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OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1819.

AN ACT

to voting by proxies in the

of this State.

Be it enacted, by the General

Assembly of Maryland, That from

the passage of this act,

it shall not be lawful for any stock-

holder of any bank,

or stockholders of any bank,

to vote by proxy or power of

attorney, at any election of direc-

tors of any such bank,

or to be held for any such bank,

or to attend by sickness, or

infirmity, to be proved by the

oath or affirmation, before

any judge or justice of the

peace, or to accompany, and be

attended by their proxies respective-

ly, at any such election,

that no person shall be en-

abled to vote at any such election

by proxy or agent, for any

person, partnership or body

politic, without a power for that

purpose, duly executed in the pre-

sence of a witness, and filed in the

office of the clerk of the court,

and on which power shall be

expressed the oath or affirmation of

the person, or one of the copart-

ners of the head, or some of the

members of the body politic grant-

ing such power, in the words fol-

lowing:—I do solemnly

swear, (or affirm, as the case may

be,) that I am, (or that the copart-

ners of the said bank, or that the cor-

poration consisting of myself and

others, as the case may be,) are,

or that the corporation

knows by the name of

is, as the case may be,) and in

good faith the owner

of the said bank, or as the case may

be, of the capital stock

of the said bank, or of the

shares in the capital stock

of the said bank, or of no other

person; that no other per-

son has any interest in the said

bank, directly or indirectly, except

as a partner in the said power, and

that no power has been given to

any person which is now in force to

exercise, (or for the copartners,

or the body politic aforesaid,

as the case may be,) at any election

of directors of the said bank," which

affirmation shall be taken be-

fore a notary, judge or justice of

the peace, and shall be certified by

him, and that no such power shall

be valid, but at and for the

purpose next ensuing the date there-

of.

And be it enacted, That no

power of attorney as afore-

said shall be given to any person,

at the time of giving it shall

be to the officer, clerk or director, of

any bank to which it shall relate;

and that any proxy or power given

to any person shall be and here-

after declared to be void.

And be it enacted, That if

any person whatever to vote

at any election of directors of

any bank, or for any copartner-

ship or body politic, without a power

any of the said banks, who shall be
in copartnership or associated in
any trade, business or profession,
with any person who is at the time
a director of the same bank, and if
any person shall be elected a direc-
tor of any bank, contrary to the
provisions of this act, such election
shall be and hereby is declared to be
void.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, entitled, An act relating

to voting by proxies 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

situate in the city of Baltimore.

2. And be it enacted, That the

said act to which this 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 gen-

eral meeting of stockholders of such

banks respectively, for the purpose

of deciding, whether they will as-

sent 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 Annapolis,

one in Easton, one in Frederick

town, and one in Hager's town, for

three successive weeks.

3. And be it enacted, 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 meet-

ing, 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 record-

ed among the records of said court.

From the New York Gazette.

Messrs. Lang, Turner & Co.

It is with some reluctance that

I 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

which calls me forth will supply an

apology for my appearance. By de-

nying the antidotal and curative

virtues of the scull cap, I have ex-

posed myself to much censure, and

incurred the imputation of an ob-

stinate 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 neces-

sarily involves personalities; and, in-

stead of the opportunity, I do

not intend to indulge myself in re-

marks which a more unkind contro-

versialist might make upon the hu-

milating discomfiture of the advo-

cates of scull cap. I am actuated

by the same honest intentions which

prompted me before—a sincere de-

sire of ascertaining the truth, and

of exhibiting to the public the dan-

ger of confiding in this pretended

ness—but he died. If in any in-

stance we had a right to expect a

prevention of the disease, poor

Cann certainly might have been

confident of exemption.

Where now are all the positive

assurances of the virtues of scull

cap? Where the dogmatical asser-

tions that ample evidence had been

given to establish its efficacy?—

Where are the bitter reproaches

heaped upon those who durst ex-

press a doubt, and inquire for fur-

ther testimony?

All I ask of Mr. Coleman is, that

he will do me the justice to retract

the charge of misrepresentation

which he brought against me, when

I asserted that Cann's disease, last

summer, was not hydrophobia; and

that he will be candid enough to

acknowledge that now, at least, I

have some right to question the ef-

ficacy of scull cap.

A PHYSICIAN.

From the Evening Post.

February 16th, 1820,

Mr. Coleman,

Agreeably to our promise, we

now send you for publication, the

statement of the particulars attend-

ing the case of James Cann, as drawn

up from our fresh recollection, as-

sisted by a diary kept by one of us,

during his illness.

