ONAS GREEN. STREET, ARMAPOLIS. three Dollars per Annum

SOF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

entiafied m

that he he

e State of

nd the said

aving take

ribed for de

I do hereby

said Abrah

ged from co

ve notice to

a copy of the

some newsp

Annapolis,

ril next, to a

nty court, il

unty at look

nat day, for

nding a truster

shew cause if

said Abraham t have the bea

d. Given w

day of Octo

ownley Chase

GREEN, CI

TAVER

stablishment

erly kept by C

Annapolis

and put in

w occupied by

DALEY

ERN,

Travellers

mitted attesti

thing which

lemen attendi

id the public

t to their adm

all, as he pled will be left a

ry satisfaction

best Liquers. a

at can be proce

to his custome

ation and careta

He therefore

ic patronage.

his Office.

issory Notes, m

against Drawe

hird Endorser,

NMENT.

BENSON,

ERN.

E.

ng obtained let-

e personal estata

of Anne. Area

requests all per inst said estate

y authenticated,

debted to make

NDELL, Er.

by given,

have obtained

t of Anne-Argo

administration

of Thomas Ow.

, deceased. All

against said :

and those in-

iate payment to

gle Bill

KS

AN ACT ng to voting by proxice in the Benks of this State.

beit enacted, by the General by of Maryland, That from fer the passage of this sitt; not be lawful for any stockor stockholders of any bunk stare, who shall reside with. miles of such bank, respecto rote by proxy or power of , at any election of direcbe held for any such bank, females and persons render. He to attend by sickness, or infirmity, to be proved by the tions of such persons respecon oath or affirmation, before by, judge or justice of the and to accompany, and be ed to their proxies respective. that no person shall be ento rote at any such election urney, proxy or agent, for any person, copartnership or body without a nower for that me, daily executed in the preof a witness, and bled in the and on which power shall be ned the oath or affirmation of sen, or one of the copartgrof the head, or some of the of the body police grantch power, in the words foldo solema-

u, (or affirm, as the case may that I am, (or that the copartin consisting of myself and are, or that the corion known by the name of

is, as the case may be,) and in good faith the owner husers, as the case may be;) of hires in the capital stock of hat specified in the within powdistorney, and of no other therein; that no other perhas any interest in the said m, directly or indirectly, except uted in the said power, and that ther power has been given to genea which is now in force to for me, (or for the copartneror the body politic aforesaid, m case may be,) at any election rectors of the said bank," which oraffirmation shall be taken bea notary, judge or justice of peace, and shall be certified by , and that no such power shall med or valid, but at and for the

And be it enacted, That no or power of attorney as aforeshall be given to any person, at the time of giving it shall in officer, clerk or director, of bank to which it shall relate; thit any proxy or power given asy such person shall be and herei declared to be void.

And be it enacted. That if judges of any election of directo be held as aforesaid, shall mit any person whatever to vote attorney, agent or proxy, for any er person, or for any copartneror body politic, without a powof that purpose as prescribed in foregoing section, with the oath affirmation, and certificate aforesuch of the said judges as shall sent thereto, shall severally be seed guilty of a misdemeanor, on due conviction thereof, shall subject to a fine not exceeding thousand dollars, or to impriment not exceeding one year, ut discretion of the court before ich such conviction shall be had; diff any person shall wilfully ter, or affirm falsoly, in taking any of affirmation prescribed by act, such person ad offending, all, upon due conviction thereof, subject to the pains and penalties hich are by law prescribed for the subment of wilful and corrupt

And be it ensuted, That no rector of the banks afore-aid shall be entitled to any accomsedation or discount as such, or on

any of the said banks, who shall be t in copareserable of associated in any trade, business by profession, with any person who is as the time a director of the came bank, and if confident of exemption, any person shall be elected a director of any bank, and if confident of exemption, and the confident of exemption. sor of any bank, contrary to the provisions of this act, such election shall be and hereby is declared to be

A SUPPLEMENT To an act, entitled, An act relating to voting by profies in the Banks

of this State. 1. Be it enacted; by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act to which this is a supplement, shall not be construed to extend to any bank or banks in this state, not nituate inithe city of Baltimore.

2. And be it enacted, That the said act to which this a supplement, shall not have force or effect, with respect to any bank or banks situate in the city of Baltimore, until the assent of a majority, in votes, of the stockholders of such bank or banks, shall be given at a general meeting of the stockholders to be called for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of the president and directors of each of the said banks in the city of Baltimore, to appoint some day within three months from the passage of this act, for a general meeting of stockholders of such banks respectively, for the purpose of deciding, whether they will assent to the said act, to which this is a supplement, of which time and place of meeting the presidents of said banks shall cause notice to be given in at least two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one in Annapous, one in Easton, one in Frederick town, and one in Hager's town, for three successive weeks.

3. And be it enseted, That it shall be the duty of the president of each of said banks in the city of Baltimore, within ten days after the meeting of the stockholders as aforesaid, to transmit a certificate of the decision made at such meeting, under the corporation seal of the bank, and signed by him, to the clerk of the court of appeals for the western shore, to be by him recorded among the records of said court.

From the New York Gazette.

Mesars. Lang, Turner & Co. It is with some reluctance that now resume a subject which has been so much obtruded upon the notice of the public as to excite their disgust. I hope the occasion virtues of the scul cap, I have exposed myself to much censure, and incurred the imputation of an obstinate temper, or a malicious design of destroying public confidence in a most invaluable remedy, I am not desirous of renewing a controversy which has already produced much angry feelings, and which necessarily involves personalities; and, inviting as is the opportunity, I do not intend to indulge myself in remarks which a more unkind controversialist might make upon the humiliating discomfiture of the advocates of scuil cap. I am actuated by the same honest intentions which prompted me before-a sincere desire of ascertaining the truth, and of exhibiting to the public the danger of confiding in this precented

specific. James Cinn, whose case excited so much interest last summer, and was considered and reported as the most triumphant instance of the ef ficacy of scull cap, has just died of hydrophobia! Whatever dispute there may have been as to the nature of his former attack, there can be no doubt that the disease of which he died was truly and decidedly bydrophobia. Every physician who visited him pronounced it such -& indeed its character was so clearly marked as to leave no doubt upon the subject. It was indeed very different from the slight nervous afsummer from the irritation of the bite. This man had taken more of this plant than any other person perhaps ever did. Last summer he continued taking it for forty days, a term which is laid down as amply sufficient to secure against the ope other terms than other per- ration of the canine virus. He re commenced its use immediately up

ness but he died! If in any inprevention of the distant, poor

Where now are all the positive cap! Where the dogmarical agertions that ample exidence had been given to establish its efficacy?-Where are the bitter reproaches heaped upon those who duras express a doubt, and inquire for fur-

then teatimony?
All I sak of Mr. Coleman is, than he will do me the justice to retrace the charge of miarepresentation which he brought against me, when I asserted that Cann's divense, lace summer, was not hydrophobian and that he will be dandid enough to acknowledge that now, as least, I have some right to question the eff cacy of scall cap.

A PHYSICIAN.

From the Beening Post. February 16th, 1820, Mr. Coleman,

Agreeably to our promise, we now send you for publication, the statement of the particulars attend. ng the case of James Cann, as drawn up from our fresh recollection, assisted by a diary kept by one of us,

during his illness: James Canh was bitten by a rabid log in the right hand on the 10th une last; the circumstances attendant on which, together with a history of the disease which attacked him on the 17th of the same month, and mode of cure was published in the Evening Post of the 16th July following. I heard nothing further from him from that time, until Sonday the 6th of February, when I was requested again to visit him .-He stated, that on Thursday the 3d inst. he was attacked with stinging pains in the bitten hand. On Priday, they extended up to the right shoulder, and on Saturday were accompanied with frequent chills and loss of appetite. In the evening, supposing his complaints were the effect of exposures to wet and cold, he drank on going to bed, about a pint of warm catnep tea as a sudorifie. Perspiration came on in the night, and with it, an aggravation of his complaints, and a disposition to faint upon motion. Earon Sunday morning, he was about to drink a tumbler of scull cap tea, when to his astoniarment, a violent sense of suffocation followed every attempt to awallow it. He then which calls me forth will supply an desisted from further trials, until I spology for my appearance. By desisted from further trials, until I saw him, which was about 8 o'clock nying the antidotal and curative in the morning; he was then unable to swallow fluids, he could by closing his eves, carry the cup with steadiness to his mouth, but the moment the fluid touched his lips and tongue, he became agitated, the cup was dashed with violence from him, the muscles of his face and throat were thrown into strong convulsions, resembling precisely in appearance, though more violent in degree, those that took place in June last. His breathing became rregular & laborious, with frequent gaspings and a partial swooning which generally terminated the paroxism. Pouring water from one vessel into another, viewing himself in a mirror, touching his face with a wet cloth, touching fluids with his fingers, or looking acit in a vessel at a distance from him, all produced the same distressing effects: he was unable to bear the light, the waving of his curtains, shutting of a door, or even the motion of his body, produced a recur rence of his paroxism. On examining the bitten hand no swelling or discolouration was to be seen, and he stated none had existed since the wound had originally closed. I immediately directed him to endeavour to chew and swallow freely of the scull cap in a solid form, and to avoid as much as possible, all unpleasant objects. In the course of the day Drs. Robson and Cooper, visited him with me. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to pass fluids into his stomach through tubes inserted into the back part of his throat, but without success; an at tempt was made to inject a strong decoction of the scutellaria into his bowels, but he was so much distressed by it, that it was abandoned. When we saw him in the evening little alteration, for the better,

dried here in the contract of the dry

-it was directed to be continued
during the eight. We saw himsertly on Manday morning, and with
surprise found him sitting up in bed,
suching his scull top tea through a
quill, one of a severed cup. He said he was much better, though he had can it be too highly prized or con passed a resiless night; that he had extensively made knowld continued to show the plant until. The writer in the Gasette deno-Ruid form as possible. A cour visit in the evening, he was evidently much better, and informed us that he had passed a comfortable days had taken about three half pinte of a strong decoction of soull cap tea, in the manner above described, but that chewing the plant had become disagreeable and he had omitted it. He had also taken some light nourishment, consisting of a small piece of rare beef steak, together with half a pint of beef tes, which he sucked through a quilt; was not so sensibly affected by light cool air, or motion, and even was able to dip his fingers in fluids without producing the usual paroxism; When we left him, late in the evening, he observed to us, that from his present feelings of relief, he had no doubt but that in the morning he should be able to drink his tea out of a bowl without difficulty. Having urged upon his family the absolute necessity of steadily persevering during the night in the use of his scutellaria, we left him with the most flattering prospects. But on visiting him at the usual hour on Tuesday morning, we were astonished at the melancholy change which had taken place; his paroxisms had become frequent and severe, and every attempt which we made to administer our remedies, either in a solid or fluid form, served only to produce in him the most agonizing convulsions. To account for this extraordinary alteration we were naturally directed to investigate the occurrences of the past night, and found, with regret, that shortly after we left him, (his wife being com pelled from fatigue to retire to rest) he was entrusted to two young men, one of whom, from some unknown cause, almost immediately absconded, the other did not urge the patient to take his remedy, and it had been totally omitted; nor had he taken any thing for the space of 12 hours preceding the time when we naw him; which was about ten o'clock. An attempt was made before we saw him in the morning to administer it, by his wife, but without success; occasionally a spoonful was suddenly thrown into his mouth, during the day, to relieve his thirst. the swallowing of which was always productive of a violent spasmodic paroxism. About I o'clock in the afternoon, his paroxisms became so severe, accompanied with involute. tary anapping of the jaws & twitching of the bitten hand, that he 1. quested laudanum might be given him; accordingly two large doses were administered, but with no visible effect. Towards evening, he positively refused taking any thing; his strength gradually failed; and a bout midnight he sunk into the arms of death, in the full possession of his reason, which he had retained perfectly, during the whole period

of his illness. As our only object is to put the public in the full possession of all the facts connected with this important and interesting case, we submit it without comment or remark.

WM. STILLWELL, BENJ. R. ROBSON, GERARDUS A. COOPER.

REMARKS. Notwithstanding the suggestion so kindly intimated to me by the writer who signs himself A Physician, in Wednesday's paper, that heen intruded upon the public as to excite diaguat," I shall not be deterred from resuming it on this and on every other proper occasion. To A Physician, and those of similar blind and obstinate prejudices, 1 doubt not it may be disjusting, but to my wind it is pregnant with important consequences to human nature, and if I can believe the fanguage of letters written to me by And he it unucred. That no can his fast attack, and continued it was to be perceived; he had taken men of the first respectability from the fast attack, and continued it was to be perceived; he had taken men of the first respectability from they have a creating the strength of the last parts of the union, I am not alone can excite a certain curative action all parts of the union, I am not alone can excite a certain curative action

in the opinions Emterrain. How indeed, should it be otherwise, when we have the candid acknowledgmen of the most tearned of the factory that betherto they knew of bo cure or preventive for hydrophobia! If then, that cure is now discovered. continued to chew the plant until. The writer in the Gasette deno-towards morning, whenshe found so minates Cann's former attack of much relief that he was now able slight nervous affection, very dit-to take it in a fluid form. He was ferent from this. But his physici-directed to continue taking as much and in the preceding history of his of the scutellaria both in a solid and case, tell us distinctly, that the symptoms of the two attacks, were precisely similar in their nature. The writer says that Cann "recommediately upon his fate attack, and continued it during bis illness.' Neither of these assertions is true. It will be seen by the statement of the physicians that he did not attempt to take the scull cap till three days after the last attack, nor until the difficulty of swallowing began to shew itself; and so far from its being continued during his illness, that it was intermitted just at the critis cal period when they were encour-aged to believe its exhibition would be attended with the happiest offects. Let this fact be well remembered; and let it have its just weight on every impartial mind.

> In June the first attack commenced with the usual distressing symptoms of hydrophobia, but the disease yielded to the remedy administered, and so much immediate relief was experienced that it was considered a perfect cure. The poison, however, remained latent for 8 months, when it again shewed itself, but produced so little notice at first, that the disease was suffered to increase to a great height before medical aid was sought. It probably was not then too late; for such were the surprising curative effects of the plant, that the attending physicians were led to entertain the highest hopes, when unfortunately, it was discontinued, and for so long a time, that, before they saw him again, the disease had assumed the mastery. And this is what Mr. Lang's physician calls "a humiliating discomfiture of the advocates of

the scull cap."

Whether Cann continued to follow the prescription closely after his physicians left him, which was long before the 40 days expired, we do not certainly know, nor probably can we ever positively ascertain .-The writer of A Physican indeed asserts he did, and even says, he took more of the scull cap than any other person perhaps ever did: This can be but hearsay evidence, at best, and, in an affair of so much importance, is not to be relied on. But, I will now, for the sake of the argument, grant him all he can desire, and admit that Cann's was a case of complete failure. And, I then will ask him, not as a controversialist, but as a physician, whother he will maintain it as a sound proposition, that this single instance of failure is to be fairly weighed in opposition to the numerous equally well authenticated cases, which were attended by contrary results for more than forty years? I call on him to tell me, if he can, what one medicine in the shops has even been uniformly successful? If his is a just conclusion, I thim abandon his Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers, as no longer worthy to be considered of any efficacy; his aulphur in herpetic diseases; nay, even mercury itself, pronouced by the faculty the giant of medicine; for, not only once of twice have othey all failed to perform the offices ascribed to them, but there is not a physician in this city of any eminence, who has not had the mortification to witness the repeated failure of them all, and of every other article in the materia medica. But notwithstanding they may not be always successful, still as long as in "the subject before us has so often the great majority of instances they are found to be so, confidence is justly reposed in them, and they are still had recourse to, by the profession. The Medical Repository for August last, is an authority in

point: "There is no such thing as a real antidote in medicine. Mercury in syphilis, sulphur in herpetic diseases, chincons for intermitting fevere, are only specific remedies, because

in the human frame, each according to its nature and to the exigency the case; but if from other cautes. this action is not formed, the same specific remedies become ineffici-

Buppose, then, this theory is sound, why may not scull cap be the specific that excites a cutative action in the human frame in the case of the bite of a rabid animal, just as the remedies above enumerated do in the above enumerated cases, and why should there not occur an instance, where, from the certain other causes, this action should not, in the latter cane, be formed? If so, you then place it, on the same tooting with the medicines first enumerated, and the same reasoning that induces you still to employ those, though they may occasionally fail, ought to induce you to employ this, though a single instance has occurred where it has also failed .-To reason otherwise, would be to turn the exception into the rule, and would lead to endless error.

I have done. Having thus hastily made such remarks as occurred to me at the moment, I regret only that I am restricted both by want of time and want of room, from summing up the whole, and presenting the argument in a more condensed form to the reader. This case will excite attention elsewhere, and I doubt not will receive a better and more able discussion of its

PS. If I am right in my conjecture, as to the writer of "A Physician," I readily acquit him of all designed misrepresentation-he is incapable of it-but he is too hasty to be quite accurate in his facts.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 23. Mr. Lowndes offered the follow ing resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending to the widow of Captain Oliver H. Perry, the provision which is now made by law for the widows and children of naval officers, who die from wounds received in action.

Mr. L. observed that it was conceived that the family of Commodore Perry was embraced by the existing laws which provide for pensions, as it was not to be supposed the generosity or magnanimity of Congress did not intend to comprehend such a case; but as this appeared to be doubted, he had deemed it proper to propose the enquiry which he had submitted.

The resolution was adopted nem.

Mr. Randolph rose to offer a motion. He believed it would be very -certainly it was not possible for him-to keep pace with the honourable gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes,) in the race of honour and public utility. That gentleman had, by the motion which had just been adopted, anticipated him, in part, in a proposition which (Mr. R.) had intended on this particu'ar day, for reasons which would suggest themselves to the mind of every one, to offer to the House .-When he had this morning heard the tower guns announcing the return of the birth day of Washington, Mr. R. said the thought had come across his mind-in reference to certain proceedings in this House and elsewhere-"this people draw nigh unto me with their lips, and honour me with their mouth, but the r h arts are far from me." His purpose, Mr. R. stated, was to make a motion in relation to the wife and children of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States navy. It was his opinion, Mr. R. said, whether correct or not, that the country owed more to that min. in its late contest with Great Britain, than to any other whatever, always excepting Isaac Hull-that man who had first broken the prestige, the edirass of British invincibility. He had frequently, Mr. R. said, heard persons of that country speak in terms of admiration of the atchievement of Capt. Hull, in his escape from a fleet of the enemy, in the Constitution frigate -of the admirable seamanship which he had displayed-of his professional skillbut he had never heard any of them speak with cordial applause of his arhievement with the Guerriere that proud frigate of the first class which had carried her name, in de- Vives was in Paris in Dec. on his figure, emblazoned in large letters | way to the U. States."

on her foretopsail, that the Ameri-

can picarcons might bewate of His takes. That was an event on which they were generally allent, or their praise very faint. Mr. R. believed that Old England would consent that forty l'akenhams, with all their legions, should have been buried in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, to take back the single action of the Gaerriere-because that action had done more than any thing else to open the eyes of Europe, and dispet the illusion of British supremacy on the ocean. Next in glory to the victory over the Guerriere, was that on Lake Erie, by the gallant Perry -and this Mt. R. said, was not beferior in lustre to any event in the naval history of Eagland, from that of La Hogue, under Admiral Russel. One, said Mr. R. has shewn us the way to victory with single ships, the other with fleets. Shall we suffer his family to melt up the plate that was given to him by his countrymen, by corporate and legis lative bodies, in compliment to his gallantry, to buy bread? He would

following resolution: Resolved. That provision be made by law for the support of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq. of the United States Navy, and for the education of his children.

say no more, but at once offer the

Mr. Lowndes concurred with great cordiality in Mr. R's resolution. He felt in its fullest force the sentiment of gratitude to the man who had first taught his country to hope for victory by fleets, as well as by single ships; and Mr. L. said it was only because he had sup posed that the house would not at this time give its approbation to a proposition such as Mr. Randolph had offered, that he had concented himself with the very inferior one which he had submitted.

Mr. Hazard, of Rhode Island, did not rise to say much on a subject, which he said he could scarcely trust himself to speak on at all. But he rose to offer his thanks to the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from South Carolina, in behalf of the name of Perryto thank them in behalf of the state which gave him birth; to thank them in the name of his amiable widow; to thank them in the name of their common country.

The resolution was adopted; and On motion of Mr. Randolph, a committee of three was appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance there-

Kennebunk, Feb. 19. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this village, from his brother, dated

"Natchitoches, Jan. 15, 1820. "Being near the Head Quarters of the late Republican Army of Texas, you will naturally expect me to make some mention of this formidable expedition.

"From the flattering accounts and pompous proclamation of Gen. Long, many people in the northern states, believed that a considerable degree of respectability was attached to this expedition-But it was at best, a visionary project, conducted by a set of men, who though they were possessed of a tolerable share of talents and education, who were led away by airy castles and romantic ideas. I was acquainted with almost all the officers, and particularly so with Gen. Barker. Col. Johnson, and Major Smith-A part of this army were taken by the Spaniards and sent to Mexico for trial; a parc of them ran away; and Gen. Long, with some of his officers, are now at Galvestown with the celebrated pirate Lafitte. I have seen some of the officers who made their escape from the Spaniards, and have arrived at this place; they have lost their fortunes, and have returned ragged and almost starved.

"Thus has ended this formidable army, which has at no time amounted to more than 70 men, oficers in cluded. I met Gen. Walker on my way here; he says he is going to Natcher to raise new troops, that he shall then go to New Orleans, complete his number, and transport them by water to the mouth of the Rio Grand. He appeared very sanguine in the opinion that they shall yet be successful."

"Washington, Feb. 21. "It is understood that recent dispatches received from Madrid announce, that the Spanish government has refused all further correspondence with Mr. Forayth. General

ARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, March 2

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE.

The Law passed by the Legislature at its fate session, to incorporate a company to build a bridge over South River, has already been pubhisted in our paper; but as many of our readers may have forgotten its provisions, we deem it necessary to give a brief abstract of them.

The first section authorises the commissioners to open books of subscription for stock, to the amount of \$20,000, in Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Bladensburgh, and George Town; to be divided into 1000 shares of \$20 each; one dollar on each share to be paid at the time of sub

The second section authorises the commissioners to open the books at such time as they may think proper, and provides that they shal! be kept open three successive days and then closed; and if it shall appear that 500 shares shall have been subscribed for, or whenever that num. ber of shares shall be subscribed for, then the company are declared to be a body politic and corporate, with the usual privileges.

The third section provides for the election of nine directors by the votes of the stockholders, and also provides for the re-opening of the books in case the whole am unt of stock should not be subscribed for at the first opening of the books.

The fourth section authorises any one commissioner to receive subscriptions of stock after the day arst appointed for opening the

The fifth section specifies the number of directors necessary to constitute a quorum, and points out the manner in which vacancies are to be filled.

The sixth section provides for an annual meeting of the stockholders to elect directors.

The seventh section empowers the president and directors to locate and fix the site of the bridge. and to contract for the building of the same.

The eighth section fixes the rates of toll, which are as follow: for a single person six and a quarter cents; for a horse six and a quarter cents; for a single carriage thirty-seven and an half cents; for a phaeton, chariot or coach, seventy-frve cents; 4 horse wagon, seventy-five cents; 2 horse wagon, thirty-se en and an nalf; a cart thirty-seven an and half; horned cattle, each twelve and an half; sheep and hogs three cents; oxen in gear six and a quarter each.

The ninth section provides for a semi-annual dividend of the profits. The tenth section points out the manner in which shares are to be transferred.

The eleventh section gives the stockholders the power of making

by-laws. The twelfth section points out the manner in which the directors

shall be chosen. The thirteenth section authorises the president and directors to augment the capital if it should be ne-

The fourteenth section respects forfeitures of stock-any person tailing to pay any one instalment for the space of one month after due

notice, forfeits all prior payments. The fifteenth section provides that the bridge shall be built in a secure and substantial manner, &c.

The sixteenth and last section in . vests the bridge and all its profits in the company for ever.

Upon an inspection of the law it will be seen that the terms of one instalment only, viz. the first, are specified—the others are left to the fiscretion of the commissioners. This provision, we understand, was made in order that the commissioners might consult the convenience of the subscribers, and make the future instalments payable at such times, and in such amounts, as they should ascertain would best comport with their convenience and ability. The first payment, it will be seen, is but Bl on each share; and we are authorised to state, that a second will not be called for until the ensuing harvest and crops of tobacco are disposed of-and it may be remarked, that in the interim the bank dividend will take place. All the future instalments also we understand, wilt be in small amounts, and made payable at such periods as will best suit the public convenience; and it is probable that some of the instalments will not be called for until after the next year's crops are disposed of. When we are as-

sured that every endeavour will be used to make the payments assessed convenient to superfices, we in dulge the hope that none will be terred from subscribing to the full extent of their wishes, by their present want of money.

Among the many advantages which are likely to result from the erection of this bridge, and which have been already detailed, it may bead. ded, that the proprietors of the Steam Boat will be essentially be neficted, as no doobt many people from the lower counties will prefer this quie to Baltimore, when no obstruction interposes at the ferry.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALVERT COUN-

Messes: Kent and Beckett, in their memorial to the general assembly of Maryland, deemed it expedient to implicate the character of the judges of the Calvert election. Retired as you are from the seat of the state government, it is impracticable for you to learn the extent of the censure, which they designed to attach to the judges --It therefore becomes necessary that their petition, and the answer of the judges, should be printed and circulated among you, so that you may form a correct opinion of the merits of this controversy. The demand made by the judges for an enquiry into their conduct, was not gratified by the committee of elections, although it was invited by their poli tical friends. After you shall, during this summer, deliberate on the merits of these charges, thus made against your citizens, you will be enabled to decide if those who have dared to give currency to unfounded and calumniating reports, are fit to be the representatives of the people of Calvert. While you struggle for the triumph of the party to which you mutually belong, enjoin the observance of truth, and a respeet for character, and banish from your confidence those who disregard the one, or attempt the destruction of the other. No member on the floor of the house of delegates, dared to impeach the character of the judges; on the contrary, Mr. Montgomery, who cannot be charged with leaning towards federalists, pronounced on their conduct a high eulogium.

TRUTH.

To the Honourable the House of Delegates of Maryland. The Memorial of Daniel Kent and

John Beckett, of Calvert county, humbly sheweth-

That at the late election for deegates for Calvert county, your memorialists, with others, were candidates for the suffrages of the people of that county, and although they have not been returned as elected, by the judges of the election, yet ample and competent testimony to shew and prove to this honourable house, that they received a full and fair majority of the legal and qualified voters, wno voted at the election. Your memorialists further represent, and are prepared to prove, that the election was conducted by some of the judges, in some of the districts, with the most direct and palpable prejudice against your memorfalists; and that various improper means were used to favour the election of the three persons returned as elected, and to prevent the legal voters of the county from electing your memorialists.

That some persons, legally entit led to vote, were denied that inestimable privilege, who would have voted for your memorialists, when at the same time a number of persons not qualified to be voters, were permitted by the judges to vote for the persons returned as delegates from the county. And to such extent did the judges permit this im proper disposition to lead them, that in one instance, a man who had voted, 29 was well known, for the persons returned as elected, but not for either of your memorialists, after he had voted, came again to the judges, and stated that he had not given them, when he voted, the paper which he had prepared and intended to be his ballot; and therefore asked permission to sote a se cond time, on which representation the judges again received a second ballot from this voter. When the tickers were counted it was fairly ascertained that this man had made a false representation, and that he had voted two tickets for the persons returned as delegates.

In various other instances the impartiality.

However much your memorialist
Prejudice the election of your may regret the cause which give election was conducted with a view to prejudice the election of your

it does appear from your memorialists but they protest, deready to offer competer to prove, that take from turned as elected the ille which the judges received and give your memorialists votes intended to be given d rejected by the judges, and plainly be seen that your pists have a fair and just me yer the persons returned a filent that this honograph will not suffer any persons seats'in it, as members, w not been elected as such see to the laws and constitution states that it will not permit persons, legally elected by a ty of the legal voters of the county, to be deprived of they by any stratagem or meant, shall have been devised or ed. Your memorialists the pray, and carneatly solicit, the honourable house will take the on, and grant them such rel may in their judgment think epetitioners have

will not, for a

the petitioners.

he course to be

pracate the retur

fet and present the, that act of which they de

and if they sh

given to you a

his specification,

mously suppressi

ich were necessar

l view of the who

this heavy accusa

n to be the wei

all anon investigat

have been entirel

perative, as to the

t the other cause

inst your memor

relous, and form

inte the harsh

them against you

They have rashly

han extent did

this improper de

m, that in one i

a had voted, as v

the persons retu

after he had vot

the judges, and se

given them, wh

er which he ha

ended to be his b

asked permissic

time, on which

jodges again rei

from this v

tets were counte

entained that the

lis representati

roted two ticke

seturned as d

using of this acc

memorialists,

iscreasing the

brour of the re

mitted a voter,

be the friend

didates, to poll

stwo votes we

ated for them,

conly ought to I

This is a most a

pur memoriali

y permitted th

of the retu

miustly swelle

merit the in

dioners, the re

the scorn of t

the other hand

withat the tra yallude, took I confusion in

my contested

Maneously con

rotes, how ur

ilated statemet

DANIEL KEN JOHN BECKET (COPY.)

To the Honourable the House of gates of Maryland

The undersigned, four of the ing judges of the elections he the first Monday is October Calvert county, for delegates general assembly of Maryland leave to suggest, that if you personally acquainted with life and character, they would approach you to repel the unfor charges, deeply affecting the name, which Daniel Kent sol Beckett, Esqrs. have exhibite gainst them to your house, in petition, controverting the ret of the elections from Calvert ty; but inasmuch as your meno ists, from their retired habiter purauits in life, are scarcely to without the limits of their con while the petitioners, from the cumstance of having been red honoured with seats in the gen to most of the prominent charge in this state, and therefore at cusation against your memorial sustained by their signatures, a affect most seriously the ful standing in life of your memor ists, if the same was not contrad ed; they flatter themselves if that you will appreciate their tempt to give to you, and the n a dispassionate refutation of the gry and unfounded censures. the petitioners have exhibited gainst your memorialists in the petition, filed among the archive your house, and therefore fore accessible to those characters may either from private resenta or party considerations, thinks per to give publicity to the at ments therein contained. It petition your memorialists arest bited as disregarding their of oaths, which bound them to pres at the elections without favour partiality, and "as conducting" election with the strongest prejud against the petitioners, and w using the most improper means favour the election of the return

candidates." Your memorialists cannot but tribute this general censure to disappointment which the petille ers may have experienced in a pursuit of a favourite object, for not proceeding from this case your memorialists must attribute to a settled design to promote the future party pursuits, by assails the integrity of your memorials to bring odium on the party in whit they are classed; for your memen alists are confident, that even ! petitiogers do not, they cannot lieve their own invectives, for the have long known your memorial they find grounds for believing the your memorialists are so destits of principle. To such general the ges your memorialists can only of lose a general negation, and a feature of the such general negation. lemn declaration in the presence that God, before whom you and the shall appear, that the Calvert election, so far as depended on them was conducted with integrity as

scharge again thus publish our memorial mielves to so t, you and al pronounce of they will only tode recogniz t between the 1 falsehood vingly suppr such a su been practis failists, the the transaction station sprin ftide.

pared and cla ng that he l atement of year. I ar to the a to the being being a marked with an was found à a statem marked, of reflection

d his ballot

evenue, w ged; the t wered und quire, and and in the i citizen.

thes this cheft and they could

petitioners have wentured to give and feature" to one specifi-of misconduct alleged to have

a who have experience as to neiples which govern the all not, for a moment doubt. the petitioners, when reflecting he course to be by them Maptpricate the returns, determined afet and present to your consiwhich they deemed the most ant departure from their official and it they shall be proved to given to you a false colouring his specification, and presented ionsly suppressing those parts d were necessary to give you a view of the whole ground, and this heavy accusation (judged by en to be the weightiest of all,) have been entirely harmless and perative, as to the result of the gion, the inference is irresistible, the other causes of complaints inst your memorialists, are more relogs, and form no ground to inte the harsh invectives used them against your memorialists. They have rashly stated, "that to an extent did the judges perthis improper disposition to lead ss, that in one instance, a man shad voted, as was well known, the persons returned as elected, after he had voted, came again tryiven them, when he yoted, the duty bound will every pray.

or which he had provided and ended to be his ballot, and thereeasked permission to vote a sestime, on which representation judges again received a second from this voter; when the tets were counted, it was fairly emined that this man had made is representation, and that he roted two tickets for the per muned as delegates." The

ming of this accusation is, that

memorialists, with the design

iteresting the number of votes

brour of the returned members,

mitted a voter, whom they knew

be the friend of the returned

as such, ace

patitution

Dot perm

ected by

overs of the

or meant

evised or

orialista the

y solicit, th

will take the

rious consi

m such rel

gment think

NIEL REN

N BECKET

the House of

Maryland &

d, four of the

elections bel

in October!

or delegater

of Maryland

that if you

inted with

they would

fecting the

iet Kent soll

have exhibite

ur house, in

erting the re

rom Calvert to

PY.)

as your mene didates, to poll twice, and that etired habite two votes were received and re scarcely be ated for them, when in justice s of their co ers, from the only ought to have been. ing been feet his is a most serious charge, and eats in the gen our memorialists thus deliberpermitted the number in fayland, are kn of the returned members to ominent charac therefore an mjustly swelled, they admit that merit the imputations of the your memorial honers, the rebuke of this house, r signatures, m the scorn of the good. But if, lously the fut the other hand, the petitioners of your memor that the transaction, to which sallude, took place in the hurry confusion inseparable from a was nut contrid themselves th preciate their mly contested election, was inyou, and the n staneously corrected, and profutation of the ed no effect on the aggregate of ed censures, w have exhibited rotes, how unjust, how cruel is charge against your memorial norialists up to ong the archive therefore fore se characters private resenta

thes published to the world! lest memorialists will not permit nielves to suggest what judg-, you and all honourable men pronounce on such conduct;they will only say, that the mocode recognizes no diff. rence of between those who wilfully as-I falsehood, and those who ringly suppress a truth. Whesuch a suppression of truth been practised against your memists, the following narrative he transaction, from which this station springs, will enable you

The way of the election, James The man of fair character, ared a the hustings, and depohis ballot in the box; he again tared and claimed a right to vote, ng that he had by mistake put a ballot box a paper containing atement of the polis of the preyear. He was required to ar to the statement, which he to the best of his knowledge beliefs this ticket was then a marked, and deposited in the with an one restanding, if a pawer found in the box containing ha statement, then the beliet, amarked, should be counted,

thow how to appreciate its value, to order an investigation into their conduct, and if these heavy criminations are quatained by evidence against them, let them receive the most deliberate against against them. most deliberate expression of your censure; and if their innocence shall be manifested, then let those who, influenced by party feelinge, and who, to effect party purposes, seek the destruction of the character of your judges of election, reocive from your hands that censure. that condemnation, which sugner or later they will receive from those honest men of the state who love trath and hate falt hood!

