nothing can induce me to alter my recorded sense of the baseness of the conspiracy by which his failings were dragged before the public. After further enforcing this point, he proceeded to argue that the good sense of the people of England would look upon the introduction of the honour of the crown in the safety of the state as a question, as a ridiculous pretext, & would say in their homely language there is a man who wishes to get rid of his wife, and the peace and the interest of the country, and the feelings of a nation and moral people are to be sacrificed to the gratification of his wish."—The learned counsel next quoted the opinion of Sir W. Scott on the sanctity of the marriage contract, and observed with much severity on the artful mode in which the country was represented as the party prosecuting this bill, when in fact, the Attorney general appeared as counsel for the King. The Attorney general, with great ingenuity, had this day kept up the pretence. The sincerity of men's professions was to be judged of from their conduct, and one little action was better than the longest speech. The conduct of ministers proved to him that the King was the party prosecuting, and that the assertions of his servants were untrue. Who had encouraged the Queen to go aboard, at a time of life when she naturally sought repose from the persecution to which she had been subject in this country?—Who had persuaded her to resist the advice of those (among whom he was one) who had ventured to stake their heads that she would be safe in England, while a broad sea would be surrounded by foreigners spies and informers. The King's ministers had done their utmost to promote her abasement—they had proposed her tranquility, ease, and liberty. There was to be no prying, no spies, no encouragement of slander; yet reports daily growing blacker and more malignant came over, and four years ago they had assumed a certain degree of consistency. Still no hint was given that it would be proper to return, and he, (Mr. B.) would venture his existence that any man would have been looked upon as an enemy, and have had the doors of the court flung in his face who had recommended that the Queen should be requested to return to this country—When

she became Queen, did they change their system? Did they then pretend that the honour of the royal family was in jeopardy while she remained abroad under existing circumstances? Was in short, any thing done to vindicate the dignity of the crown, and to avert an inquiry most distressing to the long suffering people of England? No remonstrance was sent out—no endeavour to claim—she might do as she pleased while the Queen continued on the continent. She was to be pensioned to remain there, and to enjoy the rank she was supposed to have degraded, and the privileges she was said to have forfeited. She was to have even an increase of income that she might be wicked on a larger scale, and she might become a spectacle in the eyes of foreigners who envied and hated us. It was only when she talked of returning to England that these rascals became important. The moment she set her foot on shore, then rose these phantoms of degraded character and insulted honour. He would not believe that ministers themselves gave credit to the fabrications contained in the green bag, and he must have a mind capable of swallowing the most monstrous improbabilities, who could lend his ears for a moment to a statement in the preamble of the bill. Mr. Brougham concluded his address in the following terms:—"I close here what I have to urge, not be averse. I have nothing more to urge, but because I know your Lordships are men of justice, men of principle, men of ordinary sagacity—above all, that you are men of honour, and I am confident that I have not made any appeal to you upon this bill in vain. True it is that a committee has reported in its favour—but he is certainly the great state of affairs, who tells us to consult our apparent consistency at the expense of absolute truth. The speaker you retract the step you were induced to take at an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honour of the crown. If your Lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

The Lord Chancellor then called on Mr. Denman, observing that two counsel only could be heard.

Mr. Denman requested, as an indulgence at this late hour, after so anxious an attendance, and in the present state of his health, that their Lordships would allow him to produce his evidence.

The Earl of Liverpool, with the utmost readiness, gave his consent.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, the Lord Chancellor repeated that only two counsel could be heard on each side, and added that the house would proceed tomorrow, at the same hour, at which business commenced this day.

The house then adjourned at a few minutes past four o'clock.

The Queen left the house almost immediately—and, on ascending her carriage was enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of people, whom the military could not restrain. The whole of the old and new Palace yard was filled, and the crowd accompanied her majesty up Parliament-st. to St. James's square.

The foot soldiers who were drawn up as on parade, in Palace Yard, presented arms as soon as her majesty made her appearance.

We have heard of no riot, or of any excesses committed by the multitude, although the guards were very much hoisted, and in some instances even pelted with orange peel, &c.

The private letters by the French mail were delivered this morning and the intelligence they bring from Italy and Sicily is of an unimportant nature. At Palermo tranquillity had been completely restored, and a provisional junta had been formed for the preservation of the peace of the city. We are happy to state that the number of the killed and wounded, on the fatal days of the 16th and 17th July is much exaggerated in the private letters previously obtained. Although the carnage was great, yet the number of 5000 killed and wounded is much overstated. The latest accounts from Messina represent that city as enjoying perfect tranquillity. Commerce continues in the same state of activity, and there seems to be no probability of any material alteration.

Accounts from the river Plate announce the death of Lord Robert Spencer, in a duel with the first

lieutenant. Lord R. S. was captain of the Owen Glendower frigate.

From the London Courier of August 14.

Some anxiety is beginning to be entertained for the fate of Lieutenant Parry and the other adventurers towards the north pole. It is almost certain that they cannot have discovered and made a good passage through any of the Straits, as, if so, we should have heard tidings of them before now from China. The supposition is, that the vessels took shelter in some cove out of the reach of drifting ice, and that, on the opening of the sea again, they have persevered in their search, out of the line of the whale fishery; otherwise some of the ships that are returned would have brought us accounts of them.

Naples, July 25.

I have seen an English gentleman who was in Palermo on the 19th, & who gives a most deplorable account of the state of that city. The disturbances broke out about midnight on the 18th, and on the following day assumed a most serious aspect. The populace possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of arms and a powder magazine and carried by assault three of the principal forts. They shortly after set at liberty 700 galley slaves, and 1500 felons, and gave them arms; a circumstance which proved as you may imagine, a prelude to the most dreadful scenes. Nearly the whole of the garrison were massacred, & those who escaped death were made prisoners, and were confined in one of the forts. The police afterwards divided into two parties, one axious for the British Constitution, the other for that of Spain, while some began calling out for independence—a Republic, and commenced firing upon their fellow citizens. Several palaces have been burnt, & several noblemen assassinated. The public building containing the records of the Courts of Justice has been destroyed, and all the documents burnt. The port captain of Palermo has been put to death by the mob. When our informant left Palermo, he says the hospitals were full of wounded, without medical attendance, the city nearly without provisions, and the streets presenting the appearance of a field of battle. From the British Consul's house he was accompanied to the beach by eight men of one party, who on their way had more than one skirmish with the other. British subjects and property, however, were respected by both sides, and we need not entertain any apprehensions for the safety of our friends. This, as far it goes, is satisfactory, but there would have been more ground for confidence, had not the armed multitude consisted of such a number of men escaped from prison. The vessel which brought our informant was becalmed off Palermo till the evening of the 30th, when a brisk firing still continued.

The nobility and other individuals from Sicily who are now here, and have hitherto refused to swear to the Constitution, considered themselves menaced since the arrival of the news from Palermo. They have been obliged to present themselves ready to take the oath required, and even to surrender themselves as prisoners to be confined in the Castle of San Elmo, in order to serve as hostages for the conduct of their fellow countrymen in Sicily. His Royal Highness the Prince has accepted their offer, and they have in consequence been received into that citadel. Amongst their number we remarked the Prince of Cassaro, Niscemi, Sciarra, Samporeale, Spaccaforno, Linguagrossa, Butera, the Duke Branciforte, Lieut. General Fardella, Field Marshal the Marquis Castel-Lentino, the Chevalier Borgia, Lieut. Gen. Diego Naselli, the Marechal de Camp Storti, the Counts Gigello and Satalio, the Count Lucchesi, Mayor Domo of the Prince of Salerno, the Councilor Pasqualina, Mr. Balsamo, Mr. Blasi, and other officers of our marine.

There is no news from Sicily subsequent to the departure of the Neapolitan Functionaries; we only know, that at the moment of his departure, the Lieut. Gen. Naselli, appointed a Provisional Junta, to whom he wrote the following letter:—"I have left to you the government of Sicily. It is your interest to maintain tranquillity, especially in the capital, and of course in the rest of the Island. If my house had not been assailed by innumerable

multitudes, menacing myself and all who were with me with death, if two soldiers of my guard had not been killed, and a great number wounded, I should not have quitted the government which the king had confided to me; I should not have ceased to guarantee the Constitution; upwards of 200 shots were fired at me; it was no longer prudent to remain. You are witnesses of what I have done, my conscience tells me that I have not acted contrary to the wishes of the nation, nor have I violated the orders of the king, I have neglected no means to prevent disorder and anarchy. The troops destined to preserve tranquillity from the moment of my embarkation at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, have had no further communication with me, I am ignorant, therefore, of what has since passed. I have nothing more to do; be more happy than me. I hope for the happiness of my country, and of my fellow citizens.

(Signed.)

NASELLI."

The Prince Vicar General has issued a Proclamation to the people, desiring them to wait patiently till the meeting of the Parliament, when the reformation reform will be carried into effect.

A letter from Palermo, dated the 17th, contains the following information, &c.

An order of the day, announces that all the new regulations, introduced by General Nugent, are abolished and the army is to follow in future, the French regulations, in the manner they had been modified by Joachim Murat. The regulations of Gen. Nugent, had long since, excessively displeased our army, not only on account of their novelty, but still more on account of their being every moment changed or modified by circulars.

The Prince Pignatelli Strongoli, one of the chiefs of the ruling party, has caused to be published an historical expose of the revolution now actually in operation. In it he assures the reader that the Neapolitans in 1815, voluntarily abandoned Murat because he then refused to give them a constitution.

The constitutional journal has inserted a violent proclamation in the name of the citizens, promoters of the constitution, in which several long declamations are concluded by this imprecation, "Eternal hatred and persecution to all those who shall abandon the constitutional standard."

July 20.

While the Sicilian news was spreading through this capital, the Junta of public safety caused the following proclamation to be published and posted up:—"On the 16th there was a rising at Palermo; the troops hastened to establish order; but unhappily the blood was shed of those who ought to love one another as children and brothers.

In the midst of this lamentable catastrophe Neapolitan citizens were scrupulously respected. The seditions did not think of violating the sacred rights of hospitality. Some of them who had plundered a house were obliged to restore the property which was ascertained to belong to one of our fellow citizens.

But already a Junta formed in the moment of the greatest danger, and composed of persons friendly to order, will have restored peace to the city, cruelly harassed by factious men, unworthy to have a country."

London, Aug. 15.

It is reported that four camps are about to be formed; the two greatest will be on Hounslow heath, and on Black heath.

Mr. James Broughman, brother of the queen's councillor, left town on Saturday, for the continent on matters relative to the ensuing trial.

The rev. Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kells, has been arrested for praying for the queen. He acted as Chaplain to the Stewartry yeomanry, and in his prayer after many petitions in behalf of his majesty, he added the words—"Bless also the queen;" and for this high crime was arrested the same evening by the commanding officer.

Several whalers have arrived from Davis' Straits, some of them having been as far north as 74, 10. They neither saw nor heard of the discovery ships, which, if they did not find a passage to the polar ocean it may be expected wintered in some of the bays or rivers on the west side of Davis' Straits.

Further accounts of the late boat and persons who were unfortunately lost, by crossing Anglesea to the Carnarvon side, on Saturday morning, were received from Carnarvon market; I will now give you with what I heard from a riner, who was an eye-witness of the sad calamity: at nine o'clock AM. 25 in number, including women, and children, set off in a small ferry boat, which numbered considerably too much for the weather, but it then blew a gale wind, and before the boat was half way across the Menai, it was immediately filled with water, and every soul on board perished, excepting Hugh Williams, of Bodorgan, in the county of Anglesea, the unfortunate sufferer having found.

A private letter from Vienna of July 27th, states, that the negotiations with Russia are going on, and here is a frequent interchange of Couriers. An interview expected to take place between Emp. of Russia and Gen. and the King of Prussia. The of the approaching death of the was confirmed, and it was expected the Austrian troops would demise, occupy the States Church.

Paris papers of the 10th have received. A letter dated Vienna 10 states that the new Neapolitan minister, has had several interviews with prince Metternich, on the character of Ambassador was acknowledged on the ground of the king of Naples and his acted under restraint. It is said that the Austrian government will take no part respecting the intentions of the great Powers, to whom communications have been made, be secured.

It is announced from Naples, under date of the 26th of July, that the military commission appointed to try the soldiers of the 1st regiment, for the outrages committed on the 17th, have condemned 21 of them to the punishment of death, which has been commuted to the H. Military P. into 10 years of banishment. A new weekly publication, published in Naples, given in one of its numbers, is all the members of the Carbonari residing in the Kingdom. The new Ambassadors of the principal Courts of Europe, for the new constitution have nominated. Prince Caracciolo, Gallo for Vienna; M. Pauli for Vienna proceeds to London, as Marquis of Spacca Formosa. On the affairs of Sicily it is stated that the late dreadful motion has been confined to the capital, and the other parts of the island remained tranquil. Archbishop of Palermo had ordered the reins of Government, personally, and it was hoped to restore order.

The Pamp luna Gazette of 24 inst. announce that the elements in Galicia are completely terminated. The Archbishop of a brother, the Count Turrquiza, and several Prelates of nona, have been conveyed to the hotel of Corunna. A report been circulated at Madrid the King was carried off from Seville, but its falsehood was fully acknowledged.

The accounts from Madrid to the 31st. In the sitting of Cortes of the 27th, a petition read from certain monks of praying that the secularization of the regular clergy might also be extended to those of their order. Provisional Junta having a favourable report on the petition was referred to the Ecclesiastical Committee. The sitting of the was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the Law of Tithe: a consideration of the subject finally transferred to the committee of legislation, finances, and culture. In the sitting of the question relative to the trade reign bottoms was discussed. A proposition of the committee to repeal the law of 1778, and to foreign and native vessels the same duties was rejected, and referred back for reconsideration. The minister read the plan of a decree, consisting of seven articles for the formation of a corps called the Legion Silvana, Nacionales, and to consist of men. This Legion is to be recruited in extirpating the numerous ditti that infest different parts of Peninsula.

MARYLAND G
Annapolis, Thurs
ELECTION INTI
CITY OF ANN
Den. 152
149
ANNE ARUNDE
Has returned Messrs
Hall, and Wyvill. All
PRINCE GEORGE
Nottingham.
Baltimore
175 178 2
164 174 2
168 187 2
175 173 2
142 125 13
142 141 12
168 187 2
175 173 2
145 121 13
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elected four democ
From the Baltim
Caroline County
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gubern. elect
Quaker's
Robert Stevens
C. R. Nicholson
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MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 5.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS. Feb.

Dem. 152 Maynard, 109
Rep. 149 Magruder, 108

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Has returned Messrs Marriott, Stewart,
Hall, and Wyvill. All democrats.

PRINCE-GEORGES'S.
Van Dine.

Bladenburg.
Spalding's.
Nottingham.
Mathews.

Democrats. 175 178 21 156 75 267 812
Rep. 164 174 24 116 94 205 807

Wm. Hall, 168 187 21 148 69 204 797
J. Hall, 173 173 22 144 65 204 783

Dem. 142 125 133 76 220 68 764
Rep. 142 141 130 72 204 7 760

Wm. Hall, 151 123 130 75 204 7 753
J. Hall, 145 121 131 73 186 71 747

Colvert county, it is said, has
elected four democrats.

From the Baltimore American.

Carroll County.—Peter Willis,
William Hardesty, Dr. William
Whately, Frederick Holbrook.—All
publicans, elected by an average
majority of about 40.

Queen Anne's.—H. E. Wright,
Robert Stevens, Richard Moditt,
C. R. Nicholson.—Four republicans,
elected.

Rock—Passengers in the Rock-
Hall packet state, that the federal
assembly ticket has succeeded in
being elected by an average majority of 12
votes.

Baltimore City Election.

It appears by the official returns,
presented in this paper, that a
choice of Electors of Mayor, favour-
able to John Montgomery Esq., has
taken place; and that John Burney
and John P. Kennedy, Esqrs. are
elected Delegates to the Assembly,
for this city. The new Mayor's
election commences on the 7th of No-
vember.

Patrol.

From a Philadelphia paper of Oct. 1

Resolved in Portugal, and Conspira-
cy in France.

Arrived, the sch. Tom, captain
Craycroft, in 24 days from St. An-
dromo—sailed 5th Sept. and brings
the important news of a Revolution
in Portugal. Capt. Craycroft has
brought the Madrid Gazette Extra-
ordinary of the 31st. August, an-
nouncing this event. It was reported
at St. Andromo, that the Portu-
guese Junta had adopted the Spanish
Constitution, and proclaimed John
VI as their constitutional King.

The Madrid Gazette of 29th, has
along article from Paris under date
of 26th August, respecting a Conspira-
cy to overthrow the Government,
dethrone Louis XVI., and proclaim
one of the Bonaparte family as their King.
Several Officers of the Garrison of
Paris, are implicated and many ar-
rests have taken place. Spain en-
joys perfect tranquility, and the
Cortes were progressing in the good
work of bettering the condition of
that country, and fellow subjects.
Treasons to-morrow.

Yours, &c. J. KITCHEN.

From a New York paper of Sept. 29

The last sailing ship, Magret,
capt. Ozden, has just arrived from
Liverpool, bringing London papers
to the 23d of Aug. Their columns
are filled with the proceedings ag-
ainst the Queen. The counsel on
both sides had been heard, and the
examination of witnesses commenc-
ed.

The name of the first witness
called was Theodore Majocchi. Be-
fore he came to the bar, her Majesty
had arrived, and was received in
the usual manner, all the Lords
standing. The witness was now
arrived, and on being placed at the
bar, his name was called out aloud,
and the moment her majesty saw
him, she cried out, "What Theo-
dore," and immediately retired.

The House of Commons have ad-
journed for four weeks.

Capt. Ketchum, of the brig Ma-
ry, arrived last night, in 18 days
from St. Thomas, informs us, that
the day he sailed a report had reach-
ed there from Barbadoes, that the
negroes at Tobago had revolted, &
fired the town in three different
places. A few days previous to
capt. H's sailing, a small piratical
sch. was brought into St. Thomas,
by a vessel fitted out for that pur-
pose.

By the arrival, last night, of the
sch. Olive Branch, capt. Hall, from
Maracaibo, we learn, it was current-
ly reported that Gen. Bolivar had
demanded a surrender of all the mil-
itary posts, and in consequence of a
refusal, had threatened to attack
the town immediately.

European Monarchs.

Of all the reigning monarchs in
Europe, says a London paper, not
one, Charles John (Bernadotte) of
Sweden excepted, has yet been
crowned.

New York, Sept. 23.

The privateer ship (formerly the
Curioso, of New York) commanded
by Capt. Jewitt, was spoken Aug.
6th, off Fayal, having the Portu-
guese government ship of 20 guns
and 200 men, which she captured
on the 1st off St. Michaels, after
an engagement of an hour and three
quarters.

From the Albany Statesman, of
Sept. 11.

In our paper of to-day, will be
found an interesting account of the
ascent of a party of gentlemen to the
summit of the White Hills in
New Hampshire. These mountains
are the highest in the United States,
being between 7 and 8000 feet above
the level of the ocean. The ascent
is both difficult and dangerous, as
the sides of the mountains consist
of naked, rugged, and precipitous
rocks, over which the traveller is
obliged to climb his slow and toil-
some way. The last of July and the
1st of August in the only time
at which they can be ascended at
all, as they are the rest of the year
covered with snow.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

Ascent of the White Mountains.

The following gentlemen, viz.
Maj. John W. Weeks, Col. John
Wilson, Amos N. Brackitt, Levi
Barnard, Samuel A. Pearson, Chas.
J. Stuart, esquires; Messrs. George
W. Perkins, Noyes Denison, Al-
len Smith, of Lancaster, NH, Maj.
John Dodge, Captain Silas Marshall,
of Guildhall, Vt., and Philip Car-
rigan, Esq. having mutually agreed to
make a visit to the White Moun-
tains, after electing their officers,
and making every necessary ar-
rangement for the expedition, set
out on the 31st July. On arriving
in the vicinity of the mountains,
they took with them Mr. E. A. A.
Crawford as a guide and assistant,
and commencing the ascent the
same day, got up to Crawford's
camp before dark. The next morn-
ing the muster roll was called, and
none reported absent or on the sick
list; and the company refreshed
from their bed of ferns, and the
excellent cheer and fare of their
commissary's stores, shouldered their
knapsacks and resumed their line
of march at the sound of the bugle.
From the long and severe drought,
the travelling over the rocks and
moss was uncommonly slippery and
at times, but rather animated than
depressed by difficulties, they contin-
ued the ascent with spirit and alac-
rity, and passing over the dome
mount of Mount Pleasant, & Mount
Madison, and resting only for re-
freshment at the Blue Pond, ar-
rived at the awful summit of Mount
Washington, nearly at the same
time.

The limits of this communication
will not permit the writer to dilate
upon the unrivalled sublimity of the
spot they then stood upon, com-
pared the highest in the Union, or
the vast illimitable prospect it af-
forded in a clear atmosphere.—He
hopes hereafter to be able to give
a particular description of those
mountains and the region around
them, which at various times for sev-
eral years were the theatre of his
surveys and measurements.

The day of the present ascent,
though fair and unclouded, was not
one of the best for view of re-
mote objects; however, the bearings
of several were taken, and many
observations were made with the
instruments carried up for the pur-
pose.

The company afterwards assem-
bling on the highest rock, drank in
good Madeira the following toasts
in the order here published.

1. The White Mountains.—In
height and majesty the first in the
United States, and among the first
on the globe.

2. The State of New Hampshire
—As her mountains are the most
elevated in the Union, may her peo-
ple be distinguished for a correspon-
dent elevation in national honour &
public virtue.

3. President Monroe.—He has
seen the East and the West, the

North and South. We trust that
an impartial eye will guide to impar-
tial measures for the varying inter-
ests of our common country.

4. Governor Bell.—We hope his
executive duties will be as ably dis-
charged as his judicial; he never can
have higher praise.

5. Washington.—The Chief of
the New World, and towering a-
bove those of the Old, like this
mountain which bears his sacred
name, above the surrounding hills.