James Cann was bitten by a rabid

dog in the right hand on the 10th

June last; the circumstances atten-

dant on which, together with a his-

tory 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 Sun-

day the 6th of February, when I

was requested again to visit him.—

He stated, that on Thursday the

3d inst. he was attacked with sting-

ing pains in the bitten hand. On

Friday, 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 catnip tea as

a sudorific. Perspiration came on

in the night, and with it, an aggra-

vation of his complaints, and a dis-

position to faint upon motion. Early

on Sunday morning, he was about

to drink a tumbler of scull cap tea,

when to his astonishment, a violent

sense of suffocation followed every

attempt to swallow it. He then

desisted from further trials, until I

saw him, which was about 8 o'clock

in the morning; he was then unable

to swallow fluids, he could by clos-

ing his eyes, 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 con-

vulsions, resembling precisely in

appearance, though more violent in

degree, those that took place in

June last. His breathing became

irregular & laborious, with frequent

gasps and a partial swooning

which generally terminated the pa-

roxism. Putting water from one

dated here in the course of the day

—it was directed to be continued

during the night. We saw him early

on Monday morning, and with

surprise found him sitting up in bed,

sucking his scull cap tea through a

quill, one of a covered cup. He said

he was much better, though he had

passed a restless night; that he had

concluded to chew the plant, until

towards morning, when he found so

much relief that he was now able

to take it in a fluid form. He was

directed to continue taking as much

of the scutellaria both in a solid and

fluid form as possible. A four visits

in the evening, he was evidently

much better, and informed us that

he had passed a comfortable day;

had taken about three half pints of

a strong decoction of scull 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 nour-

ishment, consisting of a small piece

of rare beef steak, together with

half a pint of beef tea, which he

sucked through a quill; was not so

sensibly affected by light cool air,

or motion, and even was able to dip

his fingers in fluids without produc-

ing the usual paroxysm. When we

left him, late in the evening, he ob-

served 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 astonish-

ed at the melancholy change which

had taken place; his paroxysms 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

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

Suppose, then, this theory is sound, why may not scull cap be the specific that excites a curative 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 case, be formed? If so, you then place it on the same footing 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 merits.

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 REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Lowndes offered the following 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. con.

Mr. Randolph rose to offer a motion. He believed it would be very difficult for any member of the house—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 particular 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 high unto me with their lips, and honour me with their mouth, but the hearts 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 man, 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 citraas of British invincibility. He had frequently, Mr. R. said, heard persons of that country speak in terms of admiration of the achievement 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 skill—but he had never heard any of them speak with cordial applause of his achievement with the Guerriere, that proud frigate of the first class which had carried her name, in defiance, emblazoned in large letters on her foretop sail, that the Ameri-

can picaroons might bewail of His Majesty's Ship, and make no mistake. That was an event on which they were generally silent, or their praise very faint. Mr. R. believed that Old England would consent that forty Lakenham's, with all their legions, should have been buried in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, to take back the single action of the Guerriere—because that action had done more than any thing else to open the eyes of Europe, and dispel 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 Mr. R. said, was not inferior in lustre to any event in the naval history of England, from that of La Hogue, under Admiral Russell. One, said Mr. R. has shown 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 legislative bodies, in compliment to his gallantry, to buy bread? He would say no more, but at once offer the 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.

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 supposed that the house would not at this time give its approbation to a proposition such as Mr. Randolph had offered, that he had contented 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 Perry—to 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 thereof.

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 part 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, officers included. I met Gen. Walker on my way here; he says he is going to Natchez 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. Forsyth. General Vives was in Paris in Dec. on his way to the U. States."

N. Y. paper.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 3.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE.

The Law passed by the Legislature at its late session, to incorporate a company to build a bridge over South River, has already been published 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, Bladenburgh, and George Town; to be divided into 1000 shares of \$20 each; one dollar on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The second section authorises the commissioners to open the books at such time as they may think proper, and provides that they shall 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 number 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 amount 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 first appointed for opening the books.

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-five cents; 4 horse wagon, seventy-five cents; 2 horse wagon, thirty-seven and an half; a cart thirty-seven and an 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 necessary.

The fourteenth section respects forfeitures of stock—any person failing 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 invests 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 discretion 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 \$1 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, will 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 easy and convenient to subscribers, we indulge the hope that none will be deterred 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 be added, that the proprietors of the Steam Boat will be essentially benefited, as no doubt many people from the lower counties will prefer this route to Baltimore, when no obstruction interposes at the ferry.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALVERT COUNTY.

Messrs. 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 political 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 respect 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 a 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 delegates 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 your memorialists are prepared with 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, who 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 memorialists; 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 entitled 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 improper disposition to lead them, that in one instance, a man who had voted, as 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 vote a second time, on which representation the judges again received a second ballot from this voter. When the tickets 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 election was conducted with a view to prejudice the election of your

memorialists, and to favour the persons returned as elected. In consequence of the refusal of the legal voters who were devoted to your memorialists, to receive a number of illegal votes for the persons returned as elected, it does appear from the evidence, that your memorialists are ready to offer competent testimony to prove, that take from the persons returned as elected, which the judges received, and give your memorialists, votes intended to be given to the persons returned as elected, and plainly be seen that your memorialists have a fair and just claim to have the persons returned as elected, taken from the persons returned as elected, and placed in your seats in it, as members, who not been elected as such, according to the laws and constitution of the state; that it will not permit persons, legally elected by a majority of the legal voters of the county, to be deprived of their seats by any stratagem or means, which shall have been devised or practised by any person or persons, to deprive your memorialists of their seats in it, and earnestly solicit the honourable house will take them into their most serious consideration, and grant them such relief as may in their judgment think proper.