Your memorialists are impelled by a respect for that reputation which has not been heretofore as sailed even by calumny itself, by their love for their children, who have a deep interest in the preservation of their father's character, by the respect for the opinion of their countrymen, and by the solemn conviction that the public good requires that an accusation made against the officers of the state, as to their official conduct, should be investigated, so that if guilty, that their guilt should be published, but if innocent, that the jealousies and distrust excited against them shall be hushed, and that their revilers may meet the just punishment, assigned by the good sense of the world, for those who wantonly assail the fair fame of their fellow citizens, to pray you to take such steps in this business as will elicit a full developement of the judges, and stated that he had the whole truth. And they as in

> SAMUEL LANE SMITH, JOHN H. CHEW, JOHN BROOME.

Richard Graham deposeth and sayeth, he was present at the close of the polls in the upper election district of Calvert county, and soon after opening the ballot box, a ticket, which was marked, said to be the second ticket voted by James Harrison, was taken out by one of the judges, and without opening the ticket gave it to Mr. Daniel Kent, to make such use of it as he thought

Sworn to before the subscriber, a justice of the peace for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES HUNTER. January 4, 1820.

*Mr. Kent, before the committee, admitted this statement to be cor-

From the South Sea.

We have seen letters (says the Boston Centinel) from Owyhee, the Chief of the Sandwich Islands, which confirm the death of the celebrated King of the Society Islands, Tamaahmaah, and that the event had occasioned so much disunion a-mong his successors and officers, as to threaten a revolution and civil war. This old King left upwards of 150,000 dollars in specie in his coffers; the division of which was also a bone of contention. One of the letters adds, "We have had re-ports, that Captain Downes, in the Macedonian, would disit the Island. Would to Heaven the would, and take possession as an arbiter of the differences which so unhappily reign here." It ought to be a colony of the United States.

Charleston, Feb. 19. The Execution of John and Lavinia Fisher, for highway robbery, took place yesterday, in the suburbs of the city, agreeably to their sentence. They were taken from the jail about aquarter before I o'clock in a carriage, in which, besides the prisoners, were the Rev. Dr. Furman, and an officer of police. They were guarded by the sheriff of the district with his assistants, and a small detachment of cavalry. Arrived a the fatal spot, some time was spint in conversation & prayer. Fisher protested his innocence of the come for which he was to die to the last, but admitted that he had to the last, but admitted that he had been to cancel the said ticket at synnas, when the bet should be new aheriff for his kindness and humanity, and no such a control of the said ticket.

The met his fate with great firmness, and expressed his anligations to the new aheriff for his kindness and humanity, and no such a control of the said o

iato sternity. She died Sithone a struggle or a group; but it was some minutes before he expired and con-ed to struggle. After hanging the manal time, their bodies were taken and conveyed to Potter's Field, where they were interred.

s concourse that attended the execution was immense. May the awful example atrike deep into their hearts; and may it have the effect intended, by deterring others from pursuing those vicious paths which end in infamy and death.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable character, dated Laguayra, Feb. 4, 1820,

Great importance being attached to the occupation of Santa Fee, by Bolivar, can only arise from a want of proper knowledge of the country. It must be recollected that Carchagena is the key to the kingdom of New Grenada, and that whoever possesses the command of the river Magdalena, can always command that kingdom, in the centre of which Santa Fee ja situated, and sorround ed by an immense country, presenting extraordinary difficulties. Our General Calmada occupied that kingdom in 1814, although the enemy had double his force; but the country was too extensive for them to prevent it, and this was our case in the late affairs. Five thousand men dispersed over a country of 150 leagues in length, and 400 in breadth, at a time when the royal General Barreiro had only 1500 men to cover the capital, and having experienced a reverse, he remained at the mercy of the enemy; and Bolivar has since experienced the same fate, having detached his army since the 20th September. On anding that our forces were uniting, and appreheading the consequence, he retrogaded and marched for Venezuela, where he arrived the first of December; and in the mean time, the division of the royal atmy under Gen. Calard marched from Popayan and retook Santa Fee, while another division under Gent Latorre pressed them very hard at Pamplona, and another division by the way of Mompox had advanced to Modera within three days journey of San-ta Fee, and then, therefore, the ca-pital is ours and our troops were in

full pursuit of the enemy Bolivar returned to Juayana, and directed some change and reform -he has ordered the division commanded by Paez to advance upon Varinas, where he lost a great many men, which fcompelled him to return to the south of the Apure. Bolivar left Guyana and proceeded to San Fernando, and caused a junction of the division of Pacz, Soublet. Cedino, Marino, and others, at San Ju de Pagura, & threaten-ed an atta but our highly dis-tinguished division under general Morales, maintains its position with hrmness, and there is every probability that in 15 or 20 days, a seri ous conflict will take place between them, but we have no apprehensions as to the result. He has at the same time ordered that a division of 700 English be sent from Margarita to make a diversion on this coast, which will be carefully watched by our fleet, now reinforced by a fine sloop of war from Havana.

This is the true statement of our affairs, whatever may be advised by letters to the contrary notwithstanding; and I can assure you that we are living and enjoying ourselves here in the most perfect tranquility and repose. Our worthy gen. Morillo, with six thousand veterans are stationed in different garrisons, and we are actually making preparations here to receive a further-reinforcement of men this month. What I here inform you I pledge myself for the truth of.

New York, Feb. 24.

Interesting from Cadiz. We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Cadis, dated Dec. 16th, from a respectable source, and from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:-"Gen. Vives is relieved from his quarantine; has received his instructions, and is on his way to France to embark for America. There is to be a complete change in the Spanish legation at Washington, as the former secretaries, messes, were and to embassies in Europeach of the Calvert electric and the testing and messes, that are kent dare not give a with integrity as the commandation of their rash-by your memorialists to be memorialists to memorialists the memorialists of the memorial memor rice, Mesers. Noen and Stoughton,

tionists. The affairs of the United States give his Catholic Majesty no uneasiness or copors whateverthere has been nothing but feasing and banqueting at Madrid since the arrival of the young Quren. 'Con la gracia de Dios, el tiempoy la liciencia todo se compondre.'

KENTUCKY. We state it as a face of no ordithe Legislature of Kentucky, for rebealing the charters of the Indopendent Banks, in that Commonwealth. The banks may do business, as beretofore, till the first of May; and have until the first of January, 1823, to close their con-Nat. Int.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Dr. Wulter W. Wyvill, of Anne-Arundel county. to Miss Margaret Murdoch, of this

建等等的,从中国 The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COM-

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

The Maryland is pot 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 theme at half past two o'clock, arrives at Bala more at six o'clock, PM, the same o'clock ing. 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. Pas sengers 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

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

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wed nesday the 15th day of March next. if fair, if not the next fair day thereaf er, at the late residence of Thomas Wor thington, Junr. (on the Annapolis road about four miles below Merrill's Ta vern.) All the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, & Stock of different kinds. Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation U tensils, &c. Terms of sale-for all sums not exceeding \$20, the Cush to be paid; and for all sums above \$20, a cre dit of six months will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, with interest

from the day of sale. Sale to com-mence at 10 o'clock Nicholus Workington, of Thos.

March 2.

At the same time will be offered for Sale, (on terms which will then be made known,) the Plantation whereon eceased resided, containing 520 Acres of Valuable Land.

Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the Ves try of St. James's Parish will, at II o'clock, AM on Monday the 20th of March instant, expose to public sale. between thirty and forty acres of the Glebe Land, belonging to said Parish The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, which will take place on the land near to said Parish Church.

March 2.

NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Worthington, jr. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and sequests all who have claims against said deceased, to bring in the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

Nicholas Verthington, of Thos. Adm'r.

The Undersigned

Respectfully represent to the flicens of Annapolis and of Sine Arundel county, that they unfler much meropys, nience from the want of a good callection of English Books which might be put into the hands of the youth committed to their care. The Library of the College consists along exclusively of the Latin and Greek classics, the writings of the ancient fathers, and some ponderous tomes of Scholastic Theology and Capon Law. The best Theology and Canon Law. The best of these works can be of no use, ex-cept to the Professors themselves. They therefore take the liberty of soliciting, from the alumni and other friends the College, donations of such useful Books, as can be conveniently spared, Almost any thing will be acceptable. Books of travels, biography and bistory; treatises of logic, metaphysics and othics; systems of natural philosophy, or dissertations on any subordinate branch; elementary works on interna-tional and municipal law and political economy, and any publication of the numerous Societies of Literati in Europe or America will be gratefully re-

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

Feb. 24. H. L. DAVIS, WM. RAFFERTY.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, A ARM, lying on Fishing creek, neary on the line that separates Calvert from Anne Arundel Munty _contain-ing one hundred and hilly eight acres, lore or less.

This farm is well known in the two counties, as part of Rich Bottom Neck, formerly belonging to Richard Mackall, Esq. and adjoining the estate of Peter Emerson, Esq. From 50 to 60 acres of the land is in a state for enltivation, included is an extensive apple orchard, which, in good bearing seasons, has produced 7000 gallons cider; the residue of the land is covered with the finest growth of red & white oak, chesnut and poplar timber, perhaps equal to any in the state.

The improvements are a small dwelling house, with some other out buildings-to a tobacco planter this property will be found an object, as it will be sold at a price probably less than what the timber alone would produce, and when cleared no finer land for the

growth of tobacco. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, and a credit given on the balance to meet the wish of the purchaser. Possession can be given on the 17th April next. Any written application can be made to the subscriber in Baltimore, through the medium of the Post office, which will be duly attended to.
HUMPHREY PEIRCE.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

February 19, 1820. application by petition of Susannah Linsted, administratrix with the will annexed, of John Linsted, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to ex. hibit 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 I'litical Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the person-al estate of John Linsted, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased.— All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all

Susannah Linsted. Adm'x. Will the Will annexed.

my hand this 19th day of February,

benefit of the said estate. Given under

A Caution to all Ho Pole Merchants and Night Huntsmen.

Whereas, the subscriber being much njured by the destruction of Timber, forewarns all persons trespassing in any manner whatever on his Farm where he now resides, as he is deter-mined to put the law in full force against

all such offenders.
HEARY H. BROWN.

your memoriality of their life s

rations, thinks icity to the att ontained. Itt morialists are et ding their of nd them to pres without favour as conducting strongest prejed nproper means on of the return lists cannot but ral censure tol which the petitle xperienced in a from this cas s must attribute n to promote the suits, by assails your memorials n the party in whi for your memen ent, that even t, they cannot h nvectives, for the

s for believing the are so desting a such general the alians can only a carrion, and a se

NOTICE:

aby forewarn any and every hunting with dog or gan spessing on my premises known by the same of Squirrel Neck, lying on Rhode Amer in Anne Arundel county.

JOHN CONTER.

Jan 20

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

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

At Baltimore Retail Prices.

The subscriber has commenced business at his old Stand, in Churchstreet, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the differ ent auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise: consisting of Bombazetts, Cloths, Cotton and

Cassimeres, Blankets. Flannels.

Worsted Hosiery, Se. Se. de.

Hardware and Cuttery, With an Assortment of

Groceries, &c.

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

GIDEON WHITE.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, above the ancle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Balti-more. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to the state of Ohio, wh would be free, and get 14 or 15 milars par month; one of those negroes is Mo ses Queen a free man of colour, that

has been presented for harboning run away negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall a bout the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was here a bout two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he

gain, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to Nicholas Walkins, of Thos. About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South Rive. A. A. County.

went off for 10 fault, and they, have

nutti, changing his name, and going for

a free boy, to Mr Keys. I will give

one hundred dollars if taken out of the

state, and secured so that I get him a-

provided some way for him to Cincin

Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family, and of steady habits, will hear of a si tuation by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazette and Political Intel

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Priday the 17th day of March next, if fa ... if not the next fair day thereafter Part of a Tract or Parcel of Land call ed "The Second Addition to Rattle Snake Neck,", whereof John Boone, son of John Boone of Nicholas, died seized, and on which Charles Boone now resides, containing about 212 acres, lying on Stony and Hock Oreeks about 12 miles from Baltimore: About 60 acres of this Land is in valuable wood, and there is a fine orchard on the pre mises. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this pro perty, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12

Terms of Sale-the purchaser to give bond with good security to the Trustee for payment of the purchase money with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale; and on payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

The creditors of the said John Boone on of John Boone of Nichs. are noti fied to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Charcery office within six of this from the day of

Fresh Clover Seed, Just Received, and for Sale by EVANS & IGLEHART. Feb. 24.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arun del county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Michael Harman. late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to
JOHN HARMAN, Ex'r.

The Inhabitants

Of Annapolis and its vicini'y, are espectfully informed, that the subscriber has always on hand, a superior assortment of Articles in his line, selected with the greatest care, and sold at a small advance for Cash, with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented, viz: Fresh Teas of almost every kind, and

highly approved of, Brown, White, Loaf, Lump and Piec

Old white Coffer, Spices of every kind, Chocolate, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper, best kind,

Old Madeira and other Wines Old Rye Whiskey. Real Holland Gin, Old Mellow Rum,

Cogniac Brandy, &c.

Teas being the foremost articles with thead vertiser Wine & Liquors are the next, & he pledges himself to sell them pure as imported.

Together with a perfect assortment of

Orders, enclosing the Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure sife carriage. THOMAS A. NORRIS,

Sign of the Tea Canister, 256 Market street, Baltin.ere, 4 doors below How ard street. Jan. 27.

In Baltimore County Court,

September Term, 1819.

On the petition of Samuel M'Glel lan and wife, legal representatives of the late Christopher Raborg, of Barti more county, who died intestate, stating that a return of a commission issued out of said court, to certain cominissioners under the act of assembly, entitled, "An act to direct descents," had been made at March term 1819, and that Jacob Wagner and Rachel his wife, and Franklin Raborg, legal representatives of said Christopher, were absent from Baltimore county, and resided in Prince George's county-It is ordered, that notice of the return and state, and fifty dollars if taken in the confirmation of said commission be published by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, and Federal Republican at Baltimore, before the First Saturday in pext March term 1820, for the said absent persons to appear in the said Court on or before said first Saturday of March term next, to make their e lection under the third section of the act of assembly, entitled, "A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct descents," passed at November session, 1802, chapter

MIBSON, CIL.

To Farmers. e subscriber will Lease, for three to five years, 1500 scres

Fertile Limestone Land Lying in Berkeley county, Eight miles from Martinsburg from Williamsport: A large port state of cultivation, one third of ing now in clover. It will be tracts of 100 acres of upwards, as suit applicants. There is on the perty a number of houses suitable for tenants, a blacksmiths shop, waggon makers shop, coopers shop and large stone distillery in complete order; at tacked to the distillery is a stone stock with the land will also be rented, a

number of negroes, horses, cattle and all kinds of farming utensils. Will also be leased for the same pe

A large Merchant Mill,

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

Will be sold at private sale, 100 acres of Land,

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

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

December 9 The National Intelligencer, Lancaster Journal and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will publish the above once a week to the amount of 46 each, and and send their account. This office for collection.

South River Bridge Company At ameeting of several of the Commissioners appointed by the law for missioners appointed by the law for erecting a bridge over South River, it was determined that notice be given, that the Bocks, for receiving Subscriptions to build a Bridge over South River, will be opened on the first Tuesday in March nixt, in the city of Annapolis, at the Tayern of Mr. William Brewer, at 10 o'cleck in the morning, and will be continued open from day to day, as directed by the law.

HENRY M. YNADIER.

Books will also be opened on the same day, at Queen-Anne, Upper Marl-borough, Bladensburgh, and George Town, under the direction of the Commissioners at those places

Feb. 17.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

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

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS,

be intitled,

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITE BARY REPOSITORY.

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

The leading views of the Editors are star-ed in the following note, by one of the pen-sons, who will be actively employed in the election of the matter for publication,

The Religious Magazines which have been beretofore published by members of the church are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the lairy, and indeed chergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the faity flave a comsiderable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. A church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen as well as delegates to the conventions they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pions and learned divines, with as much could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are ute believe and do in order to be saved," may be communicated to our readers as well his selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not al ways to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and daty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other I am induced to hope that, heardes fur

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

sparing severity.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

Valuable Land for Sale.

By vitue of a decree of the court of Chancer, the subscriber will set up at public sale, on Wednesday the 8th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, AM if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, the Farm of John Baptist Robinson, on which he resided, composed of two tracts of Land, called "Fuplar Neck," & "Mitchell's Addition," lying on the south side of South River, bext above the lower ferry, and containing about two hundred acres. This cand has a kind soil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco and grait, lies very level, and is very improveable. The improvements are, a small dvelling house, a frame for a new one, which has been some time put up, a bam and other out houses, and an apple ordiard, surpass ing any in the county it its size, and the quality of its fruit, the former own er being distinguished for the excel-lence and quality of the caler he made from it every year. The terms of sale are_that the purchaser shall give bond, with good security, for the pay ment of the purchase mone with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and when the whole pur-chase money is paid, the land will be conveyed to the purchaser, in fee sim-

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. T. The creditors of John B. Repinson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with their vouchers, in the Chancery office, within six months from the 8th day of March, buxt.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Trusce.

Peb. 17.

Levy Court.

The Levy Court of Affine-Amndel county will meet on the third Monday of Murch next, for the purpose of lay. ing the County Levy for the year

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

hereto on the terms therein ist of his creditors on on he can ascertain them, be to his petition, and the said Aba. G: Hammond having satisfied as competent testimony, that is a sided two years in the State land, immediately preceding the of his application, and the sale ham G. Hammond having the oath by said act prescribed for death by said act prescribed for death of the said ing up his property, I do hereby and adjudge that the said Abala Hammond be discharged from ment; and that he give notice w oreditors, by causing a copy of the der to be inserted in some name printed in the city of Annapolica a week for three mouths before third Monday in April nest, loss before the said county court, at court house of said county at 1000 in the forenoon of that day, for purpose of recommending a truste their benefit, and to shew cause if they have, why the said Abrilan Hammond should not have the bes of said act as prayed. Given un my hand this 9th day of Octab Jeremiah Townley Chan

OWM S. GREEN, CL

CENTRAL TAVER

That well known establishment Central Tayern, formerly kept by 6 Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased and pating

JOSEPH DALEY Who has opened a large and an

TAVERN

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attent and the best of every thing which seasons afford. Gentlemen altend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their so tage to give him a call, as he pe es himself nothing will be leh done to render every satisfaction his oustomers. The best Liquors. fare of every kind that can be proed shall be offered to his enstead and the greatest attention and caret on of their Horses. He therefore licits a share of public patronage,

July 29.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes bills of exchange against Dal first, second, and third Endorm

assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT. CEPHAS W. BENSON

Having pureleased that commodious Building & Anne, formerly networed by Mrs. Nichelm, spectfully informs the public that he has no mented keeping A TAVERN,

and well use every exertion to give antidates there and all others who may favour him with remarge. He will board Ladder and Gentlers lay, week, month of year, and accommunity "arties as a short notice, with all the day hovember 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained terstes tumentary on the personal of Lewis Griffith, late of Amal del county, deceased, requests all sons having claims against said a to being themin, legally authentic and those in any way indebted to GASSAWAY BY ELL

Nov. 11.

Sheriff's Sale. By victue of two writs of fierith from the Court of Appeals, and directed, will be exposed to public on Monday he ofth day of March the premises, me negro girl as Mary, one negro boy named Pa Seized and taken as the proper Henry Darnall, and will be sold to tisfy a debt due Sam Mead, and tholes Reswer and means the cholas Brewer and Exirs. of Barony Curre Sale to communes at II

Three Dollar AGRICULTU Allowing add er with a little ire on the faults

IONAS GRE

chusetts Farme hists, and much . The direction ingement of the at below nothin inage, and abov by evaporat ions relative to lences"-the re of large and ex the error of s for too long a "a grand pro bat little land,

ngged, and des muchuserts A ty, at the Bright

By Hou. Josia Board of T chusetta Socie Agriculture, hav

mld address yo en institution m. In accedi ment I have y ices of official er, in which t sted, I need n ical and intelli hie now the They know ecust over a novelty, or to Biller, interes semething in t

of agr. cuiture h for a polishe non for one th meparable fr out to be trea , without d difficionage iscalled refine mid the perils Med every pu' topics, where tough necessit te plainness

where, on the palousness of res the imp culture shoul mumated rat all deem myse Me, if it shall without fail interests of othoge viola ity sonaibility parpose, t

what is true elation to the celture. executing th tsa myself c of our con hatically call ch, I mean, michusetts y upon the s

with it; for th a. and there dren. den t part, great ary resour med more their mon tense that te for their rimen, who: port, and co ety, and wi

ers of the s ion, which t lar, in respe is, trades an amental we ee, and the

to thus d tentiment

MED AND PUBLISHED MAS GREEN, STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum.

AGRICULTURAL.

following address contains er with a little good humourire on the faults, and foibles of schosetts Farmers,) many vahists, and much useful infor-The directions relative to regement of the manure heap, at below nothing shall be lost inage, and above nothing carby evaporation"—the ob. tion relative to useless, "in. fesces"-the remarks on the of large and expensive farm the error of keeping land s for too long a time, so as to m "s grand process, called a ing up"-the expediency of mig much labour on comparahat little land, are particular. nhy of attention; and indeed hole piece appears to us to be k with instruction, conveyed uch and amusing manner. relieves the dry ness of detail. news flowers in a path natuagged, and destitute of ailure-

Address delivered before the muchusects Agricultural So. ty, at the Brighton Cattle Show, tober 12.h, 1819.

Vermout Intel.

By How. Josiah Quincy.

he Board of Trustees of the achusetta Society for promotgnoulture, have requested that mld address you, this day, on s, connected with the objects en institution and with the oc-In acceding to their apment I have yielded to consi tons of official duty. For the er, in which the task shall be med, I need not apologize to haland intelligent men, such hie now the honour to ad-. They know weil how difficult ocust over a trite subject the novelty, or to make one, that miliar, interesting. There is something in the every day laof agrecuture, apparently too h for a pulished discourse, too non for one that is elevated, & inseparable from soil and its post to be treated to the genear, without danger of offence atlastidiousness of fancy, which

ed felinement. and the perils, which thus sur-Med every public speaker upon topics, where, on the one hand, tough necessities of the farm r ite plainness and particularity; where, on the other, the over polousness of the imagination ires the important subjects of culture should be generalized, intimated rather than untered, all deem myself sufficiently for-Me, if it shall be my lot to eswithout failing in hielity to interests of the country, and othout violating the dainty ear ity sonaibility.

purpose, then, this day is to what is true and what is useful dation to the interests of our elture.

executing this purpose, I shall tes myself chiefly to that great of our countrymen, who are hatically called - Farmers. By ch, I mean, the great body of achusetts yeomanry; men, who dupon the soil and are identifiithlit; for there rests their own a, and there the hopes of their dren, then, who have, for the R part, great farms and small poury resources; men, who are amed more for their land, than their money; more for their stense than for their land; and te for their virtue than for eirimen, who are the chief strength, port, and column of our political ety, and who stand to the other ers of the state, in the same reion, which the shaft bears to the lar, in respect of whom, all other 4, trades and professions, are but amantal work; the cornice, the te, and the Corinthian capital. an thus distinct, in declaring sontiments concerning the imrance and value of this class of

excitement, or of personal concilia- I ling house, or at least from the front tion, but because I think it just and their due, and because, being about to hint concerning errors and deects in our agriculture, I am anxious that such a course of remark should not be attributed to any want of honour, or respect, for the farming interest. On the contrary, it is only from a deep sense of the importance of an arr, that a strong desire for its improvement can procoed. Whatever tends to stimulate and direct the industry of our farmers; whatever spreads prosperity over our fields; whatever carries happiness to the home, and content to the bosoms of our yeomanry,tends, more than every thing else, to lay the foundations of our republic deep and strong, and to give the assurance of immortality to our li-

The errors and deficiencies of our practical agriculture may be referred, in a general survey, , with sufficient accuracy to two sources; the want of scope of view among our farmers, . . . I the want of system in

Concerning another want, of which farmers are nost sensible, and most generally complain, the want of each in their pockets, I shall say nothing, because it is not a want peculiar to the farmer. It is a general want, and belongs to all other classes and professions. Besides, there is no encouragement to speak of this want, because it is one that increases, by its very supply. All of us must have observed that it almost ever happens, with, however, a few splendid exceptions, that the more any man has of this article, the more he always wants.

The errors and Jeficiencies, to which I shall al'ude, will not be such as require any extent of capital to rectily. All that will be requisite is a little more of that industry, of which our farmers have already so much; or that industry a little different y directed. It is not by great and splendid particular improvements, that the interests of agriculture are best subserved, but a general and gradual amelioration. Most is done for agriculture, when every farmer is excited to small attentions and incidental improvements. Such as proceed, for instance, from the constant application of a few plain and common principles. Such are-that, in farmin, nothing should be lost, and othing should be negle ted; -that everything should be done in its proper time; every thing put in its proper place; every thing executed by its proper instrument. These ttentions, when viewed in their individual effect, seem small, but they are immense in the aggregate. When they become general, taken in connexion with the dispositions which precede, and the consequences which inevitably follow such a state of improvement, they include,

in fact, every thing. Scope of view, in a general sense, has relation to the wise adaption of means to their final ends. When applied to a farmer, it implies the adaption of all the buildings and parts of a farm to their appropriate purposes, so that whatever is fixed and permanent in its character, may he so arranged as hest to facilitate the labour of the farm, and best to subscrive the comfort, convenience and success of the proprietor.

Our ideas, upon this subject, may be best collected from inspection. If our fellow farmers please we will, therefore, in imagination, adjourn, for a few moments, and take our stand, first, at the door of the form house. I say "at the door." Far be it from me to enter within it .-Par be it from me to criticise the department of the other sex, or to suggest that any thing, peculiarly subject to their management, can he either mel orated, or amended, Nor is it necessary, for I believe it is a fact, almost universally true, that where the good man of the family is extremely precise and regular, and orderly in his arrangements without doors, he never fails to be seconded, and even surpassed, by the order, the regularity, and neat-

ness of the good woman within. Let ds cast our eyes, then, about us, from the door of the farm house. What do we seel are the fences on the road in good condition? Is the gate whole, and on its hingest are the domestic animals excluded from from no purpose of temporary immediate connexion with the dwel- table for his manure, water tight at I without coming, as farmers say, I clapboarded, not anished; the

yard? Is there a green plat adjoin-ing, well protected from pigs and poultry, so that the excellent housewife may advantageously spread and bleach the linen and yarn of the family? Is the wood pile well located, so as not to interfere with the passenger; or is it located with especial eye to the benefit of the neighbouring surgeon? Is it covered, so that its work may be done in stormy weather? Is the well convenient, and is it sheltered, so that the females of the family may obtain water without exposure, at all times and at all seasons? Do the subsidiary arrangements indicate such contrivance and management as that nothing useful should be lost, and nothing useless offend? To this end, are there drains, determining what is liquid in filth and offel to the barn yard or pens? Are there receptacles for what is solid, so that bones and broken utensils may be carried away and buried? If all this be done, it is well; and if, in addition to this, a general air of order and care be observable. little more is to be desired. The first proper object of a farmer's attention, his own and his family's comfort and accommodation, is attained. Every thing about him indicates that selfrespect, which lies at the foundation of good husbandry, as well as of good morals. But if any of us, on our return home, should find our door barricadoed by a mingled mass of chip and dirt; if the pathway to it be an inlaid pavement of bones and broken bottles, the relics of departed earthen ware, or the fragments of abandoned domestic utensils; if the deposit of the sink settle and stagnate under the windows, and it is neither determined to the barn yard, nor has any thing provided to absorb its riches, and to neutralize its effluvia; if the nettle, the thistle, the milkweed, the elder berry, the barberry bush, the Roman wormwood, the burdock, the dock and the devil's apple, contend for mastery along the fences, or flower up in every corner; if the domestic animals have fair play round the mansion; and the poultry are roosting on the window stools, the geese strutting sentry at the front door. and the pig playing puppy in the entry; the proprietor of such an abode may call himself a farmer, but practically speaking, he is ignorant of the A B C of his art. For the first letters of a farmer's alphabet are

As we proceed to the farm, we will stop one moment at the barn yard. We shall say nothing concerning the arrangements of the barn. They must include comfort, convenience, protection for his stock, his hay, and his fodder; or they are little or nothing. We go thither for the purpose only of looking at what the learned call the stercorary, but which farmers know by the name of the manure heap -Will our friends from the city pardon us, if we detain them one moment at this point? Here we stop the rather, because here, more than any where else, the farmers of Massachusetts are careless and deficient; because on this, more than on any thing else, depends the wealth of the farmer; and because this is the best criterion of his present, & the surest pledge, of his future success. What then is its state? How is it located? Sometimes we see the barn yard on the top of a hill, with two or three fine rocks in the centre; so that whatever is carried or left there, is sure of being chiefly exhaled by the sun, or washed away by the rain. Sometimes it is to be seen in the hollow of some valley, into which all the hills and neighbouring buildings precipitate their waters. Of consequence ali its contents are drowned, or watersoaked, or, what is worse, there having been no care about the bottom of the receptacle, its wealth goes off in the under strata, to enrich, possibly, the antipodes. The Chinese, for aught we know, may be the better for it, but it is lost forever to these upper regions.

neatness, comfort, order.

Now all this is to the last degree wasteful, absurd, and impoverishing. Too much cannot be said to expose the loss and injury, which the fur-mer thus sustains: Let the farmer want whatever clae he pleases. But let no man call himself a farmer, upon many farms, you cannot run a who suffers himself to want a need plough forty rods in a straight line,

the bottom and covered at the fon, no that below, nothing shall be los by drainage, and above, nothing shall be carried away by evaporation, Let every farmer, wanting such protection for his manure, be assured that he loses, by the sun & rain, ten fold as much as will pay all his taxes, state, town, and national, every year. Let not the size of his manure heap be any objection. If it be great, he loses the more, and can afford the expense the better. If it be small, this is the best way to make it become greater. Besides, what is the expense? What is wanted? An excavation, two or three feet deep, well clayed, paved, and "dishing," as it is called, of an area from six to thirty leet square, according to the quantity of manure; over head a roof made of rough boards and refuse lumber, if he pleases. The object being to shut out the action of the sun and cast off the rain, so that no more should come upon his manure heap than the farmer chooses. This he regulates by spouts at his discretion.

Time will not permit us to stay long upon the farm; we will go out upon it, only for the perpose of mak ing a single observation, and that in

relation to the fences. It is thought to be a great virtue in a farmer to build good fences .-And so it is. None can be greater, so far as relates to external fences; those which bound on the road, or a neighbour. They ought to be perfect and sufficient agains' every intrusion. But when the remark is applied to interior fences, it is often far otherwise. The making and keeping in repair unnecessary fences, is one of the greatest drawbacks from the profitable employment of the labour of our farmers. Every year new fencing stuff must be hought, or stone walls must be built. and stone walls repaired. Much of that time and capital are expended about these objects, which ought to be employed in collecting manures, in ploughing their land, or in some labour directly conducing to the prosperity of the immediate, or ensuing crop.

The adopting of a single principle, in relation to the management of their farms, would save at once one half of all their interior fences. I allude to the making the distinction between the arable and pasture lands permament, and adopting it as a principle, that no beants should be permitted to range upon the soil destined to the pough and the scythe.

I know that this proposition will be received by many with surprise. hundred acres, be in one lot. Then and by some with a sneer. But consider of it, farmers. Be assured that the practice of grazing your mowing lands is the falsest of all that bears the name of conomy. It is impossible, in a discourse so general as the necessarily is, to give all the grounds of this position. I look at the subject now, only in relation to saving the expense of making fences and repairing them. Let any farmer of middle age take his pencil and calculate what it has cost him, and his ancestors, in the course of his and their lives, to make and maintain rail fer ces, or stone walls, upon their farms. I am mistaken if one half of the farmers do not find the expense far exceed their present conception, and if the other half do not and, that, at a fair estimate of materials, labour, and interest, the cost of these fences or walls has been more than the whole farm would now sell for under the hammer.

Now more than half of all the stone walls and rail fences in Mas sachusetts are interior fences, di viding lands belonging to the same proprietor. These interior fences, are absolutely useless, except for the purpose of enabling the proprietor to pasture his mowing land. They are worse than useless on exclusive. ly arable land. These walls are in fact harbours . rall sorts of vermin; for field mice, and wood-chucks and skunks and squirrels. Then, on both sides, what a rare assemblinge always of elder berries and barberry bushes, and nerties, and all sorts of injurious weeds! Thus not only much land is lost, but worse than lost. There is done a positive in jury. Besides, when the plough begins to run, what then? Why,

"plump" upon a stone wall. Then what a "hawing and jeeing!" and the good natured fellow, at the front voke, must always take time to crack his joke, or to have "a cup of com fort," with the good natured fellow at the plough tail. And all this at the direct and positive loss of the owner of the land, or the employ-

But our lands are full of stone. what shall we do with them? Cettainly there is no absolute necessity of building them up in the shape of a stone wall. If there be, then thicken, or heighten, your external walls. But this is done already .--Well, then, have you never a pondhole to fill up? Is there no uscless hollow, into which they may be thrown? If nothing of this kind can be done with them, better pile them up pyramidically, and cover them with grape vines, than go to the expense of building walls worse than useless.

Let me not be understood to intend, that good farming requires that farmers should lever, or remove the walls, or fences, which they, or their ancestors labour have already provided. The condition of every man's farm is in this respect, a particular fact, by which the calculatione of his business should be made, and his conduct, in relation to it governed. The only object of these remarks is to invite farmers, who are contemplating building new walls, or purchasing new materials for interior fences, to consider, whether their own and oxen's labour may not be better employed; and whether grazing the land, intended to be fenced, be in fact a compensation for the great expenditure, they are about to incur, of the only capital, they have, generally, at their command.