6. General Stark and the old
New Hampshire Rangers.—The de-
fenders of our frontiers in the In-
dian wars, swift as the Eagle that
haunts the cliffs of the White Moun-
tains, and rugged as the Moose that
browses through their valleys.

7. The memory of Governor
Wentworth General Moulton, John
Pierce, and Joseph Whipple, and all
other patrons of the early settle-
ments of New Hampshire.

8. The banks of the Connecticut
—The banks which always discount
and never check, and where all de-
positors gain a premium from forty
to an hundred per cent.

9. The Coos that's above the
Upper Coos.—The land of milk and
honey, wheat and potatoes.

10. Prospects to our only se-
port, and the bay of Wampisago-
ge with the ocean.

11. The sons of Albion & V. r-
mont.—The hardest of the hardy
and the bravest of the brave.

12. Monmouth, Bannin ton and
Stratford; Plattsburgh and Agara.

13. Liberty, the Nymph of the
Mountains; it ever forced to seek a
refuge from oppression, may she find
these the Delucaria of the N. W.
World.

14. The White Mountain air for
squeamish stomachs and weak app-
etites.

15. Ourselves—Muscle & bone,
nerve and vigour; sick children must
not attempt these mountains.

16. The first of August, 1720—
The day of the institution of the
White Mountains Society. May it
be consecrated in the heart of every
present and future member.

The celebration was closed by an
appropriate hymn to the tune of
Old Hundred; after which the com-
pany descended the mountain, and
by exertions rather to be admired
than imitated, regained that night
the camp they started from in the
morning. In the course of the day
several curious specimens of rock
crystal and of other stones, and
some of the beautiful white moss of
the mountain were collected. The
next morning completed their de-
scent to Rosebrook's valley, where
they were regaled at Crawford's
with the delicious trout of the Am-
monosuck, and then departed for Lan-
caster, highly pleased with the ex-
cursion and the sublime enjoyments
it afforded.

ARKANSAS INDIANS.

Two chiefs of the Cherokee In-
dians have informed gov. Miller,
that in full council they had ap-
pointed three companies of moun-
tained men to suppress thefts and to
compel their tribes to pay their
debts.

The Cherokees have also deter-
mined to remain at peace with the
Osages, and all the chiefs and war-
riors of other nations who had join-
ed the Cherokees, have returned
home. All prisoners & stolen prop-
erty is restored. The young men
were clamorous for war, and it was
only by threats of severe punish-
ment that Gov. Miller could restrain
them.

Boston, Sept. 24.

From St. Helena.—A letter from
the Vine yard, addressed to the edi-
tors of the Gazette, informs of the
arrival in that harbour of the brig
Archer, Capt. Dexter, 147 days
from Canton. Capt. D. touched at
St. Helena for water and lay off and
on 20 hours before it could be ob-
tained. The squadron lying there
consisted of one 74, one sloop of
war, a store ship and an E. Indian
Company's schooner—the officers of
which came on board the Archer,
and informed that Buonaparte en-
joyed good health, but seldom went
abroad, and was not in social inter-
course with Sir Hudson Lowe or
any of the commanding officers.—
The British officers, in speaking of
Buonaparte, appeared to be irritat-
ed and probably were mortified at
being compelled to remain upon that
barren rock for the purpose of guar-
ding one personage; and would re-
joice at his departure that they
might be relieved.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Remarkable Visitation.—The fol-
lowing remarkable visitation hap-

pened about 30 years ago, in the
neighbourhood of B—, in the coun-
ty of Antrim, and remains yet fresh
in the recollection of many living
witnesses, and from its singularity,
is worth recording. In the plough-
ing season for some years, a number
of sets of plough irons had been
missing in the neighbourhood, and
not the smallest trace of them or
the thief could be discovered. This
was considered the more extraordi-
nary, as it was then, and still is,
thought next to sacrilege to steal
any thing connected with ploughs
or harrows. At this time there liv-
ed a man in the neighbourhood, ve-
ry industrious, but rather of a par-
simonious and miser-like turn, to
whom the slightest suspicion of dis-
honesty was not then attached. One
morning, however, at breakfast, this
man was missed by his family. The
alarm was given in the neighbour-
hood, and upon diligent search, he
was found drowned in a hole he
himself had from time to time made
in the bog, for the purpose of hid-
ing, and first attracted notice, were
above the surface of the water near
the edge of the pool—

but how were the spectators aston-
ished and horror struck, when they
found a plough chain about his neck,
and all the iron belonging to it,
and a number of other plough irons
under him in the water! which, from
the position he was found in, plain-
ly showed he had been carrying the
chain on his back, suspended to
a chain about his neck—and when
in the act of stooping to throw it
into the pool, the weight from his
back coming suddenly round with a
jerk put him off his balance, and
dragged him into it, kept him un-
der the water, by which he was suf-
focated—but the astonishment of the
neighbours was still more increased,
when they found in the pool not less
than 28 sets of plough irons, which
had from time to time been deposi-
ted there by this wretched wretch
who could not think of making any
use of them during his life for fear
of detection.

From the National Intelligencer.

By an act of the last Congress,
the commissions of all "district at-
torneys, collectors of the customs,
naval officers, and surveyors of the
customs, navy agents, receivers of
public moneys for lands, registers
of the land office, pay masters in
the army, the apothecary general,
the assistant apothecaries general,
and the commissary general of pur-
chases," which bear date on or be-
fore the 30th September, 1814, are
to cease and expire on the day and
month of their respective dates
which shall next ensue the 30th of
the present month; and all commis-
sions between that day and the 1st
of October, 1816, are to expire on
the day and month of their respec-
tive dates which shall next ensue
the 30th day of September, 1821;
and, for the future, all appointments
and re-appointments, are to be for
the term of four years, and no more.
The same rule a ready prevails as
to Marshals territorial officers,
who are generally re-appointed, un-
less there be some strong objection
against it. A similar course will,
it is presumed, be pursued in the
execution of the law of the last ses-
sion. Nevertheless, it has caused
some of the incumbents of snug offi-
ces, which they have held so long
as to regard them in some sort as
their property, to look about them.
We presume, however, there will
be no removals without good cause.
There will probably be some chan-
ges for the sake of rotation, where a
profitable office has been too long
in one family, &c. It is supposed
the voluntary relinquishments of
office will be more numerous than
the removals. Among these retire-
ments, for example, it is said, will
be that of the present Collector of
the Port of New-York. The an-
nunciation of his intention has oc-
casioned many surmises as to who
is to succeed him. Some say one,
and some another; and all are on
the look-out. Some other of the
Collectorships, &c. it is supposed
will be in the same situation; so
that the ensuing year is likely to be
a busy time among the office seekers.
Meanwhile, the Executive, though
many of that class may be neces-
sarily disappointed, will have it hap-
pily in its power, in the present
temper of the nation, to select men for
their qualification and fitness for
office, rather than their perseverance
in the pursuit of it, from their
"local habitation," or from the num-
ber of their recommendatory friends.
In this country, there ought to be
no sinecures—no men in office who
are incompetent to the discharge of
its duties.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Anna-
polis, 1st October, 1820.

Lazarus Adams, Charles I. Boehm,
Wm. Brewer, Wm. Brogden, Artemus
Boon, (2) Elizabeth Brewer, Thomas
Brewer, Jacob W. Bird, Jeremiah Ber-
ry, John Beard, Charles Browning,
Dennis Boyd, Thos. H. Bowie, Clerk
of the House of Delegates, (3) Ann
Cheaton, M. Conway, Frances Camp-
bell, Roderick Dorsey, Richard Duck-
ett, Ann Duval, Joshua G. Doubleday,
(2) Grafton Duval, John W. Duval,
Barbara Emick, (2) John Emory, Ni-
cholas Forrester, Charity Folks, (2)
Benjamin S. Forrest, John Gillespie,
Sarah Green, John Geyer, Jacob Gib-
son, George Gordon, Sarah Gambrell,
Elizabeth Gassaway, Miss Gibson, Pe-
ter Holmes, James Holland, Henry
Hammond, George Hogarth, Isaac
Hopkins, Philip Hammond, Joshua
Higgins, John Halton, Thomas Hobbs,
George Hull, Charles Hanson, John
Hutton, (1) Ezekiel Hopkins, James
Hunter, Pithenia Hadaway, Mrs. Hum-
phreys, George Howard, David Har-
ton, Lucy Harwood, (3) Richard H.
Batter, John Johnson, Chas. H. John-
son, Wm. Kilty, (3) Rebecca Kerby,
Robert W. Kent, W. K—, Philip
Landale, Saml. Lane, Thos. McGra-
por, Eliza Matthews, Wm. Mur-och,
Ann Moss—Eleanor McKubin, Chas.
McCoy, Mary Mackubin, John C. S.
Monkur, Charles Mackubin, Henry
Nichols, Nelson K. Nichols, Joseph
Norris, Joseph Phelps, (2) James Par-
ker, Thomas Palmer, Jonas Parker,
Zachariah Phelps, Catharine Proust,
John Quynn, Stephen Rodgers, Pere-
grine Ringgold, Lydia Reddy, Hon.
Richard Ridgely, Robert Smith, Jos.
N. Stockett, (2) Margaret Stockett,
Benj. Sewell, Henry Sheer, Lucretia
Scott, H. M. Smith, (4) Wm. Spencer,
Geo. C. Stewart, James Tongue Sig-
Tagna, Doctor Troust, Col. Tugler,
Alice Wood, Diet. Wyvill, Jacob Wat-
ters, (2) Doctor Jona. Waters, Beason
Wooden, Robert Welsh, Elijah Wil-
liams, Ed. Wells, Brice I. Worthing-
ton.

James Munroe, P. M.

Oct. 5.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration on the personal
estate of Charles McCoy, late of An-
ne Arundel county, requests persons
having claims against said estate, to
produce them, properly authenticated,
and those indebted to make immediate
payment.

Oct. 5. Walter Cross, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel
county will meet in the city of Anna-
polis on the second Monday in Decem-
ber next, for the purpose of settling
with the Supervisors of the public roads
in said county.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from
Anne Arundel county court, and to me
directed, will be exposed to public sale,
on Monday the 16th day of October
inst. at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in
the city of Annapolis, one negro man
named Israel, one negro man named
Jerry. Seized and taken as the prop-
erty of Gerrard H. Snowden, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due Peter Har-
man and William Brewer. Sale to
commence at 3 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from
Anne Arundel county court, and to me
directed, will be exposed to public sale,
on Monday the 16th day of October
inst. at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in
the city of Annapolis, one negro man
named Beal. Seized and taken as the prop-
erty of Samuel Banks, and will be sold
to satisfy a debt due Levi Hollings-
worth. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock
for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

A. A. County.

NEGROES

For Sale, or Hire.

A woman, 40 years of age, a good
plain cook, Her daughter, aged 16—
One boy 14 years of age. A girl 11 years
of age. A girl seven years old, and a
boy four years old.—Inquire at this
office.

Sept. 21.

DOLLARS REWARD

Stolen from the landing at Slippery
Hill, on Friday night last.

AN ANNOAR,

about twelve feet long, painted green,
leathered near the handle, and has part
of an iron hoop round the blade. The
above reward will be given on con-
fession of the offender, or one dollar upon
the oar being delivered at this office.

Sept. 28.

LANDS FOR SALE, OF GOOD QUALITY, In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the RISING SUN FARM,

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining a body of Woodlands, known by the name of *Salmon Hills*, containing together upwards of 100 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence; and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains," containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms as of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on the day at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—Apply for particulars to Mr. Jones Poland on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

Also offer for sale the land called BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres. This land is held by tenants under certain covenants yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement—The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances, independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the land that are known by the name of "The Connection" and "Howard's Ferry," lately held by Major E. Dimes, and Mr. Yeshball, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the first positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Caton,
James Nelson,
July 20, 1820, if.

LAW OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

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

ALSO,
THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS
Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.
March 23.

Two Overseers Wanted

For the ensuing year, one of which must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such as can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To save trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Doctor H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendations, will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

Charles H. Waters,
Waters Ford, 14 miles from Baltimore.
Aug 17, 1820, if.

The Editor of Eastern Gazette, will insert the above 6 weeks and send his account to C. Waters

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

CITY HOTEL.

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

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

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

Tobacco Lands.

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

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarters, and corn house. It is suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. near the premises, Apply in Baltimore, to JAMES CARROLL, if.

March 9, 1820, if.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
August 26, 1820.

On application by petition of Ann M. Minskey, administratrix of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.
Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.
Ann M. Minskey, Adm'r.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
May 18.

For Sale

Part of a Tract of Land called "Portland Manor," now occupied by the subscriber, containing from 75 to 100 acres, in the lower part of Anne Arundel county. This land is in a high state of cultivation and admirably adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, a good proportion of meadow. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of this land, as persons desirous of purchasing, will no doubt wish to view the premises, which will be shown on application to

JOHN WEEKES
Sept 20, 1820, 3w.

Taken up a drut

By the subscriber, between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, a small Row Boat, about twelve feet long, with the stern sheets painted white. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have her again.

Robert Dockins,
A 2 C Broad Neck, Sept 28.

Modern Characters

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

New and very cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures
Double Milled Drab
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cord and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.
Sept. 23.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

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



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COMMANDER.

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

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

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

For All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners the 32

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,
May 10th, 1820.

On application of John Lawrence, executor of Jacob Chambers, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.
William Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Chambers, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of June, 1820.

John Lawrence, Adm'r.
Aug 24

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

20th September, 1820.

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

By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of steady habits will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS.
Apply to B. MEADE, if
Annapolis, Sept. 7

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 26th, 1820:

On application by petition of Rezin Hammond, executor of Dr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.
Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Rezin Hammond, executor.
August 31.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 26th, 1820.

On application by petition of William H. Baldwin, administrator of the will annexed, of John Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.
Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Sewell late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August 1820

William H. Baldwin, Adm'r.
August 31

Planters Bank of Prince Georges' County,

September 21st, 1820.

The Board of directors of this Institution, having this day declared a dividend for the last six months, ending on the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after Monday next, the 25th instant.

By order,
Truman Tyler, Cash'r.
Sept 28.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst. in which Pupils may obtain a complete English education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence.—Price of tuition \$24 per annum payable quarterly in advance.

Sept 21.

Anne Arundel County, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that Charles Hammond of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a dark bay gelding, about nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high, a star on his forehead, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock, with the letters S. C. shod all round, and switch main and tail, paces, trots and gallops, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, 1820.

Thos. W. Turner.

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

Charles Hammond.
Sept. 28.

General Post Office, August 22, 1820.

Sept 21.

THE UNITED STATES.

On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 28th day of October next, inclusive.

In Maryland.

1. From Chesapeake by Port Deposit to Conowingo, once a week, 12 miles.

Leave Chesapeake every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Conowingo by 9 A. M. Leave Conowingo 10 A. M. and arrive at Chesapeake by 1 P. M.

10. From Charlotte Hall along the three notched road to Fenwick's tavern, once a week, 12 miles.

Leave Charlotte Hall every Wednesday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Fenwick's tavern by 2 P. M. Leave Fenwick's at 3 P. M. arrive at Charlotte Hall by 5 P. M.

11. From Havre de Grace to Woodlawn, once a week.

Leave Havre de Grace Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Woodlawn by 7 A. M. Leave Woodlawn at 8 A. M. and arrive at Havre de Grace by 9 A. M.

The contract will stipulate the usual penalties for failures and delays.

RETURN TO THE POST OFFICE, General Post Office, August 22, 1820.

Sept 21.

ROBINSON'S

Circulating Library, Baltimore.

Books in circulation upwards of 7000 Vols.

Catalogues, price 50 cents, had at the Library, or on board the Steam Boat Maryland.

TERMS.

Subscribers at 25¢ a year, are entitled to 1 book in the following list:

— 8 — 12 — 16 — 20 — 24 — 28 — 32 — 36 — 40 — 44 — 48 — 52 — 56 — 60 — 64 — 68 — 72 — 76 — 80 — 84 — 88 — 92 — 96 — 100 — 104 — 108 — 112 — 116 — 120 — 124 — 128 — 132 — 136 — 140 — 144 — 148 — 152 — 156 — 160 — 164 — 168 — 172 — 176 — 180 — 184 — 188 — 192 — 196 — 200 — 204 — 208 — 212 — 216 — 220 — 224 — 228 — 232 — 236 — 240 — 244 — 248 — 252 — 256 — 260 — 264 — 268 — 272 — 276 — 280 — 284 — 288 — 292 — 296 — 300 — 304 — 308 — 312 — 316 — 320 — 324 — 328 — 332 — 336 — 340 — 344 — 348 — 352 — 356 — 360 — 364 — 368 — 372 — 376 — 380 — 384 — 388 — 392 — 396 — 400 — 404 — 408 — 412 — 416 — 420 — 424 — 428 — 432 — 436 — 440 — 444 — 448 — 452 — 456 — 460 — 464 — 468 — 472 — 476 — 480 — 484 — 488 — 492 — 496 — 500 — 504 — 508 — 512 — 516 — 520 — 524 — 528 — 532 — 536 — 540 — 544 — 548 — 552 — 556 — 560 — 564 — 568 — 572 — 576 — 580 — 584 — 588 — 592 — 596 — 600 — 604 — 608 — 612 — 616 — 620 — 624 — 628 — 632 — 636 — 640 — 644 — 648 — 652 — 656 — 660 — 664 — 668 — 672 — 676 — 680 — 684 — 688 — 692 — 696 — 700 — 704 — 708 — 712 — 716 — 720 — 724 — 728 — 732 — 736 — 740 — 744 — 748 — 752 — 756 — 760 — 764 — 768 — 772 — 776 — 780 — 784 — 788 — 792 — 796 — 800 — 804 — 808 — 812 — 816 — 820 — 824 — 828 — 832 — 836 — 840 — 844 — 848 — 852 — 856 — 860 — 864 — 868 — 872 — 876 — 880 — 884 — 888 — 892 — 896 — 900 — 904 — 908 — 912 — 916 — 920 — 924 — 928 — 932 — 936 — 940 — 944 — 948 — 952 — 956 — 960 — 964 — 968 — 972 — 976 — 980 — 984 — 988 — 992 — 996 — 1000 — 1004 — 1008 — 1012 — 1016 — 1020 — 1024 — 1028 — 1032 — 1036 — 1040 — 1044 — 1048 — 1052 — 1056 — 1060 — 1064 — 1068 — 1072 — 1076 — 1080 — 1084 — 1088 — 1092 — 1096 — 1100 — 1104 — 1108 — 1112 — 1116 — 1120 — 1124 — 1128 — 1132 — 1136 — 1140 — 1144 — 1148 — 1152 — 1156 — 1160 — 1164 — 1168 — 1172 — 1176 — 1180 — 1184 — 1188 — 1192 — 1196 — 1200 — 1204 — 1208 — 1212 — 1216 — 1220 — 1224 — 1228 — 1232 — 1236 — 1240 — 1244 — 1248 — 1252 — 1256 — 1260 — 1264 — 1268 — 1272 — 1276 — 1280 — 1284 — 1288 — 1292 — 1296 — 1300 — 1304 — 1308 — 1312 — 1316 — 1320 — 1324 — 1328 — 1332 — 1336 — 1340 — 1344 — 1348 — 1352 — 1356 — 1360 — 1364 — 1368 — 1372 — 1376 — 1380 — 1384 — 1388 — 1392 — 1396 — 1400 — 1404 — 1408 — 1412 — 1416 — 1420 — 1424 — 1428 — 1432 — 1436 — 1440 — 1444 — 1448 — 1452 — 1456 — 1460 — 1464 — 1468 — 1472 — 1476 — 1480 — 1484 — 1488 — 1492 — 1496 — 1500 — 1504 — 1508 — 1512 — 1516 — 1520 — 1524 — 1528 — 1532 — 1536 — 1540 — 1544 — 1548 — 1552 — 1556 — 1560 — 1564 — 1568 — 1572 — 1576 — 1580 — 1584 — 1588 — 1592 — 1596 — 1600 — 1604 — 1608 — 1612 — 1616 — 1620 — 1624 — 1628 — 1632 — 1636 — 1640 — 1644 — 1648 — 1652 — 1656 — 1660 — 1664 — 1668 — 1672 — 1676 — 1680 — 1684 — 1688 — 1692 — 1696 — 1700 — 1704 — 1708 — 1712 — 1716 — 1720 — 1724 — 1728 — 1732 — 1736 — 1740 — 1744 — 1748 — 1752 — 1756 — 1760 — 1764 — 1768 — 1772 — 1776 — 1780 — 1784 — 1788 — 1792 — 1796 — 1800 — 1804 — 1808 — 1812 — 1816 — 1820 — 1824 — 1828 — 1832 — 1836 — 1840 — 1844 — 1848 — 1852 — 1856 — 1860 — 1864 — 1868 — 1872 — 1876 — 1880 — 1884 — 1888 — 1892 — 1896 — 1900 — 1904 — 1908 — 1912 — 1916 — 1920 — 1924 — 1928 — 1932 — 1936 — 1940 — 1944 — 1948 — 1952 — 1956 — 1960 — 1964 — 1968 — 1972 — 1976 — 1980 — 1984 — 1988 — 1992 — 1996 — 2000 — 2004 — 2008 — 2012 — 2016 — 2020 — 2024 — 2028 — 2032 — 2036 — 2040 — 2044 — 2048 — 2052 — 2056 — 2060 — 2064 — 2068 — 2072 — 2076 — 2080 — 2084 — 2088 — 2092 — 2096 — 2100 — 2104 — 2108 — 2112 — 2116 — 2120 — 2124 — 2128 — 2132 — 2136 — 2140 — 2144 — 2148 — 2152 — 2156 — 2160 — 2164 — 2168 — 2172 — 2176 — 2180 — 2184 — 2188 — 2192 — 2196 — 2200 — 2204 — 2208 — 2212 — 2216 — 2220 — 2224 — 2228 — 2232 — 2236 — 2240 — 2244 — 2248 — 2252 — 2256 — 2260 — 2264 — 2268 — 2272 — 2276 — 2280 — 2284 — 2288 — 2292 — 2296 — 2300 — 2304 — 2308 — 2312 — 2316 — 2320 — 2324 — 2328 — 2332 — 2336 — 2340 — 2344 — 2348 — 2352 — 2356 — 2360 — 2364 — 2368 — 2372 — 2376 — 2380 — 2384 — 2388 — 2392 — 2396 — 2400 — 2404 — 2408 — 2412 — 2416 — 2420 — 2424 — 2428 — 2432 — 2436 — 2440 — 2444 — 2448 — 2452 — 2456 — 2460 — 2464 — 2468 — 2472 — 2476 — 2480 — 2484 — 2488 — 2492 — 2496 — 2500 — 2504 — 2508 — 2512 — 2516 — 2520 — 2524 — 2528 — 2532 — 2536 — 2540 — 2544 — 2548 — 2552 — 2556 — 2560 — 2564 — 2568 — 2572 — 2576 — 2580 — 2584 — 2588 — 2592 — 2596 — 2600 — 2604 — 2608 — 2612 — 2616 — 2620 — 2624 — 2628 — 2632 — 2636 — 2640 — 2644 — 2648 — 2652 — 2656 — 2660 — 2664 — 2668 — 2672 — 2676 — 2680 — 2684 — 2688 — 2692 — 2696 — 2700 — 2704 — 2708 — 2712 — 2716 — 2720 — 2724 — 2728 — 2732 — 2736 — 2740 — 2744 — 2748 — 2752 — 2756 — 2760 — 2764 — 2768 — 2772 — 2776 — 2780 — 2784 — 2788 — 2792 — 2796 — 2800 — 2804 — 2808 — 2812 — 2816 — 2820 — 2824 — 2828 — 2832 — 2836 — 2840 — 2844 — 2848 — 2852 — 2856 — 2860 — 2864 — 2868 — 2872 — 2876 — 2880 — 2884 — 2888 — 2892 — 2896 — 2900 — 2904 — 2908 — 2912 — 2916 — 2920 — 2924 — 2928 — 2932 — 2936 — 2940 — 2944 — 2948 — 2952 — 2956 — 2960 — 2964 — 2968 — 2972 — 2976 — 2980 — 2984 — 2988 — 2992 — 2996 — 3000 — 3004 — 3008 — 3012 — 3016 — 3020 — 3024 — 3028 — 3032 — 3036

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1820.

No. 41.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
No. 100, N. STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—
Three Dollars per Annum.
—
POETRY.

London Literary Gazette April 22.
A volume of poems, by Bernard Williams, will be published in a few days. We are led to take so early notice of it, as much on account of its merits, as of the rather peculiar circumstance of its being the production of one of the society of Friends.

The utmost tranquility prevailed throughout all Spain.
Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.
Revolt in Paris—Revolution in Portugal, &c.
The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 29, 1820.
"Bordeaux, Aug. 23.
"Interesting news from Paris received by an express:—
"An express which left Paris on Sunday, the 20th inst. at half past 4, A. M. brought to the Prefect the 'Moniteur' of that day, which contains the news of an attempt made on the 19th, to excite a rebellion among the troops, and to lead them to the Tuilleries for the purpose of declaring a member of the family of Buonaparte sovereign to France—this excess of madness and infamy will not go unpunished. The authors of this execrable plot are under arrest and will be tried. What Frenchman, what native of Bordeaux is there who does not shudder to find that there exist men who dare to attempt the dethronement of the best of the Louises, a descendant of Henry the 4th, for the relation of a tyrant who has devastated France for 20 years, and twice delivered it up to foreigners. The following is the article from the Moniteur:
"Paris, Aug. 20—Moniteur.
"The government has been for some time advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion. It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honour and the repose of the country to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps. These tools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and sergeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris, were seduced, and some of the Royal Guard were among the conspirators.
Last night the officers proposed to go to barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our King, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Buonaparte, but several of those who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions, informed their chiefs without loss of time of the plot which was about to be put in execution. The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.
It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3 P. M. but was soon extinguished. This was done in order to create confusion so as to favour a surprise—France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who forgetful of their duty & the oath which they have taken, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defence. Nothing should be neglected in order to bring to punishment the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy, which, directed against the throne and the charter, thus attacks the feelings and the most valuable right of every individual of the nation. The highest tribunal that which the charter has empowered with the suppression of attempts against the security of the state by a salutary imprisonment will, without doubt, be encharged with the trial of the greatest crime punishable by our laws.
Free from all influence, incapable of listening to any improper suggestion, this august tribunal will know

throughout the Kingdom of Portugal, attended as might be expected with considerable bloodshed. The revolutionists had proclaimed King John, as their constitutional King, and demanded a government similar to that of the Spanish Cortes.
This revolution, as that in Spain, was begun and effected by the soldiery.
A conspiracy to subvert the Throne of the Bourbons, had been discovered in Paris, and the conspirators arrested. Such were the vigilance and energy of government that the tranquillity of Paris was not in the least interrupted by the discovery.
The utmost tranquility prevailed throughout all Spain.

Supplement to the Universal.
Madrid, August 31, 1820.
By an express which has arrived at this Court from Corunna, which place it left on the 28th inst. we learn the following news of the revolution in Portugal: that it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the Constitution, and whatever the Cortes might institute, and their august sovereign Don John the 6th; that several other garrisons had followed this example; that D. N. Barros, a Portuguese colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, general Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced, that all the office held by the English had been given to natives; and finally that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, and the authorities arrested after some bloodshed.

This information is confirmed by other express which have just arrived from Ciudad Rodrigo & Badajoz.
It is said that they have adopted the Spanish Constitution.
From the British Consul of Sept. 20.
REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.
Arrived Brig Jones, Capt. George G. Jones, 25 days from St. Ubes, with suit. Left ship Ruth & Mary, Mickle, for Philadelphia, next day. William, of Portland, Brig A. N. Gadsden, of Providence, leaving. Brig Kingston sailed day before for Boston. Brig Miles Standish, for Plymouth, sailed about 6 days before. Spoke, 24 inst. lat. 42 7. long. 33. Ship Som. Preble, Igloo, 50 days from Leghorn bound to Boston.

Capt. Jones informs that there was a Revolution in Portugal, and handed us the following Proclamations of the Patriots:—
PROCLAMATIONS.
Soldiers.—Our sufferings are ended! Our country in chains; your consideration lost; our sacrifices rendered of no avail; the Portuguese soldier reduced to beg alms.—Soldiers, this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow Soldiers—come along with us—Let us fly with our brothers in arms to organize a Provisional Government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularize them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august Sovereign Lord D. John 6th, that we are to be governed. Our Holy Religion will be preserved. As our efforts are pure and virtuous, so God will bless our efforts. The soldiers who composed the brave Portuguese Army will not to embrace our cause because it is also theirs. O soldiers power is ours, we therefore must not allow tumultuous meetings—if our country is indebted to us for her salvation, the nation must also be indebted to us for her safety and tranquillity. Confide in a chief who never showed the way but to honour. Soldiers, you must not judge the greatness of our cause by the simplicity of our language; wise men will one day record this deed, greater than a thousand victories.—Let us sacrifice this day—henceforth let the cry be from the bottom of our hearts, Long live the King Don John 6th—Long live the Army—Long live the Cortes, and by them the National Constitution.
(Signed) The Chevalier Sebastiao Drago Valente de Brito Cabral, Col. of the 4th R. gt. of Artillery. Bernardo Correra de Castro Sepulveda, Col. 1st Regt. Domingos Antonio Gil Figueiredo Sacramento, Lieut. Col. 6th Regt. Sola Pereira de Silva Leite, Lieut. Col. of Police Regt. Joze de Souza Pimentel de Faria, Major Com. Porto Velitia, Jose Pedro Carlos Silva, Major Com. Mara Militia.

Soldiers.—One will unite us.—Let us march to the salvation of our Country. There are no wrongs that the Portuguese have not borne. Every patience is tried. The Portuguese, without safety in their persons and property, demand our help. They ask for liberty regulated by the law. You yourselves, the victims of common evils, have lost the consideration your courage and virtues merited. A reform is necessary; but this reform must be guided by reason and justice not licentiousness. Give your helping hand to order. Oppose tumultuous meetings. Smother anarchy. Let us create a Provisional Government, in which we may place confidence.
It will call the Cortes together, who will be the organ of the nation; they will prepare a Constitution that will assure our rights. Our King and Lord Don John 6, being good and benign, and a lover of his people, who idolize him, will bless our labours. Long live our good King—long live the Cortes, and through them the Constitution.
Head Quarters, Porto, 14th August 1820. Signed as above.

Salem, (Clark county, Geo.)
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Soldiers.—Our sufferings are ended! Our country in chains; your consideration lost; our sacrifices rendered of no avail; the Portuguese soldier reduced to beg alms.—Soldiers, this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow Soldiers—come along with us—Let us fly with our brothers in arms to organize a Provisional Government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularize them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august Sovereign Lord D. John 6th, that we are to be governed. Our Holy Religion will be preserved. As our efforts are pure and virtuous, so God will bless our efforts. The soldiers who composed the brave Portuguese Army will not to embrace our cause because it is also theirs. O soldiers power is ours, we therefore must not allow tumultuous meetings—if our country is indebted to us for her salvation, the nation must also be indebted to us for her safety and tranquillity. Confide in a chief who never showed the way but to honour. Soldiers, you must not judge the greatness of our cause by the simplicity of our language; wise men will one day record this deed, greater than a thousand victories.—Let us sacrifice this day—henceforth let the cry be from the bottom of our hearts, Long live the King Don John 6th—Long live the Army—Long live the Cortes, and by them the National Constitution.
(Signed) The Chevalier Sebastiao Drago Valente de Brito Cabral, Col. of the 4th R. gt. of Artillery. Bernardo Correra de Castro Sepulveda, Col. 1st Regt. Domingos Antonio Gil Figueiredo Sacramento, Lieut. Col. 6th Regt. Sola Pereira de Silva Leite, Lieut. Col. of Police Regt. Joze de Souza Pimentel de Faria, Major Com. Porto Velitia, Jose Pedro Carlos Silva, Major Com. Mara Militia.

Soldiers.—One will unite us.—Let us march to the salvation of our Country. There are no wrongs that the Portuguese have not borne. Every patience is tried. The Portuguese, without safety in their persons and property, demand our help. They ask for liberty regulated by the law. You yourselves, the victims of common evils, have lost the consideration your courage and virtues merited. A reform is necessary; but this reform must be guided by reason and justice not licentiousness. Give your helping hand to order. Oppose tumultuous meetings. Smother anarchy. Let us create a Provisional Government, in which we may place confidence.
It will call the Cortes together, who will be the organ of the nation; they will prepare a Constitution that will assure our rights. Our King and Lord Don John 6, being good and benign, and a lover of his people, who idolize him, will bless our labours. Long live our good King—long live the Cortes, and through them the Constitution.
Head Quarters, Porto, 14th August 1820. Signed as above.

Salem, (Clark county, Geo.)
Sept. 2.
Herid Murder.
Upon every important subject, the public mind is apt to receive impressions either favourable or unfavourable, as the evidence of the case may be true or otherwise.
The citizens of Salem therefore deem it expedient to lay before the public, without any comment, the circumstances of the murder which has lately taken place in that village—a murder unparalleled in its nature, horrible in its perpetration, hellish in its design, and highly important in its consequences to society.

The statement is founded chiefly upon the confession of the murderer, after his apprehension. Previous to the commencement of the unfortunate dispute, which eventuated in the assassination of Captain Peter Perry, by Thomas Wells, there had existed between them the most intimate friendship, which continued until the month of June last, when Wells, instigated by some false suspicions, commenced an abusive communication, which he continued to the most unmanly extent.
In the course of the dispute, which was carried on chiefly in writing, Perry was charged with the commission of crimes of no ordinary magnitude. He contently avowed his innocence, and rather than lose the friendship of Wells, proposed to take upon himself any trouble to convince his accuser that the charges alleged were false. But nothing could satisfy the inexorable Wells, except a train of dishonourable acknowledgments, which was refused. After other means of bringing about a reconciliation had been resorted to in vain, Wells was informed by Perry, that since he was resolved to persist in the dispute, if he would give him (Perry) an invitation, he would meet Wells in the field of honour, with each a friend, to give him satisfaction on for his imaginary injuries to the mutual hazard of their lives. This method of adjustment was declined by Wells. It was then agreed upon by the parties that a meeting should take place between them, in the presence of four of their friends, for the settling of the feud, if possible, in a friendly way. Such a meeting was held, the result of which was, that a reconciliation took place, each professed mutual friendship for the other, and agreed that the unfortunate dispute should be forever buried. Wells made the following acknowledgments: "That he had been in an error; that as he had no friend to whom he might communicate his suspicions, they had prompted him to act as he had done, and that he had suffered them to grow to such a height that he was sorry for it, and that he would not that it should so have happened for such his arms." It may be added, that at the meeting he did not pretend to offer a solitary reason for those suspicions. But, notwithstanding the reconciliation, the professions of

ed up his arms and submitted to the civil authority, just in time to prevent his own death, which the citizens of the place and the people in the vicinity were prepared to inflict upon him. It is now in the country jail, waiting the awful day of trial.

New York, Oct. 4. Late from England.

By the arrival last night of the packet ship *Albion*, Williams, in the short passage of 32 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 30th August, and Liverpool to the 1st of Sept. The trial of the Queen was progressing, the papers are filled with the examination and cross examination of the witnesses, and which is of the same disgusting nature as furnished by the last arrival. Appearances are more favourable for the Queen than at first, and much of the testimony given in against her has been invalidated. We have not time to read the mass of testimony published, but shall endeavour in our next to give a summary thereof, which occupy more than fifty columns of close matter in the English papers.

When Theodore Majocchi first appeared at the bar, Mr. Brougham asked him whether he could speak or understand English, and was answered in the negative. It now appears that he lived sometime in England, and there is no doubt he understands English very well. Several letters have been received from Gloucester in London, which stated that the writers thereof were Majocchi well, when he lived in that place with a gentleman who brought him from Italy. The letters mention that he always spoke in English terms of the Queen, and that he said he was offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. This had been made known to Alderman Wood. The extraordinary money of Majocchi, as to very minute events, his precision as to dates, and his particularity in describing and recounting every circumstance, seems to have excited the astonishment of the people of London.

The Queen still continues to receive and reply to numerous addresses.

We learn from a passenger, that the general opinion was, that the trial of the Queen would result in her favour.

The counsel for the Queen had asked upon government for a further sum of 10,000*l.* to aid for witnesses, and to pay the expenses of the trial.

The editor of the *Traveller* apologises for defiling his columns with most of the evidence, but observes that the responsibility of all the poisonous consequences rests upon those who have forced it upon a nation.

The *Traveller* observes, that the "seditious" of witnesses against the Queen, are nearly exhausted.

The following witnesses have been examined on the trial of the Queen viz.

Theodore Majocchi, was servant to the Queen, had a quarrel with Bergami and his family.

Petrizzo, mate of the police, a distant relation of the captain, therefore felt a proportionate part of the resentment against the captain against Bergami, for non-compliance with the promise of giving him a present of 50,000*l.*

Vincenzo Grillo, captain of the vessel taken by the Queen, he quarrelled with Bergami, because he would not pay him the 6000*l.* promised as a compensation.

Francisco Bolas, cook, admits his leaving the Queen's service on account of the persecution of Bergami's brother, and went away without any character.

Pietro Puchi, styling himself agent to the inn at Trieste, saw through which canvass was a small hole, but at half the size of a shoe, did not know if the said hole could be seen by any one within.

The Statesman says, that there has been a great variety among the journals as to regard to the Queen's examination, as to the question when accompanied it, and the impression which it conveyed. The editorial words which she made use of on the memorable occasion of her recognizing Majocchi, was, "Fratello mio!" (brother) not Theodore.

The London *Traveller* of the 24th of Aug. observes, "We are happy in being able to assure our readers that her majesty has, so late this morning, expressed to her

immediate friends the most perfect confidence that she will be able to establish her innocence, and to triumph over the third, as she has already done over the first and second conspiracies against her honour."

The second witness in the trial against the Queen, was the mate of a small trading ship, and has been paid for the loss of his time at the rate of 2160*l.* per annum. The ship is the master of the trading ship, has been paid at the rate of 2400*l.* per annum. This last man received from the Princess of Wales 2750*l.* a month for the use of his ship, out of which he had to pay the wages of 22 men, and all other expenses.

The cross examination of Majocchi closed on the 6th day, and the *Times* says,

"We believe we may congratulate the nation on the exposure of the conspiracy against the Queen, by the mere cross examination of the first witness produced against her Majesty. Every thing that Majocchi had previously sworn with respect to the solitude of her Majesty's bed room, now appears to be utterly false. This wretched witness was housed and fed by the British Ambassador, Lord Stewart, a man of extraction as low as that of Bergami, of fortunes almost as rapid."

On the 9th day, the London Evening Mail of Aug. 21st, says, "Up to this time the only two credible witnesses examined, were the captain of the *Gloucester* and Levathan, and their evidence acquitted the Queen of improper familiarity with Bergami. But how fortunate it was that the House of Lords allowed of the early publication of their proceedings! In this circumstance originated the happy discovery of Majocchi's Gloucester connection, which at once demolished his evidence. The acknowledgment of the immense sum received by Grillo and Petrizzo, the captain and mate of the vessel in which her majesty sailed, was drawn from their own mouths. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a month were all that the captain received for the freight of his vessel from the Queen of England—which, as he justly argued, after he paid and fed his crew, left him little enough for himself; but by this new speculation, in which he is engaged, he at once gains, even by his own confession, (and the public may rely on it they don't know all yet,) one thousand dollars a month! Not clear of expense without the war and rate of his ship, without pay and feed for his crew! This fellow, therefore, is enriched for life, and the same may be said of his mate. Never was swearing paid for at such a rate in either Italy or England before. And here we would stop for a moment, and advise the votaries of villainy to consider at how much more cost by a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enterprise than those who are added to the employment of innocent and legal objects."

From the 9th to the 11th day, the House were engaged in discussing a question whether the Counsel should be permitted to cross examine the witnesses in the manner they desired, which was finally determined upon by a majority of 5. Lord Erskine then moved that the House adjourn to afford time to the Queen to prepare for her defence, and that a list of the remaining witnesses against her, with a specification of the time & places to which their testimony would apply, should be furnished her. On this motion there were contents 61 noncontents 160.

London, Aug. 23.

Crowds of respectable persons continue to assemble daily in St. James' square, to await the approach of her Majesty, and greet her with the most enthusiastic acclamations. As her majesty left the house on Saturday, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the House of Lords the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations of admiration evinced. The soldiery are most respectful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude.—*E. M.*

The expenses of the establishment at St. Helena is to be diminished. Sir Hudson Lowe, and all the land forces are to be recalled, the island in future to be garrisoned by marines, and the command of the station to be entrusted to an admiral.

Aug. 30.

Half past 8 o'clock.

Shortly after the division, counsel were called to the bar, and informed by the Lord Chancellor that the house had agreed to the proposition made by her majesty's counsel for the cross examination of the witnesses, viz. to suspend and resume the cross examination at their discretion.

The last witness, Barbara Keresse, was then recalled, and cross examined by Brougham. She stated that there were two men servants in the Princess's room at the time witness was making the bed, as she had before stated, which two persons she could not swear were not in the service of her Royal Highness.

Majocchi, on his first cross examination was asked, "Did you ever write a letter to be taken back either to Bergami or Schavina?" Never, because it is my misfortune to know very little of writing. On his examination on Thursday, being asked, "How long were you in England the first time you came over, when you lived with Mr. Hyatt, at Gloucester?" he answered, "I cannot remember, because I have not the book in which I made the minute."

Rast dt. Aug. 20.

The King of Prussia arrived on the 11th inst. at Timplitz, where he was complimented by the Captain of the Circle, the name of the Emperor of Austria.

Madrid, Aug. 14.

The Cortes have adopted more of the articles of the plan of a National Militia, for enrolling all Spaniards from the age of 18 to 30.

We learn that on Saturday last Majocchi had received advice from Paris that Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, was arrested under a charge of being implicated in the affair of the 19th inst. and that more than 100 officers of rank were suspected to be concerned in the intended revolt; but as no intimation of such arrest was given in the journals which came to hand on Sunday, we did not feel justified in mentioning the circumstance. The private letters delivered yesterday, however, concur in stating the fact, and say, that the plot had a much more extensive bottom than was at first expected. All this must be taken by the intelligent English public with jealousy. They have detected the numerous and base artifices that the Ultra Royalists have from time to time resorted to, to agitate and alarm the people, who are desirous of repose—and this may be only a repetition of the insidious means of operating in favour of the Aristocratic Elections.

Brussels papers to the 25th inst. have arrived. An article from that city dated the 21st, says that an English messenger from Italy, passed through it the day before on his way to Holland, with four Italians, who it was presumed, were to give evidence on the trial of the Queen.

The accounts from Naples of the 7th inst. state that the utmost silence was maintained respecting the object of the Deputation from Palermo. According to private letters, the Deputation went for the purpose of negotiating the independence of Sicily, to which the Neapolitan Government would not listen for a moment. Letters from Andria are quoted, stating that preparations were making in the March for Austrian troops expected from Lombardy.

From Frankfurt it is stated that nothing was talked of there but a confidant Note of Austria, addressed to the Germanic Diet, calling the attention of the states of Germany to the dangers which it alleged menace legitimate sovereignty from the examples of Spain and Naples.

A Vienna article asserts that the Emperor Alexander is expected there about the end of the present month.

There is another report, on the authority of a letter from Leghorn, of a dreadful revolution having taken place at Constantinople; it is added, that one-fifth of the population had fallen victims in the contest which took place.