Farmers should never, one moment forget that their and their oxen's labour constitute their capital, and that they should be wasted in no object, which does not add something to the present, or future, year's actual product. It is not too much to say, that the capital expended in rail fences and stone walls, which are useless in Massachusetts, would, if it had been applied in collecting manures, & in deepening the soil, have added, at this day, a third part of the income to every farmer in the country.

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the tence between his arable and pasture land, be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be a his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables, he cultivates. There are no fences; of consequence no inconvenient and worthless headlands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the .p. pearance of a garden; and begets in the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.

Before passing to treat, very briefly, the remaining topic of discourse. may I be permitted to say a word on the style of our buildings? It will be worth the time, if it make only one man, about to build, consider.

The fault is not peculiar to farmers, it is true of men, in almost every rank and condition of life. that, when about to build, they often exceed their means, and almost always, go beyond the real wants of their families, and the actual requisition of their other relations in life. But let not the sound, practical, good sense of the country, be misled, by the false taste and false pride of the city; where wealth, fermenting by reason of the greatness of its heaps, is ever fuming away in palaces; the objects of present transitory pride; and too ofter. of future, long continued, repent-

Now, what do we sometimes see, in the country? Why a thriving former touched with this false taste, will throw up a building thirty or forty feet square, two, or two and a half stories high, four rooms on a floor, with an immeasurable length of out buildings behind. And what is the consequence of all this greatness! Why, often, for years, the house will not be wholly glazed: or if glazed, not clapboarded; or, if

DALEY large and en ERN, ad Travellers remitted attme ry thing which nilemen alten and the public call, as he play g will be left very satisfaction e best Liquors that can be pro d to his enston

f next, josp

ty court, at unty at lower at day, for ding a truste

said Abrilan

have the ber

d. Given under

ownley Chan

GREEN, CH

TAVER

stablishment

orly kept by G

Annapolis

d and put in a

NKS t this Office. ge against Daw d third Endorse ally. Single Bill,

tention and caret

He therefore

AINMENT. V. BENSON VERN,

FICE. having obtained on the personal e late of Ame a s against said el legally authents way indebted to F

ff's Sale. o writs of fieri fo Appeals, and b th day of March o negro girl na boy named Pa as the properly and will be sold to Same Mead, and and Donnis Cla

side of the front door, there they stand, year in, and year out, staring and gaping at each other, with a look of utter despair of ever being united. And if you go into these mansions, what do you see? Why you will often find, that while the good man of the house and his consort are snugly provided with warm well plaistered rooms, the children and all the rest of the family sleep about in unfinished chambers; subject to every sort of exposure; and "the best room," as it is called, is the original plan of the mansion, there it stands, the lumber room of the family, for half a century; the select and eternal abode of crickets and cockronohes; and all sorts of creeping and skipping things; full of old iron and old leather; the stuffing of decayed saddles; the ragged relics of torn bed quilts and the orts and ends of twenty generations of corn cobs.

When will man learn that his true dignity, as well as happiness, con sists in proportion! In the propor tion of means to ends, of purposes to means; of conduct to the condition of life, in which a kind provi dence has placed him; and to the relations of things concerning which, it has destined he should act!

The pride of the former should be out, in his fields. In their beauty, in their order, in their product, he should place the gratification of his humble and honourable ambition. The farmer's great want is capital. Never should his dwelling be splendid at the expense of his farm. In this, all that is surplus, in his capital, should concentrate. Whatever is usclessly expended elsewhere, is so much lost to his tamily and his fortune.

I shall now recur, briefly, to another class of deficiencies, the want of system in the plans of our farmers.

System relates to time, to cours-13, and to modes of husbandry. A ful elucidation of each topic would embrace the whole circle of farming dispositions and duties. The time will not permit any thing more than a recurrence to one, or two, leading ideas. Want of system, in agriculture, leads to loss of time and increase of expense. System has chief reference to succession of crups; to sufficiency of hands; and to selection of instruments. As to the success on of crops, called rocation, almost the only plan of our fariffers is to get their lands into Brass, as soon as possible; and then to keep them, in grass, as long as possible. The consequence of this practice, for it deserves not the name of a system, is to lead to the disuse, or rather to the least possible use, of that great source of agri cultural riches, the plough. Accordingly, it has almost become a maxim, that the plough is the most expensive of all instruments; and of consequence as much as possible to be avoided. And so it is, and so it must be as the business of our farms is managed. By keeping lands down to grass, as long as possible, that is as long as the hay product will pay for mowing and making; the consequence is that our lands, when we are o' liged reluctantly, to put the plough into them, are bound and matted, and crossbarred, with an impervious, mextricable, infrangible web of root and sod. Hence results a grand process, called "a breaking up," with four, five, or a x head of cattle, as the case may be, with three men, one at the oxhead. a second at the plough beam, & the third at the plough-handle. Is there any wonder that such a ploughing apparatus is an object of aversion!

It is impossible for any man to witness "a breaking up" of this kind, without being forcibly reminded of the reflection made by a dry Dutch commentator, on that passage in the book of Kings, where it is said, that Elisha was found ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen .-".Well" said the commentator, "it is no wonder, that Elisha was glad enough to quit ploughing, for prophecying, if he could not break up with less than twelve yoke of oxen."

In fact, the plough is the natural instrument of the farmer's prosperity, and the system of every farmer ought to have reference to facilitating and increasing its use. Let a rotation, be adopted, embracing two or three years successive ploughings, for deepening and pulverising crops, to be succeeded by grain and grass, for two or three years more. The plougo, on its return, every five, six, or seven years, finds, in such case, the land mellow, soft, losophical.

tined porticate newerput up, the des- | unimplicated by root, and tender in tined front step is never put down; sod. The opinsequence is, that 'a and the ragged clapboards, on each breaking up" is then done with one yoke of ogen and one man. The expense is comparatively small .-There is nothing to deter, and every thing to invite the farmer to increase the use of that most invaluable of all instruments. It ought to be a principle that our farming should be so systematised that all "breaking up" should be done with one yoke of oxen and one man;who both drives and directs the plough.

Systematic agriculture also re-

quires, a sufficiency of hands .-Whatever scale of farming any man undertikes to fill, hands enough to do it well are essential. Although this is a plain dictate of common sense, yet the want of being guided by it, in practice, is one great cause of ill success, in our agriculture. -Because we hear every day, that "labour runs away with all profits in farming," almost every larmer lays it down as a maxim to do with as little labour as possible. Now this maxim almost always results in practice, in doing with less than he ought. The effect is almost every where seen in loss of time; loss of season; loss of the employ of work. ing cattle, and loss, or deterioration, of crop. Now, in truth, labour as such, never yet diminished any man's profit, on the contrary, it is the root and spring of all profit .-Labour, unwisely directed and unskilfully managed, is, indeed, a great consumer of the farmer's prospers. ty. But labour, wisely directed and skilfully managed, can, from the nature of things, result in nothing else than profit. What is skilful management, and what is wise direction of labour opens a field almost boundless; and not to be attempted on the present occasion. A single remark must suffice. The great secret of European success, in agriculture, is stated to be, 'much labour on, comparatively, little land.' Now the whole tenor of Massachu setts husbandry, from the first settlement of the country, has been little labour on much land. Is it wonderful then, that success should be little, or nothing, when conduct is in direct violation of the principle, on which success depends?

With respect to utensils too, system requires that they should be the most perfect of their kind; and always the most perfect in their state.

*Great profits in agriculture can result only from great improvements of the soil. Great improvements of the soil can result only from unremitting industry. The chief study of every farmer should be what is useful, and what is useless ex peuse, in relation to his art. The discrim nation between these is the master key of the farmer's prosperity. The first should be incurred with a freedom, little short of profusion. The last should be shunned as the sailor shuns the rocks, where are seen the wreck of the hopes of preced ng mariners.

In this art, and almost in this art alone, "it is the liberal hand, which maketh rich.

Liberality, in providing utensils. is the saving both of time and of labour. The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are

So also is it with his working cattle and his stock. The most per fect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

Liberality, in good barns & warm shelters, is the source of health, strength and comfort, to animals; causes them to hrive on less food and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberality also, in the provision of food for nomescic animals is the source of flesh, muscle and manure.

Liberality to the earth, in seed, culture and compost, is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is, in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and paternal providence has inseparably connected our duty and our happi

In cultivating the earth, the con dition of man's success is, his industry upon it.

*I am indebted, partly, for the general turn of thought, and for some of the expressions, in a few of the ensuing paragraphs, to work entitled Arator, by John Taylor, Esq. of Caroline county, Virginia -a work principally destined to ameliorate the agriculture of the State, of which the author is a citizen, but written, so far as it relates to its agricultural tendency, in an admirable spirit, and abounding in reflections at once practical & phi-

condition of his success is, kindness and benevolence to them.

In making the productiveness of the earth depend upon the diligence and wisdom of the cultivator, the Universal Father has inseparably connected the fertility of his creation with the strongest intellectual inducements, and the highest moral motives.

In putting the brutal world under his dominion, he has placed the happiness of which their nature is susceptible, under the strong guarantee of man's interest.

Instead, therefore, of repining at his lot, let the cultivator of the ground consider his, as among the highest and happiest of all human destinies, since in relation to the earth, he is the instrument of fleaven's bounty; and in relation to the inferior orders of creation, the almoner of Providence.

In the party discussions in the state of New York, a speaker is represented, (by his partizans) to have been so attractive as to captivate a whole gallery full of ladies! Every one puffs his own favourite partizan. We are every day reminded of the reply of a clerical candidate, to a question requiring him to state the difference between Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy. Being a little neitled at the imperious manner and irregularity of the question, he said, Orthodoxy is my Doxy, and Heterodoxy is another man's Doxy. [Watchman.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 9.

For the Maryland Gazette. A Hint to Parents in Annapolis on Education.

My Dear Friends,

The culture of the human mind, as Education may properly be called, has ever been considered as one of the most important concerns of society.

Nor is it wonderful, that the parent, who knows how much the happiness of the child depends upon its education, should bestow so much care and attention upon this momentous concern.

The Greeks and Romans, among whom were produced such prodigies of excellence in every kind of writing, and in every department of civil and military life, were remarkably attentive to the education of their children, insomuch that they began their education almost with their birth. In Sparta, children were taken from their mothers, at a very early period of their age, and educated at the public expense; and the celebrated Roman writer, Quintilian, advises those parents who destin their children for the bar, to choose nurses for them, that have a good pronunciation. Various are the modes of educa-

tion, which have been adopted among the moderns, from the visionary Rousseau, to the rational Knox, but all tend to show of what importance a right education is supposed to be.

In short all nations pay attention to this essential duty of parents; e ven the savage takes care to instruct his child in hunting, fishing, & those branches of knowledge, which are necessary for him.

But in no part of the world has education been brought to such per fection, as in civilized countries: here its importance is properly estimated; and in no part of science. has the human mind been more exerted, than in the improvement of education. Locke and Milton, the two greatest luminaries of their day, thought it highly worthy their at-

Nothing can show the advantages of a good education in a stronger light, than by contrasting them with the disadvantages of a bad one .-This, my friends, I do most solemnly declare to be the fact-When I compare my ignorance and want of education to those, who were brought into the world under more auspicious circumstances, and over whom fortune has extended her protecting wing, I sink at once, into contemptuous nothingness, a mere speck. A person of a good education, has the mind and body so cultivated and improved thereby, as to conceal or remove natural defects; while all the beauties of both are brought forward, and placed in so advantageous a light, that they strike with double force: but one, who has had the misfortune of a bad education, (like myself,) has, on the contrary, all his them are added, perhaps many arti- peared to join with great earnest- by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, but

In cuising domestic animals, the | hold ones, arising from but habits or from pursuing wrong studies.— The former engages the esteem of those with whom he converses, by the good sense he shows on every subject, and the agreeable manner in which he expresses it: the latter disgusts all, either by his total silence and stupidity, or by the ignorance and impertinence of his observations. The one rises into notice and respectability: the other sinks into neglect and contempt, and is sometimes obliged to seek shelter for his ignorance among the low and

And now, my friends, to you who are acting in the responsible office of a parent, I will take the liberty of suggesting a few observations, to which, if you will but attend, I have no doubt, but they will not only prove beneficial to your children. but of incalculable advantage to their teachers, whose labour and vexations you should endeavour to extenuate as much as possible.

The observations are these. First Be particular in starting your children to school, in order that they may arrive there against the appointed hour. If this be not the case in vain may the teacher strive to compel thein. If it be 8 or 9 in the morning attend most particularly to it; if it be 2 or 3 in the evening do the same: Second. If they have lessons to get or repeat of nights, you should endeavour to make them attend to them, for I am sure every one will simit, that this will be of infinitely more advantage, than remaining in the streets until 8 or 9 o'clock at night. An third: N v r in the presence of your children speak disrespectfully of their Preceptors. Stimulate them to reverence and obey them. By an attentun to these points, I will venture to affirm, you will not only reli ve, those who are engaged in the arduous and important office of teaching but gain their lasting regard and

Your's very affectionately, J. STONE.

Eclipse of the Sun.

The central eclipse of the Sun which is to take place the 7th of September, 1820, and which has been the last year announced for the first time by the Dutch Journals, has given occasion to Mr. Dulavigne, an astronomer of Houlbec. to verify the calculations formerly made by order of Louis fifteenth. It results from his observations that the eclipse will not be total but an nular, that is to say, that the centre of the moon will be seen on the centre of the sun. This eclipse is visible in a line drawn from the Atlantic frozen ocean to Arabia, fifty leagues west of the Persian Gult. At Wissemburg, Lauterburg and S Iz, the side of the moon will ap pear to touch the inside of the sun towards the north east-about the not be eclipsed. At Paris about the eighth part will not be obscured. Thus this will not be a total eclipsc.

THE EXECUTION.

Hagerstown, Md, Feb. 29. Friday last was the day appointed by the governor, for the execution ot William Cotterill, sen. William Cotterill, jun. and John Corterill .-During the day and night preceding a great concourse of peop . arrived in town; and on Friday morning the roads, in every direction, were lite rally crowded with persons coming to witness the execution. By 8 o'clock, so great was the crowd in the streets adjoining the jail, that they were rendered almost impassible; and even at this early hour, though the morning was wet and disagreeable, the place of execution was surrounded by thousands who had taken their stations to witness the awful scene. At half past 10, the unfortunate criminals were placed in the wagon, at the jail door .-Thence, preceded by their coffins, accompanied by the clergy, & guarded by captains Barr's and Swearingen's troops of horse and captains Drury's and Bell's foot companies, they proceeded slowly, singing solemn music, to the place of execution. The rev. Messrs. Allen and Kurtz first ascended the platform; the former delivered an affecting address, and the latter offered up an appropriate prayer. The three criminals then ascended, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clay, who also offered up an appropriate prayer, during which they knett and appeared to be fervently exercised. Senatural imperfections not only remaining, but heightened: and to ceremony, in all of which they ap.

This proposition was advect

tader He atknowled had occasioned the a and consequently death; but, declares that was innocent. He admisspectators to take warms example about to be made train from sinful peartices, practices had brought him awful setuation in which he stood; he also exhorted then deavour to become religion, only means of ensuring up in this world and the world's William, the eldest son, tour on the declaration of his falls novence; and the old man par to the last in declaring that innocent, but affirmed tint prepared to die. When the were fastened and their cape they all stood up with firmer continued to pray audity in apparent fervency, until the form sunk, and at once pata to their supplications and their The last words that John was to pronounce districtly, were Lord be merciful to me a um O Lord come quickly-O Lot down this minute!-O!the king of terrors cut she sentence began, but left the matic n awfully complete.

The platform sunk 5 minfore 12 u'clock. The whole was a truly awiul, and impri one. To see a fellow beingd recely preparing for execution der every mitigating circumst nost insensible fore of the heart. What then must hart the feelings produced by the of a tather, bending under the sure of "three score years and embracing, kissing, and till "long fare well" of two sons, to suffer an ignominious death himself; and those two som's mutually embracing, listing bidding an earthly adieu to en ther, and to an old father in under the infirmatics of age, a bout to die with them! Fa pencil may paint, but reality cannot delineate the frelings n scene is calculated to exerte.

The clergy deserve much e for their indefatigable attention persevering exertions to impre unfortunate criminals with a p sense of their awful condition which there is some ground to lieve they succeeded. North much praise be awarded to S Post, for the firm, yet affection and tender manner in which he formed the disagreeable duties office, at the special request of Accuted.

The number of people prese the melancholy occasion, has variously estimated at from ! 40,000; perhaps we shall acc ceed the bounds of moderat setting it down at 20,600. most perfect order was oute during the day.

[Torch Light

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENT TIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 29. MISSOURI BILL.

The house next took up the nendments reported by the con tee of the whole to this bill.

The question was takenons amendments to the bill, with exception of the restriction " in committee, by Mr. Taylor, were agreed to.

The question then recurns the restrictive amendment-Mr. Storrs moved to amend amendment | y striking out the inserting therein other word as to make the provision ford ing slavery a proposition to the vention of Missouri, as an artice compact netween the United Stand and the said state, for their from ceptance or rejection-instead positive injunction.

The question was put on mendment offered by Mr. Ston decided in the negative, by yes nays as follows:

Yeas

Nays Mr. Scott then offered an am ment to the restrictive amends
having for its object, in substr
to prevent the operation of the striction either on the slaves 80

decided in th wand nays, as I YEAS. Adams. Al Y. Baker, Bacer

Brash, Buffum. Case, Claget Cashman, Dat Dewitt, Dicki Edwards, Con. folger, Ford, Fo. ley, Hall, NY. H Hendricks, Herr ur, Hostetter, Kinsley, Lathi Livermore, Ly my, Marchand, Murray, N Mass. Patt on, Pitcher, Plu s, Richmond, Sampson, Ser n, Smith, NJ. Sou t, Strong, Vt. y, Upham, V. Wendov NAYS lesses. Abbot, :

Ten. Anderson

ber Va. Baldwin

rfeld, Brevard.

ton, Burwell, Bu

Cabb, Cucke, (

Culbreth, Cu

Davidson. E

Ervin, Fishe letton, Garnet, Hill, Holmes, es, Va. Jones, T Lowndes, M'C Line, Del. M'L ion, Mercer, son, Va. New ter, Va. Pine ith Quaries, Ra ed, Rhea, Ring, the Shaw, Si L.B. Smith, Va. ith, NC. Storrs, en, Terrill, T Tucker, SC. T Wartield, Will NC-85. othe House co ction. Mr. Taylor the

original states hen thereof th approved approved mitory shall be non as a state, with the origi his question v by the mover. Mesers. Scott, myd and Hand n being taken ded in the nega 4 11 Tollows: Yeas

which he had

in committee

section of the

the words "a

formed, shall

Union on an c

Nays The question the pill to be Mr. Storrs m by adding th providing fo very from al United Stat sippi and nor inh latitude, ned state of

endment com omise.) Mr. Foot mo endment, by s hirty fix deg orth latitude, lovision appli tories of the Mr Foot ex u motion; w nempt an ac icting opinio inpping the itational dif acerity of th d the reseric Mr. Cobb

ecommodati feat carnest hich would n the restric Mr. Store from the corposition mig long dicus conference. es, operate

e question was then taken on gin the restrictive amend. shoted in committee of the

on the motion of Mr. Taydecided in the affirmative, s and nays, as follows: Adams, Allen, Mass. Al-

Y. Baker, Baceman, Beecher, Brash, Buffum, Botler, NH. Gase, Clagett, Glark, Cook, Cushman, Darlington, Den-Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Edwards, Con. Edwards Pen. folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, NY. Geass, Pen. Guyon, Ly Hall, NY. Hazard, Hemp-Hendricks, Herrick, Hibshman, er, Hostetter, Kendall, Kin-Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Livermore, Lyman, Maclay, Marchand, Meech, R. S. Moore, Monell, Morton, Murray, Nelson, Mass. Mass. Patterson, Phelos, Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Rik, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Sampson, Sergeant, Silsbee s, Smith, NJ. Southard, Stevens, Strong, Vt. Strong, NY. Taylor, Cominson, Tomkins, , Upham, Van Rensselear, Wendover, Whitman,

old man per

ned that h

When the

their caped

with firmner

audibly an

, until the

once pat a

ons and their

ar John was

nicity, wen

to me a um

kly-O Lord

!-0!- "

ors cut shor

but left the

sonk 5 min-t

The whole

al, and impri

clow beingd

for execution

ting circums

uch with pair

ore of the h

en must have

duced by the

ling under the

core years and

ng, and the

of two sons,

minious death

se two sons

ing, Listing

y adieu to es

old father sit

ties of age, i

th them! Pa

t, bat reality

the feelings if

ed to exerte.

serve much

gable attention

r tions to impre

ninals with a p

wful condition

ome ground to

eded. Noren

awarded to S

m, yet affectie

ner in which he

greeable duties

cial request of

of people prett

occasion, has

ated at from

we shall not

s of moderates

n at 20,600.

GRESS.

REPRESENT

IVES.

y, Fcb. 29.

URI BILL.

xt took up th

orted by the con

e to this bill.

was takenons

the bill, with

y Mr. Taylor,

then recurris

mendment-

oved to amend

riking out the

nd establish,"

n other word

ravision fores

oposition to the

ouri, as an artic

n the United S

re, for their fro

ction-instead

d by Mr. Sten

egative, by yes

n offered an am rictive amenda oject, in substa peration of the

on the slaves no

their increased ion was advocated of Ohio; but

on.

[Torch Lig

mplete.

NAYS. ents. Abbot, Alexander, Al Ten. Anderson, Archer, Md. ber Va. Baldwin, Ball, Barbour, Seld, Brevard, Brown. Bryan, ton, Burwell, Butler, Lou. Can-Cabb, Cacke, Crawford, Cro-Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuth-Davidson, Earle, El wards, Ervin, Fisher, Floyd, Foot, letton, Garnet, Hall, NC. Tlar-Hill, Holmes, Hook, Johnson, Va. lones, Ten. Kent, Lit. Lowndes, M'Coy, M'Creary, ine, Del. M'Lean, Ken. Meigs, on, Mercer, M tealf, Neale, 100, Va. Newton, Overstreet. act, Va. Pinckney, Pindall, it, Quaries, Randolph, Rankin, d, Rhes, Ringgold, Robertson, le. Shaw, Simkins, Slocumb, . B. Smith, Va. A. Smyth, Va. ith, NC. Storrs, Strother, Swearm, Terrill, Trimble, Tucker, Facker, SC. Tyler, Walker, N. Warfield, Williams, Va. Willi-NC-86.

Mr. Taylor then renewed a mowhich he had made unsucces. in committee, to amend the section of the bil!, by striking the words "and the said state, enformed, shall be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states," and inserting ien thereof the following: "and the same (the constitution) shall approved it congress, the said miory shall be admitted into the ion as a state, upon an equal foot with the original states."

othe House concurred in the re-

This question was briefly supportthe mover, and was opposed Mesers. Scott, Lowndes, Mercer, syd and Hend acks; and the quesn being taken thereon it was deled in the negative, by year and 1, 15 Tollows:

The question recurring on orderthe bill to be engrossed and read

third time: Mr. Storra moved to amend the l by adding thereto a new sectisproviding for the exclusion of very from all the territories of Waited States west of the Misippi and north of 30° 30 min. of mh latitude, excepting the pro-med state of Missouri—(the aendment commonly called the com-

Mr. Foot moved to amend the aendment, by striking out the words hirty fix degrees, thirty minutes nth latitude," so as to leave the ovision applicable to all the tertones of the United States.

Mr Foot explained the object of a motion; which at chiefly to dempt an accommodation of con-ting opinions on this object, of ripping the question of the conitational difficulty, and to teap the acerity of those who had majortaind the restriction.

Mr. Cobb advocated the proposed ecommodation, & deprecated with eat earnestness, the consequences hich would ensue from persisting atherestriction, &c.

Mr. Stores ose and stated, that from the consideration that his pro-Position might create delay in the passage of the bill, by drawing out

The question was then, at length taken, on ordering the bill to be en-grossed and read a third time, and decided by year and mays, as fol-

Year 93 Nays

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Whitman submitted the following resolution for considerati-

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this house what right, if any, Com. Stewart had, by law or otherwise, to require that men whose term of enlistment expired while on the Mediterranean station, should either re-enlist, or forfeit the right "to any claim or provision as distressed seamen, from the consuls of the United States in Europe," and what right existed at the departments of the treasury and navy "to refuse remaneration for such claims," as stated in a letter under date of the 27th January, 1820, addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

A short debate took place on this resolution, in which it was support ed by the mover, and was opposed by Messes. Smith, of Md. and Mr. Trimble; in the conclusion of which Mr. Trimble moved that the resolution be laid on the table for the present; which motion was agreed

MISSOURI BILL.

The engrossed bill to authorise the people of the Missouri territo ry to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, was read the third time, and the question stated "shall the bill

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke more than three hours against the passage of the bill, on ground of the unconstitutional and unjust restriction which it imposed on the people of Missouri as a condition of their admission into the Union, &c .-When Mr. Randolph had conclud-

Mr. Holmes called for the previ ous question.

The call being sustained by the

The previous question was accordingly stated, "shall the main question be now put?" which being agreed to,

The question was taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative by year and nays, as fol-

For the passage of the bill Against it

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, and The House adjourned.

Fron Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, F .b. 28.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. From the Journal of Captain Ramborger.

Revo't of the Spanish Army. On the 3d Jan. 1820, the news came to Cadiz, that part of the Spanish army consisting of 6000 men had taken possession of the Carracas, (the King's Navy Yard) and the Isla; a town between Cadiz and Carracas-they had released the state prisoners which were confined in Carracas, and a Colouel of the prisoners put himself at their head -there was only one Captain of the royalists killed, who opposed the passage at the bridge at the Islahe was shot by the colonel in person. Cadiz was as well as possible fortified, an advance guard was sent to garrison astrong fort which commands the road to Cadiz, and all the gates shut. Not a person allowed to go out or in without a written order from the Governorthe whole city in great constern ti-on—all the stores shut—the militia ordered out to patrole the streets at 12 o'clock at night, we heard firing which lasted for half an hour.

4th January-This morning the gates still shut, we received intelligence, that an advance of five hundred men had made an attack on the fort which commands the road to slone dicassion, and thus, by pro- Cadiz, but were repulsed with the confirmating any result from the loss of seven men killed. The gates propriety of keeping a loaded game confirmation any result from the loss of seven men killed. The gates propriety of keeping a loaded game confirmation to the communication by land to the reach of children. We understand to the reach of children.

tinent of Europe and England, was stopped by the National troops (as out a flag to the Isla, to know what the troops wanted—they sent for interfere with them-that they were an advance of fifty thousand menthat they want the Constitution of the Cortes-that they would not embark for South America-& that their arrears should be paid. They also said that ten thousand men had marched to Madrid to compel the king to grant their demands. This afternoon the men of war in the Bay bent their sails, and are ordered to proceed to sea on a moments warning. All the gun boats have been manned and stationed at Puntalles, to prevent the National troops passing that post. The sailors and marines on board the men of war, and the regular troops in Cadiz, have this day received their pay due them up to this time, promising them, that if they would re main faithful to the king, they should be paid every month. All the provisions which were on board the transports for the great expedition.

6th January-This day received intel igence of Porto Real, Porto Santa Maria, Sevilia, and all the neighbouring towns, having been taken possession of by the national troops, and all communication with Cadiz stopped; all vessels in the bay embargoed, and no pilots permitted to leave the city.

are disembarked and stored in Ca

The state prisoners which were in the castle of St. Sebastian, made their escape last night; and it is said they have joined the national troops at Porto Santa Maria. This night I made my escape out of the

Further information respecting this important event may be expected in a few days, as the captain of a New York ship informed captain Ramberger, that he intended to make his escape from the embargo on the following night.

The following is from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"Cadiz, 5th Jan. "We are besieged by 6000 men of the army that was destined for Buenos Ayres, who are determined not to embark. They have possession of the arsenal and all the country round; and I am informed they have taken the city of Sevilia, and have proclaimed the constitution in every place they go. They penny the boats with provisions and passengers, to pass from all the places round; and have proclaimed it death to any soldier that takes any thing from an inhabitant without paying for it. I think if they proceed in this manner, they will be here in 7 or 8 days, without any blood shed. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with their proceedings. There is not 700 men in this garrison, and they are not in confidence with their present government."

From the NY. Mercantile Advertiser.

A letter from Camden, South Carolina, dated 17th inst. mentions-"We have had a murder committed in this place, which for atrocity, is unprecedented in the annals of villainy. It was the act of John Harris, upon his own slave, a woman. It appears the slave was sick, confined to her bed, and unable to work. He went to her hut at the lower end of the town, about 12 at night, dragged her from her bed, & beat her in a most unmerciful manner; then got a rope, one end of which he tied round her neck, and the other round the neck of his horse, and dragged her about the street, till she was apparently dead. He then built a fire upon her and left her. The only witnesses of this diabolical act were two poor old women, who could do nothing in defence of the victim. The murderer was apprehended next morning, and bound over to make his appearance at our next court."

From the Goshen Patriot, Feb. 28. On Monday last, a son of James Morrison, Jun. Esq. of the town of Wallkill, was accidently shot at the house of one of his neighbours,-The following patriculars will exhi-

of Maine beyond the sch of March; interior of Spain, is stopped—prothe time to which the had been limited by the parent scate—he would this day. The general mail which stopped at the house, where the acwithdraw his proposition.

The general mail which stopped at the house, where the acstarted yesterday for the whole constarted yesterday for the whole contheir fathers, and requested to see the gun. The older members of the they call themselves) and destroy. family being out of the way, a little ed. This day the governor sent girl went for it. In bringing it to them, she held the gun pointed towards the youngest of the three, a answer, that they were very well alittle boy of ten or eleven years signated; that they would not trout cold. The gun went off, and its conble Gadis, as long as they would not tents lodged in his head. The children immediately ran to tell his father, but before they returned the last breath had left him.

From the Charleston City Gazette,

Feb. 25. The United States schooner Hornet, captain Ramage, arrived here on Wednesday evening, from the Gulph of Mexico, last from Havana. We have conversed with some of the officers, who state, that a veryspiritedcorrespondence took place on the part of captain Ramage, with the Governor of Cuba and the captain of the English sloop of war Wasp, in consequence of the impressment by the latter, on the 31st ult. of an American Seaman, from the schooner Sarah & Louisa, of Baltimore, while lying in the harbour of Havana.

A person of the name of Now. lan, a hired servent in the College of Georgetown, SC, had been missing from the conege for the space of three weeks. It was understood that he had been at Congress on the day that he was found absent, and no information could be obtained garding him until last night, when he was found lying dead in the woods opposite to the college, on the Virginia side of the Poto mac. It is supposed, that he has lain there for the last three weeks. The deceased was an horest and sober man. There are no marks of vi-lence on him. The above information is inserted, that if he has any friends or relatives in the United States, they may learn his un timely fate. Me was a native of Nat. Intel. Ireland.

Public Sale.

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

ED. HAR A OOD, Trustee. March 9.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman about eighteen or twenty, an excellent House Servant. Sold for no fault whatever. Not to be sold out of the State. Apply at this Mirch & Worden day

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 tine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobac co 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, fring with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will show the premises Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL. March 9.

An Overseer Wanted. An solive industrious Man, that can noduce a satisfactory recommendation, will bear of an eligible situation, is applying to Mr. William Warfield, devoluent, is the city of Annapolia.

March 9.

100 Dollars Reward

For apprehending two Negroes that becomed from the subscriber's farm on Herring Bay, in the lower and of Anne Arundel county. A man that calls himself Isaac Thomas, 25 years of age, a strong well made fellow, of a light complexion, a down look, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stutters badly when examined or spoken short to; he had on and took with him a suit of country made clothes, fulled and not dyed, drab coldared surtout of fulled cloth, an old black coat, striped vest, blue trowsers, pale of double soaled shoes nailed, pair pemps, for hat, and muslin shirts. Kitif, a handsome girl, about 17 years of yee, went off in November 1817, she is 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, straight made, and very yellow for a negro; has a wart on her left wrist, and a heavy look out of her eyes, but a pleasing countenance when spoken to Wheever will take up the said negroes, and secure them in the gaol of Bultimore county, or fetch them home to me, shall have the above reward, or fifty dollars for either of them, paid by the

SAML OWINGS, of Rd. March 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed to oopen East Street, in the City of Annapolis, will meet at James Hunter's l'avern, in the said City, on Saturday, 25th of March 1820, for the purpose of valuing the damages which may aise by opening the same. All persons interested are requested to take no-

The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COM-MANDER,

Has commenced her regular route etween Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommudation 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 cailing at Todd . 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 evenng. 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 wis ing 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 .

7-All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the own at thereof. March 2

Public Sale.

Ba virtue of an order from the or-March

DOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

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

By order,

R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.

March 9.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the second to public sale, on Wed. will be payored to public sale, on Wed. will be payored to public sale, on Wed. will be exposed to public sale, on Wed. will be exposed to public sale, on Wed. and sale interest fair day thereafter, at the lateresidence of Thomas Worthington, Juor. (on the Annapolis road, about four miles below Merrill's Tavern.) All the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, & Stock of different kinds Household and Kitchen Furnature, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums not exceeding \$20, the Cash to be paid; and for all sums above \$20, a credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, tith interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock phan court of Anne Arundel county,

mence at 10 o'clock Nicholas Worthington of Thos.

March 2. Adm'

At the same time will be offered for Sale, (on terms which will then be made known.) the Plantation wher the deceased resided, containing Acres of Valuable Land.

Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the Vestry of St. James's Patish will, at 11 o'clock, AM on Munday the 20th of March instant, expose to public sale, between thirty and forty seres of the Glebe Land, belonging to said Parish. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, which will take place on the land near to said Parish Church March 2,

Levy Court.

The Levy Court of Ann county will meet on the third Monda of March next, for the purpose of ity ing the County Levy

By order. WM. S. GREEN, CK.

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

Dec. 23.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

'At Baltimore Retail Prices.

The subscriber has commenced business at his old Scand, in Churchstreet, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the hest terms at the differ ent auctions in Baltimore, and other wise; consisting of Bombazetts, Coths.