By the arrival last evening of the packet ship *Albion*, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, we have received from our correspondent a regular note of the London Courier, to the 30th of August inclusive, which enables us to give this evening the proceedings against the Queen in the House of Lords, up to the 13th day of trial. Most of the evidence consists of cross-examination of the

witnesses against her, but as it is principally confined to questions put for the purpose of detecting them in tripping; we do not think it necessary always to give more than the substance.

This day, (23d) was consumed principally in the cross-examination of Majocchi, who appeared consistent throughout, and offered to the house a certificate of good character from the Princess herself, but it being written by her Major Dom, and not duly authenticated, it was objected to by Mr. Brougham, & overruled until established by proof.—He confirmed, on his re-examination, all the important facts he had first sworn to.

London, Aug. 30.

This morning her Majesty arrived in town at 10 o'clock. Her Counsel had expressed a wish that she should be in attendance at the House of Lords as early as possible, in order that they might have personal communication with her on any subject which might arise in the course of the examination of the witnesses. Her Majesty was as usual preceded by Alderman Wood who, by her majesty's command, gave orders for the state carriage to be brought to the door.

At 12 past ten, her majesty announced that she was ready to proceed to Palace Yard, and immediately afterwards entered her carriage, which was thrown open for the benefit of the spectators. Her Majesty wore a dove coloured hat the brim of which inclined very much in, both at the front and back. This was ornamented with a plume of feathers of the same colour—around her neck her Majesty wore a ruff of extraordinary magnitude.

The people assembled to see her pass were few in number, and even those manifest but little enthusiasm. As her majesty passed Carlton Palace she turned her eyes in an opposite direction with an assumed air of disgust. This seemed to please her followrs, and they noticed it by cries of "bravo" and loudly clapping their hands.

In the windows of the house in Pall Mall and Locksput at sets, we did not notice a respectable person.

At 10 minutes after 11 o'clock she arrived in front of the House of Lords. The military and the officers of the House received her Majesty in the usual manner; the soldiers presented arms, and the music played the Royal salute. Her majesty proceeded to her retiring room, where she was immediately attended by Mr. Brougham.

Assault on the Duke of Wellington—The treatment received yesterday by the Duke of Wellington, was more serious than it has been represented. Long after the Queen had left the House of Lords a party of about 200 of the populace remained at the end of great George-street, as if lying in wait for his grace. On his approach they pressed close on him, and assailed him with a most tremendous yell. One fellow came at his heels, and another attempted to seize his sword, apparently with a view to unhorse him. The patrol seeing his Grace's danger rushed forward, drew their cutlasses. A severe scuffle ensued. One of them aimed a blow at the man who attempted to unhorse the Duke, but it was turned aside, and struck a woman on the arm, who received a deep wound. In the mean time the Duke mended his pace, and got off into the Park. His Grace and the patrol were pelted with mud and oyster shells all the way down great George-street.

Paris, Aug. 21.

The funds which had fallen to 77.25, have subsequently recovered to 77.90.

The Court of Peers is ordered to assemble immediately to proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals arrested at Paris.

The Court Royale of Paris, all the Chambers being assembled held yesterday a secret sitting, which is supposed to relate to the conspiracy.

The manner in which government first received an intimation of the conspiracy, was, by a fortunate but most singular chance. A female who was accustomed to read the newspapers at the Tuilleries, in returning the journal she had borrowed, left in it, unawares, a letter that had just reached her. This letter was to the effect of advising her instantly to quit Paris, in order to avoid the consequences of a revolution that was about to break out. This letter fell thus into strange hands, was read, and the female to

was taken to the prison, and put the authorities in possession of the plot. We are assured that present, how far the burning of candles was connected with the plot. It is asserted that the circumstance was occasioned by negligence or imprudence of a workman who was employed in repairing the fire alarm used at the festival of St. Louis. Several parts of the building received some damage from a person's explosion; a success was proclaimed, at four o'clock the was mastered; no person was hurt; three barrels of gunpowder and one of saltpetre were within a time. Since this event the the has been closed, and the who form the garrison are under a countersign. General repaired to the Castle on Saturday evening, & passed the there. The Gas has been damaged, but nobody has been injured. The commune is quite quiet, and notwithstanding the dense crowd the festival had been treated, not the least disorder taken place. The plan of the aspirants was to seize the and to penetrate by the grand every of the museum to the apartments, whilst by way of version the soldiers who were have been gained, were to have a skirmish on the Place du Carrel with the Garis of the Palace.

Madame Eliza Bacciochi, of Buonaparte, and Ed. D. Lucca and Piombino, has died at Trieste, of a nervous fever. Letters from Ancona state, preparations were making in March for the reception of Austrian troops expected from Italy.

The late conspiracy has not all interrupted the public order. The number of the military does not exceed 25, and them above the rank of captain.

We add with regret, that some of them belonged to the second regiment of the guards distinguished by its sentiments of honour and duty. The preliminary investigation of their conduct has commenced. It appears they did not direct file their project to the soldiers. Some of the conspirators have absconded.

All the barriers of Paris were shut from 11 o'clock on Saturday till 7 on Sunday morning. Since then the passage has perfectly free. The Government was reinforced at all points and stationed at new ones.

An agent of the Queen of England is at present in treaty for the purchase, in the name of her majesty, a very large property, situated in the Forest of Senart, at a distance from Paris.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court August 26th 1820.

On application by petition of John H. Baldwin, administrator of the will annexed, of John Sewell, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, is ordered that he give the required by law for creditors to file their claims against the estate, and that the same be filed once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the land Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. Court.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed, of personal estate of John Sewell, deceased, and is hereby warned to the same until the 26th of February next they may be sworn by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given my hand this 26th day of August 1820.

William H. Baldwin, Adm.

August 31

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained of administration on the personal estate of Charles McCoy, late of Anne-Arundel county, requests persons having claims against said estate produce them properly authenticated and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Wm. H. Cross, Adm.

Oct. 6.

Keene, (NH.) Sept. 23.
Shocking Calamity.

It falls to our lot to record a most disastrous event which forcibly reminds us how uncertain are our possessions, and that "in the midst of life we are in death."

In our last, mention was made of the recent purchase of the large Elephant, Horatio, then at Woodstock, by Messrs. Curtis and Campbell, of Windsor, and Messrs. T. and J. Emerson, of Norwich. The former owner, and importer of the animal, Capt. Abraham Roblin, of the city of New York, in a few days after the sale, was called home by urgent private business, where he incidentally learnt that the new keepers of the Elephant were unable to control him, with other particulars (not founded in fact) which induced him, purely from benevolent motives, instantly to return. He arrived at Putney, Vt. on Tuesday last, where the Elephant was exhibiting, and intended to remain with him several days. On their way to Westmoreland and this town, on Tuesday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, they attempted to pass the bridge over Connecticut river. Maj. Curtis, one of the owners, and a coloured man were forward, and Capt. Roblin and another coloured man, each on horseback, were in the rear of the Elephant. They passed in safety until near the gate on this side, when, in consequence of some delay in opening it, the Elephant stopped between the last pier and the abutment. Major Curtis had succeeded in opening the gate, but the Elephant remaining still, Capt. Roblin and the coloured man advanced and were in the act of spurring him forward with their whips, when one of the cross-timbers on that side of the bridge, (which proved to be defective) and into which the plank timbers running lengthways of the bridge were let, suddenly gave way, and the Elephant, the two horses and their riders were precipitated together with the falling timbers and planks, a distance of forty six feet, on to the rocks! The two horses were instantly killed—captain Roblin had his thigh broken, his head very much bruised, and received such injury in the spine, and the whole system, that he lived but about four hours, retaining his senses to the last. The coloured man had a leg broken only, which was amputated, and he is likely to do well. The Elephant, weighing between 3 and 4 tons, the road would naturally suppose was instantly killed. Not so. He appears to have tumbled up on his back or breast, and is doubtless injured internally, but it is difficult to ascertain to what extent. Wednesday morning he was raised upon his feet by means of rollers, but was unable to bear his weight, and appears to have but little use of his hind legs. In the afternoon they put him upon an ox sled, and with eight yoke of oxen, assisted by men with drag ropes, drew him up the steep bank and took him to a barn on the hill in the village of Westmoreland, where this noble animal now lies, in much distress. The H. ratio is a male, and in size, we should judge, one third larger than the female which was shot at Alfred. The owners intended to winter him in Boston.

Every attention was paid to the unfortunate capt. Roblin, which it was possible to offer. Medical aid was immediately procured in the vicinity, and Maj. Curtis, full of grief and trouble, came immediately to this town for Dr. Twitchell, who arrived shortly before he expired. He was about 42 years old, and has left, we are informed, a wife and three children, whose feelings on the receipt of this awful intelligence must be poignant in the extreme.

HOME.

The great end of prudence, Dr. Johnson says, is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendour cannot exhilarate; those soft interludes of unbounded amusement, in which a man surrenders to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels in private to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all effort when they become familiar. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which all enterprise and labour tends, and of which every design prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home, that every man must be known, by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional; and the mind is often dressed for show, in painted horror and fictitious benevolence.

Taken up a drift

By the subscriber, between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, a small Row Boat, about twelve feet long, with the stern sheels painted white. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have her again.

Robert Dockins.
A. A. C. Broad Neck, Sept. 28.

Ground Plaster of Paris,

Manufactured, and for sale, by the subscriber, delivered at the wharves, free of expence.

William Broome,
Late Kent & Broome,
Corner of Franklin and Paca-streets
Baltimore, Sept. 14. 11w

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

20th September, 1820.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the second day of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
JONAS PINKNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Pharmers Bank of Prince Georges' County,

September 21st, 1820.
The Board of Directors of this Institution, having this day declared a dividend for the last six months, ending on the 21st instant, at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after Monday next, the 25th instant.

By order,
Truman Tyler, Cashier.
Sept. 28. 3w

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks, Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst. in which Pupils may obtain a complete English education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence.—Price of tuition \$24 per annum payable quarterly in advance.

Sept. 21. 4w

Anne Arundel County, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that Charles Hammond of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a dark bay gelding, about nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high, a star on his forehead, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock, with the letters S. C. shod all round, and with man and tail pieces, trots and gallops, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, 1820.

Thos. W. Turner.
The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take the said horse away.

Sept. 28. 3 Charles Hammond. 3w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 16th day of October inst. at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, one negro man named Israel, one negro man named Jerry. Seized and taken as the property of Gerrard H. Snowlen, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Peter Herman and William Brewer. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.
A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 16th October inst. on the premises, one negro boy named Beal. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Buks, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Levi Hollingsworth. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.
A. A. County.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the second Monday in December next, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
Oct. 5. 2

New and very cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS
INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures
Double Milled Drab
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cord and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.
Sept. 28.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

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



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

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

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

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

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.
March 2. 32

ROBINSON'S

Circulating Library, Baltimore.

Books in circulation upwards of 7000 Vols.

Catalogues, price 50 cents, to be had at the Library, or on board the Steam Boat Maryland.

TERMS.

Subscribers at \$2 a year, are entitled to 8 Books at the Library.

Each folio, quarto, or octavo volume to be considered as two Books, or one set where the work consists of only one volume—a set of two or more volumes equal to 4 books.

The subscription money is payable in advance, and may be remitted by letter, deposited in the library box on board the Steam Boat, or by mail.

The public are respectfully informed, that a Box is placed on board the Steam Boat Maryland, for the purpose of transporting Books from Robinson's Library, to and from the Subscribers in Annapolis and Easton. It is only necessary for a subscriber to wrap the Books up and mark the package with his name, and put it on board the Steam Boat, and the Books will arrive safe at the Library and will be replaced by others in time to return by the same Boat. This takes all the risk and trouble from the Subscriber, and insures a facility long desired by the public. The Library is extensive and well selected, and is almost daily increasing by the addition of new Publications—all of which are in circulation.

Subscribers residing out of the city of Baltimore, may keep their Books a month if necessary, or change them by every conveyance, for which privilege no additional charge is made.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1820.

A. V. APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of steady habits will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS. Apply to M. MRADGE.

Annapolis, Sept. 7. 6

CITY HOTEL.

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

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

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

March 23. 30

State of Maryland, sc.

June Arundel County, Orphans court, August 26, 1820.

On application by petition of Ann M. Minskey, administratrix of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Ann Minskey, Adm'r.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAILS

THE UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 28th day of October next, inclusive.

In Maryland

1. From Chesapeake by Port Deposit to Conowingo, once a week, 12 miles.
Leave Chesapeake every Monday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Conowingo by 9 A.M. Leave Conowingo 10 A.M. and arrive at Chesapeake by 1 P.M.

10. From Charlotte Hall along the three notched road to Fenwick's tavern, once a week, 12 miles.

Leave Charlotte Hall every Wednesday at 11 A.M. and arrive at Fenwick's tavern by 2 P.M. Leave Fenwick's at 3 P.M. arrive at Charlotte Hall by 5 P.M.

11. From Havre de Grace to Woodlawn, once a week.

Leave Havre de Grace Monday at 6 A.M. and arrive at Woodlawn by 7 A.M. Leave Woodlawn at 8 A.M. and arrive at Havre de Grace by 9 A.M.

The contracts will stipulate the usual penalties for failures and delays.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.

Postmaster General

General Post Office, August 22, 1820.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, fir, t, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.

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

May 18.

For Sale

Part of a Tract of Land called "Portland Manor," now occupied by the subscriber, containing from 75 to 100 acres, in the lower part of Anne Arundel county. This land is in a high state of cultivation and admirably adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, a good proportion of meadow. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of this land, as persons desirous of purchasing, will no doubt wish to view the premises, which will be shown on application to

JOHN WEEKES

Sept. 28, 1820. 3w

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at

Geo. Shaw's Store,

LANDS FOR SALE, OF GOOD QUALITY.

In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the

RISING SUN FARM

Formerly a Tavern, and now occupied by the subscriber, and also adjoining it a body of Wood Hills, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence, and much improved by plaster and drainage, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There has been many improvements added to the house and many other conveniences erected, and it has been in the hands of the present possessor.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchaser, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains" containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will be that day, at 10 o'clock, sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun Tavern. Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscriber in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called

BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres. This land is held by tenants under certain covenants yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has a commodious dwelling on it, and is in a high state of improvement.—The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore; its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Commons" and Howard's Fancy, lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yeisdel, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, and miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the best positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop. It may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Catmell, James Nelson.

July 20. 13

LAW OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS

Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Two Overseers Wanted

For the ensuing year, one of which must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth, the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such as can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To save trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Doctor H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendations, will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

Charles Waters,

Waters Ford, 14 miles from Baltimore.

Aug. 17.

The Editor of Eastern Gazette, will insert the above 6 weeks and send him account to C. Waters.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

IONAS GREEN.
 HOUSE-PAINTER, &c.
 No. 120, N. E. Corner of the City.

From the Federal Republican.
 Though it has often been stated and proved, that it is the wish and policy of the democratic leaders, to alter the constitution, if they should ever be entrusted with the opportunity, they were silent about it during the late re-organizing campaign. But no longer is that contest over, than they afford further avowals of their policy to it. In the National Intelligencer of Friday, complaint is made of the inequality with which the state is carved into counties. The senate it says, "We never like that feature of the constitution of Maryland." Whatever may be thought of our constitution by those, who wish to rule without control, and contrary to the dictates of sound political principle; whatever crude dishes or objections may be made by newspapers, which incalculably injure the public mind, they are likely to gain their ends. The constitution of Maryland was framed by the wisest and most renowned men, the state has to boast of the people have experienced its benefits, almost from the moment of its adoption; it reigns in their hearts, and they are not disposed to let it away, because the democratic party think proper to revile and attack it. This assault being made at a period so remote from the general election, ought not on that account to be forgotten. It ought to be carefully laid up in store, till time comes, when it will acquire necessary and practical adhesion, against entrusting the power of carrying such vandal alterations into effect, men predisposed to do so.

It seems extraordinary to the Intelligencer, that "the federalists be contrived to separate their politics from general politics, to differ, in respect to them, as they as ever from the republican party, and to combat them as early as possible." We are astonished to see such a remark from an otherwise enlightened paper. Is the remotest connexion between the maladministration of the government, and the wise and prudent exercises of the authority of that of the union? Are the editors of the Intelligencer willing to come, for the union, the sins of executive and house of delegates of this state? Are the general state governments so far actually consolidated, either in theory or practice, that the blow, which strikes one, vibrates to the level of the other? If it be so, certainly was not contemplated the time of forming and adopting the constitution of the U. States, such an all-important member as, if it had been proposed to extend, would have been the infallible of none more decisively than the supporters of the politics of the Intelligencer. It is beside a poor welcome to our gratuitous tribute to the gradually improving administration of the general government, to require us to bestow approbation upon the wrongs we suffer at home, and to kiss the rod which they hand us over, which never will consent to do. In a remote colony, remote from metropolitan, the established order of things, once upon a time, exercised moderate and cruel oppression upon the people. An example of the extent to which it was carried, is given in a renowned book, "A dog belonging to one of the priests, having broke into the house of a labourer, carried off the dog, and he prepared to repeat his fatigue. Detecting the dog in the theft, he unwarily naturally struck him a blow with a staff. This was declared to be an offence against religion, because the dog belonged to the priest, was to be struck by him. We are the application of the sagacity of the National Intelligencer, testing against any ill-mannered

comparison of our political opponents with the canine race.

In Prince George's county, this year the average amount of votes does not exceed 25 more than were given at the senatorial election in 1816, and yet at that election, the federalists had an average majority of 408, but they are now 40 under par. The county in question, till the last year, was very steady in returning federal members. Then she divided her ticket, owing, as was generally admitted, to uncommon sapininess. The same county too till the day of trial, was constantly reported to be altogether safe. This circumstance, compared with the fulness of the aggregate county vote, and the fact of its amounting to but very few more than that of the year referred to, strongly indicate underhanded proceedings. It is but right, that of whatever nature they may be, they should be exposed, no matter whom they affect.

We are informed, that to get rid of the tie in the votes, between two of the candidates, ascertained by counting them up less than six times, the judges illegally struck out a vote from one of them. *Idid.*

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Boston Patriot, dated Villa de Praya, St. Jago, July 6, 1820.

"By the arrival of HBM. brig of war Thistle, Capt. Hager, from Sierra Leone, on the 25th ult. I received the unwelcome intelligence of the death of the Chief Agent of the American Colony at Sherbro, (who was the Rev. Samuel Bacon,) and eight others—that great confusion had prevailed among the settlers, who were at one moment about to abandon the place, when, through the assistance of the British Colony at Sierra Leone, & some native chiefs, tranquility was restored; they are mostly in a languid state, and I am fearful that not one third of what now remain will be numbered among the living next December.

It is greatly to be lamented that the settlers should have arrived just at the commencement of the rainy season, & more so that they should undertake to colonize at Sherbro, one of the most unhealthy places on the coast, without a harbour for large vessels, and its proximity to Sierra Leone has always prevented slavers from carrying on any trade there—while Buam, more healthy, and a fertile island, having good harbours, situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, claimed by the King of Kanabuck, remains uninhabited, and can be purchased of him for a trifling compensation. One powerful inducement for to colonize at Buam, would be to suppress that abominable traffic in human flesh, carried on to so alarming extent at the Portuguese settlements of Ruasiz and Cacheu up the river.

Capt. Hager informs me that a few weeks since off Rio Pungas, he sent a boat with a midshipman and 14 men up the river to board a vessel lying at Curtis' wharf, taking in slaves, and was fired upon from the shore; after surrendering, all but two Kroomen, were barbarously murdered by Thomas C****. Exasperated at the act, he proceeded to Sierra Leone where he was joined by HBM. brig Snapper, and taking on board experienced pilots, returned to the river, where he stormed and carried Curtis' battery, and landed and destroyed every building and slave factory in that vicinity. In the engagement the Snapper's mainmast was perforated with two shot, and much injured in her other parts and rigging. The Thistle received but little damage. C****s finding it was useless to contend with so superior force, spiked his guns and escaped to the woods, with John Orinard and two Spanish factors and their faithful slaves whom they employed as artillerymen.—Benj. Curtis, father to Thomas, who was a native of Boston, died a few months since at his castle up Rio Pungas.

The U.S. ship Cyane, E. Trenchard, Esq. commander, is expected here in 10 or 12 days from Teneriffe, and will proceed to the coast, visiting Sherbro, on her cruise down. After which she will return

here to paint and overhaul her rigging.

Illustrissimo Senhor Antonio Pereira, for many years governor of Bonavista, has resigned his situation, and Illustrissimo Senhor Joao Cabral de Canha Golophim, has been appointed to succeed.

New York, Oct. 7.
 The information contained in the subsequent letter, will be received with melancholy sensations by those who have set their hearts on establishing a colony of people of colour on the coast of Africa.

Extract of a letter this morning by the way of Boston.

U.S. SHIP HORNET.

Island of Bonavista, Aug. 27, 1820.

"On our arrival at Sierra Leone, we learned the painful intelligence, that all our colony, except one man, had fallen a sacrifice to the unhealthy climate. As the object of our visit was to see & learn the situation of the colony, captain Reed thought it was most prudent not to proceed to Sherbro. Our stay at Sierra Leone was four days, three of which we experienced an incessant torrent of rain night and day. The only way to preserve the crew was to keep them in a state of nudity during the tour of duty. And, thanks be to God, we all enjoyed good health. We saw the Cyane at the island of Teneriffe, the officers and crew were pretty well.—She intends returning to the coast after the rainy season and cruise six months. She has made no more captures. She left a small schr. off Sherbro, during her absence, commanded by Mr. Townsend, one of the midshipmen, and sad to tell, he himself, and all his crew have shared the same disastrous fate of poor Bacon and his colony.

We leave this to-day to cruise a short time among the islands, thence we shall proceed to the West Indies, and from thence home."

Respiration and Circulation of the Blood.

Dr. Carson has lately made some important experiments on the elasticity of the lungs in different animals; and he has found, by the application of a simple apparatus, that in oxen, and animals of their size, it is more than equal in power to the weight of a column of water a foot and a half high. In calves, sheep, and large dogs, it is balanced by a column of water varying in height from one foot to a foot and a half; and in rabbits and cats by a column of water varying from six to ten inches. To this elasticity of the lungs, alternating with the irritability of the diaphragm, Dr. C. ascribes respiration, or the faculty of breathing; the capacity of the chest being by their means successively enlarged and diminished, and thus air alternately expelled and inhaled. He thinks, also, with great probability, that the movements of the heart and the circulation of the blood are powerfully influenced by the same resiliency.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Boston Patriot, dated Villa du Praya, St. Jago, August 18, 1820.

"With this I forward you a few numbers of the Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser, by which you will observe that the report of the mortality of the American Colony at Sherbro is too true—of the crew furnished the colonial schr. by the U.S. Cyane, including a midshipman and four seamen, I am sorry to add, are all dead.

The U.S. ship Hornet, capt. Reed, arrived here on the 14th. from a cruise down the coast. Owing to the tornadoes, he could not run sufficiently near the shore to fall in with any slavers. The U.S. ship Cyane is expected here daily. Nearly all the English cruisers on the windward station, are at these islands, the weather has been so boisterous that it was impossible for them to remain on the coast.—Among HBM ships now at these islands, is the Severn, captain D. E. Bartholomew, completing his surveys undertaken last year.

Letters received by gentlemen here, direct from Rio Janeiro, say that his Excellency Antonio Puaich, Governor General of those islands has been removed, and ordered to repair to Rio Janeiro to answer cer-

tain charges against him, so soon as his successor arrives. This is what has been anticipated. I regret the manner of his removal, particularly as he has an amiable family.

In one of the papers you will receive, are some encomiums on captain Trenchard's meritorious exertions on the coast; and my correspondent at Sierra Leone observes that Sir G. R. Collier paid the highest complement to captain Trenchard and the officers of the Cyane for their vigilant exertions in the cause of humanity. Respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL HODGES, JR.

From a file of Sierra Leone Gazette to July 1, 1820, received at the office, of the Boston Patriot.

Freetown, July 1.

With sincere sorrow we have to notice, that the melancholy reports of deaths and diseases raging among the Americans, who proposed forming an establishment in the river Sherbro, are, alas! but too true.

Mr. Doughten, a young gentleman who had accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, for the purpose of following his studies, under the care of the late Rev. Samuel Bacon, arrived here on Monday, and reports that the whole of the white people attached to that expedition amounting in number to twelve, are dead, (himself excepted;) the loss among the coloured people has been also very great; twenty six had died in the whole, (white and coloured people.) The cause of the disease is attributed to the unhealthy spot offered to the expedition for a temporary accommodation by Mr. Kizell, of this colony, during the palavers with the native chiefs—these were protracted to an unusual length, and it will surprise our readers to hear, that the chiefs were made to declare, "that they would hold no palaver with white men."

It appears that the government of the joint expedition, viz. that originally under the charge of the Rev. S. Bacon, intended to form an establishment for the reception, education, and maintenance of such Africans as should be rescued from slavery by men of war, and the other branch, under the direction of the Colonization Society, had, in consequence of the death of the leader, fallen in the hands of a very able coloured man from Baltimore, who had at last prevailed upon the native chiefs to grant them an establishment in the Bagaroo river, where the whole were to remove the day after the departure of Mr. Doughten. That gentleman disappointed in his expectations, without employment in this country, is returning to his native home.

We deplore the loss of the Rev. S. Bacon, and that of his associates—men of talent, zeal and piety; we indeed, lament them the more, because we know that they had all been strongly advised by his Excellency the Governor to land their people on any part of the peninsula which might appear to them preferable, until they had selected a proper situation for a final establishment, and completed their palavers. We have again to notice the non-arrival of vessels from Europe; in the mean season we continue building houses, felling trees, planting corn, sowing rice; and we live, on bon vivants, wishing well to all good people.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated Sept. 23.

"It is with much pain I inform you that Mr. Harrison is no more—he expired last night about 10 o'clock, and we buried him at 11 this day, he had the black vomit. The sickness here for the last month has amounted to almost a plague. We have lost one very valuable physician, Dr. Berrein—he died on Wednesday morning last, he died in a good cause, exerted himself in attending the sick beyond what his constitution would bear. His mother in law, Mrs. Delony, died about 30 hours before him, in the next room. You cannot conceive the distress Mrs. B. was in; just up from a sick bed, with an infant not yet a month old, and to lose a mother in 4 days, a husband in 5 days sickness, was truly an affliction.

"We have lost many, very many valuable citizens, and young men, who had fair to become ornaments to society.

"Our city has become almost totally deserted. There is not probably more than 1000 white inhabitants here, and yet the number of deaths for the last few days has been from 10 to 12 a day. The deaths amongst the whites from 1st to 22d inclusive have been 165— which for our small population, you must immediately perceive is enormous.

"Two of our physicians have already left us, and one of two others are talking of going. Mr. Arbet, the music master, a man much esteemed here, died to day. The fever carries them off in from three to six days sickness, and there has been scarcely one cure effected in these violent cases. Dr. Killoch informed me last evening, that he had spent 29 years here, and says he could not possibly imagine such fevers could have existed in any country."

THE QUEEN.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Oct. 9.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Herald, capt. Fox, from Liverpool, we have received from our very attentive and obliging correspondent at Liverpool, the London Courier of the 1st and 2d of September, and a Liverpool paper of Saturday the 4th of September, the Courier being an evening paper, brings us, of course, the intelligence of the 2d. The papers are, as usual, devoted in a great measure to the proceedings in the Queen's trial. A female of the name of Louisa Dumont had occupied the house three days. On her principal examination, her testimony was perhaps more strongly presumptive against the Queen, than any of the preceding witnesses. Upon her cross examination, however, with much difficulty some pretty material circumstances were drawn from her, which were calculated to shake her credit. Among the rest, were produced several letters, written by this witness, after she had left the service of the Princess of Wales, which she finally acknowledged to be written by her, from which the following passages were read, "If the Princess could read my heart, she would then be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection I entertain for her august person." "How often to numerous circles have I enumerated with enthusiasm her rare talents, her mildness, her piety, her charity, in short all those perfections which she possesses in so eminent a degree." "I have been delighted in looking over my journal, for you know I say in it a great deal of the best and most amiable Princess in the world; I relate in detail all the traits of sensibility and generosity which she has shown, and the manner in which she has been received, applauded, & cherished, in all the places which we have visited." "You know when the Princess is my subject, I am not barren. Consequently my journal is embellished with the effusions of my heart, my greatest desire having always been, that the Princess should always appear what she really is, and that full justice should be rendered to her." After reading the letters, the witness explained their contents by saying, that when she was writing them, she was anxious to secure a place in the service of the Princess for her sister.

When first inquired of respecting the Baron Ompteda, she frequently said she knew nothing except having seen him at the Villa Villant when he visited the Princess. In her cross examination, being asked whether she had ever heard any complaints made about locks and keys, she answered that she remembered the Princess making a complaint, but she did not recollect what the complaint was about, tho' she acknowledged the Baron Ompteda was in the house of the Princess at the time. On being interrogated she denied plumply that she ever took any part in the complaint or that she wrote a challenge on that occasion. The examining counsel asked her "Did you not write a letter to Mr. Hannam?" She answered, "I do not recollect." "Did not he desire you to write a

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 C. Waters.
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 description, neatly executed
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Keene, (N.H.) Sept. 23.
Shocking Calamity.

It falls to our lot to record a most disastrous event which forcibly reminds us how uncertain are our possessions, and that "in the midst of life we are in death."

In our last, mention was made of the recent purchase of the large Elephant, Horatio, then at Woodstock, by Messrs. Curtis and Campbell, of Windsor, and Messrs. T. and J. Emerson, of Norwich. The former owner, and importer of the animal, Capt. Abraham Roblin, of the city of New York, in a few days after the sale, was called home by urgent private business, where he incidentally learnt that the new keepers of the Elephant were unable to control him, with other particulars (not founded in fact) which induced him, purely from benevolent motives, instantly to return. He arrived at Putney, Vt. on Tuesday last, where the Elephant was exhibiting, and intended to remain with him several days. On their way to Westmoreland and this town, on Tuesday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, they attempted to pass the bridge over Connecticut river. Maj. Curtis, one of the owners, and a coloured man were forward, and Capt. Roblin and another coloured man, each on horseback, were in the rear of the Elephant. They passed in safety until near the gate on this side, when, in consequence of some delay in opening it, the Elephant stopped between the last pier and the abutment. Major Curtis had succeeded in opening the gate, but the Elephant remaining still, Capt. Roblin and the coloured man advanced and were in the act of spurring him forward with their whips, when one of the cross-timbers on that side of the bridge, (which proved to be defective) and into which the plank timbers running lengthways of the bridge were let, suddenly gave way, and the Elephant, the two horses, and their riders were precipitated together with the falling timbers and planks, a distance of forty six feet, on to the rocks! The two horses were instantly killed—captain Roblin had his thigh broken, his head very much bruised, and received such injury in the spine, and the whole system, that he lived but about four hours, retaining his senses to the last. The coloured man had a leg broken only, which was amputated, and he is likely to do well. The Elephant, weighing between 3 and 4 tons, the road would naturally suppose was instantly killed. Not so. He appears to have fallen upon his back or breast, and is doubtless injured internally, but it is difficult to ascertain to what extent. Wednesday morning he was raised upon his feet by means of tackle, but was unable to bear his weight, and appears to have but little use of his hind legs. In the afternoon they got him upon an ox sled, and with eight yoke of oxen, assisted by men with drag ropes, drew him up the steep bank and took him to a barn on the hill in the village of Westmoreland, where this noble animal now lies, in much distress.

The H. ratio is a male, and in size, we should judge, one third larger than the female which was shot at Alfred. The owners intended to winter him in Boston. Every attention was paid to the unfortunate capt. Roblin which it was possible to offer. Medical aid was immediately procured in the vicinity, and Maj. Curtis, full of grief and trouble, came immediately to this town for Dr. Twichell, who arrived shortly before he expired. He was about 42 years old, and has left, we are informed, a wife and three children, whose feelings on the receipt of this awful intelligence must be poignant in the extreme.

HOME.

The great end of prudence, Dr. Johnson says, is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendour cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilarate; those soft interludes of unbounded amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornate and disguise which he feels in privacy to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all affect when they become familiar. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which all enterprise and labour tends, and of which every design prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home, that every man must be known, by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity, for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional; and the mind is often dressed for show, in painted honour and fictitious benevolence.

Taken up a drift

By the subscriber, between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, a small Row Boat, about twelve feet long, with the stern sheets painted white. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have her again.

Robert Dockins.
A. A. C. Broad Neck, Sept. 28.

Ground Plaster of Paris,
Manufactured, and for sale, by the subscriber, delivered at the wharves, free of expense.

William Broome,
Late Kent & Broome,
Corner of Franklin and Paca-streets
Baltimore, Sept. 14.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
20th September, 1820.

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

By order of the Board,
JONAS PINKNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Phileas Bank of Prince Georges' County,
September 21st, 1820.

The Board of directors of this Institution, having this day declared a dividend for the last six months, ending on the 21st instant, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after Monday next, the 25th instant.

By order,
T. J. Tyler, Cash.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks, Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst, in which Pupils may obtain a complete English education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence. Price of tuition \$24 per annum payable quarterly in advance.

Sept 21.

Anne-Arundel County, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that Charles Hammond of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) a dark bay gelding, about nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high, a star on his forehead, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock with the letters S. C. shod all round, and switch man and tail, paces, trots and gallops, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, 1820.

Thos. W. Turner.
The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take the said horse away.

Sept. 28. Charles Hammond.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 16th day of October inst, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, one negro man named Israel, one negro man named Jerry. Seized and taken as the property of Gerrard H. Snodden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Peter Herman and William Brewer. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 16th October inst, on the premises, one negro boy named Beal. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Banks, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Levi Hollingsworth. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

A. A. County.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the second Monday in December next, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Oct. 5.

New and very cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS
INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures
Double Milled Drab
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cords and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.
Sept. 28.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

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



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

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

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

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

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

March 2.

ROBINSON'S
Circulating Library, Baltimore.
Books in circulation upwards of 7000 Vols.

Catalogues, price 50 cents, to be had at the Library, or on board the Steam Boat Maryland.

TERMS.

Subscribers at \$5 a year, are entitled to 8 Books at the same time.

Each folio, quarto, or octavo volume to be considered as two Books, or one set where the work consists of only one volume—a set of two or more volumes equal to 4 books.

The subscription money is payable in advance, and may be remitted by letter, deposited in the library box on board the Steam Boat, or by mail.

The public are respectfully informed, that a Box is placed on board the Steam Boat Maryland, for the purpose of transporting Books from Robinson's Library, to and from the Subscribers in Annapolis and Easton. It is only necessary for a subscriber to wrap the Books up and mark the package with his name, and put it on board the Steam Boat, and the Books will arrive safe at the Library and will be replaced by others in time to return by the same Boat. This takes all the risk and trouble from the Subscribers, and insures a facility long desired by the public. The Library is extensive and well selected, and is almost daily increasing by the addition of new Publications—all of which are in circulation.

Subscribers residing out of the city of Baltimore, may keep their Books a month if necessary, or change them by every conveyance, for which privilege no additional charge is made.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1820.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of steady habits will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS.

Apply to
Annapolis, Sept. 7.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel,

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

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

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

March 23.

State of Maryland, se.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

August 26, 1820.

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

Thomas Hall, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Ann Minskey, Adm'r.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAILS

OR

THE UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 28th day of October next, inclusive.

In Maryland

1. From Chesapeake by Post Deposit to Conowingo, once a week, 12 miles.

Leave Chesapeake every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Conowingo by 9 A. M.

Leave Conowingo 10 A. M. and arrive at Chesapeake by 1 P. M.

10. From Charlotte Hall along the three notched road to Fenwick's tavern, once a week, 12 miles.

Leave Charlotte Hall every Wednesday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Fenwick's tavern by 2 P. M. Leave Fenwick's at 3 P. M. arrive at Charlotte Hall by 5 P. M.

11. From Havre de Grace to Woodlawn, once a week.

Leave Havre de Grace Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Woodlawn by 7 A. M.

Leave Woodlawn at 8 A. M. and arrive at Havre de Grace by 9 A. M.

The contracts will stipulate the usual penalties for failures and delays.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, August 22, 1820.

Sept 21.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 18.

For Sale

Part of a Tract of Land called "Portland Manor," now occupied by the subscriber, containing from 75 to 100 acres, in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. This land is in a high state of cultivation and admirably adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn, a good proportion of meadow. It is deemed necessary to give a particular description of this land, as persons desirous of purchasing, will no doubt wish to view the premises, which will be shown on application to the subscriber.

JOHN WEEKES

Sept 28, 1820.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at

Geo. Shaw's Store.

LANDS FOR SALE.

OF GOOD QUALITY.

In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the

RISEING SUN FARM

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining

formerly held by Edward Bodkin, and also adjoining its body of Woodlands, known by the name of Bodkin's Hills, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence, and much improved by plaster and clover which operate with very great effect.

The soil is generally of a rich loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains" containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand.

Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called

BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres—

This land is held by tenants under certain covenants yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement. The supply of manure by depots from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Corner" and Howard's Fancy, lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Vesdall, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the first positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Caton, James Nelson.

July 20.

LAW OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS

Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Two Overseers Wanted

For the ensuing year, one of which must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth, the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To save trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Doctor H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendations, will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

Charles Waters.

Waters Ford, 14 miles from Baltimore.

Aug. 17.

The Editor of Eastern Gazette, will insert the above 6 weeks and send him account to C. Waters.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

POETRY.

From the Cooperstown Journal.

Several years since, the garrison of American officers at Plattsburg, took up the remains of Col. Wellington, and a lieutenant of his regiment, who were killed on the 6th Sept. 1814, and deposited them in the burying ground at Plattsburg, near the spot where the American and British officers, who fell on the 11th Sept. of the same year, were entombed. The funeral ceremonies were performed by Major Worth's corps of Infantry.

Col. Wellington commanded the 3d Buffs, and led the advance of the British army through Beekmantown.

The transaction in question, so creditable to our officers, and evincing elevated and refined feeling, produced the annexed tribute from a northern bard, which originally appeared in the Plattsburg paper.

THE CORONACH

The sun shone bright, when the reveille beat,
And the warriors gathered around
In the lonely retreat, where a stranger slept.
In a slumber as sweet as profound.

He slept where he fell, in a dark wild dell.
Short, short is our soldier's story!
The Old Buffs* can tell how their leader fell.
In the hour of his fame and glory.

They bore him with care to a holier grave.
All the honours of war were paid him;
His funeral grave was the voice of the brave.
As they fired o'er the spot where they laid him.

And whose is the eye that beams with a tear,
As the earth on the coffin rattles?
Is he a kinsman near, who stands o'er the bier,
Or a comrade who fought in his battles?

No—is not a kinsman who mourns o'er the dead,
And gathers a soldier's ashes!
But a foeman who bled—where Wellington shed
His life's blood from numerous gashes.

*The 3d regiment of British Infantry, commonly called "The Old Buffs," from their facings.

THE FORAY.

By Walter Scott, Esq.

The last of the steers on our board has been spread,
And the last flask of wine in our goblets is red,
Up, up! my brave kinsmen! belt swords and begone!
There are dangers to share, and there's spoil to be won.

The eyes that so lately mix'd glances with ours,
For a space must be dim, as they gaze from the towers,
And strive to distinguish, through tempest and gloom,
The prance of the steed and the toss of the plume.

The rain is descending, the wind rises loud;
And the Moon her red beacon has veiled with a cloud;
'Tis the better my mates, for the War-drum's dull eye
Shall in confidence slumber, nor dream we are nigh.

Our steeds are impatient! I hear my blithe Grey!
There is life in his hoof clang, and hope in his neigh;
Like the flash of a meteor, the glance of his name
Shall marshal your march through the darkness and rain.

The draw-bridge has dropp'd, and the bugle has blown;
One pledge is to quaff yet—then mount and begone!
To their honour and peace, that shall rest with the slain;
To their health and glee, that see Cheviot again!

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles McCoy, late of Anne Arundel county, requests persons having claims against said estate, to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Walter Cross, Adm'r.

Oct. 6.

Taken up a drift.

By the subscriber, between Sandy Point and the Bodley, a small Row Boat, about twelve feet long, with the stern sheels painted white. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have her again.

Robert Dockins.

A. C. Broad Neck, Sept. 23.

Ground Plaster of Paris,

Manufactured, and for sale, by the subscriber, delivered at the wharves, free of expense.

William Broome,

Late Kent & Broome,

Corner of Franklin and Paca streets

Baltimore, Sept. 14.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

20th September, 1820.

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

By order of the Board,

JONA PINKNEY, Cash.

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

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks, Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst. in which Pupils may obtain a complete English education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence. Price of tuition, \$10 per annum payable quarterly in advance.

Sept. 21.

An Overseer Wanted

To manage a Tobacco plantation on Elkridge, about nine miles from Baltimore. To one who can come well recommended liberal wages will be given.

Apply to

D. MURRAY, West River.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 31st Oct. inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, a house and lot in Corn-Hill street, in Annapolis. Seized and taken as the property of William Ross, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams and Lewis Neth, executor of James Williams—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

Oct. 12. A. A. County.

Fall Goods,

Just received and for Sale,

Cheap for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

Oct. 12. 6w.

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on my farm, on the north end of the Plains, or in any manner trespassing thereon. Fox hunters are particularly forbidden to cross my fields, or pull down my fences, as all offenders my expect to be dealt with according to law.

Calc. Sears,

Oct. 12. 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave, to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has renewed his license, as Auctioneer, and that he intends to sell at public auction.

Twice or three times, a Week. Of which due notice will be given. He has on hand, an assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

ALSO

China, Glass, Plate & Japanned Ware,

which he will sell at private sale, at the most reduced prices.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Gls.

Oct. 5.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the second Monday in December next, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,

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Oct. 5.

New and very cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth

Fancy and London Brown do

Fashionable Mixtures do

Double Milled Drab do

Second do

Black, Grey and Light Cashmeres

Light and Dark Mixtures

Fashionable Light Curli

White and Coloured Marcellies

Olive Cords and Flannels, &c.

And other articles too tedious to enumerate.

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

Sept. 24.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

March 23.



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Maryland,

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March 2.

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same time

—8 —12

—10 —18

—15 —24

—18 —30

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Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1820.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of steady habits, who will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS.

Apply to

B. MEADE.

Annapolis, Sept. 7.

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That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel,

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

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

March 23.

State of Maryland, ss.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

August 26, 1820.

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

Thomas Hall, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Ann M. Minskey, Adm'r.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 18.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, 1st October, 1820.

Lazarus Adams, Charles L. Boehm, Wm. Brewer, Wm. Brogden, Artemus Boen, (2) Elizabeth Brewer, Thomas Brewer, Jacob W. Bird, Jeremiah Berry, John Beard, Charles Browning, Dennis Boyd, Thos. H. Bowie, Clerk of the House of Delegates, (3) Ann Cheston, M. Conaway, Frances Campbell, Roderick Dorsey, Richard Duckett, Ann Duvall, Joshua G. Doubleday, (2) Grafton Duvall, John W. Duvall, Barbara Emick, (2) John Emory, Nicholas Forrester, Charity Folks, (2) Benjamin S. Forrest, John Gillespie, Sarah Green, John Geyer, Jacob Gibson, George Gordon, Sarah Gambrell, Elizabeth Gaskaway, Miss Gibson, Peter Holmes, James Holland, Henry Hammond, George Hogarth, Isaac Hopkins, Philip Hammond, Joshua Higgins, John Hutton, Thomas Hobbs, George Hull, Charles Henson, John Hutton, (4) Ezekiel Hopkins, James Hunter, Pithenia Hadaway, Mrs. Humphreys, George Howard, David Hahlon, Lucy Harwood, (3) Richard H. Battee, John Johnson, Chas. H. Johnson, Wm. Kilty, (3) Rebecca Kerby, Robert W. Kent, W. R., Philip Landale, Saml. Lane, Thos. McGarpor, Eliza Matthews, Wm. Murdoch, Ann Moss, Eleanor McKubin, Chas. McCoy, Mary McKubin, John C. B. Monkar, Charles Mackubin, Henry Nichols, Nelson R. Nichols, Joseph Norris, Joseph Phelps, (2) James Parker, Thomas Palmer, Jonas Parker, Zachariah Phelps, Catharine Prout, John Quynn, Stephen Rodgers, Peregrine Ringgold, Lydia Reddy, Hon. Richard Ridgely, Robert Smith, Jos. N. Stockette, (2) Margaret Stocklett, Benj. Sewell, Henry Slicer, Lauretta Scott, H. T. Smith, (4) Wm. Spencer, Geo. C. Stewart, James Tongue, Sig Tagena, Doctor Trout, Col. Tagler, Alice W. Jod. Doct. Wyville, Jacob Waters, (2) Doctor Jona. Waters, Reason Woodson, Robert Welsh, Elijah Williams, Ed. Wells, Brice I. Worthington.