Cassimeres, Blankels. Flannels,

Cotton and Worsted Hosier gc. gc. gc.

Hardware and Cuttery, With an Assortment of

Groceries, &c.

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

GIDEON WHITE.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county. State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN. He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs. I believe the right, a bove the ancle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthieum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Balti. more. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that ould have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month; one of those negroes is Mo ses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last full a bout the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other frame is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1847 has been to the state of Marylandtwice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Phio. Ben says his errand here was, to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from more county, who died intestate, stat-James Keys, stating how he came by bout two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went oil for no fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnatti, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars it taken out of the state, and fifty domain if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him agam, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to

Nicholas Walkins, of Thos. About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River A. A. County.

An Overscer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family and of steady habits, will hear of a si postion by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazotte and Political Intel-

Chancery Sale

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 17th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Part of a Tract or Parcel of Land call ed "The Second Addition to Rattle Snake Neck," whereof John Boone, son of John Boone of Nieholas, died seized, and on which Charles Boone now resides, containing about 212 acres. lying on Stony and Rock Creeks about 12 miles from Baltimore. About 60 acres of this Land is in valuable wood, and there is a fine orchard on the premises. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale-the purchaser to give bond with good security to the Trustee for payment of the purchase money with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale; and on payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

The creditors of the said John Boome son of John Boone of Niche. are noti fied to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery office within six months from the day of

Fresh Clover Seed, Just Received, and for Sale by

EVANS & IGLEHANT

Notice is hereby given,

the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun del county, etters testamentary on the personal estate of Michael Harman, I to of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and thee indebted to make immediate payment JOHN HARM

N, Ex'r.

The Inhabitants

Of Annapolis and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has always on hand, a superior assortment of Articles in his line, selected with the greatest care, and sold at a small advance for Cash, with the pri-vilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented, viz: Fresh Teas of almost every kind, and

highly approved of, Brown, White, Loaf, Lump and Piece

Old white Coffee, Spices of every kind,

Chocolate, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper, best kind, Teas being the

Old Madeira and other Wines. Old Rye Whiskey, Real Holland Gin, Old Mellow Rum, Cogniac Brandy, &c.

foremost articles with thead vertiser, Wines & Liquors are the next. & he pledges himself to sell them pure

Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries.

Orders, enclosing he Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure safe carriage. THOMAS A. NORRIS.

Sign of the l'ea Canister, 256 Market street Balimore, I doors below How Jan. 27.

In Baltimore County Court,

September Term, 1819.

Of the petition of Samuel M'Clellan ail wife, legal representatives of the late Christopher Raborg, of Baltiing that a return of a commission assu-ed out of said court, to certain commissioners under the act of assembly, en-titled, "An act to direct descents," had been made at March term 1819, and that Jacob Wagner and Rachel his wife, and Flanklin Raborg, legal re-present tives of said Christopher, were absent from haltimore county, and resided in Prince George's county-It is ordered, that notice of the return and confirmation of aid commission be pubconfirmation of said commission be published by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, and Federal Republican at Baltimore, before the Rirst Saturday in next March term 1820, for the said absent persons to appear in the said Court on or before said first Saturday of March term next, to make their e lection under the third section of the act of assembly, entitled, "A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct descents" chapter at November session, 1802,

WM. GIBSON, du.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, RARM, lying on Pishing creek, near-ly on the line that separates Calvert from Anne Arundel county-contain ing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less.

This farm is well known in the two directies, as part of Rich Bottom formerly belonging to Richard Mackall, Esq. and adjoining the estate of Peter Emerson, Esq. From 50 to 60 acres of the land is in a state for cultivation, included is an extensive apple orohard, which, in good bearing easons, has produced 7000 gallons cider; the residue of the land is covered with the finest growth of red & white oak, chesnut and poplar timber, por haps equal to any in the state.

The improvements are a small dwc! ing house, with some other out buildngs-to a tobacco planter this property will be found an object, as it will be sold at a price probably less than what the timber alone would produce, and when cleared no finer land for the growth of tobacco.

One fourth of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale and a credit given on the balance to meet the wish of the purchaser. Possession can be given on the 17th April next. Any written application can be made to the subscriber in Baltimore through the medium of the Post office, which will be duly attended to. HUMPHREY PEIRCE.

State of Maryland, sc.

Arne-Arundel County, Orphanscourt February 19, 1820.

On application by petition of Susan nah Linsted, administratrix with the will annexed, of John Linsted, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said de ceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

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

Susannah Linsted, Adm'.r. With the Will anne. ved.

Anne-Arundel county. to wit:

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

WM. S. GREEN, CIL.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS.

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITE RARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us informaion, of which the laity, and indeed clergy stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this ountry the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As is well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and-with a knowledge of there duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects magazines to furnish them. usually discussed in them have sleeady been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern wri ters, and a knowledge of what we are "to believe and do in order to be saved," be communicated to our readers as well his selections, as by any original matter which the writings of approved divines, not althe clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation. I am induced to hope that, besides fur

nishing the laity with useful into mation in regard to the duties which are imposed up on them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the cler While they act up to their ordination vows; endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they de serve, and there is in the laity of the church of Mary land generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagemen's and instead of lowing to "dwell together in unity." a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laits to animadvert upon such conduct with un sparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescrib-

d, and of the doctrines agreed to by our hurch, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to countre at, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

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

The first number shall apprar on the third Saturday in January next, should a suffici ent number of subscribers be obtained to jus tify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the

The Undersigned

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

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

II. L. DAVIS. WM. RAFFERTY. Feb. 24.

A Caution to all Hoop Pole Merchants and Night Huntsmen.

Whereas, the subscriber being much injured by the destruction of Timber. forewarns all persons trespassing in any manner whatever on his Farm where he now resides, as he is determined to put the law in full force against all such offenders.

HENRY H. BROWN.

1805, and the several thereto, on the terms the ed, a schedule of his list of his creditors on mik he can ascertain them, be to his petition, and the said the G. Hammond having satur competent testimony, that is sided two years in the State of land, immediately preceding the of his application, and the sid ham G. Hammond having blu-oath by said act prescribes for de ing up his property, I do hereby and adjudge, that the ead Abrels Fiammond be discharged from on ment, and that he give notice to creditors, by causing a copy of the der to be inserted in some attachment. printed in the city of Antapolis, a week for three months before third Monday in April cext, ton before the said county count, at court house of said county at look in the forenoon of that day, for purpose of recommending a trutt their benefit, and to shew cause if they have, why the said Abraha Hammond should not have the be of said act as prayed Given my hand this 9th day of Octo

Jeremiah Towoley Char

WM S. GREEN, C

CENTRAL TAVER

That well known establishment Central Tavero, formerly kept by O Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased and put ine plete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and com

where Boarders and Travellen receive the most unremitted attest and the best of every thing which sensons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their ide tage to give him a call, as he ple es himself nothing will be left done to render every satisfaction his customers. The best Liquers. fare of every kind that can be proed shall be offered to his custome and the greatest attention and caret en of their Horses. He therefore lierts a share of public patronage.

July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissary Notes, bills of exchange against Dre first, second, and third Endurse, assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Londs, Appe 1 do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT CEPHAS W. BENSON

Having purchased that commodious Building is Qui Anne, formerly occupied by Mes. Riches as a specifully Liferms the public that he has our memor's keeping. A TAVERN,

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained in terstes tumentary on the personal the of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne. An del county, deceased, requests all passes having claims against said esta to bring them in, legally authenticals and those in any was indebted to me immediate property ont, to GASCA V. Y PINDELL, Etc.

NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtains from the orphans court of Anne-Arm del county, letters of administrations the personal estars of Thomas We thington jr. late of Anne-Arms county, decessed, and requests all phase claims against san decessed, bring in the same legally others, and all persons indebted and tate to make immediate payment. tate to make immediate payment

Nicholas Worthington, of

Nov. 1

Mack wood's Ma November ed at the Office percial Advert Argro's Lament Park.

the wild Jolina le his deep water their evening ic's dark daughte the thick Man ver her lone loo mournfully sir for the white ma stanger, oreshall we we

bosom'd s rang

thirst doth not

ed his breath f e'er shall he the voice of for the white a tanger,

the sand sto

ore shall we w

oe to the w ho trusts in or the whit a ranger, ore shall we bosom'd s

launch'd his r lond warr sail'd to the ere the da wie from he lay look fort shall ne' her hope l' for the wh a ranger

note shall v

bosom'd

following inter of 1 om the re ssell, Esq. Bolton, (in memory ater AD. lorgotten. short & co ord narrily de River

people pa In the fell a sno Winter-1 the 25th mething a eded, who ccessively gest floor at had be fore, doi oces, hay.

himbers, pined by t

et weat learing u rew extr

IONAS GREEN, BCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum. Mackwood's Maguzine, for November.

dat the Office of the Com mercial Advertiser. Megro's Lament for Mungo Park.

e the wild Joliba Is his deep waters, their evening toil ic's dark daughters, the thick Mangroves adshadows wer flinging, i'er her lone loom mournfully singingfor the white man! o'er deserts oreshall we we'come the white bosom'd s ranger.

ough the deep forest rections are prowling the thickets enrangling zais are howling; here Janger Larks ever, sh me, where the sun sets, et the white min! o'er deserts chaiwe welcome the white

basom'd sir nger.

bands f the Moor his writh do they bind him? sel'd is his doom the savage M or find him. herce than by eass. ough darkness advancing carse of the Moor, whiteves fiery glancing! for the white man! o'er deserts

preshall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger.

nce from the desert! wilds do not hold him: thirst doth not rack, or the sand storm infold him. derhizale pass'd by, ndh s breath fail'd to smother mershall he wake the voice of his mother! for the white man! o'er deserts stanger,

preshall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger!

oved of the Lotus waters adorning, Joliba! pour ful streams to the morning! Haleyon may fly thy wave as her pill see to the white man, ho trusts in thy billiaw! for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger, ore shall we welcome the white

bosom'd stranger! launch'd his light bark. er lond warnings despising, sail'd to the land here the day beams are rising. wie from her bower May look forth in her sorrow, he shall ne'er come

her hope of to morrow! for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger,

more shall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger."

e following account of the Hard inter of 1740 and 41, is copied om the record made by John ssell, Esq. formerly Town Clerk Bolton, Connecticut.

In memory of the cold and hard ater AD. 1740 and 41, never to orgotten. The preceding summer short & cold; October was as cold ord narry November 18, and the le River at Windsor was shut people passed it on ice in Octo-In the beginning of Novemfell a snow about 6 inches deep, winter-like-weather succeeded the 25th day, and then the cold mething abated, and a rain succcessively, which produced the Best flood in Connecticut river, at had been known in fifty years fore, doing damage to bridges, ace, hay, accound the Indian corn himbers, cribs, &c. being much lined by the long continuance of tt weather; then the weather learing up moderately, but soon

gious storm of snow out of the north | appearance of the fever in the ad- | completely compromised, and must | dured for a long time, and the fact and north west, which was full knee deep, attended in said storm with violent cold weather, which continued steadily so extremely cold that the eaves were not seen to drop in thirty days. Travelling was almost wholly suspended by reason of the extreme cold and deep snow, & God had sealed up the hand of every man. We had very sensible consideration of that, Who can stand before his cold? January 17th the cold abated, and a considerable that tollowed; it continued moderate for about ten days and violent cold succeeded, and January went out like a Lion. Another snow feil about the latter end of January about seven inches deep. About the begin ning of February there was a terrible and violent storm of snow, which continued for near 3 days to gether, which with what show was before, was more than three feet deep. The weather now grew something more moderate, and the snow settled considerably; but February 25th fe lanother srow about seven inches deep, and March 3d another about as deep; so that notwithstand ing the settling of the snow, the snow on the sixth day of March was three feet deep. The weather continued cold and the snow wasted but slowly, so that there was considerable quantity of snow the middle of April. The great river was crossed upon the ice above Scantick on the first day of April, and the sound between the Main and Long Island was frozen over that winter so they passed it on ice. At Guilford, a sheep was in the winter bu ried in a storm of snow & lay there ten weeks and three days and came out alive. The spring came on ve ry slowly; the beginning of March about half the people of the govern ment had spent all their hay, and subsisted them by falling trees, giving out their Indian corn, and by reason of which scarcity of great number of cattle and horses died, and near half the sheep, and about two thirds of the goals. Exceed. ing scarcity followed, partly by reason of abundance of Indian corn being ruined by the long rains in December, and partly by people giving their corn to their creatures to save their lives. We suppose the ensuing summer was the greatest scarcity ever the English felt since the first settlement of this government. Indian corn rose in the price from ten to twenty shillings, and what was commonly sold for twenty shillings, till at last all buying and selling utterly ceased, viz. of corn. Money was no temptation, and men of good estates who had money, found and arrested Maurel, the were forced to put themselves into the quality of beggars, & beg sometimes two quarts at a place, to reheve the distresses of their poor families."

Providence, March 3. Extract from letters, dated Cadiz, Jan. 4.

The unexpected occurrence of a great political event has induced me to give you some of the particulars, which are, however, as yet but imperfectly known. The partrai and abortive attempt of the expeditionary army (stationed in this neighbourhood) to overthrow the present order of tlungs, which took place early in July last, of which I gave you some account, under date of the 26th of that month, was, it now appears, only decayed and temp rarily smothered, by the measures then adopted by O'Donnel. The flame has ever since been smouldering under the ashes, and has at length broken out with redoubled force and fury. If the former attempt was conducted without prudence or secresy, this has been marked by those qualities in an inconceivable degree. Nothing was ever suspected of the existence of any such plot, until yesterday evening, when the whole place was thrown into confusion, and the public authorities into the utmost contded, which continued ten days sternation, by intelligence from the Isla (the other extremity of this island, distant about 9 miles) that a division of the expeditionary army had marched into and taken possession of the place, after some trifling resistance from the troops stationed at the bridge which connects it with the Main, in which some lives were lost; that previous to their leaving tew extremely cold. About the the neighbourhood of Arcos, where

jacent towns, they had arrested the either be sacrificed or go forward, commander in chief of this army, time only can determine the questithe Count of Caldrion, (successor to Gen. O'Donnell) and that, upon | volution, in this country, since the their arrival at the Isla, the same step had been taken with Cisneras. the minister of marine, ad-interim, and actual commander of this navaldepot; and, in fine, that it was their intention to march immediately for Cadiz. This place, since the commencement of the epidemic, has been almost without a garrison .-Only one battalion of the regiment of Soria, consisting of about 750 men, was suffered to remain. Of these, 19 officers and 300 soldiers died of the fever; so that our whole military force was reduced to about 400 men, when this intelligence reached us. Every precaution was, however, taken to put the place in the best possible state of defence, and to repel any attempt to enter, on the part of the revolutionists .-About 250 or 300 men stationed in the battery called the Cortadura, which runs across the isthmus which connects Cad z and the Isla, about a league from this place, and the remainder at the land gate leading to it. Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, some small parties of the revolutionists were discovered, approaching this battery, on their way to Cadiz; but in such small force, as evidently showed they either expected no opposition to their entry, or only intended to reconnoitre .-They were received by the troops sent from this place with a brisk fire of grape and musketry, which soon obliged them to retire, leaving behind three of their number dead. and carrying off a number of wounded. They returned to the Isla, and the remainder of the night was

passed in quietude. This morning, we learnt, in addition to the previous information on the subject, that the movement was a general one of the whole of the army destined for Buenos Ayres, (reduced to about 12,000 men, in onsequence of desertions & deaths) and that 5000 men had marched towards Seville, for the purpose of securing that city and collecting the disaffected in the intervening and neighbouring towns, that the remainder were divided between Xeres, Port St. Mary's and the Isla, under the command of Quiroga, the colonel of the hrst battalion of the regiment of Catalonia, (one of the principal officers arrested by O'Donnell on the night of the 27th of July last) a man of very considerable talents and great intrepidity; and that at Port St. Mary's they commander of the squadron destined to convoy the expedition, and had seized upon all the effects collected for this object in the Isla.

It appears that the ostensible motive for this revolution, is a repugnance on the part of the troops, to visiting America, which they consider, and with much truth, as the grave of all those who go there from this country. But the truth is, this is only the pretext; the real motive is much more serious and extensive. It is, a complete reform in government, and a re-establishment of the constitution framed by

the Cortes. . It will be at once seen, that were the people of Caaiz so disposed, the revolution might be considered as ellected. But Cadiz, so constitutional and patriotic some few years since, is, at this moment, averse to these views. Their patriotism is found in opposition to their interest, and the latter, as is too often the case in great commercial places, preponderates. There is here but one interest-that of trade-of course, every one is desirous that the rebellious provinces should again be reduced to obedience -and for this purpose, it is necessary that the troops should be sent over .-Here, therefore, you have a clashing of interests and wishes; and the result is, that Cadiz is more inclined to support the government, in this crisis, than to aid the reformists. This may, perhaps, defeat any attempt at innovation in the order of things. But the sailing of the expedition is out of the question. This movement has completely decided that affair in the negative .-Every thing is in confusion, doubt and uncertainty, except this. But it is impossible that the business iddle of December came a prodi- they had been stationed since the should stop here. The army is on the community, it must be en- munity, we are fully convinced.

on. It is very certain, that no rereturn of the king, has presented so serious and imposing an aspect. But I have no confidence in any attempts of this nature in Spain, after having witnessed the miserable & disgraceful end of all those that have heretofore taken place. I am, therefore, of opinion, that this will have a like result. Means will be found to pacify the soldiers, and perhaps subaltern officers, and induce them to desert the cause; and the remnant will be sacrificed or obliged to fly. A very great error was committed by their commander, in not having marched immediately to Cadiz, where they might have entered by surprise and without opposition. But, instead of this, they delayed their approach until the place was apprised of their intentions, & prepared to receive them. It is now too late to repair this error; the Cortadura, before spoken of, and the castle of Puntales, perhaps even more important, are now well manned; all the marines and some of the sailors belonging to the squadron, having been disembarked for this purpose. No symptoms of disaffection have been observed in the squadron, which must be consider ed a very important circumstance, as their junction with the malcontents would have rendered necessary the surrender of this place.

January 5. Nothing material has occurred since writing the foregoing. No attempts have been made against us by the revolutionists of the I la; & any they might make would be now unavailing, as every point is now well covered with troops which can be depended upon. I am more and more persuaded that this attempt will end, like all the others, in the ruin of those concerned. Spain no longer desires the restoration of the constitution of the Cortes. Last night, 40 men and one officer came in from the Isla, deserters from the new cause; a very bad symptom, and which will, no doubt be follow. ed by others of the same nature .-The commander of the squadron, Maurel, has escaped from Port S. Mary's, and is now on board his flag ship. It is impossible that any place should be in a more tranquil state than this; not the smallest appearance of disaffection has taken place. We must refer the event to time, the great clearer up of doubts and uncertainties.

STATE PRISONS. From the New York Daily Adver-

When we made some remarks some days since, on the subject of State Prisons and the Penitentiary system of punishment, we had no intention of entering at all into the consideration of the regulation of those establishments as it regards management or economy. Our object was singly to state some general ideas relating to the mode of punishment, and the importance to this state, after the unsuccessful experiment that had been made, at the present time, when a new proposttion is before the legislature, of adopting a more promising plan here.

Several gentlemen, whose feel ings are deeply engaged in the subject, have requested us to state more particularly, the views we entertain regarding it, especially concerning the Solitary Prison. In compliance with their wishes we add the following remarks.

The Penitentiary system of punishment was devised and recommended by humane and benevolent men, for the purpose of ascertain ing by experiment, whether milder penalties might not be substituted, with more effect, for those that were severe and sanguinary. The characteristic distinction between the system is, that the latter were intended to act upon the body, the former upon the mind. Pain inflicted is soon experienced, and soon forgotten, at least by bystanders, if not by the person by whom it is endured. The process of punishing the mind is more slow and gradual -to produce the necessary effect upon the object of it, as well as up-

that it is so endured, should not be suffered to escape the public recol-

That part of the plan which we have suggested, which we view as of the greatest importance, is the establishment of a building for the sole occupation of convicts sentenced to confinement for life. It is not necessary to enumerate all the offences for which such a sentence would be considered as fitting and adequate to their enormity .-Among them may be mentioned Rape, Arson, Highway Robbery, & others of an aggravated character. The penalty in the law for these atrocious crimes should be perpetual imprisonment. And, it should be understood, that no man who had been once fairly convicted of either of them, should ever leave the prison, until he should be carried to the tomb. In addition to this, the moment he entered the cell to which he had been doomed he should realise the fact, that he had turned his back upon the world, and all that it contained, and would never be suffered to see his father or his mother, his wife or his thildren, his brothers or his sisters, or any other human being from without except his keeper, a physician if sick, or a clergyman if des rous of consulting him with regard to the concerns of another world. Over the entrance of the door should be written, in the most legible characters, in the full view of all who may pass by, the impossibility of a single convict's ever leaving the dismal abode .-Gloom and t rrer should brood over the exterior of the melancholy building, and within should reign the most appalling despair. Even hope, "which comes to all," should never for a moment visit the dreary man-

Such an institution could not fail to produce the most important elfects upon the minds of all menwhether virtuous or wicked. No good man could pass by it without experiencing the most solemn emotions of mind-no bad one without shuddering and horror. Punishment of this kind would never die away from the mind, and be forgotten .-When a man who has been sentenced to death is hanged, he is buried, and there is an end of him. The awful spectacle makes but a momentary impression even upon the hearts of the spectators. The community at large read the account, and it passes out of remembrance. But, the effect of the punishment that we suggested would be, to gain fresh strength and force from every recollection, because the weight of it would grow upon the subject of it with every passing year. Let us imagine for a moment what would be the feelings of a miserable wretch, who, for his crimes, had been imprisoned in this manner, for thirty or forty years, unacquainted with every thing but the horrible gloom and despair that had so long surrounded him, and ignorant of the situation or existence of all the friends and relations that he had ever known.

A building devoted to such purposes as these need not be very large, or, comparatively, very expensive. Such would be the terror which it would spread, that candidates for admission would, we are persuaded, not be numerous-instead of operating as a strong inducement, as the manner of conducting with the present State Prison does, to foreign rogues to plant themselves in our state, and particularly in our city, where they enjoy the double advantage of wealth to plunder, and an equal chance to escape punishment even after conviction, it would have a strong tendency to deter them from adventuring upon their criminal depredations within our jurisdiction. A single conviction, in some cases, if made punishable there would save the state from a repetition of the offence. Take, for an example, that of a duclist. Let one guilty votaty of honour be convicted and shut up in this House of Despair, and we doubt not whether there would ever be another duel fought in the State of New York.

These are our views of this part of the general plan somewhat more in detail. It the suggestion of them shall produce any beneficial effect, we shall be gratified. That the subject at large is one of high and important interest to the whole com-

said Abrah rged from co ive potice a copy of d 1 some nen

onthe before ril vext, toe nty court, a ounty at 10 of that day, for nding a trest show cause if said Abraha at have the te ed Given a Fownley Chan

f Annapoli

TAVER establishment nerly kept by Q of Annapolis,

S. GREEN.C

ed and put ine low occupied by DALEY large and com ERN,

nd Traveller premitted atten ry thing which entlemen attend and the public it to their ade call, as he ple g will be left d to his custome

blic patronage. NKS t this Office. omissary Notes, ge against Dns third Endorser,

Single BAL

tention and caret

He therefore

. &c. AINMENT. BENSON VERN.

ICE. aving obtained in the personal com u the personal cap late of Anne. And d, requests all P against said esta gally nuthenticals us indebted to make

ICE. ber hath obtains ourt of Anne-Arm f administrations of Thomas We nd equests all pro-same decreed egally otherica ndebted o said

PINDELL, EX

The immense expense now incurred | succeeding one, if too much wood | is not twenty rods from the Canada in supporting convicts, renders it is not left at each fall or winter extremely so to the state, of individuals it is as much so as the value of security for their persons, their property, and their homes.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 16.

MR GREEN.

If you have a convenient place in your paper, and think the piece below worth notice, it is at your service. It is the result of 8 or 10 years experience, and founded on actual and successful practice.

As many persons have in their

gardens old vines, which, instead of producing their delicious fruit, and being an ornamert to them, are entirely overrun with old and barren wood, and are ugly and unsightly; but which, by a very simple opera tion, might be entirely renewed, and brought back to a state of youth, lecuty and fruitfulness. I beg leave to communicate the mode by which this desirable object may be accomplished. In the spring, when vegetation is considerably advanced, and the vine is putting forth its leaves, cut off the whole vine just above the surface of the ground; it will soon send forth more or less shoots with vigour. Pull away all the weak ones, and leave two or three of the most vigorous growth, until you perceive the one which takes the lead, and outgrows all the others, when you must take away all the rest, and leave that one alone. The sooner this is done the better, as thereby the whole strength and vigour of the root is thrown into the one that is left, and goes to nourish that alone. If not delayed too long, a little twitch will detach those you wish to take away -three weeks at the most will shew you which to leave. Support the shoot that is left, by fastening it to a stake set firmly in the ground, as it is very apt to be blown away by the wind before it gets firmly set in the vine. If the root is strong and vigorous, the shoot will grow very fast, and the side branches, which it will put out at every joint, must be constantly pulled off as they put forth, until it rises to the height you wish it to branch, and form the head, whether trained to a trellis or an arbour. If it is intended to cover an arbour, (which is much the most beautiful and useful way, and in which they will bear the most fruit,) it may rise to nearly the edge of the arbour in one body before it is auffered to branch out, and then the several branches it will form may be trained over the arbour as they advance, and fastened to the slats in their proper places. The ground around the vine must be dug Jews, a sale and valuable asylumin early in the spring, and if poor, be enriched with good rotten manure, and frequently, viz. three or four times, stirred during the summer, and the grass and weeds kept from about it. By following these simple directions, old vines, that have long been a nuisance in manyga rdens, with great quantities of old black, cankery, feeble and barren shoots, will be restored to youth & fruitfulness, and delight their owner's eyes with the leauty and clean appearance of their strong and vigorous branches, and abundant foliage, and gratify his palate with

The means to continue them, and that for an indefinite time, (above a century,) in the above state of fruitfulness, are equally easy; as they consist simply in taking off the side shoots, as they are formed in the summer, and the weak and superabundant ones whenever and whereever perceived, and in shortening any time in autumn after the fall of the leaf, all those that have been left, the smaller and weaker ones to three or four eyes or joints, the stronger to one or two feet, and perhaps in some cases where the vine is strong and vigorous, and you wish to cover your arbour as soon as possible, you may leave the great main branchatits whole length. The first summer after cutting down your vine, it will give no fruit, as it bears only on the last years shoots, which will be then forming for the next year's produce; and if justice has been done to it, and proper attention in digging about it, and of disburthening it of its side shoots, and other weak and superabundant ones, as they are formed, and properly supporting the branches that are preserved, it will bear abun-

their rich and delicious fruit.

pruning. Too little attention is paid to this delicious and salutary fruit, as it is as easily raised and cultivated as any other whatever, both by the cut ting, and the seed. From the first you may have abundant fruit in the third year; and from the latter in five or six, and it will continue in bearing above a century. It is also easily pleased in soil, as it grows & flourishes almost every where, except in cold and stiff clays, but delights and grows best in a rich sandy loam. There are many different species of the vine, and most of them, (whether native or imported) grow well throughout the United States, and several of them never fail in any place, in any soil, (with the above exception.) or in any season, of producing a plentiful crop of fruit; such as the Madeira, the Constantia, the Tokas, and in most places the Burgundy. All these, and many others more delicate and delicious, but requiring a little more care and attention, can be procured now almost every where.

If to be trained to a trellis, the shoot may be suffered to branch out about a foot or a foot and an half high, training the main middle one upright, and the side ones, (not above two,) to the right and left, so as to dispose them properly along

> From the National Advocate, March 6.

GRAND ISLAND. As my memorial to the Legislature of this State, relative to the purchase of Grand Island, and the objects for which it was intended. have been circulated and discussed, and as I have permitted the bill to be rejected without an effort, t may be well to explain the causes.

However important the benefits may have been to the state of New York, arising from powerful and wealthy engration, and however frankly these benefits may have been admitted, yet the present moment was mausp clous to lay any project before the Legislature beneficial to the state, for the simple reason, that there are too many persons concerned in their own interest, and in defence of their private or public reputations, to pay any attention to the interest of the state. I was aware of this, but had certain objects to effect by bringing the memorial before the Legislature, one of which was to ascertain public opinion on the merits of the undertaking; and, if I may judge from the journals, as well as an extensive private correspondence, the project has met with the most liberal approbation; and so far from prejudice, hostility, or the prevalence of religious obstacles, all classes and denominations have felt a sincere desire to afford to the persecuted this country. Such sentiments do honour to a liberal and free people, and should therefore be known. In the location of Grand Island, I bestowed more consideration than people generally imagined; it was not a wilderness which I contemplated to settle, but a rich and vasuable tract, in the heart of a flourishing country. After the memorial was presented, aithough I heard no doubts expressed as to claims, which the British government might prefer to that Island, when the boundary line was completed, I had still reason to fear that it might possibly fall in the British territory, and remembering the fortifications at Rouse's Point, on Champlain, which are said to be in the Canada line, I determined to let the bill go for the present. There were other grounds which induced me to believe, that ultimately, Grand Island might belong to the British.

The treaty of 1783 does not specify whether the centre of the rivers (meaning from the main land on each side) or the channel of the rivers (that is the deepest water) shall be the boundary; of course both constructions have been contended for by commissioners at different places, as it best comported with the interests of their respective nations, at those points. But it is obvious that one construction must be eventually decided upon, and that must govern throughout the whole frontier, at least as to the rivers. In Niagara River the channel is on the east side of Grand Island; but in the rivers Detroit & St. Clair, and St. Mary's, it is gedantly the next season, and every island of Bois Blanc, which island nies in the name of the king.

shore, whereas the mouth of the river is three miles wide. It may be therefore, that the U. States would deem it politic to give up Grand Island for the numerous islands and other advantages which we will gain in the other rivers, by making the channel the boundary. However it was sufficient for me to know that doubts existed on the subject of proprietorship to induce me to give up all intentions of purchase at present, When the point shall be settled, I can have it if I want it-and would have found no difficulty now, had I been more ductile and less particular in my politics -but as I wanted no favours, I felt t unnecessary to exert any influence on the subject.

I have heard nothing said against inviting Jewish emigrants to the United States, except from the Editor of the Southern Patriot, a very clever, sensible man, and, as Mr Coleman says, 'a bona fide Jew' himself-and his objections merely related to what is generally considered the trading and commercial spirit of foreign lews, which is said to be hostile to agricultural or mechanical pursuits. These are opinions of theorists, practical men know better. In the Ukraien, in some parts of Poland and Lithuania, there are thousands of Jewish farmers & mechanics-but even admitting that their habits are of an industrious order, is the work of reformation and regeneration, under a different government, to be therefore abandoned as impracticable? I could write a volume on this subject, but it is unnecessary at present: the time has emphatically arrived, as our governor says in his speech, to make the experiment, and it shall

Charleston, March 2. By the arrival in this harbour of the British brig of war Sheerwater, capt. Cox, in 4 days from Havana, we have some further particulars of the recent impressment of an American seaman in that port. The statement now furnished us, is to the following effect: The schooner Sarah & Louisa, of Baltimore, was lying in the port of Havana; some disturbance took place between the captain and his crew, during which one of the men attempted to escape by jumping into the boat; the captain ran below, brought up a pistol and shot him through the head; he soon after expired. The captain then absconded; and the schr. remained under the command of the mate. The seaman in question afterwards left the vessel, in company with two others of the crew, & went on board the British sloop of war Wasp, where he made oath that he was an Englishman, and demanded protection-alledging that he was in danger of his life on board the schooner. Capt. Carter asked him if he was desirous of entering on poard his vessel, which he declared himself ready to do, and enlisted accordingly. The other two seamen avowing themselves to be Americans, were told by the British commander, that he could not interfere with them, and they accor dingly departed. A lieutenant was then dispatched on board the Sarah and Louisa, to obtain the wages due the seaman who had thus entered on board the Wasp, which were paid over to the lieutenant by the mate of the schooner, who, as our informant states, wished the other much good of his acquisition, as he was very glad to get rid of him. But after this, capt. Ramage was on his arrival in Havana, importuned to notice the affair, which resulted as stated in the Courier of the 26th

We are further informed, that the U. S. schr. Lynx, Lieut. Madison, arrived at Havana the day betore the Sheerwater sailed, and that a similar application was to lieut. M. but that he declined any further

interference in the business. A government packet from Cadiz. via Porto Rico, said to be 65 or 70 days from the former port, arrived at Havana a day or two before the Sheerwater sailed; she had been despatched in great haste for Cadiz, and it was asserted that she had brought information of An Insurrection in Spain-that a forged proclamation in the name of the King had been made use of, for the purpose of assembling a body of 10,000 men, and that when embodied they had marched to the gates of Madrid, determined on a change of government. The packet it was reported

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES.

> Wednesday, March 8. Military Appropriations.

The House then resolved itself nto a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States.

To the same committee was tolay referred the bill respecting the Military Establishment.]

The last mentioned bill was first taken up, and, having been read

Mr. Cannon moved to strike out all the first section of the bill excepting the enacting clause and in lieu thereof to insert the follow-

"That the Millitary Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Riflemen, as the President of the United States shall judge proper to retain in service, not exceeding in the whole, including officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates,

Mr. Cannon supported this motion by a speech of some length on the necessity of retrenchment.

Mr. Clay moved to lay this bill on the table, with a view to take up the appropriation bill.

The question was taken on this motion without debate, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment, for the present year, was then taken up.

On coming to the appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the present year

Mr. Cannon was so little disposed to continue this establishment, that he was willing to arrest, or at least to reduce the appropriation .-But, in order to get at a proposition to reduce the expense of that establishment, or to abolish it, Mr. C. moved to lay this bill on the ta-

After some observations from Mr. Strother in opposition to this motion, the question was taken thereon, and decided in the nega-

Mr. Cannon had proposed a sum less than that moved by the chairman of the committee of ways and means for the support of the Military Academy; so that two questions were presented; the one on a certain sum necessary to the support of the academy as it now stands, and the other on a less sum. The question being taken, according to usage, on the largest amount, it was decided in the affirmative, by a large

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the other items of appropriation.