James Munroe, T. M.

LANDS FOR SALE.

OF GOOD QUALITY.

In the neighbourhood of

CONNINGTON'S

RISEING SUN FARM.

Formerly a Tavern—The land on

the farm, formerly held by Samuel

and also adjoining the body of the

land, known by the name of

Hills, containing together upwards

of 500 acres. These lands have been

all been enclosed by a good fence

much improved by plaster and

which operates with very great effect

The soil is generally of a red sand, and

is susceptible of great fertility by

cultivation—best of tobacco is raised

the neighbourhood especially on the

of this quality. There have been many

improvements added to the house and

many other convenient erections, and

it has been in the hands of the present

possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years

will be given to the purchaser, on pay-

ing one fourth of the purchase money

down, and annual interest on the

paid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly

by Henry H. Brown, called "Plover

Plains," containing about 270 acres,

which Mr. Welch now resides, and

certain covenants. This land is very

advantageously situated on the bank

of the Severn, with a most convenient

landing on Plum Creek, is adapted

Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superi-

quality. This tract will be sold on the

same terms of payment as the prece-

ing ones—and if the whole be not

by private contract before the 6th

Monday in October next, they will

that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by

lie Vendue at the Rising Sun Stand.

Apply for particulars to Mr. James

Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Jose-

Saunders in Annapolis, or to the Sub-

scribers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land call-

BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the

containing upwards of 1100 acres.

This land is held by tenants under

certain covenants yielding \$700 a year.

A part of it has commodious dwell-

ing on it, and is in a high state of im-

provement—The supply of manure by

depositions from the Bay, is beyond

wants of the land. There is an abun-

dance of deer and wild turkey on the

land, and a great portion of it is in

second and original growth, in

vicinity to Baltimore; its fisheries, and

other circumstances independent of

value as a farm, give it great advan-

tages.

I will also sell all the lands that are

known by the name of "The Conter-

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CORN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

SCUTELLARIA.

The public will, I am sure, be reconciled to the publication of the following letters, as they are not merely interesting to the community in which we live, but to the community at large. I introduce them without observation.—N.Y. Even. Post.

—Poughkeepsie, Sept. 25, 1820.

Dear Sir—I now enclose the case of a patient cured by the Scutellaria. Dr. Boon informs me, that he has been for some time past ill to write, which was the cause of his delay in replying to the letters which I wrote immediately on receipt of yours.

It is of opinion that this case establishes the medicinal powers of the plant beyond controversy. It is, if possible, still more powerful than the case of Mary Tice; inas-much as Dr. B. had, previous to using the Scutellaria, tried the most powerful antispasmodics that are to be found, and that too, with very large doses.

Yours obedient servant,
JOHN BARNES.

—New Paltz, Sept. 20, 1820.

Dear Sir—I now enclose the case of a patient cured by the Scutellaria. Dr. Boon informs me, that he has been for some time past ill to write, which was the cause of his delay in replying to the letters which I wrote immediately on receipt of yours.

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poets her spasmodic complaint, ever since a period of about ten months.

The cause of her complaint to me has always seemed very mysterious. She appeared to enjoy tolerable health in all other respects; her habits and functions of body have been regular during the whole of her indisposition, and unattended with fever, or any local affection. I shall draw no conclusion, nor add an observation, upon the facts, I have now given you the statement of the case as particularly as the lapse of time will admit. I have had to refer to my day book for date, which are not, perhaps, after all, entirely accurate. I have only to remark, that the spasms, for violence, exceeded every thing of the kind I ever beheld.

With sentiments of respect, &c.
JOHN BARNES.
Doctor John Barnes, Poughkeepsie.

Death of the Hon. Captain Spencer.

Extract of a private letter, dated Poughkeepsie, Aug. 17.

I much regret to have to announce to you the following melancholy affair, extracted from communications from Rio Janeiro, dated June 16, 1820. The hon. Capt. Spencer, of the Owen Glendower frigate, wishing to have his ship worked without too much severity towards the men, gave the necessary orders to the first lieutenant, A. Thomas Hardy, who was gone to Maldonado, and having occasion to complain of the want of punctuality to his orders, he reprimanded the lieutenant, who told him it was impossible to carry on the duty unless he was properly supported. On this Captain Spencer thrust himself into a violent passion, went to quarters, and sent every body down to the main deck guns, leaving himself and the first lieutenant on the deck. Captain Spencer then drew his sword, ordering the lieutenant to defend himself—he remonstrated, stating, that he was a much better swordsman than the captain, having dealt of practice while confined as a prisoner of war in France; but the captain Spencer was determined to fight he would meet him on shore. Captain Spencer then called him a d—d cowardly rascal, and it is said struck his side; upon this the lieutenant drew his sword on the captain, and displayed some coolness. The captain, exasperated the captain, and, making a violent thrust, he overthrew himself, and fell on the lieutenant's sword, shortly after which, he died. This melancholy affair has thrown a great gloom over the countenance of all the naval characters at Rio. The first lieutenant's name is James McDonald (Murry's last gives the name of Evans.) He was formerly first of the Creole, then second of the Creole, from some error, and then went first of the Owen Glendower, about May last. Mr. McDonald was midshipman of the Penguin when she was taken by the American Wasp.

The hon. Captain Spencer was son of Earl Spencer, who has also another son, (the hon. F. Spencer) a lieutenant of the Superb, Sir Thomas Hardy's flag ship.

NAPLES.

From the Georgia Advertiser.

The following extract of a letter, from a young gentleman of this place, now on a European tour, to a friend here, having been politely handed us for perusal, we solicited (and have obtained) permission to give it a place in our paper, from a belief that it would be as gratifying to our readers as to ourselves. Some particulars in it, connected with the late Revolution at Naples, and some others which may have been noticed, coming, as they do in this instance, from perhaps the only American in the place at the time of those important occurrences, cannot fail of being interesting to our readers, particularly as the accuracy of the details may be confidently relied on.

The letter, though not intended for publication, is evidently written with those American feelings, which we trust will find a counterpart in the bosoms of most of our patrons.

—NAPLES, July 10, 1820.

I arrived in this city on the afternoon of 4th of July, after a tolerably comfortable journey of three days and a half from Rome. Since my arrival I have commenced several letters which I have not been able to finish, having been each time interrupted by some tumult in the street, which excited my curiosity too much to permit me to remain at home, when, by walking a few steps, I could witness the most interesting events which have taken place in this capital within a few days past, and of which you will, no doubt, have received the intelligence long before the arrival of this letter; still, however, you will permit me to say what I have seen.

On the morning of the 4th, we overtook and passed several regiments which were marching on the capital by force marches. We made frequent enquiries as to what was their object, but received no satisfactory information. We knew (before leaving Rome) that, about ten days since, a regiment of cavalry had retired into the mountains, and had declared their intention of demanding a constitutional government from the King. On our arrival in the city we found every thing perfectly tranquil. On the evening of the second day (the 5th) there were in different parts of the city, but particularly near the royal palace strong patrols, composed of the civil guards, or militia; we asked many questions, but were only answered by the shrugging of some, and the advice of others to hold our tongues. This we thought most prudent, and immediately retired to our hotel. Going out in the morning of the 6th, we met a great crowd advancing towards the palace, crying "viva l'italiana costituzione." This was the first information that we received of the king's proclamation, dated that morning, in which he says that, conformably to the unanimous wish of the nation, he grants them a constitution and promises to make known its fundamental principles in the course of eight days. In the same proclamation he calls upon the insurgents, whose numbers were daily increasing, to return to their respective quarters, under the promise of pardon. During the whole of this day the city was in the most complete confusion, but the populace were kept in proper

order by strong guards of the better part of the citizens, who have been under arms ever since the commencement of these commotions. During the whole day there was a prodigious crowd under the palace windows, crying "viva l'italiana costituzione," and demanding that the king should make his appearance. This, however, he did not do, which circumstance tended to confirm the reports already in circulation, that he was aboard a man of war lying in the outer port; to which it was said he had conveyed large sums from the national bank, and all his own private treasure. Whenever the mob came forward, the royal guards were ordered under arms and immediately placed themselves in an attitude of defence, and seemed prepared for the worst. In the evening we were at the great theatre of St. Carlo. Here the king's apparent, Prince Francesco, (a man about 45 or 50 years of age) and his brother Leopold, made their appearance, and were received by the audience with the loudest applause. All eyes were fixed on them: until their departure, when they again received three hearty cheers.

On the morning of the 7th the three armed vessels which had before lain in the outer port had been brought into the inner "by the order of the people." (for this is the way in which they now speak,) and a "constitutional" guard placed aboard of them. A number of persons belonging to the association so much spoken of, under the name of the fraternity of the Carbonari, are seen walking about the streets with a tricolored cockade, the emblem of their society. To-day as yesterday, there was a constant assembly of the people on the square in the front of the depot of arms for the civil guard. They were, however, very orderly. About mid-day appeared a proclamation of the king, in which he makes known that the state of his health obliges him to decline all serious occupation whatsoever; and by which, (that the country may not suffer from his retirement from public business,) he declares his son Francesco his Vice General in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. This is generally looked upon as something like an abdication.

In the evening two of the insurgent regiments arrived from the country and were received by the people with the most enthusiastic acclamations. They marched with their artillery directly into the square of the palace; such was the number of the populace that accompanied them, and such their tremendous cries, that even a veteran might have trembled. The palace guard immediately put themselves in an attitude of defence. This movement produced its effect: in some order being given, the object of which was mistaken, a panic seized a part of the multitude, who fled in the most perfect confusion, and finally they all disappeared with these regiments, which marched quietly to their barracks without the slightest misconduct.

On Saturday, (8th) was published a proclamation of the king, dated the day before, in which he declares the constitution of Spain that of Naples, with exception only of some articles, (not yet designated) with regard to the national representation. This is confirmed by a proclamation of Francesco, as vicar general. One of the steps taken to insure the public tranquillity during this state of interregnum between the destruction of the old government and the reign of the new constitution, has been the appointment of a committee of safety, whose measures have so far been successful in the maintenance of good order. Another is the surrender of the forts into the hands of constitutional commanders. In the evening of the 8th, a fine ship of the line was seen sailing boldly into the bay, but such a distance that her flag could not distinctly be seen. It was immediately rumoured throughout the city, among the common people, that it was the forerunner of a British squadron, whose object was to rescue the king! Though the rumour was absurd it still produced some effect. But the near approach of the ship removed all their fears—for she bore the flag of freedom. It was our noble 71, the Columbus, commanded by Com. Bainbridge. On the day following I went out to meet the insurgent army which was to have made its entry immediately into the city, but in consequence of some mis-intelligence between them and the government, they turned off to the Campo Marzio, or field of Mars, about two miles from the city, apparently for the purpose of making some decided resolution and preparing themselves for battle, in case that should be necessary. The number of these troops, including the armed peasantry, was between forty and fifty thousand men. Here I had an opportunity of seeing and listening to a priest, named Minichini, who was at the head of the whole army of peasants, and considered as the chief promoter of this revolution. He was carefully seated on his horse, dressed partly in the costume of his order; on his left side a broad sword, suspended by a piece of list; his cartridge box on one side, and his powder flask on his right. This gave him rather a singular appearance, still with the assistance of his body guard, (for he was attended with something like one) he kept up his dignity remarkably well. While I was near him a general officer rode up and told, that the king had proposed that they should not enter the city, but remain on the Campo Marzio until they finally dispersed themselves to return home. Minichini seemed to be lost in deep consideration for a moment—having formed his resolution, he told the officer that as they had no other security for the constitution than the king's promise, he would advise the army to remain under arms until there should be something more to rely on—for my part," says he, "I will keep my people (the peasantry) about me until the constitution is not only signed and sworn to by the king but also put into full execution." This resolution he will probably adhere to.

After some preliminary arrangements, the whole army, between forty and fifty thousand men, marched into the city, with the tricolored flag and other insignia of the revolution. The princes of the royal family received them very graciously at the palace, always returning their cheers and often repeated huzzas, and crying "viva la costituzione," as loudly as the rest. There seemed to be considerable anxiety among the citizens of Naples as to what might be the conduct of this revolutionary army, par-

ticularly the militia part of it, who seemed to have lost all their former discipline, and all order and discipline, but all now, (the 13th) there has not been the slightest disorder, the greater part of them have already left the city on their return home. They are from the most remote parts of the kingdom, principally from the provinces of Bari and the two Calabrias, rather a wild looking people, but very sober and quiet. I understand that they are mostly small proprietors, who have their all at stake. This, in addition to their characteristic sobriety, accounts for their good conduct. To their great honor, most of them, though much in want of money at this distance from their homes, have refused to receive any remuneration for their services, saying that though they might suffer much the country suffered still more.

My letter, you will perceive, is written at different times, since commencing it I have been among the ruins of Pompeii and on the summit and almost amidst the flames of Vesuvius. But more of this at another time. While I was writing yesterday, a regiment of the regular army passed under our windows making a considerable noise and apparently in great confusion. It was without officers. We heard nothing in particular of the matter until this morning, when we learned that there had been a encounter between them and a body of cavalry, in which about twenty men had fallen on both sides. It seems that this regiment was to have marched the next day to Gsta, and that the men being opposed to it had determined to retire into the mountains rather than obey. This circumstance, however, has not at all interrupted the general tranquillity.

—I have had the pleasure of here renewing a slight acquaintance which I already had with Commodore Bainbridge, &c. making that of Mr. Brazil of New York, who is said to be going out with the Columbus as something like a minister to the Ottoman Porte. Having arrived here some days before them, and speaking a little more Italian than either the Commodore or Mr. B. I had the pleasure of being their guide and interpreter in their short excursions about the city. This gave me great pleasure, as they were Americans, and besides both of them very agreeable men. Among the younger officers I found several of my old acquaintances and one old school mate. I had the pleasure of dining aboard with Commodore Bainbridge, the day of his departure, and the rather melancholy pleasure of being a board when she set sail, for it is extremely painful, after having found one's own country in a foreign land, thus to be separated from it in a moment, and find every thing around strange and foreign as before.

From the National Intelligencer.

The session of Congress is at hand, and we naturally look forward to the subjects which are to occupy its attention. Little change has taken place in the composition of either branch of Congress since the termination of the first session of the present Congress. There have been two or three resignations, indeed, in the House of Representatives; but it is presumed they will not materially vary the complexion of that body. With some allowance for the operation of public sentiment, the views of Congress at the next Session may be presumed to be the same as they were at the last.

On no point have the manifestations of public opinion been more unanimous, or less equivocal, than on the necessity of abbreviating the Debates in both houses. In the opinion that by such abbreviation the public money, and what is equally important, the time of Congress, may be beneficially economized, we entirely concur. We are not among those who would have Congress act without sufficient deliberation; but we think there is no question likely to arise at the present day, on which every thing useful may not be said within a week, and that most questions may be discussed and decided within a single day. There is no advantage in a repetition of arguments already advanced; and he who has nothing to advance but what is new, will have very little to say after a question has been debated for a whole day, not to speak of a month, to which extent we have known debates to be protracted. If it be a waste of time to debate a new question for weeks, it would be certainly a blameable consumption of it to employ many days, or even hours, on a question which, at a preceding session of Congress, had been completely exhausted.

Applying this remark to the first question which will present itself at the next session—for we have relinquished the hope that it would not be made a question—we hope that the Missouri subject will be speedily disposed of. When the Senators and Representatives from Missouri present themselves at the bar of the two houses, they will of course be refused a seat, until the Constitution of the State be ratified. Expediency and economy, therefore, unite in recommending an early decision of that question. If the question be again opened at large, we have no hesitation in expressing

our opinion that it will swallow up all other questions, defeating the end and object of the meeting of Congress, by destroying that concord and good feeling among the members so important to correct legislation. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the matter will be determined by a silent vote, so as to leave Congress at liberty to give the attention which is due to other important national concerns.

The Missouri question being disposed of—we will suppose within the first week of the session—the next most urgent question is that which arises from the consideration of the Ways and Means. There was last year a deficiency in the revenue, which was supplied by a loan. There will be this year a greater deficiency: in what manner shall it be supplied? By another loan? or by at once meeting the occasion, and submitting to a system of internal taxation, of moderate amount, and judiciously distributed? We have no doubt that, though it may be a subject for debate, the first course will ultimately be taken. It is easy to borrow, and the people scarcely know when they are run in debt.

It is unpopular to lay taxes, and more so to collect them. In this particular, governments are about as provident as individuals. This year they have full pockets: they empty them in the gratification of pleasures, or at best the supply of wants, imaginary at first, but which become real by indulgence. The next year the income lessens, from causes beyond their control—perhaps from a relaxation of attention and application; it is too small to fulfil existing engagements. What then? W. y. borrow. The year following the income is still less, and expenses increasing rather than diminishing. What then? Borrow more, and, if the money were never to be repaid, it would be an admirable plan. But soon or later, when you can borrow no longer, you must provide for the payment of the debt, which it would have been far wiser never to have incurred. To this general remark there are certainly exceptions. Money may be wanted for an important object in one year, and a loan for that purpose is not only justifiable, but prudent. To make it so, however, you must be certain that the income of succeeding years will be sufficient to pay the interest, and gradually to extinguish the debt to be contracted.

—We do not know that it is in the power of Congress at present to settle the question, in what manner the deficiency in the revenue is to be permanently made up; we are pretty sure, at least, that it will not be settled at the next session, and that another year will be taken to consider of it. Three words are enough for a loan bill, and many words and much deliberation are required for a system of direct and indirect taxation.

There is, moreover, another subject, to be determined at the next session, the decision of which may, in one way or another, have an important effect on the Revenue.—We refer to the Tariff of Duties on Imports. The present tariff may be so altered, by augmenting duties until they become prohibitory, as to reduce the revenue. But it may also be so varied, or modified, as to augment it; and we think we see indications that there will be, at the next session of Congress, such a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions on this question, as will result in a legislation beneficial at once to commerce, to manufactures, and to the revenue.—Whatever advances these interests will of course be beneficial to agriculture, which is the root of national independence. If the agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers, would come together upon one plain principle, that their real interests are the same, there would no longer be any difficulty in the matter. We have some hope, that they are beginning to find it out. Legislation on any other principle is to be deprecated. Animosity between children of the same family is the consummation of folly; and the fruits of victory in a contest of that sort are but remorse and self-reproach.

Though many other great questions will probably be opened at the next session, they fade into a less importance (except perhaps the subject of a bankrupt system) in com-

the land called N NECK, paco and the B... of 1100 acres... 7000 a year... the soil is a red loam... lands on West River... will in one year... and wheat may... a great crop... the crops within... lands of similar... the best natural... of any in the neig... credit will be giv... for the greatest... Apply to Mr. Jos... blis, or the subscri...

Richard Calow, James Nelson, MARYLAND Session, 1819. For Sale at this Office, One Dollar. ALSO, & PROCEEDING same Session. 2—\$1 50. rsers Wanted ing year, one of who acquainted with growing to men of real worth will be paid. It will apply but such a most satisfactory. To have trouble, in such as live at a distance to the care of Waters, St. Paul's Lane, being recommendation attended to by Charles Waters, miles from Baltimore. EASTON GAZETTE, to 6 weeks and send Vaters.

PRINTING... this Office.

parison with the three we have briefly noticed.

Attempts will be made, we have no doubt, to economise the public expenditures by reducing the Army; by limiting the increase of the Navy; by abolishing the Military Academy, &c. &c.—We profess ourselves to be in favour of avoiding all unnecessary expenses; of a rigid enforcement of accountability; of the abolition of sinecures; of a reform of abuses wherever found. We are, in short, in favour of pruning all such redundancies as waste the substance, and add not to the strength of our government—but, we deprecate all and every project for bringing our expenditures to the level of our revenue, by amputating the limbs which are necessary to the healthful growth of the Nation, to its capacity for self-defence, or even to the symmetry of its form.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 26.

We last week submitted to the consideration of our readers, a view of the course which it became federalists to adopt at the Senatorial election. We have now the satisfaction of presenting to them an extract of a letter from Calvert, which shows that the feelings which were expressed are not confined to ourselves alone, but are cherished by our friends in other parts of the State. The federalists of Calvert are animated by the same firm and determined spirit, which they have always manifested. This spirit does them honour. It proves them to be worthy members of the party of which Washington was the head, and Hamilton the zealous and intrepid champion. Let the same spirit be diffused throughout Maryland. Let our friends, in other places, say with those of Calvert, "We are not dismayed by our defeat." Let their conduct make good the declaration, let them show that they scorn to bow the knee, and sue for favour to their revilers and persecutors, let them prove that their minds are not to be subdued by the haughty exultation of their adversaries, let them, in short, act like men, and a complete and permanent triumph will be secured.

Extract of a letter from Calvert.