The item of 21,000 dollars, for bounties and premiums on enlistments of recruits to fill up the army, after some debate, was agreed

The other appropriations in the bill were then agreed to, until the House came to the appropriation for tortifications; for which object the committee of ways and means pro pose the sum of \$800,000.

This item gave rise to some brief debate, which had not terminated when a motion was made for the committee to rise, (about 4 o'clock) and agreed to,

Whereupon the House adjourn-

Thursday, March 9. Relations with Spain.

Mr. Lowndrs from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report,

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain. and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of Congress," as the government of Spain had authorised us to expect, They thought it better that Congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that determination definitive, than that it should pass a conopposite Malden, the only ship channel is between the town and the to have been sent out to the coloisland of Bois Blanc, which island nies in the name of the king.

culation of events which expected to decut during

since the signature of the which it was proposed to ter the long differences between States and Spain. More th months since, the appointment mew minister from Spain at "forthwith" to make know United States the intends government, and we have so far in the session as the necessary to propose, with ther delay, any measure on it is expected that Congress act before its adjournment,

The committee will not a to add any thing to the expe and the obligations of Span is contained in the correspond between the two government can hardly expect, from the nued negociation, the redress has been claimed for twenty and promised for eighteenhas been a second time promit a second time with held. lar negociation, the signature of ty seems to be a mere inciden not its term.

For the apoliations which been committed upon the pr of our citizens, for the invest our soil, for the weakness or ality which has made a Spania ritory the place of rendezvous encampment of an enemy, & has still more lately permitted Indian inhabitants of that ten (whom Spain was bound by to restrain,) to engage in hostilities against us; for all acts of war, a people ess an to peace would seek redress war. To capture and coof the ships and property of the doer, would be admitted to be licy of mildness and forbears But, by such reprisals, the p ment that does the wrong s less than the unoffending al It seems a more just repende cupy the province which had made an instrument of injury, has been designated by Span self as the fund for our inde and whose occupation by the ed States will stop the accumult of those claims for compete and redress, which the misgo ment of that neglected colony tinually produces. The come submit to the housea bill to as ise the President of the U.S. to take possession of East and Florida, and establish a tempe government therein.

There appears too much re to believe, from the mitake o Spanish negociator, as to the of the Spanish grants, which is intended to annul, it the projetreaty had been ratified, that Crown lands in Florida may b sufficient to provide the eige indemnity for our losses. But may be applied, as far as the go, to the compensation of m tizens, and for the excess w claim, Spain, by whose act the main of Florida has been reid inadequate, must expect us to westward. Perhaps, when our tention is thus forced to a da on more interesting to Spain, government may at last admit it is as much her interest as that the just claims of the Di States should be provided for friendly convention, and we hope that the next treaty bett the two nations may be execute well as signed.

The following bill accompa

the report: Be it enacted, &c. That the sident of the United States be, he is hereby authorised and re-ed to take possession of, and h by, the territories of East and Florida, and the appendages, appurtenances thereof; and hereby authorised, for that par

to employ any part of the aimf navy of the United States, and militia of any state, which be deem necessary. Sec. 2. And be it enacted, I until the end of the next session Congress, unless provision for temporary government of the territories be aconer made by gress, all the military, civil, and

dicial powers exercised by the cers of the existing government the same territories shall be rei be exercised in such manner, at President of the United States direct, for maintaining the interest of said territories in the

the President of s shall be, and he sed within the ter tablish such distr ction of the reven he recess of Cong shall expire at th dission of Congre

e. 3. And be it e progriated, for t in this act into at of any mone not otherwise be applied und the president o bill was twice

1 to a committee estate of the U motion of Mr. on the judiciar examine and whether, in or copper coi a tender; and ing laws regulat United States

Strong of Vt. ideration, the fo

no ved. That th United Stares efore this llou is he may think othe progress, accomplisam . jogers. appoint. 4th, 5th, 6th. sof the treaty aining and settli he between the Great Britain, second article And whethe that the fortific. s (so calle 1) c near the 45° ersment of the Great Britain; the amount of serting said t to give such fu emay think p le amount of ndy accrued to arrying into eff equent to the commissioner and the resolve en the table. . he following ed from the

> JAM uhington, 8 the Presider The Secretary been referre House of I 22d ultimo, r nt to impart munications reaty, which

ed States, b

lation of the

been comm munication, may not b rests of the honour of su nt the paper nation in pos ment reques

epartment c 182 The docum report, w

he House : a committ bill approp day was or principally opriations The deba 8800,900 ropriation present ye amended ! ys and M efore finis

this bill, t

clock, and

The House

rended to the said territories; the President of the United s shall be, and he is hereby aused within the term aforesaid, tablish such districts for the tion of the revenue, and durhe recess of Congress, to apsuch officers, whose commisshall expire at the end of the resion of Congress, to enforce laws, as to him shall seem

. 3. And be it enacted. That mof - dollars is herepropriated, for the purpose of in this act into effect, to be stof any money in the treanot otherwise appropriated, be applied under the directi the president of the United

re have

on as to

casure on

t Congress

urpment.

will mot at

to the expe

ns of Spain

e correspo

governmen

, from the

the redress

for twenty

eighteen-

l time promis

h-held. la

signatute of

mere inciden

ations which

upon the pr

for the invest

weakness or

made a Spanir

of rendervo.

an enemy, &

tely permite

nts of that ten

as bound by

engage in

st us; for all

people ess in

seek redress of

are and conf

operty of the

admitted to be

and forbearas

prisals, the m

the wrong !

noffending m

Just reprinte

ce which ha

nent of injury,

ated by Spare

for our ind m

pation by the

top the accumult

s for compete

hich the misgot

eglected colony

es. The comm

ouse a bill to 18

ent of the U.

ion of East and

statlish a tempe

rs too much re

the mitate o

ator, as to the

grants, which it

nul, it the proje

n ratched, that

Florida may b

ovide the east

our losses. But

, as far as they

pensation of

r the excess of

y whose act the

a has been rese

st expect us to

rhaps, when our

forced to a de

esting to Spain

y at last admit

her interest me aims of the li-be provided for

ntion, and we

next treaty bett

s may be execute

ng bill accompa

d, &c. That the

Inited States be,

thorised and re

session of, and

ries of East and

the appendages

sed, for that par

part of the atmy

nited States, 18

state, which be

be it enacted, T

f the next session

ss provision for

ernment of the

ooner made by

nilitary, civil, and

exercised by the

isting government

ories shall be vot

and persons, &s

such manner, al

e United States aintaining the inhiberritories in the

their liberty, pro-n; and the laws of relative to the to revenue, and the ersons of colour, sh

erein.

bill was twice read, and reto a committee of the whole estate of the Union.

motion of Mr. Foot the comeon the judiciary was instruct examine and report to the whether, in their opinion, or copper coin are by law a tender; and whether the ing laws regulating the coins United States require amende

Strong of Vt. submitted for deration, the following resolu-

noved, That the President of United States be requested to efore this flow e such informas he may think proper, relatwhe progress, proceedings. & accomplisament of the comto the treaty of Ghent, in asnaing and settling the bounda. me between the United States Great Britain, in conformity to second article of the treaty of 2 And whether it is ascertainthat the fortification at Rouse's s (so calle !) on Lake Chainn, near the 45° of north latitude, athin the boundary limits of the rement of the United States or Great Britain; and what has the amount of the expenditure erecting said tortification; and to give such further information emay think proper, as to the de amount of the expenditure advaccrued to the United States arrying into effect said treaties, equent to the appointment of commissioners, including their ul salaries and perquisites. and the resolve was ordered to

he following message was reed from the President of the ited States, by Mr. J. J. Mon-

he beater of the House of Sepresentatives. transmit to the House of Resentatives, in pursuance of their Mation of the 22d of last month. report from the Secretary of te, with the papers containing information requested by that

JAMES MONROE. gton, 8th March, 1820. the President of the United

States: The Secretary of State, to whom been referred the resolution of House of Representatives of 22d ultimo, requesting the Preat to impart to that House any munications touching the Floriraty, which have not hereto been communicated, and the manication of which, in his opi-, may not be prejudicial to the rests of the United States, has onour of submitting to the Prent the papers containing the innation in possession of this Dement requested by the resoluti-

John Quincy Adams. epartment of State, 7th March, 1820.

The documents accompanying report, were, redered to be ted.]

dary Appropriations .- Fortyfica-

lions. e House again resolved itself a committee of the whole on bill appropriating monies for the port of the Militay Establish
t, for the year 1820.

The whole of the monies for the port of the Militay Establish-

he whole of the remainder of day was occupied on this bill, principally on the subject of the opriations for fortifications. The debate resulted in fixing 8800,900 as the amount of ropriation for fortifications, for present year, being the sum re-Amended by the committee of

ys and Means. before finishing the consideration this bill, the committee rose at Pelock, and

The House adjourned.

From late London Pa A letter from Bungundee, dated May 23, in a lare Calcurea Journal, contains the following shocking recital: "About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 29th inst. some of my servants came running into the room in the greatest alarm, saying that an alligator had just taken a boy about 14 years of age, from one of the ghauts near the house. Every body near the place were seen running to the ghaut, to which place I proceeded in company with a gentleman, as fast as possible, in the hopes of rendering some assistance.

A little after we arrived at the river side, some one among the vast number of natives collected, cried out that he could see it, and on looking down the river, at a short distance, we clearly saw the alligator with the boy in his mouth; shortly after which he disappeared, then rose again, and elevating himself with his head out of water three or four feet, he still held the boy in his mouth by the hand, and tossed him from one side to the other in the air with the greatest violence and rage; then dashing him on the sur face of the water, with the hope, as we supposed, of dislocating his bones, the more easily to gorge him. This he repeated several times, but nothing, at the moment, could be done. In the hope of saving the boy's life, every thing was thought of to recover the body, and people were sent off for fishermen residing near the place; but above an hour expired before they came with boats and drag lines. On their arrival we provided them with these, in the hope of obtaining the boy, and after dragging with the line up and down the river near the place where they were last seen, we succeeded in hooking up both boy and alligator. The latter, however, made his escape, but the body of the boy was secured and though dreadfully manged with the loss of head and shoulders, was brought on shore, & delivered to the parents for burial. The boats were aga n sent out, and again caught the alligator; but in drawing him to the surface of the water to harpoon him, he broke the lines, and got away a second time. It being then very late in the evening, nothing more could be done, but the fishermen requested to attend the next morning to make another attempt. This alligator, as far as we could judge, was about 12 or 13 feet long.

Extraordinary Produce of a Pota-

A single potatoe was cut into eyes, and planted in the garden of C. Moore, Esq. at Woodbridge, Suf folk; and the produce was the surprising quantity of a bushel skep without being heaped, and it weighed 64 lbs. The potatoes are remarkably fine and clean.

The 6th and 7th vols. of the unpublished correspondence o' Buonaparte are about to appear. The editor is arrived at that period when Buonaparte appeared on the political horizon, was engaged in secret with laying the foundation of his future grandeur. We perpetually see him, in this correspondence, concealing his feelings of ambition under the mask of republican modesty. Out of the numerous examples of this ruth, which these letters supply. we shall extract the last paragraph of the confidential communication which he addressed to the Directors. in announcing to them that peace had been concluded with Austria:

"I have deserved by my services the approbation of the government and the nation. I have received repeated marks of its esteem. Nothing more remains for me but to mix again among the crowd; to resume the ploughshare of Cincinnatus, and to furnish an example of respect for the magistracy, and of aversion for the military rule, which has destroyed so many republics & overthrown so many states. Rely upon my devotion, and my desire to do every

Extraordinary Conflict.

Extract of a letter from Lieut.

Collett, in the company's service, in the Presidency of Bombaye to his sister in England; it ochibits evidence of unshaken courage and intellectual readiness, scarcely to be equalled: "In the beginning of May, 1815, our apmy from the hot winds and bad weather, became so sickly that we were ordered into quarters. On the 6th May we pason its skirts, near a small village; - | this City.

the head man of which entreated us to destroy a large tiger which had killed seven of his men, was in the daily habit of stealing his cattle, and had that morning wounded his son. Another officer and myself agreed to attempt the destruction of this monster. We immediately ordered seven elephants, and went in quest of the animal, which . we found sleeping under a bush .-The noise of the elephants awoke him, when he made a furious charge on us, and my elephant received him on her shoulder; the other six turned about and tun off, notwithstanding the exertions of their riders, & left me in the above situation. I had seen many tigers, and had been at the killing of them, but never so large a one as this. The elephant shook him off. I then fired two balls, and the tiger fell; but again recovering himself he made a spring at me. I escaped him, and he seized the elephant by her hind leg; then receiving a kick from her, and another ball from me, he let go his hold, and fell a second time. Thinking he was by this time disabled, I very unfortunately dismounted, intending to put an end to his existence with my pistols; when the monster, who was only crouching to make another spring, made it at that moment, and caught me in his mouth; but it is sed God to give me strength and presence of mind. I immediately fired into his body, and finding that had little effect, used all my force, happily disengaged my arm; and then directing my pistol to his heart, I at length succeeded in destroying him, after receiving twenty five severe wounds .-Lieut. Collett was so much hurt, as to be obliged to retire from the serv ce of the field. This action did not es ape the notice of the Marquis of Hastings, and the lieutenant has been appointed to a post less liable to exertion.

A man by the name of Dutton was lately discovered on the top of a hay stack in a famishing state, having subsisted ten days on water, and one quid of tobacco.

The venerable old King of Eng. and still continued to wear out his lengthened life. No change had taken place in his disorder, but he was gradually wearing away, pursuant to the laws of nature.

The river Seine being frozen many persons from curiosity went on the ice from the Pont Neuf, and the Pont des Arts.

Collections were making in the several arrondissements in Paris, to procure fuel for the poor to keep

At Naples, the weather has remained as mild as in the Spring, while at Paris it has been severely

At Norway, on the 7th of Januaof 29 inches, 16 lines. The sea was eight feet lower on that day than it had been for 20 years. Professor Hansteen made some experiments as to the intensity of the magnetic force, and found the needle in such agitation, that he could obtain no fixed result. Some revolution in nature was portended.

The New Testament translated from the original Greek into Teloogoo, has been completed at Madrass. It is in 2 vols. comprising 888 pages, octavo.

The number of accidents in London from persons falling on the ice, breaking their legs, arms, &c. were very numerous.

The severe cold in England had rendered the larks so inanimate that they have been caught by the hand, being unable to fly.

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

A few days ago was shot, near the entrance of Kilkenny harbour, a large sea-fowl, having through its neck an arrow, such as those described by Captain Cook to be used by the natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean .- The shaft of the arrow, which is about eight inches long, is of a kind of wood resembling bone, and is rudely bearded with iron. The beard and shaft shot at least four inches through the neck; and the flesh round the shaft not only healed, but perfectly hard and callous. hard and callous.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. Thomas Garsed through a forest, and encamped liner, to Miss Susan Brewer, all of

A BY LAW To provide for the opening of South, King George, Calvert and Mar-

of Annapolis, and by the authority authorised to execute a deed.
of the same, That the Street Commissioners and Port Wardens, or a Marc. majority of them be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to cause all obstructions on either of the said streets to be removed, and proper boundaries to be planted for the purpose of designating the extent and breadth of the said streets, and to feturn to the Clerk of the Corporation a table of the courses of the said streets, to be recorded by the said Clerk among the proceedings of this Corporation, as evidence at all times of the true location of the said streets.

2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That the Clerk to the Corporation shall receive for his services in recording the same, at the rate of six cents for every one hundred and five

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

JOHN BREWER, Cl'k.

Selling off at the City Auction.

The subscriber, who is about to leave this city, offers for sale, to close sundry consignments the following

Cloths, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Flannels, Checks, Osnaburgs, Burlaps, Brown and White Linen, Callicoes, Furniture Chintz, Cambrics, Book and Jackonet Muslins. Crape, Merino and Cassimere Shawls, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Kid, Beaver and Buckskin Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Ja pand Waiters, with an assortment of China, Glass Ware and Fancy Articles. Also Young and Old Hyson Tea, Sugar and Coffee, Starch and Fig Blue,

Theabove articles will be sold whole sale and retail, Cheaper than ever of

fered before in this City.
I. DYON, Auctioneer. Annapolis, March 16.

Chancely Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Cour', the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Fri day the 7th day of April next, it fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Part of a Tract of Land called "Snowden's Third Addition to his Manor," lying and being in Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, containing about 300 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased The Patuxent River runs through this land and enriches its bottoms with its alluvion, and there is an excellent mill seat on the land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land.

Terms of Sale-The purchaser to give bond, with good security, to the Trustee, for payments of the purchase money, with interest within 12 months from the day of sale. On raufication of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Gerard H. Snowden, Trustee. March 16.

The Commissioners

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

Henry Maynadier, Lewis Duvull, Richd. Harwood, of Thos. Daniel Murray, Robert W. Kent. March 16.

For Sale, A STUD HORSE,

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

Chancery Sale.

King George, Calvert and Marketket-streets, in the City of Annas
polis.

Whereas, it has been represented
to this Corporation, that South,
King George, Calvert and Marketstreets, in the said City, have been
shut up and obstructed without the
permission or authority of this Corporation. Therefore,

1. Be it established and ordained,
by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen,
and Common Coulocil, of the City
of Annapolis, and by the authority
of Annapolis, and by the authority
of Annapolis, and by the authority
of the same money, the subscriber is
double sale, and payment of
the purchase money, the subscriber is
double sale, and payment of
the purchase money, the subscriber is
double sale, and payment of
the purchase money, the subscriber is
double sale, and payment of
the purchase money, the subscriber is By virtue of a decree of the Court

NOTICE.

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

March 16.

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 ately 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 luxumant 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 de-strous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises Apply

in Baltimore, to JAMES CARROLL. March 9.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed to open East Street, in the City of Annapolis, will meet at James Hunter's Ta. vern, in the said City, on Saturday, 25th of March, 1820, for the purpose of valuing the damages which may arise by opening the same. All persons interested are requested to take no-

March 9.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COM-MANDER,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passeng rs. 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

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

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the Vestry of St. hones's Parish will, at 11 o'clock, AM of Monday the 20th of March instant, expere to public sale, between thirty and forty acres of the Glebe-Land, belonging to said Parish. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, which will take place on the land near to said Parish Church. March ?.

Levy Court.

Levy Court of Anne-Arundel meet on the third Monday of March next for the purpose of laying the County evy for the year 1819.

By order. WM Feb. 10.

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

Dec. 23.

Flauncis.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

At Baltimore Retail Prices. The subscriber has commenced busi

ness at his old Stand gin Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the differ ent suctions in Baltimore, and other wise, consisting of Bombazetts. Cloths. Carsimeres. Worsted Hosiery. Blankets.

Hardware and Cuttery, With an Assortment of

de de de

Groceries, &c.

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

LESSEON WHITE.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the theriber, on the 27th November 1619 living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county. State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or inches high, has a sear under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, above the ancle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr Linthicum's. on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neigh bourhos I, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month; one of those negroes is Mo ses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben. formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentockian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for no fact, and they have provided some was for him to Cincin-natu, changing him ame, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid it brought home to

Nicholas Walkins, of Thos. About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South Niver, A. A. County. Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Jan. 27.

Chancery Sale.

Byvirtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Friday one 17th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Part of a Tract or Parcel of Land call ed "The Second Addition to Rattle Snake Neck" whereof John Boone, son of John Boone of Nicholas, died seized, and on which Charles Boone now resides, containing about 212 acres, lying on Stony and Ruck Creeks about 12 miles from Baltimore. About 60 acres of this Land's in valuable wood, and there is a fine orchard on the premises. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this pro-perty, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale-the prchaser to give bond with good security to the Trustee for payment of the purchase money with interest, within 2 months from the day of sale; and on payment of the purchase money and rattication of the sale, the subscriber is a thorised to execute a deed

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Tre Feb. 21.

The creditors of the said John Boone son of John Boone of Nichs, are noti fied to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery of-fice within six months from the day of

The Inhabitants

Annapolis and its vicinity, are fully informed, that the subscriber has lways on hand, a superior as-sortment of Articles in his line, selected with the greatest care, and sold at a small advance for Cash, with the pri-vilege of being returned in not found on trial as represented, viz. Fresh Teas of almost every kind, and

highly approved of, Brown, White, Laf, Lump and Piece

Old wlate Coffee, ces of every kind Chocolate, Mustard nd Cayenne Pep per, best kind, Tens being the

foremost arti

the next, & he pledges himself

eswiththead

rtiser, Wines

iquora are

Old Madeira and other Wines, Old Rye Whisker. Real Holland Gin, Old Mellow Rum, Cogniac Brandy, &c.

to sel them pure as imported. Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries. Orders, enclosing the Cash, lattend-

ed up to ensure safe carriage. THOMAS A. NORR Sign of the l'ea Canister, 256 Ma street, Baltimore, 4 doors below H ard street

ed to with care and despatch, &

Public Sale.

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

ED. HOD, Trustee.

March 9 100 Dollars Reward

For apprehending two Negroes that absconded from the subscriber's farm on Herring Bay, in the lower end of. Anne Arundel county. A man that calls himself Isaac Thomas, 25 years of age, a strong well made fellow, of a light complexion, a down look, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stutters badly when examined or spoken short to; he had on and took with him a suit of country made clothes, fulled and not dyed, drab coloured surtout of fulled cloth, an old black coat, striped vest, blue trowsers, pair of double souled shoes nailed, pair pumps, fur hat, and muslin shirts. Kitty, a handsome girl, about 17 years of age, went off in November 1817, she is 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, stright made, and very yellow for a negro has a wart on her left wrist, and a heavy look out of her eyes, but a pleasing countenance when spoken to. Whoever will take up the said negroes, and secure them in the gaol of Baltimore county, or fetch them home to me, shall have the above reward, or fifty dallam, paid by the

SAML. ON NGS, of Rd. March 9.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, A FARM, lying on Fishing creek, nearly on the line that separates Calvert from Anne-Arundel county-contain ing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less.

This farm is well known in the two counties, as part of Rich Bottom Neck, formerly belonging to Richard Mackall, Esq. and adjoining the estate of Peter Emerson, Esq. From 50 to 60 acres of the land is in a state for cultivation, included is an extensive apple orchard, which, in good bearing seasons, has produced 7000 gallons cider; the residue of the land is covered with the finest growth of red & white oak, chesnut and poplar timber, perhaps equal to any in the state.

The improvements are a small dwelling house, with some other out buildings-to a tobacco planter this property will be found an object, as it will be sold at a price probably less than what the timber alone would produce. and when cleared no finer land for the growth of tobacco.

One fourth of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, and a credit given on the balance to meet the wish of the purchaser. Possession can be given on the 17th April next. Any written application can be made to the subscriber in Baltimore through the medium of the Post offic which will be duly a tended to.

HUMPPRIV PEIRCE.

State of Maryland, sc.

Inne-Arundel County, Orphans court February 19, 1820.

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

Sufannah Linsted, Adm'.c. With the Will annexed.

Anne-Arundel county. to wit:

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

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS, For publishing, in the City of An polis, A Periodical Work, to

be entitled. THE RELIGIOUS AND LITE RARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

The Repository shal be published twice month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8 vo-Price two dollars per an itim, one hall payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th The first number shall appear on the third

Saturday in January next, should a suffici-ent number of subscribers be obtained to jus-

tily the expense subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw'

The Undersigned

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

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

" DAVIS, A RAFFERTY. Feb. 24.

A Caution to all Hoop Pole Merchants ud Night Huntsmen.

Whereas the subscriber being much injured by the destruction of Timber, forewarns all parsons trespassing in any manner whatever on his Farm where he now resides, as he is determined to the force against all such offenders.

HENRY H. BROWN. Feb. 24.

Anne-Arundel county

trict of Maryland by Anne-Arundel county, is in actual confiner for the benefit of the act ral assembly of Maryland, act for the relief of sundry dehtors, passed at November 1805, and the several sup thereto, on the terms therein ed, a schedule of his property list of his creditors on oath, as he can ascertain them, being an to his petition, and the said Abn G. Hammond having satisfied competent testimony, that he for sided two years in the State and land, immediately preceding the of his application, and the sale ham G. Hammond having take oath by said act prescribed for ing up his property, I do herely and adjudge that the said Abril Hammond be discharged from e ment, and that he give notice to creditors, by causing a copy of the der to be inserted in some nemy printed in the city of Annapolis a week for three months before third Monday in April pext, to a before the said county count, court house of said county at los in the forenoon of that day, for purpose of recommending a trust their benefit, and to shew cause if they have, why the said Abraha Hammond should not have the be of said act as prayed. Given w my hand this 9th day of Oct

emiah Townky Char WM S. GREEN, C

CENTRAL TAVER

That well known establishmen Central Tavern, formerly keptby Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased and put in plete repair, and is now occupied

JOSEPH DALEY Who has opened a large and on

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted atten and the best of every thing which seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their als tage to give him a call, as he ple es himself nothing will be left done to render every satisfaction his customers. The best Liquore. fare of every kind that can be pro ed shall be offered to his coston and the greatest attention and care en of their Horses. In the elos licits a share of public parties July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drie first, second, and third Endene assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds,

Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT. CEPHAS W. BENSON

nne, formerly occupied by Mrs. Neckets spectfully informs the public that he has or menord keeping

A TAVERN,

November 11, 1819,

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained terstes tamentary on the personal es of Lewis Griffith, "late of Anne Af del county, deceased, requests all to bring them in, legally authenial and those in any way indebted to PINDELL, E immediate payr GASSAY Nov. 11.

For Sale.

A Negro Voman about eighteet twenty, an exterient House Series Sold for no fault hatever. Notice sold out of the State Apply at Office March 9.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company Maryland.

A general meeting of the Stockle ers in this Company is directed to held at the Merchants' Coffee He in the city of Baltimore, on the see Monday in May next, 8th, at 11 o'ch AM. of which all interested in company are hereby notified.

By order, R. MILLER, Jr. Pres's

ONAS GREE! CROTREET, ANN pres Dollars p New York Eve March 11.

ARYL

LXXVIII

the King of E he arrival last tet Courier, from received Londo th of January, cor mouncing the c England, George orth son, the D ON GAZETTI ORDINAR

Whitehall, Jan. following letter perning from hi he Duke of Yo ath, one of his m peretaries of sta Windsor Cast Lord-It becom to acquaint y has pleased A anto nims. If, ed father, and jovereign. I Sve minutes |

(Signed,) he Right Hon.

three o'clock o

the following by the lord m "Whitehall, Lord-It is ihis late maje This melanc without the ng, at Win inutes past 8

to the great majesty, and have to reque will give di ng of the gr i's Cathedral. r to be your lo

The has term torge the Thir htty-nine ye thise by the taes of the m aordinary

> inh cabinet a part. His Majesty as born on the ich since th yle, has beco his death, sched the adv e years seven

its of the w

tays. He the 25th of ptember 8th ed to her la see seven sor whom six c the latter yal highness appointe February,

me he has t ctirg in the his majest he appointm hained in re astle, unde council, more fr ight requir thestate

The Dute the Princes: were at W ing expire At 2 o'cl ras held at

urpose of vereign; t council i speaker an ther with

other per sent. After had been

following and sign

ONAS GREEN, SCHOTBERT, ANNAPOLIS.

L LXXVIII.

New York Evening Post, March 11.

g satisfied in

, that he fa

ne State of

receding the

having take

I do hereby

rged from e

ive notice !

g a copy of the

n, some news

of Annapolis, nonths before

pril pest, to a

inty court, a

that day, for

ending a trust

shew care if

said Abraha

ot have the be

yed. Given

day of Oct

Townley Chas

S. GREEN C

TAVER

establishment

merly kept by

of Annapolis,

ed and put in

now occupied

DALEY

large and em

ERN,

and Travellers

nremitted atte

ry thong which

entlemen atten

and the public

it to their ad

a call, as he ple

every satisfaction

he best Liquors,

that can be pro

NKS

ally.

e. &c.

t this Office.

romissory Notes,

ge against Dre d third Endone

AINMENT.

V. BENSON

VERN,

ICE.

having obtained

on the personal es

late of Anne.Ar

d, requests all

against said est

egally authentical

PINDELL, E

n about eightees ent House Serie hatever. Not is

Apply at

Sale.

TCE.

fires Dollars per Annum.

the King of England and the Duke of Kent.

he arrival last evening of let Courier, from Liverpool, received London papers to thof January, containing letmouncing the death of the England, George the Third, both son, the Duke of Kent. ON GAZETTE EXTRA-ORDINARY.

Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820. following letter was received porning from his royal highbe Duke of York, by Lord one of his majesty's prineretaries of state.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 29. Lord-It becomes my painy to acquaint your Lordship, has pleased Almighty God gato nims. If, the king my ed father, and our most gratovereign. He expered at ave minutes past 8 o'cleck,

(Signed.)
FREDERICK. he Right Hon. Viscount Sid-

three o'clock on Sunday morthe following letter was redby the lord mayor:

"Whitehall, Jan 50, 1800. Lord-It is my painful duty orm your lordship of the deof his late majesty King George This melancholy event took without the least apparent ng, at Windsor Castle, at unutes past 8 yesterday afterto the great grief of his premajesty, and of the royal fa-

have to request that your lordwill give directions for the ing of the great bell at Saint i's Cathedral. I have the ho to be your lordship's most obt. mble servant,

SIDMOUTH. he right hon. the lord mayor,

The has terminated the reign of orge the Third, after a duration hity-nine years, three months sine days -a reign distinguishthe by the public and private raes of the monarch, and by the trordinary vicisaitudes in the its of the world, in which the muh cabinet has taken so promi-

His Majesty George the Third as born on the 24th of May, 1738, hich since the alteration of the ple, has become the 4th of June. his death, therefore, he had ached the advanced age of eightyeyears seven months and twentydays. He was proclaimed king the 25th of October, 1760. On pleaber 8th, 1761, he was mard to her late majesty, and had e seven sons and five daughters, whom six of the former and four the latter survive him. His pyal highness the Price of Wales, appointed Regent on the 6th February, 1811; and from that me he has been virtual sovereign, cting in the name and on behalf his majesty. His majesty, Irom he appointment of the Regent, reained in retirement at Windsor castle, under the guardianship of aight require, and issued a report of the state of his indisposition.

The Dutchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, were at Windsor Castle when the ing expired.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday a council was held at Carlton House, for the purpose of recognizing the new sovereign; the members of the privy souncil in sown, including the speaker and the lord mayor, together with several aldermen and other persons of rank, were pre-

After the death of his majesty had been formally announced, the following instrument was prepared

our late sovereign ford, King George the III. of blessed memory, by of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely an mighty prince, George, Prince of being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, ao now hereby with one voice and consent, of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty prince, George, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of the late sovereign, of happy memory, become our lawful and rightful liege, lord George the fourth, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince.

py years to reign over us.

Given at the court at Carlton house, this 30th day of January,

George the 4th, with long and hap-

GOD SAVE THE KING. Then follows the signature of the Privy Councillors, &c. present.

His Majesty, King George IV. then made a declaration of his tendernest affection for his native country, and his determination to do all in his power to promote the glory and happiness of the kingd m.

At the conclusion of the Council, the Lord Keeper proceeded to the House of Lords to swear in the Peers; and the Lord Steward (Lord Cholmondeley) in like manner, proceeded to the House of Commons, and in the Long Gallery administered the oath, appointed to be taken by the members returned to serve in Parliament before they go into the House of Commons, to such members as were in attendance; which being done, the members repaired to their seats, and made and subscribed the oath of adjuration, usually taken at the commencement of a new Parliament.

At twenty minutes past four on Sunday, the Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Peers, when having taken his seat on the woolsack, without making any observation, the House was adjourned till next day (Monday) at 11 o'clock.

The Proclaiming of George the Fourth, King of England, would take place with usual formality, yesterday (Monday) at St. James' Palace, at Charing Cross, and at Temple Bar.

> DEATH OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

> London, Jan. 24. To the Lord Mayor of London.

My Lord-It is with very great concern, that I have to acquaint your lordship with the death of his royal highness the Duke of Kent, which melancholy event took place at Sidmouth on the 23d instant, after a few days illness, to the great grief of all the royal family.

(Signed)

SIDMOUTH. George the third was born in the year 1738, and reigned fifty nine years and three months. His son was in the 53d year of his age. He has left an only daughter by his marriage with the Princess Dowager of Leinington, sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, and who council, who met every month, being the descendant of the eldest more frequently as occasion | branch of the royal stock by which there is issue, may, probably, inherit the throne of England.

> The Insurgents in Cadiz. In the Paris papers of Wednesday, which arrived, a correspondent of the Gazette de France, in Bayonne, communicates a copy of a letter from Madrid, of the 14th inst. which states, that the insurgent troops, who now designate themselves as the "National Army," have actually taken possession of Cadiz. The defection of the regiment of infantry of Soria, and of three squadrons of cavalry, two of

and the oath to defend it was administered at the Town-hall to all parties, military and civil. The whose decease the imperial crown commerce of the town gave a grand inquet to the civil and milicary authorities to celebrate the triumph rightfully come to the high and of the constitution. It is added in the same letter, that the "National Wales: We therefore; the lords Army" amounts to 24,000 men. spiritual and temporal of this realm, This intelligence received implicit credit at Bayonne, at the time of the departure of the courier for

> Liebon, Jan. 15. Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, 4th inst. "The instant this news reached us, the counsellor of state, Asmarez, who was here carrying on the proceedings relating to the offi cers arrested in consequence of the affair of the 8th of July, (the one in which O'Donnel was implicated.) immediately embarked with his whole family, in an American vessel, which, it is believed, is bound to Lisbon. As we are now complotely besieged on the land side, I shall be unable to inform you of the results, unless by extraordinary op-

Paris, Feb. 25. It is asserted in a letter from Madrid, that the king of Spain has demanded of the king of France, an aid of 25,000 men, to reduce the rebels to obedience.

portunities like the present one."

The Spanish Ambassador has addressed a note to our government. requesting it to cause the conduct of M. M. the Spanish Libereax, residing in Paris, to be observed, and to issue orders, that no passports be delivered them.