"We are not dismayed by our defeat. It is to be ascribed to causes of an accidental or temporary nature, which may hereafter be easily guarded against, and not to any radical change in public opinion. The severity of the corn crops last year, left the most indigent inhabitants of our country in a state of want, and their necessities were very generally supplied by one of our prominent democrats. This gentleman, with a degree of munificence, which excited the surprise of those who but knew him, made a well timed distribution of corn a few days previous to the election. The approaching winter will, in the opinion of the weather, be severe, and, had it been as we expected, by some of the voters, necessary to protest from them the inclemency of the weather. The articles also were very kindly furnished. The demands of those who preferred being paid in cash, were likewise benevolently complied with, and open and direct bribes were offered, of \$5 for a vote, \$10 for two, \$15 for three, and \$20 for four. Thus it appears that the democratic politicians distributed, very judiciously and effectually, the funds which we elevated by their friends in Baltimore. The judges performed their duty well. While they received disputed votes of their friends, without any evidence to prove their legality, they rejected those of their opponents on the most flimsy pretexts.

A judge too, from the District of Columbia, who has a farm in Calvert, afforded very efficient aid to the democratic cause. A further interference on his part, will lead to a development which will not be very pleasing to him.

The magistrates appointed by the present governor displayed extraordinary activity, but some disclosures have recently been made, which will render harmless their future exertions. One of them threatened to sell his overseer, unless he voted the democratic ticket; and another, it is said, entertains the opinion, (and acts accordingly,) that there is no great harm in receiving a stolen bag, knowing it to be stolen, at any rate that it is a venial transgression, which should be overlooked, when committed by a democratic justice of the peace. Our people, however, entertain very different sentiments with regard to the power, privileges, and duties of this class of men, and say, that they cannot support a party which appoints petty tyrants, and accessories to felony, to so important a station, and one in the faithful execution of which every citizen is so deeply interested.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties with which they had to contend, the friends of the constitution, and of the county interests, would have prevailed, but for the unavoidable detention of nineteen federalists from the polls, and the smuggling into the county of twenty five democratic voters, under the six months law.

Our friends here, taking these circumstances into consideration, and reflecting that the salvation of the state depends on the issue of the contest, have resolved to make a strenuous effort at the September election, to regain their ascendancy, and are sanguine of success."

General HEISTER has been chosen Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 3262 votes over Mr. FIDELITY, the present governor.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WESTON BOWNE, to Miss BOYD CROSS, of this city.

From the Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The following account of a Sunday School in the upper end of Essex county, Virginia, has been prepared, and addressed to the Rev. Mr. Rice, at the suggestion of a highly respectable clergyman of this church.

This school was opened on the last Sunday but one in June 1819. Those who had interested themselves in its establishment, were far from being confident of success; the most sanguine amongst them having never extended their calculations, in regard to the probable number of scholars who might be induced to attend it, beyond twenty five or thirty.

The neighbourhood was not considered populous, and the scheme itself was untried in this section of country, upon any regular and extensive plan. The school commenced, however, with sixteen, and has gone on to increase, and to flourish, until it has reached the most unexpected aggregate of one hundred and fifty eight, ten only having left it in consequence of removing to a distance, since its institution. For many successive Sundays, the accession of scholars was from four to seventeen, and so delighted were the children themselves with attending, that very few ever absented themselves until winter. The scene was entirely new: many of the neighbours had scarcely ever heard of a Sunday school before; and none amongst those who attempted to teach, had ever seen one in operation. Such a novelty exhibited under such circumstances, excited, as you may well imagine, a degree of interest in the neighbourhood, which it is easier to conceive than to describe. In fact, or several succeeding months the spectacle displayed by the school, could not be viewed, without emotion, by any, but those who had neither human sympathy, nor human benevolence about them. The idea of so many useful pupils, and destitute children, being placed in a situation to be taught their various duties in life, and to be furnished, under the blessings of a benignant Providence, with motives to practice them, was peculiarly interesting to the imagination, and the view of this way became not less beneficial to the teachers themselves, and to the scholars, of whom there were almost always considerable numbers, than to those who were the particular subjects of instruction. There are every day human beings, I should have said, so hardened, as to consider a child's education, as not worth the trouble of their hands and feet, a elevated and improved by the mere contemplation of scenes calculated to inspire them. How much more virtuous and disinterested, may we reasonably conclude, that these impressions will be on all those who are actually engaged in such occupations as perpetually awaken and keep alive in the agents themselves, the desire to do good!

After a most prosperous summer, the neighbourhood was so highly gratified with the excitement, that they voluntarily proposed to build a house for the accommodation of the school during the late autumn winter. This was accordingly done without fee or reward other than that which never fails to accompany the performance of a praise worthy action. At a time agreed upon, a considerable number of persons assembled, and worked with such a degree of zeal and alacrity, as none of the ordinary motives to labour ever inspire, so that in a short time they erected a very comfortable house of logs and clapboard, sufficiently convenient to hold two hundred persons. In this building the school has been conducted ever since, without intermission; except when the weather was so bad that the children could not assemble, which has very seldom happened. Not a solitary instance of any such disorderly conduct in school, as required the reprehension of the teachers, has yet occurred. Almost all those scholars, who began with their alphabet, have now learned to read, with many of them accomplished in eight or ten Sundays; and it may be said with truth, that a great degree of gentleness and propriety of behaviour characterise a considerable majority of the scholars. At first no gown period in error, but a length a few, having had business enough to conquer that time, which which impudently keeps so many from doing what they believe right, and is followed, the laudable example until the number increased to a boat thirty.

In this establishment an attempt has been made to dispense with two things, which are generally supposed to have been thought essential to the prosperity of schools. These are, the principle of emulation as usual to operate among the scholars against each other, and the fear of the instructors. The first, it was believed, does more harm than good, in exciting some of the worst passions of our nature, at the head of which stands envy; whilst the last was considered a much less operative motive, as well as less improving to the character and disposition, than the hope of commendation. So far the most satisfactory success has attended the experiment. There is emulation still, but instead of being so directed as to produce invidious rivalry—instead of having for its aim and gratification, the overcoming and putting to shame a fellow being, it has for its object a reward attainable by all, because it is bestowed on diligence and good conduct alone. This reward consists in the public presentation, (by the superintendent, at the end of the year, of a Bible, or some other good book, without regard to those distinctions of superior capacity, which Destiny alone can confer. The desire to excel others in the highest exertions of intellect, is certainly a most powerful, and in many cases a very beneficial principle, but it is much to be apprehended, that in a majority of instances, it improves the understanding at the expense of the heart.

In regard to the methods of instruction, about which you may probably desire some information, I will now state them as briefly as I can: The school, as usual, is divided into classes, with separate teachers to each, and two superintendents for the whole. These classes recite from three to five lessons each Sunday, but have no "reciting days," as it is called. They are kept in school about four hours, always in the presence of some of the teacher, and of one or both of the superintendents. The books used are the Testament, the Episcopal and Watt's Catechisms, his "Divine Songs," Hymns for infant minds, and a set of books printed in New York for the use of schools containing the alphabet, the primer, expostor, spelling book, and readers. All these have been purchased by voluntary subscription, except several dozen Testaments presented by the Bible Society of Frederickburg. The books are distributed indiscriminately among the scholars as they want them, who take them as their own property to their respective homes, that they may be learning something at every leisure time during the week. They are

required to commit to memory such portions of the Testament, Catechism, Watt's Divine Songs, and "Hymns for infant minds," as their several capacities and opportunities may enable them to commit, and on every Sunday they recite, when they meet it one while ticket, each of which is marked with the words "For Attendance and Good Behaviour." Six of these tickets, on which is printed some moral or religious precept from Scripture. These last may be purchased in Philadelphia or New York, for about ten or twelve cents a hundred, and six of them produce, at the end of the year, for those who obtain them, one Bible, or other good book, containing an approbatory certificate from the superintendent. There are no punishments, except withholding the white tickets, private admonition from the superintendent, and dismission in cases of continued misconduct. The distribution of these apparently trivial rewards, produces a much greater effect, especially on small children, than any person probably who had not witnessed it could believe. How long this interest will continue to be excited by such means, there is not sufficient experience to decide; the tickets still appear to be sought by most of the scholars with unabated eagerness.

The school opens, by one of the superintendents or teachers reading a chapter from the Bible or Testament, and delivering a short prayer; the classes then go through their different lessons, during which the superintendents examine the copies written by the scholars at home in the course of the previous week. After which the two Catechism classes read together in the Testament. One of the superintendents concludes the exercises of the day, by reading to the whole school, and the visitors, some moral, religious, and entertaining tract, tale, story, or essay, of which the works of Miss Hannah More, who has written many things expressly for Sunday schools, furnish by far the best. Believe that can be procured. This last practice has been much approved, and has often attracted numbers of visitors, who have always expressed the highest gratification at their readings. To the foregoing particulars should be added the fact, that Christians of all denominations are here invited to act as instructors. No preference is given to particular sects; no religious doctrines are taught, but such as all Christians approve; but the parents, guardians, or friends of the small children, choose for them, and the grown scholars for themselves, such Catechisms as they may severally prefer. The above minutes relative to the management of the school, although containing nothing new probably either to you, Sir, or to many of your readers, may possibly be useful to those who may be desirous to establish Sunday schools, but may not have had opportunities of learning any such particulars about them as would suffice for their immediate organization.

For the information of such persons, should there be any, these particulars are given, and they are offered with the sincere, earnest, and anxious hope, that some good may result from the narrative. It only two or three individuals, by the reading of this account, should be induced to determine to say, as others have done after witnessing the scene it aims to describe, "Go thou and do likewise," the world will have attained an ample reward for this effort to recommend the institution of Sunday Schools throughout our country. It feels no stronger assurance of any thing in this life, were they generally established upon proper principles, than that every man, woman and child, in the community, capable of receiving instruction, might be taught to read and write in less than two years; under circumstances too most favourable, that can well be conceived, to the attainment of sound morals and genuine religion. There is nothing that has ever been thought of that appears so well calculated to inspire these general feelings of reciprocal kindness, benevolence and philanthropy, which should always influence the conduct of society towards each other, nothing better suited to draw over all those ties of social harmony, mutual good will and charity, in its comprehensive sense, than which the happiness of every community, in a great measure depends, nothing so admirably adapted to banish for ever from the world that detestable spirit of selfishness, which for so many ages has proved the scourge and curse of true Christianity.

These Societies heretofore, have furnished the only occasions where Christians of all denominations unite and co-operate for one general purpose. Sunday Schools, organised upon the same liberal plan, will do the same thing, with this great additional advantage, that the good which they achieve, will be brought more immediately home to the business and to the bosom of every man, woman and child, in every neighbourhood. In fact, they should be made to work hand in hand, for I am thoroughly persuaded, that if allied, they can and will do much, under the blessing of that Being to whom we owe every good and perfect gift, towards really Christianizing (if I may be allowed the expression,) the different sects of Christians, as all other plans which have ever been thought of for this purpose put together. Do not imagine that in this apparently derogatory remark, I mean to include public worship & preaching; these are practices established and sanctioned by that word from which there is no appeal; but even they, it must be admitted, are sometimes conducted in such a way, as rather to divide than unite the universal church of God.

Though last, not least, I beg leave to state another most beneficial effect which these Sunday Schools evidently produce. The act of teaching the children, and attending to the topics and modes of instruction, occasions a reaction upon the teachers and spectators, in which some of our worst passions are made to co-operate, with some of our best feelings for salutary purposes. Thus, if we attempt to inculcate upon others the necessity of fulfilling our moral and religious duties, we necessarily become, if not more active in the conscientious performance of them, at least more circum-spect in avoiding their open, evident, violation. And this avoidance of evil, is the incipient step to the doing of good. To contradict our own precepts by our conduct, in the presence of so many witnesses committed to our care, for the purposes of moral and religious instruction, in the full confidence that we will not abuse so sacred a trust, is equally repugnant to pride and to vanity, as it is to every principle of virtue and honour. Again, the children both in school and at home, are apt to ask questions in regard to their Catechisms and Testaments, which to be able to answer, and thus many have been induced seriously, and with motives gradually becoming better and better, to study their bibles, together with

the general doctrines of Christianity, which had but too little thought about either of them before.

But were I to enlarge, Sir, upon this interesting subject, as much as I feel disposed to do, I should encroach more on your time and attention than I wish. Let it suffice, therefore, to conclude with this general remark, that in whatever way we consider Sunday Schools, we cannot but feel the most entire conviction that they highly merit all the encouragement that an enlightened, liberal, and moral people, can possibly bestow on such establishments.

March 30th, 1820.

Newport, R. I. Oct. 7.

Episcopal Convention.—The Biennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Eastern Diocese, was held in this town, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th ult.—Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Olney, of Gardiner; and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Carlisle, from 1st Cor. ix. 16.—"For though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory in; for necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." After which the Bishop proceeded to admit the Rev. Charlton Chase, of Vermont, to the order of priest; and the Convention assembled for business in the church. There were present Delegates from Vermont, Massachusetts, R. Island and Maine. A very interesting address was read by the bishop, and is to be published with the journals of the convention. Mr. Alfred L. Barney of Vermont, was admitted to the holy order of deacon; on Thursday, Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Carlisle, and Sermon by the Bishop. The following resolution was also adopted.

Resolved, By the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Eastern Diocese, that they highly approve the doings of the last General Convention respecting a Theological Seminary, and that they do earnestly recommend to the churches in this Diocese that they use their best exertions to aid the Trustees of said Institution in the collection of funds."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. GUILLE'S ASCENSION.

I started at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes, on Saturday afternoon, the 14th October. By some mistake and many people intertending to assist me in ascending, the balloon lost a considerable quantity of the gas. In less than five minutes I ascended to the distance of 1000 feet, when the earth disappeared to my view, there was not a sufficiency of distance between my situation and the earth, that to disengage myself from the balloon would have been attended with great danger. In this situation, when I could not see any part of the earth, I remained about 30 minutes, and when I was transferred to a clear region, and had the advantage of the sun, which made the earth appear to me to be covered with snow, from thence I entered into another region of clouds, much darker than the former ones, and having no valve to my balloon, I was obliged to ascend much higher than I would otherwise have done. In this situation, when I ascended about 3500 feet, according to the calculation I made with the help of a barometer, which I had with me, the air was so obscure, that I could neither see the balloon or parachute, and owing to the great cold I experienced, and also the fatigues, I fell asleep, and slept for some time. I would still have continued to ascend, had it not been for the wet state of the balloon, which made it very heavy, and this I attribute to the cause why my descent was sooner than I expected.

A singular circumstance, and which I never have experienced, happened to me in my descent—during the time I remained surrounded by clouds, I could distinctly hear the report of some guns—I attribute this to the atmosphere being generally covered with clouds, and I believe that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to a dark than a clear atmosphere. When I first discovered the earth, I descended so rapidly, owing to the balloon being so heavy, that my parachute opened itself. When I got to the ground, in an open field, and having no grappling irons I was dragged about the distance of Market street, until the balloon was arrested in its course by a forest, where with the assistance of some persons, I was able to get out of my basket and secure the balloon. Mr. Ralph H. Smith, to whom I here with offer my sincerest thanks, who was kind enough to accompany me to Trenton, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, P.M.

CHARLES GUILLE.

By the arrival of the Queen's trial, the London papers, as usual, filled with speculations on the defence. The Times says:—"It is probable, the most singular case that ever was, ever be handed down to posterity, among the accounts of witnesses of the Queen of England's trial, is not one that is not of lower, meanest, most purchase occupation in human life, whose character has borne the of a cross-examination, even those slight materials which spring up from casual knowledge, or supplied by the examination of the names and designations of witnesses being, as indeed they might be studiously concealed the moment of their production. We, of course, except the two British Captains, whose evidence was advantageous to her Majesty. Was ever such a bill of divinity thought of? How defective how holy! Other bills of this kind opened with evidence as to the piousness of the parties before the deduction took place—their union holy church is attested—the necessities of the marriage, the friends the relatives of the parties, painfully brought forward to these and similar points.—These are the usual concomitants of evidence. There is a scarcity of evidence in the dissolution of a sacred tie, but this union, unblest in its ties—unblest in its celebration in its continuance—unblest in its fruits—is now, when the parties are fast approaching to the term of a frigidly presented to the nation be rent asunder, without any those preliminaries which of necessity precede the final separation those whom it is forbidden to marry to separate. But the divorce, appears, will not now be attempted Lord Lansdale an adherent of Ministers, himself proposed the removal of that clause from the bill, at Lord Liverpool partly acquiescing disputing only as to the stage which the change was to be made. We would not recall contemptible injuries or menaced injustices against the Queen by showing that it more difficult to retire than to proceed; but does not every one see that if a husband cannot obtain a divorce against his wife, a bill of pains and penalties, even if justly carried, can have no other effect than to prove that the parties are on a level, as it is for such a cause as this the tranquility of England is to be shaken to its foundation?"

The Times of the next day, says "The people of England may prepare their minds for some grand and glorious act of public rejoicing."

THE QUEEN.

Saturday, Sept. 2, (15th day.) After some previous conversation Madame Dumont was again brought to the bar, and the cross-examination was continued. (The counsel for the Queen then proposed the two of the letters should be read, this being agreed to, the interpreter proceeded to read the original in French.)

The following is a translation of the letter to the Queen.

"It is on my knees that I write to my generous benefactress, beseeching her to pardon my boldness, but I cannot resist my feeling—besides I am convinced that if her royal highness knew the frightful state into which I am plunged, she would not be offended at my temerity. My spirits cannot support my misfortune; I am overwhelmed by it, and I am more than persuaded I shall sink under it; I feel dreadful weakness; a mortal inquietude consumes me internally, and do not feel one moment of tranquillity. A crowd of reflections on the past goodness of her royal highness and on my apparent ingratitude overwhelm me; may her royal highness deign to take pity on me; may she deign to restore me her precious favour, which I have unhappily lost, by the most deadly imprudence—may I receive that soft assurance, before I die of grief, she alone can restore me to life."

"I dare again to conjure, to supplicate the clemency and compassion of her royal highness; that she will grant me the extreme favour of

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...the two fatal letters—
...are in the hands
...and that they
...my past conduct, kills me—
...the version which I have inserted
...the part of my royal highness,
...instead of diminishing, would be in-
...creased by them. I person myself
...to assure your royal highness, that
...it is only the granting of these two
...favours, which can preserve my life,
...and restore to me that repose which
...I have lost. My fault, it is true, is
...very great and irreparable; but love
...is blind. How many faults has he
...caused even the greatest men
...to commit. I dare not flatter my-
...self this is a strong reason why her
...royal highness should condescend
...to grant me the two favours which
...I take the liberty of asking her.
...I allow myself to recommend to
...the favour and protection of her ro-
...yal highness, my sister Marietta, and
...also her who is in Switzerland.—
...Her royal highness gave me to un-
...derstand that perhaps she might be
...allowed to supply my place—the
...hope of this alleviated my distress.
...It would be an act of charity, for
...my sisters have only moderate for-
...tunes, and in our small, poor coun-
...try, they are not to be acquired.—
...I am certain her royal highness
...would have no cause to repent her
...great goodness and extreme kind-
...ness towards a young girl, who has
...always gained the esteem and friend-
...ship of all to whom she has been
...personally known.
...I cannot sufficiently thank her
...royal highness and the Baron for
...their kindness in sending Ferdinand
...to accompany me; he has paid me
...all the attention, and taken all the
...trouble imaginable. I know not
...how to acknowledge so many bene-
...fits, but I will endeavour by my fu-
...ture conduct to merit them, and to
...regain the favourable opinion which
...her royal highness entertained for
...me during the days of my good for-
...tune.
...It is with sentiments of the most
...entire submission, and the most per-
...fect devotion, that
...“I have the honour to be
...“Her Royal Highness's most ob't
...serv't.
...“LOUISA DE MONT.
...“Kimini, the 16th Nov 1817.”
...A meeting had been held at the
...Crown and Anchor Tavern, to pro-
...ceed the subscription to purchase a
...service of plate for the Queen.—
...Sir Noel, Duke of Leinster, Earl
...of Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. Hon. D.
...Conrad, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman
...Thorp, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir J.
...Murray, Sir H. Parnell, Lord W.
...Ragland, J. C. Hobhouse, Sir R.
...Wilson, C. Calver, Esq. and E.
...Blair, were appointed trustees.
...Numerous addresses are daily
...presented to her Majesty. The fol-
...lowing is her answer to an address
...from the inhabitants of the Parish
...of St. Mary's. We fully coincide
...with the Editor of the National Ad-
...vertiser in saying, “It breathes re-
...volution and civil war in every line.”
...“I am happy to find that my many
...sufferings & my accumulated wrongs
...are so powerfully interested the
...sympathies of the inhabitants of St.
...Mary's White Chapel.
...“The conspiracy which I am
...confronting, though originally di-
...rected against myself, is in fact a
...conspiracy against British Liberty.
...Measures since the revolution
...have contemplated such disastrous con-
...sequences as the present bill of Pains
...and Penalties; while it threatens
...anarchy under all its diversified as-
...pects, and with all its general rights
...and all its particular securities, it
...at the same time, darkens the per-
...spective of the future with a lower-
...ing appearance of civil war. It ex-
...tends a cloud on the edge of the po-
...tential horizon that may burst its
...light on every family in the coun-
...try. This bill of Pains and Penalties
...may thus be the harbinger of wo to
...every man's hearth—it may embite-
...rize the days of thousands and tens
...of thousands, both rich and poor, and
...produce irretrievable regrets.
...“After the noble stand which so
...many of the most estimable among
...us have made against this
...obnoxious bill, and the total want
...of any evidence to justify its enact-
...ment, it cannot be expected that it
...will pass—but if it should pass, we
...may never lose sight of the proba-
...bility that his majesty may marry a
...foreign princess, in all likelihood, cause a
...division which will not allow the
...passage of an act which may not readily
...be reconciled with the offering of a marriage
...contract which will never generally be deem-
...ed a prudent one.”

...will my marriage be annulled, it
...most be annulled in defiance of all
...law. The Queen, therefore, who
...succeeded me would only be nominally
...Queen, for no lawful right can
...be conveyed by an illegal act, and in
...the opinion of the great majority of
...the nation, nothing can stamp this
...bill of pains and penalties with any
...legal characteristics. It will never
...be regarded as any thing more than
...an act of pure tyranny, and as such
...it will excite the hatred of the pre-
...sent age and experience the execra-
...tion of posterity.”
...The address from St. Mary's
...White Chapel, had upwards of
...25,000 signatures. One was pre-
...sented at the same time from the
...ladies of Sheffield, which contained
...10,000 names.
...On the 3d Sept. the Queen made
...an excursion on the Thames; her
...banks were crowded with specta-
...tors, and several salutes were fired
...as the yacht passed down.
...It is stated that Austria had de-
...termined to oppose Naples. The
...Emperor had refused to receive the
...Duke de Gallo as Minister from
...Naples, and that 77,000 Austrians
...were on their march towards Italy.
...Accounts from Berlin state, that the
...king of Prussia has ordered 20,000
...troops to march for Italy. This we
...find contradicted in the London
...Morning Chronicle of the 8th.
...Bergami intends writing a book at
...Neuchâtel, and has applied for li-
...cense to print the same.
...The Sicilians have 60,000 men
...armed, under the orders of the Jun-
...ta of Palermo. Messina, Augusta
...and Trapani, are all the towns
...which have declared for Naples.—
...Catania has been burnt for not
...taking part with the patriots, who
...were within 40 miles of Messina,
...which must surrender.
...Letters had been received at
...Augsburg, stating that a great vic-
...tory had been gained by the troops
...of Ali Pacha over the army of the
...Porte, the commander of which was
...killed.
...It appears from Madrid accounts
...up to the 24th Aug. that a third di-
...plomatic note from the Emperor of
...Russia, had been communicated to
...the Spanish government, which was
...very satisfactory.
...London, Sept. 7.
...The Paris papers of Sunday in-
...form us, that the Duke of Cambridge
...proceeds to Vienna, to assist at the
...conferences about to be held in that
...capital, relatively to the affairs of
...Italy; it is further hinted, that the
...co-operation of England in the mea-
...sures which are proposed for adop-
...tion towards that country will be-
...come a subject of debate during the
...visit of his Royal Highness. Doubts
...are insinuated in the French jour-
...nals whether the Duke de Gallo, the
...new minister from Naples, to the
...Court of Austria, will be received
...by his Imperial Majesty. It is fur-
...ther said, that the Emperor Francis
...will not recognize the new consti-
...tution of Naples; that King Ferdi-
...nand, when restored by Austria to
...the exercise of his former despotism,
...will pledge himself against any con-
...cession to his subjects except with
...the consent of the Austrian government,
...and that, in case of his giving way
...at any future time to compulsion,
...no acts of that Sovereign are to be
...deemed obligatory or valid. Aus-
...tria, according to rumor, under-
...takes for the maintenance of her
...own great army in Italy, of which
...40,000 men are on the route to Na-
...ples; 40,000 are to remain in canton-
...ments near Ferrara, in readiness to
...assist any Italian Princes, who may
...be on bad terms with their people;
...and 40,000 are to constitute an ar-
...my of reserve within the frontier of
...Austrian Lombardy.
...A note from the Emperor of Aus-
...tria is talked of, in which he guar-
...antees to the several Courts of
...Italy their security, peace and inde-
...pendence, as established by the
...Congress of Vienna.
...The following is an extract
...from the letter from the agent to Lloyd's at
...Gibraltar, dated 3d inst. “Intelli-
...gence has been received here, that
...the Algerine squadron has returned
...to Algiers, after capturing three
...Tunisian and three Tuscan vessels;
...the plague still exists at that place.
...By letters received from Majorca,
...it appears that the plague is now
...raging in the villages of San Seve-
...ra, Arta, San Lorenzo and Cay de
...Pera—but it is thought it will not
...spread further, as the best precau-
...tions are taken by drawing a cor-
...don around the infected villages,
...the duty of which is performed ex-
...clusively by officers, who mount
...guard themselves.”
...Paris, Sept. 6.
...Before the departure of Lt. gen.
...Lauriston, his Majesty engaged him

...the cause his authority to be re-
...sented at Paris, and the telegraphic
...dispatch received yesterday
...evening, announced that the lan-
...guage held by gen. Gourhard, and
...the measures which he was deter-
...mined to adopt with the approbation
...of gen. Lauriston, had sufficed to
...intimidate the factions, and that
...the spirit of discontent and rebel-
...lion no longer stalked in the public
...places. There is reason to hope
...that Government will experience
...no opposition in the disarming of
...the National Guard, which is the
...necessary consequence of its dis-
...solution, since a great part of the
...arms are the property of the State.
...Notwithstanding the danger which
...the witnesses must incur, it is re-
...ported that some have appeared on
...whose depositions several persons
...have been apprehended for complicity
...in the outrages heaped on M.
...M. Bellart and Bourdeau.
...Vienna, Aug. 24.
...The Duke de Serra Caprioli, sec-
...retary to the Neapolitan embassy
...has arrived in this capital, with dis-
...patches for St. Petersburg. He de-
...livered to the Prince de Ruffo, his
...letters of recall, with a notice that
...the Duke de Gallo had been ap-
...pointed his successor. As soon as
...this intelligence reached the Chan-
...cellery of our Emperor, Prince
...Metternich dispatched couriers on
...all the routes to Italy, to prevent
...De Gallo from entering the Austri-
...an states, and in the event of his
...having already passed the frontiers,
...to oblige him to retrograde. The
...Duke de Serra Caprioli has brought
...letters from the King of Naples to
...our monarch, but he has not been
...allowed to present them to the Em-
...peror in an audience; he has been
...obliged to send them to Prince Me-
...ternich. The Duke has set out on
...his journey to Warsaw some days
...ago.
...The number of troops actually on
...their march for Italy, are 77,400
...men; and many more regiments have
...received orders to hold themselves
...in readiness to proceed for the same
...destination. This seems to prove
...that the government has come to a
...fixed resolution to adopt offensive
...measures against the new system at
...Naples. The troops will be con-
...centrated between the Adige and
...the Mincio, where they will receive
...ulterior orders. A camp is also to
...be formed in the neighbourhood of
...Mantua, at which the Viceroy of
...Italy will command in person.
...PUBLIC SALE,
...The subscriber will offer at Public
...Sale, at his Farm on South River, on
...Thursday the 23d day of November,
...at 11 o'clock, if the weather will per-
...mit, if not, on the first fair day there-
...after, all his Stock and farming uten-
...sils, viz: Horses, Cows and Sheep,
...Ploughs, Harrows, Hoes, and gear of
...every description, nearly new.—Also
...two excellent horse carts, and about 60
...barrels corn. Likewise his Gig and
...Harness, with sundry other articles
...too tedious to mention. The terms of
...sale are, cash for all articles purchased
...under twenty dollars, that amount and
...upwards a credit of six months will be
...given. Bond and security will be re-
...quired, with interest from the day of
...sale.
...Jacob H. Stemmer.
...Oct 26. 1820.
...State of Maryland, ss.
...Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
...October 24, 1820.
...On application by petition of Walter
...Cross, administrator of Charles McCoy,
...late of Anne Arundel County, deceased,
...it is ordered that he give the notice re-
...quired by law for creditors to exhibit
...their claims against the said deceas-
...ed, and that the same be published
...once in each week for the space of
...six successive weeks, in the Maryland
...Gazette.
...Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
...A. A. County.
...Notice is hereby Given,
...That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
...county, hath obtained from the or-
...phans court of Anne Arundel county,
...in Maryland, letters of administration
...on the personal estate of Charles
...McCoy, late of Anne Arundel County,
...deceased. All persons having claims
...against the said deceased, are hereby
...warned to exhibit the same, with the
...vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at
...or before the 26th day of June next,
...they may otherwise by law be exclud-
...ed from all benefit of the said estate. Given
...under my hand this 24th day of Oc-
...tober, 1820.
...Walter Cross, Adm'r.
...NOTICE.
...The commissioners of the tax of
...Anne Arundel county, will meet at
...the city of Annapolis, on the 1st
...Monday in November next, to note
...transfers, &c.
...By order,
...J. S. Green, Clk.
...Oct 26.

JOSEPH PHELPS.
Extremely thankful to his customers
for former favours, and solicited
that they should continue them,
takes pleasure in inform-
ing them that he has
on hand a superior
assortment of
STRONG SHOES,
For Fall and Winter Wear.
And which he can venture to assert
will not rip. Gentlemen desirous of
furnishing their servants are invited to
call and supply themselves. He also
has a
Handsome supply of Fine **BOOTS**
and **SHOES** of his own make,
That he can recommend to be as good
as any in the state. Likewise,
Ladies first quality Morocco & Pru-
nello **SHOES**,
As well as an assortment of
Ladies Cheap SHOES,
Which he will sell as low as they can
be sold in this city.
J P has on hand, and intends keep-
ing throughout the fall and winter, a
quantity of
Sole and Upper Leather,
And Fine and Coarse Shoe
Thread,
Which he will sell as low as it can be
purchased in Baltimore.
Annapolis, Oct. 26. 1820.
Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-
del county, letters testamentary on the
estate of Araminta Harrison, late of
said county deceased. He therefore re-
quests all persons, who have claims a-
gainst said estate, to bring them in,
legally authenticated, and those in-
debted to make immediate payment.
Jas. G. Harrison, ex'r.
Oct 26.

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
Will be sold, to the highest bidder
on Wednesday the 15th of November,
(if fair, if not, the first fair day, Sunday
excepted) at 11 o'clock A. M. upon the
premises, about 525 acres of the most
valuable land in Prince Georges' coun-
ty, abounding in wood and timber, a
great sufficiency of meadow land, equal
to any in the state, more than two thirds
of the arable land now freely set in
Clover, and the most of it well adapted
to the growth of the best Tobacco made
in the county, in fact, there is not a
tract of land to be purchased in the
county, combining so many advantages;
it lies adjoining Governor Spriggs and
Mr. Gantt's, whose lands are so justly
celebrated for their fertility, and in one
of the best neighbourhoods in the United
States—I he improvements are in-
different, consisting of houses for the
Overseer and servants, three Tobacco
houses, a corn house and stables. Mr.
Fry, the manager, will show the pre-
mises to any person, who wishes to
purchase. The terms will be very li-
beral and made known on the day of
sale.
JOHN CONTEE.
Oct. 26. 1820.
BOOKS & STATIONARY.
W. WITHEY,
Truly grateful for the encouragement
he has met with during his residence
in Annapolis, begs leave to inform the
citizens, he has added considerable to
his Stock of Books and Stationary—
Among the former of which, are the
following—Locke's Essays, Leland's
Iceland, Starnes Works, Blair's Ser-
mons, Buchanan's Domestic Medicine,
Sheridan's Dictionary, Fletcher's Life
and Appeal, excellent editions of the
Bible, from one dollar to thirty, Testa-
ments, Prayer books, School books,
and a variety of Moral and Entertain-
ing Books for Children, Account and
Memorandum Books.
Fleet-street, Annapolis, 26th Octo-
ber 1820. 6w*

GEORGE SHAW,
Has just received a new supply of Goods, which are offered
for Sale upon reasonable terms.
DRY GOODS,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blankets—Flannels,
Worsted Drawers and Shirts,
Worsted and Lambs Wool Hosiery,
Cotton and Silk do.
Russia and Irish Sheetting,
Irish Linens,
Linen Cambric,
Kerseys—Calicoes,
Shirting Muslin,
Woodstock Gloves,
Ladies Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Silk do.
Red and Green Baize.
German Rolls,
Cambric Muslins,
Plain and Figured Book do,
Mull do.
Pique do.
Leno do.
Dimities—Patinet,
Bandana and Flag Handkerchiefs,
White and Black Italian Crape,
Silks of various colours,
Bombazettes,
Ribbons assorted,
Tapes—Bobbin—Thread, &c.
Umbrellas.
And many other Articles not enumerated.
GROCERIES,
Brandy—Whisky,
Gin—Old Whiskey,
NE. Rum—Common Whiskey,
Madeira,
S. Madeira,
Sherry,
Port,
Malaga
Spermacetti Oil,
Allspice—Nutmegs,
Mace—Cloves,
Ginger—Turk,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Old Hyson,
Young Hyson, } TEAS,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong
Coffee—Chocolate,
Rice—Barley,
Mustard—Pepper,
Mould and Dipped Candles,
Spermacetti do.
Tobacco—Segars,
Salt Petre—Copperas, &c. &c.
Window Glass, Oils & Paints.
Ironmongery & Cutlery,
Comprising an extensive Assortment.
Stationary and Books,
Including a great variety of Writing Paper, of different sizes and
qualities, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink Powder, Ink-
stands, Slates, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.
A Valuable Collection of Books
In various departments of Literature.
And a variety of Classical and School Books.
G. S. Has also for Sale a variety of
China & Crockery Ware,
And many other ARTICLES which are not particularly speci-
fied in this advertisement. All of which are offered for Sale at
reasonable prices.
Book Binding
In all its varieties executed as usual.
Annapolis, October 26, 1820.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines, by Montgomery, the author of the "Wanderer of Switzerland," we believe have never before been published in this country.

ON PRAYER.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Utter'd or unexpress'd;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.
Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear;
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech,
The infant lips can try;
Prayer is the sublimest strains that reach
The majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air;
His watchword at the gates of death—
He enters Heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,
Retuning from his ways;
While Angels in their song rejoice,
And cry, behold he prays.

In prayer on earth the saints are one,
In word, in deed, in mind;
When with the Father and the Son,
Sweet fellowship they find.

Nor prayer is made on earth alone,
The Holy Spirit pleads,
And Jesus on the eternal throne,
For sinners intercedes.

O thou by whom we come to God,
The life, the truth, the way;
The path of prayer thou hast trod,
Lord, teach us how to pray.

The following singular anecdote is stated in Southey's life of John Wesley, the celebrated Methodist: "While Charles Wesley was at Westminster, under his brother John, a gentleman of large fortune in Ireland, and of the same family name, wrote to the father, and inquired of him if he had a son named Charles, for if so, he would make him his heir; accordingly his school bills, during several years, were discharged by his unseen name sake. At length a gentleman, who is supposed to have been this Mr. Wesley, called upon him, and after much conversation, asked if he was going to accompany him to Ireland? The youth desired to write to his father, before he could make answer; the father left it to his own decision, and he, who was satisfied with the fair prospects which Christ Church opened to him, chose to stay in England. John Wesley, in his account of his brother, calls this a fair escape—the fact is more remarkable than he is aware of—or the person who inherited the property intended for Charles Wesley, and who took the name of Wesley, or Wellesley, in consequence, was the first earl of Mornington, grand-father of marquis Wellesley and the duke of Wellington. Had Charles made a different choice, there might have been no Methodists, the British empire in India might still have been menaced from Seringapatam, and the undisputed tyrant of Europe might at this time have insured and endangered us on our own shores."

EXTRACT.

No party men.—Some very vain and some weak men, and some very great hypocrites, pretend to be of no party; while they arrogate to themselves, a discernment, superior to both parties; they affect to be neutral and undecided between them. They claim the title of the true patriots, and to love their country with the ardour of passion, yet they inconsistently condemn the violence of both parties, and expect to have both believe that the fire of their zeal subsists pure and unexpended in the frost of moderation. Such men are often flattered as federalists, more often used as democrats, but always find in a contempt that is never more hearty than when it is discreetly suppressed.—[Ames.]

JOHN THOMPSON

Inform his friends and the public, that he has laid in a complete and general assortment of

GOODS,

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

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

Oct. 19

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on the 29th August last, from the subscriber's employ, Benjamin Griffin, an apprentice to the Painting and Glazing business, aged about nineteen years. The above reward, (but no charges) will be paid on delivering the above Boy to

JOHN FIDINGS
Annapolis, Oct. 19

For Sale, or Rent.

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

Jeremiah T. Chase.

Oct 12

Ground Plaster of Paris,

Manufactured, and for sale, by the subscriber, delivered at the wharves, free of expense.

William Browne,

Late Kent & Browne,

Corner of Franklin and Paca streets
Baltimore, Sept. 14.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

20th September, 1820.

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

JONA PINKNEY, Cash.

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

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks, Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst. in which Pupils may obtain a complete English Education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence. Price of tuition \$24 per annum payable quarterly in advance.

Sept. 21.

An Overseer Wanted

To manage a Tobacco plantation on Elkridge, about nine miles from Baltimore. To one who can come well recommended liberal wages will be given. Apply to

D. MURRAY, West River.

Oct 12

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 31st Oct. inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, A house and lot in Corn-Hill street, in Annapolis. Seized and taken as the property of William Ross, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams and Lewis North, executor of James Williams. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.

A. A. County.

Oct 12

Full Goods,

Just received and for Sale,

Cheap for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

Oct. 12

Oct. 12

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on my farm, on the north end of the Plains, in any manner trespassing thereon. Fox hunters are particularly forbidden to cross my fields, or pull down my fences, as all offenders may expect to be dealt with according to law.

Oct 12

Caleb Sears.

Oct 12

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave, to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has renewed his license, as Auctioneer, and that he intends to sell at public auction,

Twice or three times, a Week,

Of which due notice will be given. He has on hand an assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

China, Glass, Plate & Japanese Ware,

which he will sell at private sale, at the most reduced prices

Oct 12

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the second Monday in December next, for the purpose of holding with the Supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,

Wm. A. Green, Clerk.

Oct. 5.

New and very cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS
INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures
Double Milled Drab
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Cassimeres
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cord and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.

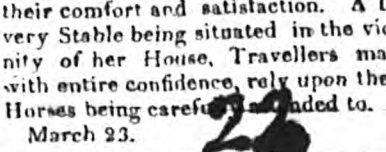
Sept. 21.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson,

is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livestock Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

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

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

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

Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage left at the risk of the owner.

March 2.

ROBINSON'S

Circulating Library, Baltimore.

Books in circulation upwards of 7000 Vols.

Catalogues, price 50 cents, to be had at the Library, or on board the Steam Boat Maryland.

TERMS.

Subscribers at \$5 a year, are entitled to 12 Books at the same time.

— 8 — 12 —

— 10 — 18 —

— 15 — 24 —

— 18 — 30 —

Each folio, quarto, or octavo volume to be considered as two Books; or one set where the work consists of only one volume—a set of two, or more volumes equal to 4 books.

The subscription money is payable in advance, and may be remitted by letter, deposited in the library box on board the Steam Boat, or by mail.

The public are respectfully informed that a Box is placed on board the Steam Boat Maryland, for the purpose of transporting Books from Robinson's Library, to and from the subscribers in Annapolis and Easton. It is only necessary for a subscriber to wrap the Books up and mark the package with his name, and put it on board the Steam Boat, and the Books will arrive safe at the Library and will be replaced by others in time to return by the same Boat. This takes all the risk and trouble from the Subscriber, and insures a facility long desired by the public.

The Library is extensive and well selected, and is almost daily increasing by the addition of new Publications—all of which are in circulation.

Subscribers residing out of the city of Baltimore, may keep their Books a month if necessary, or change them by every conveyance, for which privilege no additional charge is made.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1820.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of good habits will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS.

Apply to

B. BRADY.

Annapolis, Sept. 7.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel,

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most careful attention, and the best of everything which the seasons afford.

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

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

March 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 18.

50 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near London Town, Anne Arundel county, on or about the 26th September last, a negro man named Tom, who sometimes calls himself Tom Chesley, about forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, walks badly, having had his feet much injured by frost. On one side of his head his wool is grey, owing to the circumstance of a cart wheel passing over it when a boy; his clothing a blue woollen jacket, &c.—The above reward will be paid if taken out of the county, and Ten Dollars if in the county, and delivered to Leonard Gary, near Lyon's Creek, or

Samuel Harrison, of John, Near London Town

Oct 19

Notice is hereby Given,

That an Election will be held in the several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 13th of November next, for the purpose of electing electors to choose the president and vice president of the United States

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.

A. A. County.

Oct 19

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county letter of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Concy, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Murtha M'Concy, } Adm's. w. &c.

Joseph M'Concy. }

Oct 19

To be Rented,

On a lease for three years, all that part of the Farm belonging to Anne Arundel county, and attached to the Alma House, which does not include the garden and a small lot now used as a pasture. This farm is advantageously situated for the Annapolis market.

It is at present divided into seven lots, all of which are well in load. On the lot which will be rented is a good barn with sheds—possession will be given on the 1st day of January next; but a tenant may immediately sow wheat or any fall crop.

Proposals must be made to the subscriber, who will immediately lay them before the Board of Trustees,

Thos. H. Horvitz, Sec'y.

the Board of Trustees of Anne Arundel county, Alma House.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Creek, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, on or before the 29th December next, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.

Leonard Gary, Adm'r.

Oct 19

Modern Characters

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

Oct 19

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly and at this Office

LANDS FOR SALE.

OF GOOD QUALITY.

In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the

RISEING SUN FARM.

Formerly a Tavern, the land adjoining the farm, and also adjoining a body of water, known by the name of the

Hills, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence, and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect.

The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood, especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the house and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given to the purchaser, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Providence Plains," containing about 270 acres, of which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is advantageously situated on the bank of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand.

Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called

BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres. This land is held by tenants under certain covenants yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwelling on it, and is in a high state of improvement.—The supply of manure by depots from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Connection and Howard's Fancy," lately held by Major T. Dorney and Mr. Yeald, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, near miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the first positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Coleman, James Nelson, July 20

LAWYERS OF MARYLAND

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS

Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Two Overseers Wanted

For the ensuing year, one of whom must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such as can produce the most satisfactory commendations. To save trouble, in first instance, to such as live at distance, letters directed to the care of Doctor H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, enclosing recommendation will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

Charles Waters

Waters, 13 miles from Baltimore.

Aug. 17.

The Editor of Eastern Gazette, insert the above 6 weeks and send account to C. Waters.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly and at this Office