The latest accounts from Madrid are to the 15th. A private letter of that date states, "that the commotion among the troops destined for South America, need not excite any alarm as to the tranquility of Spain." Another letter says-'No accounts from Cadiz; the government publishes nothing-all is

They write from Bayonne, under date of the 12th, that it was imossible to obtain correct accounts from Cadiz. Among other rumours, it was said the count de Montvo was at the head of the insurrection, and that many battal one march dog inst the rebels, went over to their

The Spanish ambassador had an audience with the King of France on the 23d.

Paris, Jan. 26. The news from Spain continues to be alarming, as affecting the Spanish government. The insurgents lions of specie. Twelve months are said to amount to 24,000 men, previous there was in the same inexclusive of many citizens ready to take up arms. A private letter says . Cadiz is taken." It is affirmed that general Freyre is authorised to offer to the insurgents, in the name of the king, a formal consti

It is said at the request of the Spanish ambassador, two French ships of war left Rochefort, to cruize off Rayonne.

From the New York Gazette.

Very late from France. The elegant fast sailing ship Stephania, Capt. Burke, who lett Havre on the 15th of last month, arrived here on Saturday. The editors of the Gazette have received from their correspondents regular files of Paris Journals to the 9th ult. and have given such of their contents as are deemed interest-

As to the momentous state of af. fairs in Spain we are still left in the dark, as will be observed by a perusal of the reports in this day's Gazette.

From French and English papers.

By the Stephania, the editors of the Gazette have received the London Times of the 31st of January. This paper is nearly filled with articles relating to, and consequent upon the King's death, including a

memoir from the Windsor Express. The Times also give some farther details of the Spanish revolution, as late, from Madrid, as the 16th of January. The accounts are contradictory, and of course there must be exaggeration. It is stated that

Whereas it hath pleased the immediately proclaimed at Cadiz, with the Insurgents—that the troops Almighty God to call to his mercy and the oath to defend it was ad- marching upon Madrid were eatimarching upon Madrid were estimated at 30,000 men, which place was in a state of the greatest fermentation-that on the 15th, the Court had made preparations to leave the capitol-that a decree had been passed by a Junta, prohibiting the King from leaving the king-

The pablic papers of Cadiz of the 18th and 21st January, are full of proclamations encouraging & threatening the inhabitants and the garrison. It was anticipated that they were soon to come to blows.

The report at Hayre was, says passenger, that the king of Spain had ordered his guard of Valones to fire on the Insurgents, which they refused, and joined them. It was supposed the king had gone off, or had been slain.

A French paper (the Ultra Roy. alist) asserts that letters from Ca. diz of the 11th of January informs, that the Insurgent Army of 24,000 men had entered Cadiz, and received with cries of "Long live the Constitution-down with Ferdi nand." The tables were spread at all the gates, at which the soldiers and inhabitants fratermized.

Another account from Madrid says, "The capitol is in full insurrection" -that the King wished to show himself to his people, but was received with cries of fury-that orders were given to the Walloon Guards to fire on the crowd, but that they joined the ranks of the rebels. The King's Guards, more faithful, were massacred by his enemies .-The Queen appeared, but she was told they wanted nothing of herthat the King must leave Madrid; and it was said the Court would retire to Pampeluna.

The first Court of King George the Fourth was held at Carlton House on the 30th of Jan. All the male branches of the Royal family then in England were present, most of the Cabinet Ministers, &c. at which time the oaths of allegiance, &c. were administered.

All the Cabinet Ministers in town esigned their commissions, & were afterwards re-appointed.

We are not, says a letter, to expect correct information about the Spanish Insurrection by the way of France, the news having to pass through that part of Spain which has not yet shaken off the yoke of the good Ferdinand. We must wait with patience the arrival of the Spartan, which was to sail from Cadiz for Norfo.k the latter end of Ja-

On the first of January last, there was in the Bank of France, 172 milstitution, only 35 millians.

The remains of the Duke of Kent were embalmed, and were to be sent to Windsor. The funerals of the King and the Prince were to take place on the same day. The life of the Duke of Kent was insured to a considerable amount to secure mis creditors.

It is reported that an army of 20,000 men is to be formed on the mand of the Duke D'Angouleme.

The two Houses of Parliament adjourned on the 2d to the 17th of Feoruary. The funeral of the King and the Duke of Kent would probably take place the 16th.

The papers have already commenced inserting the addresses of Electors of the different counties. Blougham and Lowther have each given notice that they intended soliciting the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland.

It is said that the present King will inherit all the private property of his late father, including the splendid library at Buckingham house.

It is worthy of remark that Henry III reigned 56 years; Edward 111 51, and George 111 59.

London, Feb. 1.

Both houses of Parliament me yesterday. The members present took the oath of fidelity to the new savereign. They will adjourn for about 15 days after the King's fune-'ral, then will be occupied with the sedition bill, and fiscal measures, after which they will dissolve. It is said, however, that the ministers propose to continue the session .cided the success of the insurgents. South of Spain—that the semy, the We should not be surprised at see to the 26th inst. They men-

most sacred rights of the narion, but we cannot believe that they will dare propose so unconstitutional a measure, and endeavour to abolish a law of so much importance. This would be a very bad beginning for the new reign. The Latd Chancellor has taken the oath of allegiance to George IV.

The bill to deprive the Princess of Wales of heraitle as Queen, not having been laid before Parliament, she is de jure Queen of England .-Nevertheless it is possible that she may not be crowned, as it depends altogether on the will of the King.

The Princess of Wales has lived at Marseilles since November, and appears fond of the place. She makes frequent excursions to the country, and often leaves her carriage to visit on foot remote scites which appear worthy of her atten-

Feb. 8.

The sudden indisposition of the King, has tended to increase the sensation produced by the death of his father and brother. He has had a violent attack of inflammation in the bowels. The first bulletin of the physicians was very alarming, and is as follows: "The King has been attacked with an imflammation of the bowels; we flatter ourselves that the disease has been favourably operated upon." This day's bullenues to the Palace are obstructed with carriages and people; an immense number of persons remain at the gates. The king has lost, within two years, his father, mother, one of his brothers, his daughter, and grand daught r.

The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Leopold de Cobourg, have taken the oath of allegiance in the House of Lords. Among those who presented themselves for this purpose, we notice the Bishop of Durham, who is 91 years of age; he walked with a firm step, and signed the oath without making use of spectacles.

Both Houses sat the whole day, but only attended to the taking of o. the from the members.

The news of the burning of Jaseph Buon-parte's mansion at Bordentown, had reached Paris.

The weather in Greit Britain had moderated, and in the breaking up of the frost several bridges were carried away. Among the number a bridge at Bristol was swept off, & carried with it the foot pavement, iron railing, gas pipes, &c.

The subscription in London alone, to afford refuge to the houseless poor, amounted to upwards of sixty two thousand dollars. The number relieved during the severity of the weather, we have not seen stated.

The papers speak of the revival of trade in all the manufacturing districts throughout the kingdom. The late trials and condemnations of the Radicals for seditious conduct, had checked the spirit of disaffection, and the working class of the deluded reformists were returning to their employ.

David Wroe, Joseph Shaw, Louisa Hough, Sarah Hough, John Charlton, and William Greenroyd, a Thad their trials at Manchester, on the 27th of Jan. for sedition, and were found gui ty and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Among the extracts which follow from our English papers, the reader will see what a sorry figure Mr. Cobbett cuts in his controversy with Mr. Wright.

London, Hn. 22. Shocking Calastrophe. We have been told of a most

dreadful accident having happened on Sunday week, at Knottingly, in consequence of the breaking of the ice. Of forty five that were precipitated into the water, thirty five sunk to rise no more.

The house of Messrs. Rotrschild & Co. received on Monday, from the continent, two wagon loads of silver, nearly eight tons weight.

Her Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse, died at Cassel on the 14th instant, aged 72. She was born Princess of Denmark.

London. Jan. 29. We have received a Flanders mail this morning, bringing Brussels pa-

yland. ng of the Stockh y is directed to more, on the seco

ring Company

interested in y notified. LLER, Jr. Pres't in the Netherlands.

We are extremely sorry to learn That the Prince Regent has been confined to his room during the whole of the week, by the prevailing severe catorrh of the season; but we are happy to be enabled to state his royal highness is better to-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 23.

Por the Maryland Gazette.

"Having a good conscience: that whereas they sneak evil of you, ar of evil-doers, they may be ashame! that falsely accuse you."-1 Peter,

The possession of a good conscience should be more esteemen, and more prized, than any other ladividual object in nature. It is t'at which delends us from the assaults of envy-from the peaks of malice. and from the scorn of hatred! It is that which shields us from the attacks of calamny, and subverts the power of vit at-d ambitton!-"Tho' they speak evil of you, as of evo' doers," tho' your neighbour or your friend, in whom you had reprised all the nearer considerations of social life, should transcend the bounds of reciprocal confidence and verity, to engage in those nefarmus principles of le rartian, which stig matize even the most aban one! of our race; tho' his malicious false hoods exhaust invention, and his stunid recitations tire his audience; yet the consciousness of having act ed your part with propriety and its corum, is a parapet invulnerable to the shafts of slander. In the pursa ; of a good conscience, our souls should travel "with an eve that never winks, and with a wing that never tires," and when embraced we should never let it elule the grasp of our mads. Whether we are parting under the solar blaze at the equator, or immersed in eternal anow et the poles-whether tottering on the orecincts of the grave, or garly sporting in the meridian of exist ence-if we can cherish the memory of having done that which is right between man and man, and man and our God, it makes the blaze at the equator more tolerable, and renders the snow at the poles less trigid. It irradiates the gloom of the grave! and makes the meridian of life exquisitely delightful!

To use the language of an emi nent writer "there is no state of life so anxious as that of a man who does not live according to the dictates of his own reason." And on the other hand, there is no state of life that renders us more delectably lappy and tranquil, than the exercue of our so'er and legitimate reasin. We should, on all occasions, in all conditions and circumstances of life, depend upon the candid emarations of delib - ite reas in, which will erect a grandard inv. cible to the contemptable verbosity of malevo'ent necembours, and "they will be ashamed that faisely accuse you "

Having a good conscience, we have all that is virtuous in your! all that is delight ul and glores is through life, and all that is conso latory in death. It is the sun-beam of youth, the guiding star of riper age, and the prescient solace of de-

THE RURAL PREACHER. Severn, 10th March, 1820.

* Addison.

Our Relations with Spain.

The following interesting Documents were presented to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations:

The Secretary of State to Mr. Livendes.

William Lowndea, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 16, 1819.

Sir, With reference to the question proposed by the committee, "whether the Executive considers the Florida Treaty as a subsisting one, valid according to national law, and giving the same perfect rights, and imposing the same perfect obligati one, as if it had been ratified," have the honour to state that the President considers the treaty of the 22d of February last as obliga tory upon the honour and good fa.tl of Spain, not insa perfect treaty (ratification being an essential for

have ensued upon the sudden change | which Spain was bound to ratifyof weather, had done much mischief as an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, which the King of Spain, by his fall nower to his Minister, had solemnly promised to approve, ratity and folfil. This adjustment is assorted as the measure of what the United States had a right to obtain from Spain, from the signature of the Tresty. The principle may be illestrate to reference to rules of municipal law relative to transactions between in d viduals. The difference bem cen the treaty unratified and ratified min be likened to the difference beween a covenant to convey lands and the deed of convergner uself. Upon a breach of the contenant to convey, courts of equily decree that the party who has book n it's covement shall convit, and, further, shall are good to the other party all damages which he has sustained by the breach of contract.

As there is no court of chancery between nations, the rafference can Se settled only by agreement, or by force. The resort to force is justifiable oni, when justice cannot be obtained by negociation. And the resort to force is limited to the attainment of justice. The wrong received marks the boundaries of the right to be obtained.

The King of Spain was bound to ratify the treaty; bound by the principles of the law of nations applicable to the case; and further hound by the solemn promise in the all power. He refusing to perform this promise and obligation, the U. States have a perfect right to de what a court of chancery would do in a transaction of a cimilar charatter between individuals, namely, to compel the performance of the engagements as far as computer of car accomplish it, and to indomn fy incincelves for all the damages and rarges incident to the necessity of uring compulsion. They can ot compel the King of Spain to sign the act of ratification, and therefore cannot make the instrument a perfect treaty. But they can, and are justifiable in so doing, take that which the treaty, if perfect, would have bound Spain to deliver up to them; and they are further entitled to indemnity for all the expenses & damages which they may sustain by consequence of the relusal of Spain to ratify. The refusal to ratify gives them the same right to do jus tice to themselves as the refusal to fulfil would have given them, if Spain had ratified, and then ordered the governor of Florida not to deliver over the province.

By considering the treaty as the term beyond which the U. States will not look back, in their controversial relations with Spain, they not only will manifest a continued respect for the sanctity of their own engagements; but they avoid the inconvenience of re-entering upon a field of mutual complaint and crimination, so extensive that it would be scarcely possible to decide where or when egociation should cease, stayed for sat shed right; and, by re sorting to force only so far as the reaty had acknowledged their right, they offer an inducement to Span to complete the transaction on her part, without proceeding to general hastinty. But Spain must be responsible to the United States for every wrong done by her, after the signature of the treaty by her Minister; and the refusal to ratify his act is the first wrong for waich they are cetitled to redress.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

John Quincy Adams.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Lorendes.

Department of State, 21st December, 1819.

Willfam Loundes, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

In answer to the questions contained in your letter of the 10th inst. I have the honour to state, for the information of the committee,

1st. That information has been received by the Government of the United States, though not through a direct channel, nor in authentic form, that another motive besides those alledged in the letter of the Duke of Fernando to Mr. Forsyth, did operate upon the Spanish cabinet, to induce the withholding of the ratification of the treaty, namely, the apprehension that the ratifiation would be immediately followed by the recognition by the United States of the independence of one

vinces. It has been suggested, that I probably the most important of theexplanations which the Minister to be sent by Spain, will be instructed to ask, will consist of an explicit declaration of the intentions of this Government in that respect. There is reason also to believe, that the impunity with which privateers, fit. ted out, manned, and officered, in one or more of our ports, have committed hostilities upon the Spanish commerce, will be alledged among the reasons for delay, and perhaps some pledge may be required of the effectual execution against these practices, of laws, which appear to exist in the Statute Book.

It may be proper to remark that, during the negociation of the fiorida treaty, repeated and very earnest efforts vere made, both by Mr. Pizarro, at Madrid, and by Mr. O. his here, to obtain from the government of the U States either a positive stipulation or a tacit promise, that the U. States would not recognise any of the South American revolutionary governments; and that the Spanish negociators were distinctly and explicitly informed that this Government would not assent to any such engagement, either express or implied.

2. By all the information which has been obtained of the prospective views of the French and Russian governments, in relation to the ourse which it was by them thought probable would be pursued by the U. States, it is apparent that they strongly apprehended the immediate formble occupation of Florida by he U. States, on the non-tatificat on by Spain of the treaty, within the stipulated time. Trance and Russia both have most carnestly dissauded us from that course, not by any regular official communication on, but by informal friendly advice: teprecating immediate hostility, in account of its tendency to kindle a ceneral war, which they fear would be the consequence of a war between the U. States and Spain. It was all dged that, in the present state of our controversy with Soain, the opinion of all Europe on the point at issue was in our favour and against her. That by exercising patience a little longer, by waiting at least to hear the Minister, who was announced as coming to give & receive explanations, we could not fail of obtaining ultimately, without resort to force, the right to which it was admitted we were entitled. But that precipitate measures of vi olence might not only provoke Spain to war, but would change the state of the question between us; would exhibit us to the world as the aggressors, and would indispose against us those now the most decided in our favour.

It is not expected that in the e vent of a war with Spain any European power will openly take a par in it against the U. States-but there is no doubt that the principal reliance of Spain will be upon the employment of privateers in I rance and England, as well as in the Past and West India seas, and upon our iwn coast, under the Spanish flag, but manned from a I nations, includthe citiz as of our own expatriated into Spanish subjects for the pur-

T 35c. 3d. The enclosed copies of letters from Mr. Fromentin, contain the most particular information pos sessed by the Executive with regard to the subjects mentioned in your Third enquiry. In the month of September, a corps of 3000 men arrived at the Havana, from Spain. one third of whom are said to have already fallen victims to the diseases of that climate. By advices from the Havana, as recent as 4th of this month, we are assured that no part of this force is intended to be in any event employed in Florida.

4. A communication from the Secretary of War, also herewith enclosed, contains the information requested by the committee upon this enquiry.

5. At the time when Capt. Read left Madrid, 13th October, Mr. Forsyth had no positive information even of the appointment of the person who is to come out as the Minister. Indirectly we have been assured that he might be expected to arrive here in the course of the present month.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very ob't Berv't, John Quincy .ldams.

We learn, with great pleasure, that Captain Macdonough has been appointed to command the line of hattle ship now building at New-York, when she shall be in a state to receive her commander. Capt.

ble that the course pursued by the prill at Of three plans Court Marriel, of which he was a one was to remain a Court Martial, or watch the offmember, and which led to the offcers composing eard court being ordered home, was incorrect, with that
magnanimity which bespeaks a great
mind, acknowledged his error to
mind, acknowledged by error to
mind, ackn nity of restoring this gallant officer to the service. This appointment will of course afford additional pleasure, when it is recollected that it is made without impairing that subordination which is so essential to our naval service .- Nat. Int.

Pennsylvania Legislature. Senate, March 1. Susquehanna River.

Mr. M. Meens, Mr. Grosh and Ma. Power, were appointed a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee of the house, to view the dam opposite the Conewago falls in the Susquehanna, and make report of the extent of the obstructions, and what alterations are necessurv to secure a free pussage for all descriptions of water craft, and rafts of lumber.

> House of Representatives. Wednesday, March 1. River Susquelanna.

Mr. Duane presented the followng resolution:

"Resolved, That James Duncan of Centre courty, Daniel Caldwell and Abbot Green, of Union coun ty, be and they are hereby appoint ed commissioners on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania, to view that part of the river Susqueham a, within the bounds or the state of Maryland, in waich the Susquenanna canatis co siructed, and to make report to the K vernor of this commar we aith, whether the navigation of the said river is obstructed by the works of the Susquehanna canal company, to the injury of the com monwealth of Pennsylvania. And if the commissioners shall report that the navigation of the river is so obstructed, theg vernor of Penn sylvania shall transmit a copy of their report to the governor of M .ryland, and request him to cause such measures to be adop ed as may restore the river Su-quehanna to the condition in which it ought to be, consistently with the rights and interests of Pennsylvania; the result of such application to be communicated to the legislature of this commonwealth at their next session.

From a file of London papers received at the office of the Federal Gaze te.

BUONAPARTE'S Memours of the Hunared Days.

A book from Paris, entitled, 'Me' noires pour servir a l'Histoire de rance, en 1815," has been receivd from that city, in which it has been suppressed. It is sent furth as written in St. Helena, under the eye, if not by the hand of Bunnaparte, and therefore possisses no ordinary interest. Its first title, as the editor advertises, was "Second Manuscript come from St. Helera' -but he declined maying it known by that designation, in order, he says, not to draw upon himself the reproach of seducing the public by an announcement which recaled ancient recolections. He openix states also, that he was entrusted with the publication by Mr. O'Mea ra, the surgeon of the Northumber. land, the bearer of the MS. to Lurope; whose subsequent conduct therefore, fully justifies the suspicions which were entertained of him, and the measures which were enforced against him by Sir Hudson Lowe. This is the history of the work. The following is a brief abstruct of its contents, with some quotations, in the selection of which we have departed from the regular order:

"Chap. I .- The Bourbons depart from France. 1. The imperiar eagle flies from steeple to steeple till it reaches the towers of Notre Danie; 2. Secret Convention concluded, at the end of the year 1814, between Austria, France and England, against Russia and Prussia; 3. The king of Naples declares war against Austria on the 22d of March; 4. The congress of Vienna, in March 1815.

"Chap. II .- Military state of France. 1. Situation of the army on the 1st of March, 1815; 2. Organization of an army of 800,000 men; 3. Arms, equipments, repairs and finances; 4. Situation of the army on the 1st of June, 1815; 5. Paris; .6. Lyons.

"Chap. III. Plan of Campaigns. 1. Could the French army commality to that,) but as a compact or more of the South American pro- Macdonough having become sensi- mence hostilities on the 1st of A- impracticable roads.

June; and in case of tal the enemy under the water

and Lyons. The empthis plan of operations.
"Chap. IV. Openings!
paign, June, 1815. 1 The position of the French are evening of the 14th of June, and position of the Auglan Prusso Sakon atmies. 3 Mar and battles of the 15th of Position of the bellgiften on the night of 15, 16.

"Ghap. 'V. Battle of D. Advance of the French are battle to the Prusso Sara 2 Battle of Ligny, June 16 tle of Quatre Bras, Jane 16 sition of the armies in the m tween the 16th and 17th, manœuvres on the 17th. 67h sition the night of the 17-120

"Chap. VI. The Banle of Saint Jan. 1 Line of battlet Anglo Dutch Army, 2 Lt. the of the French army. 3 P of the emperor, attacked mont. 4. General Bulowarra the field of battle with 30,000 which raises the army of the of Willington to 120 000 mg Attack on La Haye Sante ty let corps. 6 General Busy ulsed. 7 Charge of causer of rising ground. 8 Movement at shal Grouchy. 9 Movement shal Blucher, which raisdither army on the field of battle to Oo men. 10 Movement of the per al gu rd.

"Chap. VII. The Rallyon Ral ving of the army at Link Retreat of Marchal Ground, Resources which remained to Fo 4. Effects of the abdication d emperor.

"Chap. VIII. Observations. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9

"Sixth Observation .- 1. French army manuested on right of the Sambre on the 15th 14th. On the night of the lit day it encamped withinhall les of the Prussian advanced ponu Marshal Blucher had, however, information of what was,pas ing on the morning of the 15th, wh the account reached as head no ters that the emperor had enter Charleroi, the Prusso Seron and was still cantoned over an er'ert 30 leagues of the county, ad required two days to assemble lorces. He ought to have acres his head quarters to Fleures 15th, to have concentrated were tonments of his army with a dius of eight leagues, with a se ed guards on the deboucles of the Mease and the Simbre. Ha at would then have been collected to leigny on the 16th, at now, in to await the attack of the Fred army, or to march against it in evening of that day, to drive it ad the Sambre.

"2. But Marshal Blucher, thou surprised, persisted in assemble he army on the heights of Light behind Fleurus; thus briving !! chance of being attacked before troops could be brought up to the position. On the morning of the 16th he had got together only two corps, and the French army was already at Fleurus. The thirde sp joined during the day, but the 4th under the command of Gen. Bulow, could not come up in time to take part in the battle. Marshal Bucher, as soon as he knew that re French were at Charleton, ought act have fixed for the rallying point of his army either at Fleurus or Light which was already under the cannon of his enemy, but Wavres, whither the French could not arrive until the 17th. He would besides thus have had all the day and the night of the 16th to collect the whole of his army.

"3. After losing the battle of Life ny, the Prussian General, instead of making his retreat on Wavreh should have effected it on the army of the Duke of Wellington, either. on Quatre Bras, as that position was maintained, or on Waterloo. The retreat of Marshal Blucher, on the morning of the 17th, was altogether absurd, since the two rmies, which were on the evening of the 16thenly 3000 toises distant from each other, with the communication of an excellent high road, by which they might consider themselves as united, became on the evening of the 17th more than 10,000 toises distant and were separated by defiles and

The Prussian Gone hee great princip approximate his assign as the rally at which all his before the enem his retreat on h erenth Observatio of Wellington

cantonments. F concentrated then agues around Br drinced guards hesof Flanders. had manauvred ! this advanced, epired since it cor Its head quar elve hours at Ch og sh General re of all this at Bru eaments of his ar is full security at

The Prince of corps formed p Datch army, was er in the evening French army was he immediately de.Camp to Bru inived there by et, and yet the ta was not in th army being al with his sitt sposed to him a single nour millery of 1' at nely cantor ed. t

and at Chatte B h21.10 \$3514:n wete obliged to an to make he res of the cuir. e men were ther enhout cavalry without artill As the thre force cannot fo e with the sup tary ought a

goned and post find reciprocal M. The English macal, assigned allying point the posses con a einsed his tre defeated in P Timve. Th sposed them nos, since he s nost artilles livered up nts, unsupport pall have bee so dinus have dail the night in, which wou army, infant y. The F tulth: 17t re found all h "Eighth Obs th the Englis at Waterloo atraty to the

> tother va ah wantonly t, which in her only ar t best bloo. the allies s to engage othing was letest and ose the such e chances goal torces. ties were a laglo Ducc Waterloo he allies h amerous a

to the ger

opted by the

ill the roles

into est of

Tada, her A

ny men t

aring op ad the Py 42 The olving to oo, found the co-ope but that c place unti dingly he from four the eveni 13 hours not last r co-opera

"But i ration c pasc sal

three great principles of wars approximate his cantonments. assign as the railying point a st which all his proops couldbefore the enemys 3 To ohis retreat on his reinforce-

erenth Observation. 1. The of Wellington was surprised cantonments. He ought to concentrated them on the 16th, lagues around Brussels, plac-dranced guards on the dehesel Flanders. The French and manœuvred for three days his advanced, and 24 hours enis suvenced, and the flours epired since it commenced hos-lis head quarters had been selve hours at Charleroi, while grah General remained igno. of all this at Brussels, and the saments of his army still occu in full security an extent of 20

he Auglo D

Dies. 3 Mas

e 15th of 1

bellgeren

5, 16.

attle of L

rench are

usso Sara

y. June 16

as, Jane 16

ies in the m

and 17th. 5

: 17th. 6 Th

of the 17-12 a

he Battle of

ne of battle

my. 2 L ..

army. 1 1

attackion

Bulow irre

c with 30,000

army of the

0 1200:000

ye Sante it

neral Bulw

of carrier

Movement

Movincele

of battle to

vement of the

The Rallying

rmy at Lina

hal Ground

emainedtoi p

abdication d

Observations.

ith, 7th, 8th, 9

vation .- 1.

nucerred on

re on the 15:0

ght of the lat

vichin helfs'es

advanced posts

had, however,

at wie bis int

f the Isin, wh

ed his head od

ror had enter

usso Siron in

over in eilert

country, and

to ass the

o Floures

curtated meta

cs, wath 4 are

eboucles of 14

nbre. Ilis sta

en colland

at nowly the

of the Free

against it in th

, to drive it as

Blucker, thoug

I in assemula

ights of Light

ius braving in

acked before

ught up to the

morning of the

ether only two

h army was al-

The third c m

v. lat the 4th

of Gen. Bulow

n time to tile

Marshal Buch-

knew that re

letos, ought act

llying point of

curus or Lines,

ider the cannon

avres, whither

ot arrive path

besides this

and the night

the whole of

e battle of Lig-

neral, instead

on Wartes.

t on the army

ngton, either.

t position was

iterloo. The

ucher, on the

rmies, which

the 16thon-

from each o-

nication of an

which they

lves as unit-

ening of the

toises distant

defiles and

The Prince of Saxe Weimar, corps formed part of the An-Datch army, was on the 15th, min the evening, in position est of Frasne, and knew that French army was at Charleroi, he immediately sent off an ede Camp to Brussels, he might unived there by six in the e mand yet the Dake of Welwas not informed of the ach army being at Charleroi un-Thus he lost five with his situation and the apposed to him rendered the d single hour of great im

g. Theinfintry, the cavalry and modery or that hopy, being se-ick cantored, illy duartry was gold Chatre Bras without elardry of ar ollery; these troops has to sustain a great loss, as wete obliged to keep in close on to make head against the igis of the currassiers, under a of afty preces of cannon. These men were therefore slaughterenhout cavalry to protect them. inthost artiflery to avenge n. As the three kinds of miliforce cannot for a moment disbe with the support of each o. they ought always to be so coned and posted as to be able afferd reciprocal assistance.

4. The English General, though mised, assigned Quatre Bras for filling point of his army, tho' aposit on had been for 24 hours the posses can of the French .consect his troops to be partistefested in proportion as they the danger to which aposed them was even still more non, since he made them advance noot artifle y and cavalry; ho bered up to infantry in frag au, unsupported by the other weapons of war, to its enemy. temme for acsembling his army oil have been Waterlan. He ad tous have had all the 16th. dall the night of that day to the in which would have been suffient for colecting the whole of army, infantry, cavalry and ar nulth: 17th, and then would re found all his army in posti n. Eighth Observation. 1. 🧀 the th the English General cave batat Waterloo. The conduct was atrary to the into ests of his napled by the allies; and he violatill the soles of war. It was not interest of England, which needs pany men to recruis her armies ladia, her Ame violate onces, & rother vast estimatements, to h wantonly into a murderous cont, which might or casion the loss her only army, or at least cause best blood to be shed. The plan the allies was to act in mass; and to engage in any partial affair, think was more contrary to their letest and their plan, than to exse the success of their cause to e chances of a batte with nearly qual forces, whore all a probabilies were against them. Had the

aring o pass the Rhine, the Alps, olving to fight the battle of Water-00, founded his resolution only on the co-operation of the Prussians; but that co-operation could not take place until the afternoon. Accorlingly he remained exposed singly from four in the morning till 5 in the evening, that is to say during 13 hours. A battle usually does not last more than six hours. This

laglo Dutch army been destroyed

Waterloo, what advantage could

he allies have derived from their

amerous armics which were pre

The Pressian General violated French army was opposed to him; on their return from America; and in that case, he capected to defend should have allowed the Empero of the French to manusure as he pleas-90,000 troops of different nations, against 104,000 French. This calculation was clearly erroneous. He could not have maintained his position three hours; every thing would have been decided by eight in the morning, and the Prussiaus would only have arrived to fall into a snare. In one day both armies would have been destroyed. If he calculated that a part of the French army had, according to the rules of war, followed the Prussian army, it must then have been evident to him, that he could have no assistance from it; and that the Prussians, after being beaten at Ligny, with the loss of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, & with 20,000 of them dispersed and pursued by between 30,000 and 40,000 victorious French, could scarcely be expected to maintain themselves. In this case the Anglo Dutch army alone would have had to sustain the attack of 69,000 French during the whole of the 18th, and there is no Englishman but will admit that the result of such a contest could not be doubt'ul, and that their army was not so constituted as to withstand the shock of the imperial army for

"During the night of the 17th, the weather was extremely bao. which replered the ground impracreable till nine in the morning .-This loss of six hours from day break was all to the advantage of the enemy, but could the general make the late of such a contest depend on the weather of that hight? Marshal Groadly with \$4,090 men, and 108 pieces of cannon, discovered the secret, which seemed indiscoverable, not to be on the 18th either ont's field of battle of Mount St. Jean or at Wavres. But had the English general the conviction that this Marshal would wander out of his way in this manner? The conduct of Marshal Grouchy was as impossible to be foreseen, as if upon the road his army had experienced an earthquake that swallowed it

"Recapitulation .- If Marshal Grouchy had been on the field of battle at Mount St. Jean, as the English and the Prussian Generals believed, during the whole of the night of the 17th, and the morning of the 18th, and if the weather had permitted the French army to be drawn up in battle array at four in the morning, before seven o'clock the Anglo Dutch army would have been cut to preces, dispersed and entirely destroyed. If the weather had only permitted the French army to range itself in order of battle at ten o'clock, by one the Anglo Durch army would have been und me. Its remains would have been driven beyoul the torest, or in the direction f Hal, and we should have had time in the evening to encounter Marshal Bucher, and to inflict upon him a similar fate. If Marshall Grow by had encamped before Wavres on the night of the 17th, the Prussian army could have sent no detachment to save the English ar my, and the latter would have been completely beaten by the 69,000 French opposed to it.

43. The position of Mont St. Jean was badly chosen. The first condition of a field of battle is to have no defiles in the rear. During the battle, the English general could derive no aid from his numerous cavalry. He did not believe that he would be, or could be attacked on the left. He imagined that he would be attacked on the right. In spite of the diversion made in his favour, by the 30,000 Prussians under Bulow, he would have twice made his retreat during the day, had it been possible; thus in fact, by a strange caprice of human affairs, the bad choice of the field of battle, which rendered his retreat impossible, was the cause of his success.

"Ninth Observation. 1. It will be asked, what then ought the English general to have done after the battle of Ligny and the engagement at Quatre Bras? Posterity will not form true opinions. He should have traversed, in the night of the 17th, the forest of Soignes, on the high road to Charleroi; the Prussian army should, in the same manner, have passed along that of Wavres; the two armies should have unised at day break on Brussels, should have left the rear guard, to defend the forest, should have gained some days to allow time to the Prussians, who were dispersed after the battle of Ligny to rejoin their army;o-operation was therefore illusory. should have procured the teinforceabut in reckoning on the co-opemat of the 14 English regiments time and passed.

By order,
that garrisoned the fortresses of
By order, hive supposed the whole of the Belgium, and had landed at Oatend

the French to managure as he pleas. ed. Would he, with an army of 100,000 men, have traveraed the forest of Soignes to attack at its debouches the two united annies, more than 200,000 strong, and in position? This certainly would have been the most advantageous fourse for the allies. Would he have been contented to take up a position himself? In that case his injectivity could not have been long, as 300, 000 Russians, Austrians, Bevarians. &c. had arrived on the Rhine, and who would soon have been on the Marne, and obliged him to retreat for the defence of his capital. Then the Anglo Prussian army should have marched and joined the Allies before Paris. It would have run no hazard; it would have experienc ed no loss; it would have acted conformably to the interests of the English nation, to the feneral plan a donted by the Alles, and to the roles of the art of war. From the 15th to the 18th he Dake of Wel lington constantly managevered as his enemy desired, k did nothing which it was feared he would do. The English infantry was firm and solid. The cavalry might have acted better. The Angle tch army was twice saved on the 18th by the Prussians; first by the trival of General Bulow, before to'clock, with 30,000 men, and secondly, by the arrival of Marshal Blucher with 31,000 men. On that day 69,000 Frenchmen beat 120 thousand men. The victory was snatched ir im them between 8 and 9 o'clook, but it was by 150 000 men. Let any one magine the looks of the people of London at the moment when they should have heard the catastrople of their army, and learned that they lavished their purest blood to support the cause of Kings against nations-of privileges against equality-of oligarchs against liberals -of the prin ciples of the Holy Alliance against those of the sovereignty of the peo

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this Of

· Price One Dollar. March 23.

An additional supplement to the By-Law to suppress Rois, and to restrain improper m ctings of Slaves, and other p. rsuns.

Be it established and or lained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the third section of a by-law, to which this is an additional supplement, is and shall be henceforth deemed valid and binding, in as free and ample manner, as if the said second section had been referred to instead of the third sec-

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor. Iranary 17th, 1820. Read the first and second time and will pass. By order,

JOHN BREWER, CI'k.

A BY-LAW

To provide for the clearing of the payed Gutters.

1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of each and every person occupying a lot in the city of Annapolis, fronting on any of the paved footways, to keep the paved gutter so far as the same shall bind on the footway in front of their respective lots, free and clear from any ob struction by snow, ice, sand, or other thing whatsoever.

2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person so eccupying any such lot or part of a lot, shall suffer or permit the gutter in front of the premises so occupied by him, her or them, to be obstructed, and a body servant and a very artful.

shall fail to remove such obstructi
BENJAMIN YOUNG. shall fail to remove such obstruction within three hours after notice, which notice must be given by a commissioner or commissioners, or some person by them appointed, each and every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the um of one dollar, to be recovered as other fines and penalties now are. and penalties now are.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor. Feb. 14, 1820. Read the second

JOHN BREWER, Cl'k.

A SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.
MRS. RAMSAY respectfully noquaints the citizens of Annapolis generally, that the intends opening a School, (in one of the large rooms of the house formerly occupied by Mr Wallace) provided a sufficient number of young Ladies should offer for admission. She will teach Reading. Writing, Arithmetie, and English Grammar; and also instruct the young Ladies that may compose her school, how to Tambour. Embroider, execute Fancy Work, and Philligree, at the moderate price of Four Dollars per quarter. The strictest attention will be paid to those who may be placed under her care, and her most indefatigable exortions used, so as to render every thing consonant with morality. It is expected that a generous public, will extend to he as share of their patronage. Parent who wish to place their children under her, will please to favour her with a call March 23. 3w.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Who has opened a large and commodi ous TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unre mitted attention, and the best of every

occupied by

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 cill, 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 decenred shall be offered to his customers, and the great est attention paid to, and care taken of heir forces. He therefore solicits pubie patronage.

March 23.

NOTICE.

J. WATERS

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

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

March 23

SADDLERY, &c.

JNO. N. STEWART.

Informs he friends and the prolic that he was commenced business in the Shop formerly occupied as a Sadler's Show by Charles Frazier, where he in tends keeping an extensive and elegant assortment of SADDLES, and other articles in his line, and topes by attention and punctuarity to obtain a share of patronage.

March 23

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult, without the least gause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 mches high, a tolerable stout limbed tellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, tather flat nose, and land face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarsestock. ings, and an old fur hat much yorn,— Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where I purchased him, o to Charles county, where he has recently been I will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Balti more gloo if in the city of Washing ton or Annapolis 600. and if in Prince George's \$20, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as

fince George's co. Md. Feb. 22-1f.

. NOTICE.

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

March 16.

BOARDING HOUSE

MRS. ROBINSON having seased that lurge and commodious building, near the Church, recently becaused as a Tavern by Mr. Jarges Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Buarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patrongs, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and a faction. A Livery Stable being a vated in the vicinity of her House Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carrelly attended to. Horses being care ully attended to. March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

221 March, 1820. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers attorney, or by correct simple order.

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

Sale of Furniture.

On Thursday Oth inst. at 10 o'clock. will be offered for Sale, at the residence of the late Dr Upton Scott, sundry articles of Household Furniture, among which are two large Mologany Dining Tables, two Card Tubles, Mahogany, and other Chairs; Mahogany, & other Bedsteads, both high and low posted; Looking Glasses, a pair of cut glass patent Lamps, a Chariot and Harness; a Harpischord, and various other arti-cles. Terms to be mad known at the time of sale. March 23. .

A Teacher Wanted.

A person quality to teach the Enhish language granulaically, Reading. Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of his goel character, &c. will hear of on engible situation by application at

March 23

Selling off at the City Auction.

The subscriber, who is about to leave this city, offers for sale, to close sundry consignments the following

GOODS:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Flannels Checks, Osnaburgs, Borlaps, Brown and White Linen, Callicoes, Furniture Chiniz, Cambries, Book and Jackonet Mustine, Coope, Merino and Cassimere Shawls, Sik, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Kid, Beaser and Buckskin Gloves Silk Umbretias, Japand Waiters, with an assortment of Clana, Glass Ware and Fancy Articles. Also Young and Old Hyona Fea, Sugar and Coffee, Starch and Fig Blue. The above articles will I esold whole. sale and retail theaper than ever of-fered before in Vio. Cay. 1-47 ON, Auctioneer.

Annapoles March 16

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chanvery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Fri. day the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Part of a Tract of Land called "Snowden's Third Addition to his Manor," lying and being in Montgomery and Anne-Aroudel counties, containing about 300 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patuxent River runs through this land and enriches its bottoms with its alluvion, and there is an excellent mill seat on the land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land

ferms of Sile-The purchaser to give bond, with good security, to the Trustee, for payment of the purchase money, with in erest, within 12 months from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to execute a leed. Sale to,com-mence at 12 o'clock. Gerard II. Seconden, Trustee.

March 16.

The Commissioners

Appointed to receive subscriptions for stock in the South River Bridge Company in the City of Annapolis, in-form those pers of who were prevent-ed by the inclemal weather, or other causes, from subscribing, that shey are individually authorised to receive subscriptions, and invite all those desire is to take shares, to call on either of

Henry Magnadier, Lercis Davall, Richd, Harwood, of Thos. Daniel Marray, Robert W. Kent.

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

Dec. 23.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

At Baltimore Retail Prices.

The subscriber has commenced business at his old Stand, in Churchstreet, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best telms at the differ-ent auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise; consisting of Bombazetts, Cloth's

Cassimeres, Blankets. Flannels,

Cotton and Worsted Hosiery. de. de de.

Hardware and Cutlery, With an Assortment of

Groceries, &c.

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

GIDEON WHITE.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

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

An Overscer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family and of steady habits, will her a si tuation by applying at the On wof the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencor. Jan. 27.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 scree 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 tobac co houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

March 9. JAMES CARROLL A TOTAL STATE OF

The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COM-MANDER,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Paltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Harses 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'clack, arrives at Balti more at six o'cleck, PM. the same evening Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o's lock, AM, arrived at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Pas seng -- 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

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

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Public Sale.

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

ED. HARM OD, Trustee,

100 Dollars Reward apprehending two Negroes that ded from the subscriber's farm. on Herving Bay, in the lower end of Anne Alundel county. A man that calls himself Isaac Thomas, 25 years of age, a strong well made fellow, of a light complexion, a down look, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches aigh, stutters badly when examined or stoken short to; he had on and took with him a suit of country made clothes, fulled and not dyed, drab coloured surtout of fulled cloth, an old black coat, striped test, blue trowsers, pair of double soalled shoes nailed, pair pumps, for hat, and unslin shirts. Kitty, a handsome girl, about 17 years of age, went off in November 1817, she is 5 feet 2 or 3 menes high, straight made, and very yellow for a negro; has a wart on her left wrist, and a heavy look out of her eyes, but a pleasing countenance when spoken to. on Heling Bay, in the lower end of countenance when spokenstd. Whoever will take up the said negroes, and secure them in the gaol of Baltimore county, or fetch them home to me, shall have the above reward, or fifty dollars for either of them, paid by the subscriber.

SAML OWINGS, of Rd March 9.

Farm for Sale:

subscriber offers for sale, A FARM, lying on Fishing creek, nearon the line that separates Calvert Anne-Arundel county-contain ing one hundred and thirty eight acres.

farm is well known in the two Thi , as part of Rich Bottom counti formerly belonging to Richard Neck. , Esq and adjoining the estate Macke of Peter Emerson, Esq. From 50 to of the land is in a state for 60 acres cultivation, included is an extensive ap-ple orchard, which, in good bearing seasons, has produced 7000 gallons ci-der; the residue of the land is covered with the firest growth of red & white oak, chesn t and poplar timber, per-

haps equal to any in the state.

The imprevements are a small dwelling house, with some other out buildings-to a totacco planter this property will be found an object, as it will be sold at a price probably less than what the timber alone would produce, and when cleare no finer land for the growth of tobace

One fourth of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, and a credit given on the balance to meet the wish of the purchaser. Possession can be given on the 17th April next. Any written application can be made to the subscriber in Baltimore, through the medium of the Post office, which will be duly trended to.

HUMPAREY PEIRCE.

Feb. 10.

State of Maryland, sc. Vane-Arundel County, Orphanscourt

February 19, 1620.

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

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

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 with the will annexed, on the person al estate of John Linsted, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February.

ennah Linsted. Adm'x. With the Will annexed.

Anne-Arundel county. to wit:

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

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Proposals,

For mublishing, in the City of polis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled.

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITE RARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

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

I am induced to hope that, besides for

nishing the lawy with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed up on them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the cier While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to trame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ. I make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey heir Bishops, following with a glad mice and will, their godly admonitions, they do serve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them lorget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to edwell ingether in unity," a design should be manife-ted to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its leg timate authority or to assume povers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but It becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to an nadvert upon such conduct with un sparing severity

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

The Repository shall be published twice month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal & vo-Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th The first number shall appear on the third

Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to jusbly the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at Goorge Shaw's

The Undersigned

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

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

H. L. DAVIS, M. RAFFERTY. Feb. 24.

A Saution to all Hoop Pole Merchants and Night Huntsmen.

Whereas, the subscriber being much injured by the destruction of Timber, forewarns all persons trespassing in any manner whatever on his Farm where he now resides, as he is determined to put the law in full force against all such offenders. all such offenders.

HENRY H, BROWN. Feb. 24

Anno-Arandel county,

is in actual confiners for the penale of Maryland, each for the relief of sundry, each for the relief of sundry. for the benefit of the ac debtors, passed at November 1805, and the soveral super thereta, on the terms therein ed, a schedule of his prop list of his creditors on oath, tries he can ascertain them, being and to his petition, and the said the G. Hammond baving satisfied as competent testimony, that he is sided two years in the State of R land, immediately preceding the of his application, and the end ham G. Hammond having take onth by said act prescribed for d ing up his property, I de hereby and adjudge that the said Abrila Hammond be discharged from es ment, and that he give holice to creditors, by causing a copy of the der to be inserted in some newsp printed in the city of Annapolia, a week for three months before third Monday in April next, to an before the said county court, at court house of said county at 10 se in the forenoon of that day, for purpose of recommending a truste their benefit, and to shew cause if they have, why the said Abraha Hammond should not have the be of said act as prayed. Given as my hand this 9th day of Octo

Jeremiah Townley Chan S GREEN, CA

CENTRAL TAVER

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

JOSEPH DALEY Who has opened a large and com

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attent and the best of every thing which seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their son tage to give him a call, as he pines himself nothing will be left done to render every satisfaction his customers. The best Liquors fare of every kind that can be proed, shall be offered to his custome und the greatest a spilouand cact en of their Horses ha therefore licits a share of modil patronage. July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against line first, second, and third Endurer, assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Co umon Bonds, Appeal Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

EXTERTAINMENT. CEPHAS W. BENSON

A TAVER

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained terstes tumentary on the personal est of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne. An del county, deceased, requests all resons having claims against said en to bring them in, legally authentical and those in any way indebted to ma immediate to rement, to GWAY PINDELL, Ed Nov. 11.

For Sale,

A STUD HORSE, Seven years old, of fine figure, Chesnut Sorrel, his pedigree equal any in the Uned States. Enquire the Printer. March 16.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company Maryland.

A general meeting of the Stockhol ers in this Company is directed to held at the Merchants' Coffee Hos in the city of Baltimore, on the secon Monday in May next, 8th, at 11 o'cle AM. of which all interested in a company are hereby notified.

By order, R. MILLER, Jr. Prest. March 9.

sellow leaves, atty-

IONAS GREE

THUS STREET, AN

Blackwood's A

sed in Sherewood

membrance of sigh."

is a moaning sou

its passage throu

STANZAS

birrest wealth h ithat lately smi ce joy hath fled

adown the patte

dall, foreboding | remember - 2 senber me of gl en beautiful the norning on the d the sky, thei wavelessly the

miel that broc

heath, and hied; windered by bours, and ho earching roun

inver mirror br

point r snuffe sched at the rost, waved his jo ed-often, o'e mid the hoar fr

eping down ex ich, faintly 1 veal'd e footstep o hen listened t thelt, as for he noisy parti

h! happy days come upon music issui fore my view map of feel ne visions of Vithout a clo

ime alters al And listen to And to the trees, lown drippi land; But thou, my 11-lar bey

Wit in a gra pon a forei Continu rom late papers

Assassinati The inh: he have b

bet night, on of his de Berri. Duchess t the Opera scated, w ly by his him with poinard,

in his br feeling el his servi

whose o no on ra, and

AND PUBLISHED MAS GREEN, SUB-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum. Blackwood's Magazine.

STANZAS. sed in Sherewood Plantation. membrance of youth is

sigh. Words of Ali. is a moaning sound abroadits passage through the trees; polate and mournful breeze, sellow leaves, bestrews the

road: gray-and cheerless is the sky; gabath sunk - the sterile plain hd in mists-while mournful.

down the pattering rain.

birrest wealth hath disappear ight nor sound is left to bless;

my thoughts are comfortless. ithat lately smiled and cheertoy hath fled on changeful

leithe sombre landscape drear; mel that broods o'er bitter

things. dall, foreboding fear!

I remember - ah! too well, esber me of glorious days, en beautiful the golden rays norning on these forests fell: birds were singing overhead, id the sky, their carols light, . wavelessly the Tiver spread silver mirror bright.

with the sun-a happy boy. heath, and rugged helds, I

wandered by my brother's side, thours, and hours, with heart of

earthing round, with eager foot, point ranuffed the tainted gale; mehed at the yellow stubble's

d waved his joyous tail.

al-often, o'er this very held, and the hoar frost have we stray.

eping down every leafy glade, hich, faintly here and there, reveal'd

be lootetep of the timid hare; ten listened to the plaining bird; thelt, as forward thro' the air, he noisy partridge whirr'd.

h! happy days -like lightning fled! ever-and for . ver gone; come upon me like a tone music issuing from the dead. clore my view, is there u. furl'd, map of feelings, perished - past; he visions of another world, Vithout a cloud o'creast!

me alters all-alone I stand, and listen to the mouning breeze, And to the rain-drops, from the trees,

lown dripping on the moistened land:

But thou, my brother, placidly, lar beyond the ocean's roar, Vit in a grassy grave dost lie, pon a foreign shore!

Continuation of Extracts rom late London and Liverpool papers received t Boston. Assassination of the Duke de Ber-

Ti. Paris, Feb. 14.

The inhabitants of this metropohave been norror struck by an accocidus assassination, perpetrated het night, at 10 o'clock, on the person of his royal highness the Duke de Berri. The l'rince attended the Duchess to her carriage in quitting the Opera House; she was already scated, when a person passing quickly by his Royal Highness, encircled him with his left arm, and thrust a poinard, four inches and half long, in his breast up to the hilt. On feeling the wound he uttered a cry and fell senseless into the arms of his servants. The Duchess herself sprang from the carriage and drew the dagger from the Duke's breast, whose only exclamation was, 'je me meura, The Duke was conveyed

The Duchess never quitted the couch of her husband. The Duke of Orleans, who was at the Opera, arrived immediately, accompanied by the Duchess and Mademoiselle. M. Pasquier came shortly afterwards bringing with him in his carriage M. Dupuytren. The surgeon bled the Prince three times, and washed the wound with warm lotions. The internal hemorrhage making an alarming progress, cupping was applied, which made his royal highness suffer so much, that he exclaimed, 'M. Dupuytren, Epargnez moi-je sens ma position-je ne erois pas que cela in rien."

M. de Cazes was seated in one corner of the chamber, in indiscribable grief. The assassin was interrogated in the presence of M. de Cazes, and declared boldly that he had meditated the murder ever since 1814, and that he had quitted Metz for Calais in the intention of assassinating the King on his rentree, but that he arrived too late; that he had at length resolved on the extermination of the Duke de Berri, as the youngest of the lamily, knowing that nature would soon dispense him from the necessity of abridging the days of the king. This monster was em played in the saddlery of the king.

M. Jacquinot de Pampalune examined him; a second dagger was found on his person.

Mademoiselle fainted twice, nor would the Duchess d'Orleans leave the bed side of the Prince till the King ordered her away.

The Duke de Berri died at six o'clock, in the arms of his Majes.

An extraordinary proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. de Coussergues, viz: that the Chamber should agree to an act of impeachment against M. de Cazes, "as an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berri. Such a motion, as might be expected, produced a strong sensation among the members, and the violent murmurs which burst forth from all sides, compelled the proposer to descend from the tribune.

In the Chamber of Peers, M. de Cazes, himself appeared, with an ordonnance of the king, constituting that Chamber, pursuant to the 33d article of the charter, and the 57th of the penal code, a judicial tribunal, for the propose of trying forthwith the criminal. In the course of the short speech with which he pretaced this ordonnance, M. de Cases made the following observations. They are an additional proof of the political motives of the as-

"If this crime," said the minis ter, "fills our liearts with profound indignation, what must be our feelcriminal himself, who glories in his offence, informs us, that the august individual who has fallen, was not the only one whose death was meditated, but that all those upon whom our destinies rest, to whom were forever linked our fidelity and love, were condemned; and that the most sacred life, as well as the most necessary to the country, had equally its fatal termination in the designs of the criminal.

Such was the terrific declamation of the prime minister of France to the assembled Peers. Can it be possible then, that the wretched Louvel is without accomplices?

Yesterday in the morning, M. Vivas, a general in the Spanish service, and charged with a diplomatic mission to the Congress of the United States of America, arrived at Paris. He left Madrid on the 3d, that is, subsequent to the letters & date of the Court Gazette, which

are of the 31st January. The news was circulated at Madrid, that an advanced guard of 7 or 800 men, belonging to the royal troops, had had an engagement with the insurgents, a league from La Isla. According to all appearances after exchanging a few shots, Freyre's soldiers passed over to the others. No letters from Andalusia arrived by the last post.

The Journal de Paris of Feb. 14,

says-On the 28th Jan. in the morning, the garrison of Cortadura made a sortie, with the intention of seizing s fortification which the insurgents were raising, but the fire from a into one of the saloons of the Ope-ra, and the nearest surgeon sent for.

reviewed all his troops on the 25th at Carmona, and then transferred his head quarters to Xerez.

Letter addressed by his majesty to the most noble, most high, and most heroic city of Cadiz, where it was received the 27th.

The fresh public testimonies of attachment and fidelity to my Royal Person, which have just been evinced to me by the inhabitants of my good city of Cadiz, have excited in my paternal heart the necessity of manifesting to them how much I am satisfied with their loyal senti ments. He who loves you as a father, and who is also your king, will always be happy in causing his satisfaction to be made known to

(Signed) FERDINAND. Madrid, 22d Jan. 1820. To my dearly beloved city of Cadia.

Misunderstanding between the King and Ministers.

London, Feb. 17. We alluded yesterday to the various rumours which were prevalent with respect to his majesty's ministers, upon a subject of high and de-licate importance. The motives which then induced us to abstain from entering into the question are now at an end, and out readers will naturally expect that we should fulfil our promise of returning to it this day.

It is known, that on Saturday

last, an order in council was issued for the alteration of the church service, in which the special prayer for the princess was omitted-the order directing that our church service should in future offer up prayers solely for his majesty and the royal family. It was immediately taken for granted that this was not the only step meant to be taken with respect to the personage in question-that another and a more decisive step must follow it-that the subject of divorce was instantly to be agitated -that the attention of ministers had been directed to it without delay-that a case had be en submitted to the law officers of the crown, & that they, taking into their consideration the question of law alone. thought that in point of law, such a process could not be sustained .-The rumour proceeded to state, that all the members of the cabinet toincided in opinion with the law officers, and that this unanimous judgment was submitted to the august personage whom it so immediately and deeply concerned. But the rumour added, that this had by no means met the approbation of that illustrious individua; that his judgment differed so materially from advice offered to him, as to make it impossible for his advisers to remain in office, if they persevered in their decision, and if the illustrious individual should resolve not to depart from his own view of the subject. In the progress of the day, however, it was said, that the difficulties of any agreement were found to be in superable-that ministers had in consequence tendered their resignation, which had been accepted-and that the marquis of Wellesley had been sent for to frame a new administration. We have thus confined ourselves strictly to the rumours of the day .- Courier.

PARLIAMENT.

Agreeably to adjournment, the wo houses of Parliament met on the 17th, when the following Message from the King,

was received and read. "George R.

"The king is persuaded that the house of lords deeply participates in the grief and affliction of his majesty, for a loss which his majesty and the nation have austained by the lamented death of the late king, his father.

"This melancholy event imposing upon his majesty the necessity of summoning, within a limited period a new parliament, the king has taken into consideration the present state of public business, and is of opinion that it will be in all respects most conducive to the public interests and convenience, to call the parliament without delay.

"The king, therefore, recommends

We have received letters from sibly uscessary to provide for the Madrid of Stat Jan. Gen. Freyre exigencies of the public service during the interval between the termination of the present session and the opening of a new parliament. G. R."

The King's Coffin.

The coffin of his late Majesty George 3d, is composed of Spanish mahogany, and covered with rich Genoa velvet of royal blue, a few shades deeper in tint than garter blue. The top or cover is divided into three compartments by double tows of silver gilt studs. In the compartment at the head, over a rich star of the order of garter, is placed the royal arms of England, beautifully executed in dead gold. In the centre compartment is the plate with the inscription. This is of silver, richly gilt, and exquisitely burnished. In the lower compartment, at the feet, is the British lion rampant regardant, supporting a shield with the letters GR. surrounded with the garter and motto of the same order, also in dead gold.

All the angles of the whole of these compartments are filled up with highly burnished silver gilt plates engraved GR. III. and surmounted by the royal crown. The sides and ends of this superb coffin are also divided with silver gilt studs, in the same manner as the cover, so as to leave three spaces on each side, and one at each end, for the handles. These handles are of silver, tichly gilt, of a massive mo. dern pattern and the most exquisite workmanship; and each handle surrounded by a massive frame work, in the same taste, chiefly in dead. gold, but delicately relieved by bur-

> Interment of the late King. THE CHAPEL.

Before 7 o'clock, all the persons who had procured tickets were admitted in the north a sle, and were accommodated with places on a temporary platform, which allowed an excel ent view of the whole range of the cathedral, except the chapel. The Eron boys were stationed at the back of the soldiers, and saw every thing without incommoding or displacing any other s ectators.

At haif past seven, a deta hment of the 1st or Grenadier Guards were marched into the midd e of aisle, & took their stand on each side of the railed way, through which the general procession was to pass. At 8 o'clock their arms and standards were reversed, and every second man was supplied with a large wax taper, lighted. A whole hour now elapsed, which was not marked by any incident except the solemn firing of the minute guns. At 9 o'clock, a mournful flourish of trum pets, but faintly heard in the aisles, announced that the procession begun to move, and everyeye was immediately fixed in anxious expectation towards the spot by which it was to enter. In a few minutes the van entered the aisle, consisting of the Poor Knights, followed by the l'ages; and then by slow degrees, the whole body moved forward in the order described in the ceremomai. It is impossible to conceive a more striking, a more deeply impressive spectacle, than that which now presented itself. All that is distinguished in rank or station, generals, judges, bishops, privy councillors, peers, were seen in silent match accompanying to the tomb, the corpse of a mighty monarch, so lately the fountain of honours, but now a mere memento of the fragility of all earthly grandeur. In addition to the solemnity induced by this general reflection, every heart seemed to feel personally a particular grief at the loss of a friend and father. The united force of these ideas produced together such deep and reverential sorrow, that we are persuaded that few persons could have witnessed the scene without becoming more reasoning and serious, if not wiser and better beings: it was a spectacle to teach even heedless rambling impulse now to think."

Among the distinguished persons of opposition who had come to pay their homage to the memory of their venerable sovereign, were the dake of Bedford, earl Grey, the earl of Lauderdale, and it was gratifying to measures as may be found indispen- points of politics, agreed in one cler

thing, that all the respect which individuals have it in their power to bestow, should be paid to him who had so long adorned and beautified the kingly office with mild windom and underlating worth. As the procession slowly moved along, the several dukes who had been appointed to bear the pall, were observed. consisting of the dukes of Wellington, Bucelengh, Newcastle, Dorset, Northumberland and Athol. The canopy over the coffin, was borne by marquisses, among whom were the marquis of Stafford, Buckingham and Cholmondeley. Almost immediately before the coffin, a most imposing effect was produced by the array of national banners, carried by different noblemen. The Union banner was carried by lord Grenville, St. George's banner by lord Howard of Effingham, the grand Royal Banner by lord Hill, the Banner of Scotland by ford Clinton, the Banner of Ireland by lord Headfort, and the Banners of Hanover and Brunswick by two noblemen, whose persons could not be distinguished. As soon as the coffin appeared round the corner of the aisle, the singers of the different choirs, who were followed by the dean of Windsor, struck up the solemn service of "I know that my Redeemer liveth."-This beautiful anthem lasted till the corpse was carried into the chapel and placed on the trest'es. Immediately after the coffin followed the duke of York as chief mourner; next him went the dukes of Clarence, Sussex and Gloucester, and prince Leopold. The fine, maniv aspect of the latter, imbued as it is with seriousness and suffering, made a great impression on the spectators. As soon as the procession was completely arranged in the chanel, the dean of Windsor, assisted on this occasion by the archbishop of Canterbury, commenced the serv ce .-The psaims were then chaunted by, perhaps, the fullest cho rever heard: it consisted of the principal voices of the Chapel Royal, of St. James' and St. George's chapet-Mr. Knyvett presided at the organ. Mossis. Vaughan, W. Knyvett, J. B. Sale and Marshall, sang with a solemn sweetness that divested the mind of all sublunary thoughts, and filled it with pious musings. After Kent's anthem of "Hear my prayer," the choir performed that sublime piece, "I heard a voice from Heaven." At the conclusion of the service, and previous to the last collect and blessing, the funeral anthem, composed by Handel for queen Caroline, was sung by the full band. One portion, in which the voices of the boys alone were employed, was a masterpiece of delicious, enchanting har-

When this anthem was finished, the Dean read the prayer which ac companies the lowering of the body into the grave; and it is impossible to describe the thrilling awe of every bosom as the throwing of the dust resounded from the royal coffin: this awe was still further heightened to those in the chapel, from whose eyes the coffin had slowly and gradually disappeared without hands, and as if it had been mysteriously withdrawn by some supernatual power. Sir Isaac Heard then read the titles of his late Majesty, but in a voice less firm than usual. This tremulousness was, however, the effect of grief rather than of age. The service being concluded, Mr. Knyvett, played a solemn voluntary, and the procession returned nearly in the same order in which it came.

Thus ended the most awful and magnificent ceremony which any British subject now living ever witnessed in this country.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 21.

The fast sailing ship Belfast, arrived at this port yesterday in 24 days from Antwerp; she made the banks in 9 days, and has been off our coast 5 days, having in fact made the passage from land to land in 17 days.

Capt. Bunker has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Antwerp papers to the 24th ult. containing Paris dates to the 18th, Madrid of the 7th, and Cadiz of the lat. The London dates are to the 18th, same as received from Liverpool.

The Antwerp Journal of the 16th to the house of lords to adopt such | see that those who differed in all | of Feb. contains the following arti-

a cath, as far i, bring and ic said Abu g satisfied me ie State of W receding the

having tile I do hereby said Abraia rged from co ive bolice to a copy of the some news f Annapolis, onthe before pril next, to an inty court, at that day, for ending a truste o shew cause if

said Abraha ot have the bea yed. Given on day of Octo Townley Chan S. GREEN, CO

TAVER establishment merly kept by C of Annapolis ed and put in a low occupied by DALEY

large and com ERN, nd Travellers remitted attent ry thing which ntlemen attesd and the public it to their son call, as he piet g will be left very satisfaction be best Liquors

that can be pro

d to his custome

n ou and one

o therefore patronage. AKS this Office. omissory Notes, e against Draw third Endurser Single Bill,

INMENT. BENSON

ERN

CE. ving obtained the personal est ate of Anne.An requests all p gainst said esta

ally anthentical indebted to m PINDELL, ET ale, HORSE.

of fine figure,

pedigree equal

ates. Enquire CE. ng Company of the Stockhol

is directed to re, on the secon 8th, at 11 o'cles terested in si otified.

ER, Jr. Pres't.

the insurgents. A vessel which arrived at Ostend day before year terday, from that port, has given us entire certainty of it. The vessel is furnished with conmaissemens constitutionnels."

The papers of a subsequent date. contain the following articles from

Cadla, Feb. 1.

Our mercantile paper contains two proclamations of Gen. Fre yere one of them to the insurgent sol diers, calling on them to return to his standard, and the other to the inhabitants of Cadiz, praising their fidelity. General F. lett Xeres on the 29th, and is now at Port Royal, about 3 leagues fr im the insurgents; the two parties are in presence of each other.

Madrid, Feb. 1. The minister, L. zano, and several other persons who have had the confidence of the king, have been arrested. The captain general of the province executed in person-the king's orders, and has sent them into exile.

Paris, F. b. 13. A letter from Barcelona states that a vessel dispatched from Cidiz, arrived off that port on the 29th Jan. bearing dispatches to the cap tain general, Castaneros, enjoining him to acknowledge and proclaim the constitutional government. The captain general refused to receive the d spati hes and the vessel immediately made sail. According to the same letter, Malaga would be in the power of the insurgents.

Another account states that the insurgents have got possession of all the provisions that had been collected for the expedition.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The alarm in the public is such. that a great number of foreigners quit Para with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and to day, it was a most impossible to obtain post horses. No doubt the assassination of the duke of Berri is the first cause of the alarm; but is it not probable that it has been increased by the imprudent remarks of the newspapers, and by the measures proposed by the government to the chambers?

Paris, Feb. 13. They write from Naples, that the process emp oved by Sir Humper, y Davey for unfolding the Arcient Minuscripts, has the best success and the learned public may expect

to be put in possession of a great number of precious works supposed to have been lost.

> Further Extracts. Paris Feb. 17.

It is said the committee of the House of Peers charged with the Baltimore. It will also be recol examination of the law on the free circulation of the Journals, terminated its labours yest, rday, and that it resolved to reject the project .-The project of the law against the Liberty of the press, resembles so much the despotic resolution that the Congress of the German diet has caused to be adopted, that we cannot avoid thinking that it ema-Lat.s from that source; and that the Holy Allance, has for a long time past beek taking measures, that throughout the continert the press should be equally shackled.

Letters from Bayonne state, that an engagement has taken place in the neighbourhood of Seville between the Royal troops and the insurg nts, in which the former were completely beaten.

Feb. 18. Extract of a letter from Bayon. ne of Feb. 12. "According to letters from Cad z of the 1st, received this day, all is tranquil in that city; but it is the tranquirty of a man in a. w. You will judge whether the Insurgents are not in some force when the Guef of the National Ar my has detached a division of 2000 men for Aigiziras to accompany from thence to the hal quarters several members of the Cortes wh had landed ther. It is said there have been some sk rmishes between tre royal and insurgent troops, in which the letter had the advantage. The troops have left Victoria for Galicia, where some troubles have broke out."

Feb. 17. It is said that M. de Cizes dired to present himself at St. Cloud, the residence of the Duchess de Berri. He was not introduced, and it is

"We have just received positive; name pronounced, the Princess eaand fled to her aparement.

In the Chamber of Deputies, or the 15th Feb. M. Clausel de Coussorgues asserted that M. Decame had been the means of plunging the na-tion into the calamity they now were suffering, and that he would prove it. He was immediately called to order, and afterwards present ed to the chamber the following let-

"I have the honour to propuse to the Chamber to bring an accusation against M. Le Count Decaze, mi nister of the interior, as guilty of treason, according to the terms of the 56th article of the constitution. I request that the Chamber may ap point to morrow to hear me, if I cannot be heard to day.

Clausel De Coussargues. Feb. 15, 1820.

Anvers, Feb. 16.

Direct from Spain. We bave received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 30.

A new POST OFFICE has been established by the Post Mister, at the Cross Roads, Head of Severn. about 11 miles from this City, oi. the Baltimore Road.

On Monday expling arrived off this port the French ship Seme, of 22 guns, last from Martinique. On the morning toflowing an interchange of salutes passed between her and Fort Severn.

From the Federal Gazette of March

The Mail from the Eastward did not arrive this morning, at the usu al hour. Such an omission, at this time of the year, and it the present state of the roals, excited some fears as to the cause of the delaywhich have unfortunately been real. ized to the most melancholy ext nt.

It has been ascertained, that the Mail has been Robned, and the Driver Murdered!! The unfortunate driver was found about eight miles from this city, tied to a tree, a short distance from the road, with two bullet holes in his breast.

The mail bags, and the carriage in which they were conveyed, w re found at a short distance from the murdered driver; the letters had been opened and were scattered about; the news; aper mails were unopened the two horses had been taken from the carriage, and were found about three miles from this city, tied in the woods near the

Two years ago, as mu t be well recollected, the Mail going from this city eastward, was robbed on the same road, some miles farther from lected, that immediately after that robbery, the Pat Master general gave not ce, that a sufficient guard should be turnished to protect the mail; which was calculated to induce our citizens to continue toentrust their remittances to that mode of conveyance.

We understand that several of our citizens expected remittances of money and valuable papers by the mail which has been robbed. Whether they have a legal claim against the Government, or the Post Master general, for the amount of their lossis, we cannot say; but we do not hes tate to say they have an equitable one.

From the Federal Republican. MAIL ROBBERY.

The Eastern Mail due on Satur day morning, not arriving in due season, excited considerable anxie. ty, and at 9 o'clock it was generally apprehended it had been robbedhis appr hension was confirmed by half past nine, and in twenty mi nutes after, we issued an Extra, announcing the occurrence, and suggesting respectfully to all our fellow chizens, who had horses, to repair to Monument Square, and form themselves into detachments, to scour the country in pursuit of the robbers.

A number of gentlemen immedi. ately mounted their horses and proceeded through thea !jacent country At an earlier hour Mr. Stokes, the partner of Mr. Stockton, the mail contractor, proceeded with two othere on the Philadelphia road-the horses of the mail carriage were found about three miles from town, tied in the woods. Mr. Stokes pro-

carriage, and endeavoured to abter-) and he would take him before Judge tain its tracks at length Mr. Scokes, bout 81 miles from this city, ob served some bushes and other obstructions in the road, and said to his companions, "here the carriage has been stopped" the party, upon examining the toad, traced the impression of the wheel, which led them about 100 yards from the road, where they lound the mail, cut open, letters on the ground, and the carriage-but, dreadful to relatethe Driver, a most worthy man, who has always, during the short time he has been in our country, sustained a good character, most inhumany murdered. It appeared to Mr. Stokes that he had been first tied to trees with the reins of the horses-the one which is supposed to have tied his left arm to a tree appeared to have been cut-lis right arm was found tied to a tree about two feet from him, and his head reclined between two saplings-his body on the ground-on examining his body there appeared a would from a small pistol, fired close to the centre of his breast, as the wad ding burnt his clothes and two stabs from a dirk in the left breast, in the region of the heart.

An art so horrible-a crime so deliberate, has not heretofore occurred in this country. Our fellow citizens, one and all, feel a deep interest in this dreadin murder, and no exertions will be wanting on their part, to bring to condign pun si ment he exectable wretches who have been guilty of this foul deed. Poor Hipps wis a foreigner-he atrived in this country about two years since, and has been during that time, in the service of his late emp avers-he came to our country without his family, but having established a fair character, be invited his wife and children to follow him-they came-his widow is afflicted by a painful dis ase, and his orphans, by this inhuman act, are deprived of their worthy father's efforts to support them. In truth. the situation of the family is really distressing. A reward of 10:0 dol. lars has been off, red for the appre hension of the robbers.

The above w published in an Extra yesterday. We proceed to give further details concerning this inhuman murder. The body of John Hipps was brought to the city about two o'clock on Saturday att en on in charge of the coroner, Limbert Phomas, esq. who immediately summo ed a jury of inquest. The jury after examining a number of wit. nesses, found that John Hipps came to his death by a pistol ball, which passed through the carrilage of the 6th rib of the left side near its junction with the sternum, wound ing in its passage the draphragm & stomach, and by two wounds inflicted vadirk or dirks or some other sharp instrument or instruments passing through the 4th or 5th ribs at their junction, with their respectravasation of blood, no doubt either the heart or one of the large bloot vessels was wounded.

We are gratified to add that Mr. Coale, one of the jury, submitted to them the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it appears to this inquest, that John Hipps was murder. ed on or near the public highway. while he had in charge the Great Eastern Mail of the United States. that the deceased was a man of good character, and has left a distrest family, who will by his death be de prived of their usual means of sup port-Resolved unanimously, that Gen. Heath, the foreman of this jury, be requested to inquire into and represent the situation of the widow and orphan children of the deceased to the Post Master General, and to commend them to the humane consideration of the government.

On Saturday afternoon, our citizens and peace officers were on the alert to apprehend the murderers. Three of the peace officers, Messrs. Ross, Maydwell and Norris, proceeded up Bridge street between 8 and 9 o'clock, in search of a suspicious character, and on their return towards Gay screet bridge, that vigilant officer, (Mr. Ross) passed two men, one he recognized to be Peregrine Hutton-he immediately desired his companions to fall back & follow him slowly. He joined Hutton, & accosted him-Hutton knew nim, they shook hands and Hutton received him friendly though appeared uneasy and desirous of getting clear of him-when they arriv. ed some distance up Gay street, Ross was joined by Mr. John Wison. Mr. Ross then told Hutton this very amiable lady in her grieff their verdict, and would, as soon as added, that as soon as she heard his ceeded on in search of the mail and that he was a map of bad character

Brist. He also asked his companigive any estisfaction and Mr. Ross. promptly informed him, that he was in bad company, and he should take him alan. They were taken before Judge Brice, who committed them for fufther examination. On arriving at the gaol, the officers proceeded to search them-on Hutron, was found about \$183-on Hull, secreten in his pantaloons upwards of \$6000-they each had a key found on them, which unlocked a trunk held in common, & with these keys Mr. Ross and the other officer proceeded to the boarding house, where they ludged, and on searching the truck on top of their clothes were found a small polket pistol and a flisk of powler, and several parcels of Bank notes, amounting in all to upwards of \$1000.

Yesterday morning judges Bland, Brice and McMechen were engaged in the examination of the prisoners and the witnesses-it appears that Peregrine Hutton, one of the prisoners, was born in D laware, but hes lived most of his life in Maryland, that he has been several years a stage driver, and for some time hourded in the same house with the Jeceased, he is, we understand well known in Richmond, Virginia. Mor ris N. B. Hall, the other prisoner, is a native of the state of N York and with Hutton arrived from New Y rk on last Yuesday week -he has a father in Utica. Tie prisoners are both young men, probably nei ther of them twenty five years of age. They will be tried before the Circuit Court of the United States which will set on the first of May

Upon a review of thes fac's, 1 would appear that the discovery of the murd rers was it may le said. providential-the act of the all seeing God! Mr. Ross went into Bridge streat not in search of Hutton, on returning, accidentally he joined him, and it pleas d the Almighty that he should be HIS instrument to det it and apprehend the authors of the most bloody deed ever committed in our country.

Amount of notes found in the trunk-5 Post notes of \$1000 each. 11 do. of \$100 each, 14 Bank notes of \$100 each, 16 do of \$50 each. 38 do of \$20 each, 117 of \$10 each, 67 of \$5, and 37 small notes .-Found on M. N. B. Hull 86 500 of various character and amount.

> Georg-town, (i)(;) March 23 THE DUEL.

Yesterday morning a duel was fought between Com nodores Decatur and Barron, which has terminate; we fear, in the mortal wound of the former, while the latter was severely but not dangerously injured, the ball having struck his hip and glanced, was all that saved him however from the like unhappy face of hisantigonist. Commidere Decatur was supported by Com. Ro gers, in whise arms he was sustain ed from the battle ground to his residence. Immense crowds of persons were around the house of Cont. D. dur ng the day, inquiring after the state of his wound, and the prebability of his recovery. An event of this kind was so unexpected, and its unhappy terminat on burst upon us so suddenly, that it has occasion ed no inconsiderable degree of agitation in our metropolis. It certainly was managed with a secrety which would have bidden dehance to the most vigilant poice. Of all the particulars relating to this me lancholy affir, we have not been informed; the distance is stated at eight paces, and that both wounded at the first fire. As to the certain. ty of the origin of this dispute, we are not fully acquainted; it is said, that Com, Barron had demanded to be restored to his rank and emoluments; it appeared, however, that some representation had been made to the Department relative to his absence from this country during the war, or in other words that his absence was voluntary; which representation he supposed to have come through Com. D. This, to gether with some remarks indulged in by that gentleman, was the occasion of this mournful catastrophe.

We stop the press to announce, that Commodore Stephen Decatur breathed his last at about half past ten last night. His case was attended, from the first, with those alarming symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, vomiting of blood, biccup, &c. The sympathy this mournful tragedy has accasioned, is indescribable. Mrs. Decatur was in an agony of despair. What consolation can be offered to [Metropolitan.

mere aff day morning, w land, just beyond the Commodore B rron, of the United States. Of fire, both were wounded mer dangerously, the last It grieves us more than we press, to say, that Commod cator's case is so critical, to life is almost despaired of

Com. Decator fier at hing sidence, and Com. Barrony Tavern, in this city.

POSTSCRIPT. Eleven o'clock Wednesday March 22.

A Hero has Fallent Com Stephen Decatur, one of Officers of our Navy-thept his country—the gallan and hearted gentleman-is No Me

He expired a few minutes the mortal wound received duel yesterday.

Of the origin of the feed, led to this disastrous result, we hut what rumour tells. Thee we are sure, will fill the cor wit grief.

Mourn, Columbia! for one of orightest Stars is set-4 Sanout fear and without reproach the freshness of his fame, in prime of his usefulness, harder ded into the tomb. [Nat. la

New York, March

The Trial of Mr. Goodwin. The following is a copy of a er written to a gentlemin in ton, dated at half past 11, os turday night -G.z-tte.

The Court of Sessions has moment adjourned, after being days engaged in the trial of Godwin. This imports trial ar and probably unprecedented a

You must have observed in Gazette a sketch o the proceeding as late as last night; and this bei the last day of the term, it becam necessary that the jury should col to a decision before 12 o'clet night, or all the labour of the i vestigation would be lost, and t prisoner be remanded to prison for new trial.

The jury had the testimony se pleadings all before them a hitch tore two o'clock this morning, a were informed by the Court trati 10, it would again meet, and berei dy to receive their verlict. I Court met at the above hour, in went through the usual business t the last day of the sittings, in pre nouncing s. ntences, &c.

The Court Room continued in had been all the week, crowded wi an anxious audience to hear the verdict of the jury, was, ever 100 Luesday, had been kept from trest tamilies, and within the walls of the court house. The ex itement in an event of such deep interest, to gether with the talent and eloquence displayed, brought into action enry commution of the human mind, and fastened the attention of the public to this su ject alone. Eves tie short intervals allowed by the Court for necessary refreshment, w re not sufficient to clear the room -as fast as the crowd passed out another, more formidable, presed inward to obtain the situations of those who had left their places.

During the day, a thousand remours were in circulation, as 10 the number of jurymen who would not agree to find a verdice of Guity. Some said that only one, some two. and others would have it that three of the jury, "would stick by Goodwin until death." All the rumours, however, had no other grounds than the various conjectures of those, who founded their opinions upon 1 knowledge of the characters of the individuals. The state of suspinse and anxiety can be better imagined than any description which we are able to give; and you will readily suppose that after fatigue of body and mind, at this late hour, we are unable to do no more than to give so no idea of the proceedings of a Court that has much and so long occupied the attention of the public, the bar. and the friends of each of the parties at issue. Just before sunset, and while the

Court was partaking of some refreshment, it was announced in the Hall, that the jury had agreed upon the Court re-convened, come in with

edict. The Mayor dignity, and in pressive, addre expressed a ho offeeling might ! conouncing the v a had the desire on was then put tible tone of voi and the answe but recomme

to mercy.

e of the counsel

then rose from

nd to the Court thof the jury to widually for his replied that the rand legal, and firt juryman an second, "Guilt esdation to mer Not Guilty. the Court into consternation, 2 in gamong the was soon reste trots then rose for an explan paints. His ho placed with cle At this tien from his scat in and begged perr remarks. The

> calculated to p requisted that before the May fihe day of t nue might be hich would exp action, and rem nch might app or, however, ob tion was too ich at a proper ! -and that it ad himself of at have been det suga. Some took place bets he counsel for points; Sut th by requested out and rema

as tone and ma

ver agree!!" becounsel for dierm tigate aled the appl er was rem the next Si tay of April belid. Yours, truly.

cock, when th

med the court

ptain Harad olitely furni ing circums clancholy lo t, captain I passage fr peake, in la e Quaker ombas 74 18 39 men

ned for th

officers, a

Melancholy

g captain all. Or March, by a squ exertion ! nd the p ashed or m Miller broling ! tees, wh toj mas t the mo olding o ieutenar the Un te an

ard in r seaday. perishe ete wa W34 C be mat a, who are the

of esc

in their seats, and the specta-record to order by the High and under officers, In a few es after, the jury came in and cir seats; their names were over by the clerk, & all were in their place. At this moerety one in the room, by the see which prevailed, seempared to hear the long expectdict. The Mayor rose with an dignity, and in a manner the the solemnity of the occarespressed a hope that no expaired of, offeeling might be indulged in | nals. mouncing the verdict. This thad the desired effect. The n. B. rronu on was then put by the C'erk in citý. lible tone of voice in the usuand the answer was "Guil-CRIPT. but recommended the pri-Wednesday to mercy. rch 22.

allend Com

r, one of

Javy-the pri

gallan and a

ew ninuces?

d received

of the feed,

ous result, we

tells. Thee

Il fill the cor

bia! for ote a

set- San-

nout reproach

his fame, it

fulness, has der

b. [Nat. 10

York, March 9

Mr. Goodwin.

15 a copy of a

gentleman in

.z-tte.

f past 11, on

Sessions has

d, atter being

the trial of

importi tia

ninated in a in

precedented

observed in

o the proceeds

ht; and this bei

e term, it becar

jury should co.

re 12 o'cluck

abour of the i

be lost, and t

ded to prison for

he testimony as

e them a but h

his morning, at

the Court that

meet, and berei

ir verdict. T.

above hour, an

usual business

sittings, in pro

m continued ni

eck, crowded wit

, who, ever not

n kept from treit

n the walls of the

e ex itement en

eepinterest, to

ent and eloquence

t into action en-

he human mind,

attention of the

ect alone. Even

allowed by the

ry refreshment,

to clear the room

owd passed out,

midable, preised

the situations of

a thousand re-

culation, 25 10

men who would

erdict of Gunty.

one, some two.

ave it that three

I stick by Good-

All the rumours,

her grounds thin

tures of those,

pinions upon 1

haracters of the

tate of suspinse

better imagined

n which we are

will readily sup-

ue of body and

our, we are una-

an to give so ne

ngs of a Court

o long occupied

public, the bar,

ach of the par-

, and while the

ig of some re-

nounced in the

ad agreed upon

ould, as soon as

d, come in with

their places.

s, &c.

of the counsel for the prithen rose from his seat and red to the Court, that he wishhof the jury to be called up. andually for his verdict. The replied that the request was and legal, and consented .-Entjuryman answered Guilty second, "Guilty, with a reendation to mercy"—and the eNot Guilty." This reply the Court into some conside. consternation, and a good deal ti g among the spectators .was soon restored. One of trots then rose and asked the for an explanation of some points. His honour the May-plained with clearness and pre-At this time the prip or from his scat in the criminal's and begged permission to make remarks. This was granted, is tone and manner that was olculated to operate in his fatiquested that his confession before the Mayor on the evenfine day of the unfortunate ntie might be read to the juhich would explain the whole action, and remove any mystehich might appear in it. The or however, observed that this cation was too late; that his ni, at a proper time, might have -and that it was now no time ad himself of any benefit which have been derived from such miga. Some other conversabok place between the Court he counsel for the prisoner, on points; but the jury were ulby requested to retire. They out and remained until after

and the court that they could ntragree!!"

Mecounsel for the prisoner then

dierm tigated all. The court pled the application, and the er was reminded to prison, the next Sessions, the first by of April, when a new trial be had. Yours, truly.

bock, when they returned and

the Rhode Island American, March 17.

Melancholy Shipwreck. pain Haradon, of the Januat litely furnished us with me ing circumstantial account of elancholy loss of the schooner er, captain Leonard Johrnagan, t passage from Boycon for the speake, in lat. 37, 35, long. 73,

Quiker seiled from Boston, with cables and cordage for embes 74, fitting for sea in Speake waters. She had ted for the columbus, three officers, and arx mariners, ing captain Journagan -48 perall. On the morning of the March, the schooner was by a equall, and in spite of tertion to prevent it, capsized the passengers and crew ashed overboard by the surge. in Miller, the mate, sugared-bigling himself into the main fres, where he found to thers o mast and crosstrees bethe most part out of water. a Journagan, when last seen, iding on to the main chains, leutenant, Simuel P. Macombthe United S. Navy, was to the westiner quarter.—
te and his four companions ard in their perilous aituation leiday, the 7th, when three of periahed of cold and fatigue, ere washed away by the surge was continually breaking oe mate and his surviving com-0, who expected momentarily tre the fate of those who were They remained without a pros of escape from death, until the

ing towards them: Wey contrived to ! hoist a signal of distress—the ves-sel approached within hading dis-cance, sent her boat, and took from the wreck the two sufferers, who, after the lapse of 56 hours, were nearly exhausted by hunger and fatique. This vessel proved to be the brig Janus, captain Haradon, from Turks Island, of and for this port, where she arrived yesterday. The feelings of the mate and his companion, on the prospect of their deliverance may be more easily conceived than described. They had previously been passed by four ves sels, who did not observe their sig-

. The preceding particulars of this melancholy shipwreck, by which forty six human beings unfortunately perished, are derived from a very minute statement, drawn up by the mate, and communicated to captain Haradon. The name of the mate's companion, who was saved, is Samuel S. Pierce, of New Jersey, a seaman of the Columbus. We subjoin the mate's list of the persons who

Leonard Journagan, captain of the

Lieutenant S. Macomber, late acting Captain of the Navy Yard at Boston, going on to Washington City, for preferment.

- Bordian, Master's Mate on board the Independence 74, going on to Washington City, for prefer-

An elderly gentleman, a Lieutenant on board the Independence 74, going on to Washington City, for preferment.

SEAMEN. William Taylor, John Edwards, Ira Ferrington, James Fairbrother, John Lane, Arthur Lindsey, Philip Maxfield, Michael Kenny, William Jones, Thomas U. Lughan, Peter Smith, Daniel Harken, John Thomas, James Neison, James Crosby, Samuel Trow ridge, J. Henderson, Peter Cole, Henry Baker, John Bryant, Andrew Barrett, William Shetfield, John Snich, James Broadfield, James Greene, John Parsons, Thon as Butler, Joseph Wilkson, Lutler Evans, Charles Lusett, - Reely, - Phelps, and six others, whose names are not recollected, & three men and the cook, belonging to the schooner, in all forty six.

Lieutenant Macomber was the eldest son of Colonel Ebenezer Macomber, late of this town, and sustained the reputation of an active, intelligent and intrepid officer.

From the Royal Gazette of Sierra Leone.

Freetown, July 17, 1819.

From recent and authentic information, we have to lay before our readers a distressing memoranda of the traffic in slaves at Gallienas and the river Sheabar, close to our happy and free colony.

Brig 130 tons, name unknown, Perry master-fitted out from the Havanna; 306 slaves; crew English and Americans, sailed in July.

Schooner 49 tons, Cook master, from St. Augustine, East Florida. 56 slaves, crew Americans, sailed in

Schooner 180 tons, Breton master, fitted out from St. Thomas, West Indies, cargo English goods, 317 slaves, crew French, sailed June

Schooner, name unknown, Muinard master, from Guadaloupe, cargo English goods; 340 slaves, crew French, now trading.

Brig, name unknown, Blackwood master, H.vana; American cargo, 420 slaves, now trading.

Schooner, name unknown, Marteau master, from St. Thomas, West Indies, cargo English, 300 slaves, to be sold in the British West India Islands; now trading.

Schooner, name unknown, Jones master, (an Englishman,) cargo American, 260 slaves, now trading.

Schooner, name unknown, has made trade at S leabar for 180 slaves, and still remains there. Slaves at an average or 100 bars per head.

August 21. We congratulate our friends on the return to this harbour on the 17th mst. from her first chuze, of-His Majesty's ship Pheas no B. M. Kelly, Esq. commander, with a prize, namely) the slave schooner Novo Felicidade, of Princess Island, the property of Illustrissimo Signor Don Jose Ferraro Gomas, Governor of that Island. On the 18th came in His Majesty's ship Morgiana, C. B. Strong, Esq. commander, with a Spanish schooner, having only one

slave on board. As the circumstances attending more slaves for the overgrown mass they discovered ay, March 8, the capture of the Felicidade may of human misery collected at Ha they discovered a vessel stand- tend to expose, in true light, the vana.

present mode of carrying on the traffic, we shall communicate to our readers such information as we have

been able to obtain.
The Phossant fell in with the No. vo Felicidade on the 30th July, in lat, 2 deg. 23 min. North, long, 9 deg. 80 min. East, she had then on board 71 slaves, and a crew consists ing of a master, and ten sailors,-The schooner measures eleven tonsi in his declaration, Captain Kelly, with true feelings of humanity,

"I do further declare, that the state in which these unfortunate creatures were found, is shocking to every principle of humanity, seventeen men shackled together in pairs, by the legs, and twenty boys were on the other side, in the main hold, a space measuring eighteen feet in length, yen feet 8 inches in main breadte, and one foot eight inches in seight and under them the yams for their support. One of these unfortunate creatures was in the last state of dysentery, whose natural evacuations can involuntarily from him amongst those yams, creating an effluvia too shocking for description. On their being released from irons, their appearance was most distressing; scarcely one of them could stand on their legs, from cramp and evident starvation. The space allowed for the females, thirty six in number, was even more contracted than that for the men-measuring only hine feet four inches in I. ngth, four feet eight inches main breadth, and two feet seven inches in height; but not being confined in irons, and perhaps allowed during the day to come on deck, they did not present so distressing an ap-

pearance as the men. With respect to the Spanish schr. she was taken off Littles Bassan. -The captain was on shore purchasing the remainder of the cargo, and declined coming to Siefra Leone to defend his proverty. One div before, the Morgiana, captain Strong. fell in with a large schooner off Grand Bassao; she was at anchor, oif a ledge of rock. On perceiving the man of wal, the slaver used every exertion to land the slaves. and being aided by nearly forty canoes she would probably have completed her purpose, however, two boats having been sent from the Morgiana to intercept the canoes, although the riffian ordered, in En grish, his people to fire on the British boats, which order they obeyed; not conceiving his vessel perfeetly secure from capture, he at-tempted to tush on further, got in-to the surf, and was upset. The masts were soon seen overboard, & a great number of slaves running to the woods but, how many perished

in irons in the hold? NAVAL NEWS.

Nov. 8. Again we have had the indelible pleasure of congratulating he friends of Africa on the successful and in detativable exertions of his maics ty's ship Morgiana. On Sunday last, Mr. Wolf., a midshipman of that ship, brought into the harbour a pretty schooner under Portuguese colours, having on board twenty six individuals rescued from slavery. viz. twelve fine boys, s x zirls, an the remainder men and women.

W. understand that the Morgiana chased many vessels in her cruise to leeward, and experienced caims -Her gallant commander having re ceived information that some slave vessels were trading near Cape Mount, sent his boats in that direction about 20 miles distance.

With perseverance and seamanship they so managed as to make their approach in the dark; and at midnight, undaunted by superiority of numbers they boarded 3 slave vessels lying at anchor close in shore; one only, the present prize, had slaves on board, and reluctantly our brave tars were obliged to permit of the slavers continuing their traffic. they will probably take away other less fortunate beings. The name of the prize is Cintra; she was placed under the command of Monsieur Dupuis, of Bordeaux, at the Havana; the inferior officers, namely, Munro, Lake, and Havey, as well as the remainder of the crew, are citizens of America.

The whole transaction is of a piece; it originated in fraud at that celebrated harbour of slavery, Cu. ba. There, a Frenchman, with an American crew, hoisted the Portuguesa flag, proceeded from thence to the United States, and t Bris-tol, under the protection of the A-mericans, loaded his vessel with those goods, which were to procure

NOTICE.

I hereby cortify, that William Capies, living near Elk Ridge Lauding, brought before me a justice of the peace for Aure Arundel county, as a trespassing stray, one bright bay Gelding, fifteer and a half hands high, small started snip, some saddlemosts, shod, all round, sixteen or seventian years old, and lame in his fore right foot. Given make my hard this day of March under my hand this 21st day of March.

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

WM. CAPLES.

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

Rezin Hammond. March 30.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county has obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Mary-land, letters testand ary on the per-sonal estate of Sarah Lawrence, late of said county, deceas. All persons hav-ing claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the vouchers thereof, to the sub scriber, within six months from the date hereof, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. I nose in lebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Lirkin Jawrence, Ex'r. 30. 3v. March 30.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 20th April next, at 3 o' clock, on the premises, One Hanarca and Twenty Acres of

Lund. in the neighbourhood of Annapolis and about one mile distant therefrom. This land is well enclosed with a post and rail fence. It is thought unnecessary to give a description of the same, as no doubt it will be viewed by persons disposed to purchase. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN ARNOLD. March 30.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a preder from the orphans court of Δ in Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale. on Thursday the 13th day of April next, at the late dwelling of Nicholas Holloway, deceased, head of Bodkin Creek. Anne Arundel county, The Per sonal Estate of said deceased, consist ing of one negro boy for a term of years, one horse, cattle, sheep & hogs, corn, fodder, farming utensils, house hold furniture, &c Terms-for all sums over twenty dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchaser giv ing bond, with security. with interest from the day of sale-all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commende at ten o'clock.

JOHN LAW FON, Ex'r Planters Bank of Prince George's County.

March 23d, 1820. The Board of Directors having this day declared a dividend, for the ball year ending on the 24th inst at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Monday the 27th inst.

By order of the cond,

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash.

March 30.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to pub lic sale, on Saturday the 8th day of April, on the premises, eight head of cattle, one black mare, 15 cwt. of to-

bacco. Seized and taken as the proporty of William & Charles Dorsey, and will be sold to satify a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Beale Davall. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash. BENJ. GAITHER, Shor. AAC.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 10th April, on the premises, 18 head of cattle & one wagon. Seized and taken as the property of Ambrose Updegraff, & will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Heston, Jonathan Ellicott and Samuel Ellicott, surviving obligees of John Ellicott, june. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.
BENJ. GARGER, Shff. AAC.

Several Likely Argress, oply at the Office of the Gazette, March 30.



The New and Elegant. Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COM-MANDER,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Bal-timore, for the accommodation of Pas-sengers, Horses and arriages. 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 Annapolisat half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'cleck, PM, the same evening. Returning, leaves Biltimore 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

morning..

% All Bagginge and Letters at the risk of the own is thereof.

Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will

arrive at Philadelphia early the next

Selling off at the City

Auction. this to offers for sale, to close sundly consignments the following

GOODS: .

Cloths, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Plannels, Checks, Osnaburgs, Berlaps, Brown and White Linen, Callicoss, Furniture Chines, Cambrics, Book and Jackonet Muslins, Crape, Merino and Cassimere Shawls, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Kidl Beaver and Buckskin Gloves, Silk Ubbrellas, Japand Waiters, with an assortment of Chine, Glass Ware and Farry Acticles. pand Waiters, with an assortment of China, Glass Ware and Fancy Articles. Also Young and Old Hysol Tea, Sugar and Coffee, Starch and Fig Blue.

That iove articles will be said wholesale and stail. Cheaper than ever offered before in this City.

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Annapolis, March 16

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chanvery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Part of a Tract of Land called "Snowden's Third Addition to his Manor " and being in Montgomery and Anne-Arundel counties, containing about 300 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patuxent River runs through this land, and enriches its bottoms with its alluvion, and there is an excellent mill seat on the land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Person's desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land, Terms of Sale-The purch ser to

give bond, with good security, to the Trustee, for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Grard H. Snowden, Trustee.

March 16.

The Commissioners

Appointed to receive subscriptions for stock in the South River Bridge Company in the City of Annapolis, inform those persons who were prevented by the inclement weather, or other causes, from subscribing, that they are individually authorised to receive subscriptions, and invite all those desirons

to take shares, to call on either of Henry Maynadier, Lewis Dwall,

Richil. Jarwood, of Thos. Daniel Journay, Robert Kent.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this Of.

Price Dollar.

March 23.

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

Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

J. WATERS

Having taken into partnership his pectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to

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

March 23

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow. and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles hal on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarsestock ings, and an old fur hat much worn .-Charles will probably endeavour to ge to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. where I purchased him, or to Chailes county, where he has recently been I will give, if he is take, out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if saken in Baltimore \$100 if in the sy of Washington or Annapelis \$30, and if in Prince George's \$20 provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. Charles has been accustomed to wait on see as a body a vant and is very artfil BENJAMIN OUNG.
Prince George's co. Md 1765, 22—tf.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, en the 27th November, 1/19, living on the head of South River in Anne Arundel county. State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN. He is about 22 of 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches tigh, has a scar under one of his exes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his less. I believe the right, as bove the ande, on the side of the leg there is a sear, occasioned by a plough.
His clothing is unknown, as it appears
he has been in the habit of box wing
of the neighbouring negrous. The
night howent off there was a horse
taken out of the stable of twelfard Hop'ting, and found at Mr. Linthicum's. oad to the lower ferry. I have by bit he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the terry and went over into Beltimore There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any inducace with, to to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month; one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring cunaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall a. bout the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben. formerly the propertwof Mrs. Richel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and say, that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Kers, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was head about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for 10 fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincin notti, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr Kevs. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the

> brought home to Nicholas Watkins, of Thos ... About 10 miles from Annapolis, of South River, A. County Jan. 27.

state, and secured so that I get him a-

gam, all reasonable charges paid if

An Overscer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family and of steady habits, will herr of a si tuation by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazette and iPolitical Intel ligercer.

A Teacher Wanted A person qualified to teach the English language gramatically, Resding. Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of

his good character, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by application at this Office. March 23.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building. near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson. is prepared to accommodate Bearders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be steemed to a wour her with their patronages, 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 care ally attended to. March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 22d March, 1820.

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

By order of the Board. JONA DIKNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican Federal
Gazette and Any will insert the
above once a wear or three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arondel county, lying between the pro-perty of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by

Mr. Contee of Prince Ocorge's county.
These lands are considered to be a the first quality for l'obsecs, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and b ve several fine prings of water

The improvements are three tobac co houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons de sirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Ar. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shey the premises. Apply in Baltimans. in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Public Sale.

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

ED. FALCOOD, Trustee. March 9.

CITY HOTEL.

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

occupied by JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Who has opened a large and commodi ous TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the sensons 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 per-fectly 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 great est attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicita pubic patronage.

A SEMINARY For Young Ladies.

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

SADULERY, &c.

JNO. N. STEWART,

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

State of Mary and, sc.

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

On application by petition of Susannah Linsted, administratrix with the will anneard, of John Linsted, late of Anna-Aru del County, deceased, it is ordered hat she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their chims 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

John Gasarvay, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

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

> usannah Linsted, Adm'x. With the Will annexed.

Anne-Arundel county. to wit:

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

M. S. GREEN, Clk.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly excented at this Office.

THE RELIGIOUS AND LATE RARY REPOSITORY

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

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

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

I am induced to hope that, her des for nishing the laity with us ful information in regard to the duties which are imposed up on them, some hints, worthy of their atten tion, may occasionally be given to the cler While they act up to their ordination owe endeavour to frame and fashion then lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they de serve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them larget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to odwell together it unity," a design should be manuested to introduce disorder and misrale into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadeest upon such conduct with un

Approving entirely of the forms prescrib-ed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to connice at, any new intentions, whether in

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

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a suffici ent mimber o' subscribers be obtained to justily the expense.

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

The Undersigned

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

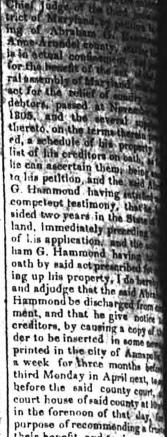
Mr. Boyle, Dr Ridgely, Mr. Magrader, and Mr G. Shaw will take charge of any Borks which may be sent to their respective offices. The donors are requisted to inscribe their names on the covers or the blank leaves, in order that the undersigned mayshow the individuals, to whose kindness they are indebted,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

JH. L. DAVIS, WM. RAFFERTY.

NOTICE. MR. P.QUIGON respectfully in-

forms the inhabitants of Anna polis that, from the encouragement he re-ceived in this town last summer, he in-tends recpening his bancing Academy as soon as his school in Bastimore will be over. Nothing will be neglected for his pupils improvement; and hopes to have the same confidence besto ved up on him both in Baltimore and this C

March 16.



onlessions o

fall and par

creace which

intention w

hile Hotton

I not intend to

lot him, and H

th wiew s

made no re

edered to pres

following state

fall confession

Lobbers recent

himore, has be

dtous for publi

examination

regrine Hutton

beodorick Blan

et Court in and

Strict, this 28t

year eighteen

fafter being

inowledgment

not be free & v

ther hope or fe

his 28th yea

me, and was

yed as a stage

and Baltimore

ind ju the sa Hete before th

bout the mon

he went to P

est there to b

h, and from th

pore, and the

the 17th Dec

Impton, the

ce to Petersbi h, to a Mr. G

stages, for t

employmen

khooner Pha

Morris N. B

and became t

rith him; he

same of Hull

sell as a Dru

ome on to the

loyment; wh

ad piece of 1

Hell and E

phia together

Vilmington,

ther; thence

Hatton, lef

at to go to I

left until fur

wport they,

ked down to

mee sent fo

am boat, wh

dingly. W

tk, Hutton

dothes int

trunk arriv

the that Hu

This, Hutto

ad from Ne

to Hutton

, wherev

venient; t

noilian.

done with

that time,

int was dig

a decaunde

rived at B

ght they a

menced

i followin

a agreed

as old so

tron to b

at socret;

done the

oney for lould also

hind the

wa, he s

rg, thence

my hand this 9th day of 0d 1819. Fremiah Townley Cha WM S. GREEN, O

their benefit, and to shew cabel

they have, why the said Abraha

Hammond should not have the

of said act as prayed. Given

CENTRAL TAVER

That well known establishmen Central Tavern, formerly kepts.
Thomas of the City of Annapola, lately been purchased and put in plete repair, and is now occurred

JOSEPH DALE 1) ho has opened a large and

dious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted siles and the best of every thing which seasons afford. Gentlemen atten the Legislature, and the poblic general, will find it to their id tage to give him a call, as he pe ea himself nothing will be left done to render every satisfaction his customers. The best Liquers fare of every kind that can be pro-ed, shall be offered to his coston and the greatest atentionard can en of their Myrya. He therefor licits a share of bolle patronage. July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes bills of exchange against Dn first, second, and third Essent assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Sing Common Bonds, do. Appeal Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

Sale of Furniture Oh Thursday 30th inst at 100 Oh Thursday 30th inst. at 10ch will be offered for Sale, at the rest of the law Dr. Upton Scott, sund ticles of Household Furniture; which are two large Mahogany D. Tables; two Card Tables; Mahogany, & Bedsteads, both high-and low patent Lamps; a Chariot ad Harmischord, and various obstat. Harpischord, and various ober ime of sale. March 23.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained terstes tamentary on the personal of Lewis Griffith, late of Angel del county, deceased, request's sons having claims against said to bring them in, legally authors and these irrany way indebted to immediate asyment, to CANAWAY PINDELLE Nov. 11.

For Sale, A STUD HORSE,

Seven years old of fine fig.

Chesnut Sorrel, his pedigree equi
any in the United States.

March 16. NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company Maryl ind.

the Printer.

A general meeting of the Stock ers in this Company is directed held at the Algrehants Coffee B in the city of lialtimore, on the Monday in May next, 8th, at 11.0 AM. of which all interested is company are hereby notified.

By order MILLLE Jr. Pre

three or ly called had a con