DANIEL KENT
JOHN BECKETT
(COPY.)

To the Honourable the House of Delegates of Maryland.

The undersigned, four of the judges of the elections held the first Monday in October last, Calvert county, for delegates to the general assembly of Maryland, leave to suggest, that if you personally acquainted with the life and character, they would approach you to repel the unfounded charges, deeply affecting their name, which Daniel Kent and Beckett, Esqrs. have exhibited against them to your house, in a petition, controverting the result of the elections from Calvert county; but inasmuch as your memorialists, from their retired habits, pursue in life, are scarcely able without the limits of their county, while the petitioners, from the circumstance of having been recognised with seats in the general assembly of Maryland, are known to most of the prominent characters in this state, and therefore an accusation against your memorialists, sustained by their signatures, would affect most seriously the standing in life of your memorialists, if the same was not contradicted; they flatter themselves that you will appreciate their attempt to give to you, and the state, a dispassionate refutation of the unfounded and unfounded charges, which the petitioners have exhibited against your memorialists in the petition, filed among the archives of your house, and therefore accessible to those characters, who may either from private resentment or party considerations, think proper to give publicity to the contents therein contained. In the petition your memorialists are exhibited as disregarding their oaths, which bound them to preside at the elections without favour, partiality, and "as conducting an election with the strongest prejudice against the petitioners, and using the most improper means to favour the election of the returned candidates."

Your memorialists cannot but contribute this general censure to the disappointment which the petitioners may have experienced in the 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 assailing the integrity of your memorialists, they are classed; for your memorialists are confident, that even if petitioners do not, they cannot love their own invecives, for they have long known your memorialists, and in no one act of their life can they find grounds for believing that your memorialists are so destitute of principle. To such general charges your memorialists can only offer a general negation, and a solemn declaration in the presence of that God, before whom you and they shall appear, that the Calvert election, so far as depended on them, was conducted with integrity and impartiality.

However much your memorialists may regret the cause which gives

NOTICE.

Forfeited forewarn any and every person from hunting with dog or gun or otherwise trespassing on my premises known by the name of Squirrel Neck, lying on Rhode River in Anne Arundel county.

JOHN CONTEE.

Jan 20

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 Stand, in Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise, consisting of

Cloths, Bombazetts, Cottons, Worsted Hosiery, Blankets, &c. &c. &c. Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,

With an Assortment of

Groceries, &c.

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

GIDEON WHITE.

Dec. 16.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

Nicholas Watkins, of this.

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

Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Jan. 27.

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 called "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 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 authorized to execute a deed.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Feb. 24.

The creditors of the said John Boone son of John Boone of Nichols, are notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery office within six months from the day of sale.

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 Arundel 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.

Feb. 24.

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 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 Piece Sugar, Old white Coffee, Spices of every kind, Chocolate, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper, best kind,

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

Old Madeira and other Wines

Old Rye Whiskey, Real Holland Gin, Old Mellow Rum, Cogniac Brandy, &c.

Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries.

Orders, enclosing the Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure safe carriage.

THOMAS A. NORRIS,

Sign of the Tea Canister, 256 Market street, Baltimore, 4 doors below How and street.

Jan. 27.

In Baltimore County Court,

September Term, 1819.

On the petition of Samuel McGlellan and wife, legal representatives of the late Christopher Raborg, of Baltimore county, who died intestate, stating that a return of a commission issued out of said court, to certain commissioners 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 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 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 election 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, 1809, chapter 94.

Test, WM. GIBSON, CLK.

Feb. 17.

To Farmers.

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

Fertile Limestone Land

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

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

Will also be leased for the same period,

A large Merchant Mill,

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

Will be sold at private sale,

100 acres of Land,

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

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

ADAM STEPHEN.

December 9

The National Intelligencer, Lancaster Journal and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will publish the above once a week to the amount of 16 each, and send their account to this office for collection.

South River Bridge Company.

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

HENRY MAYNADIER.

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

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS,

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

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, 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 "Poplar Neck" & "Mitchell's Addition," lying on the south side of South River, next above the lower ferry, and containing about two hundred acres. This land has a kind soil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco and grain, lies very level, and is very improvable. The improvements are, a small dwelling house, a frame for a new one, which has been some time put up, a barn and other out houses, and an apple orchard, surpassing any in the county in its size, and the quality of its fruit, the former owner being distinguished for the excellence and quality of the cider he made from it every year. The terms of sale are—that the purchaser shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and when the whole purchase money is paid, the land will be conveyed to the purchaser, in fee simple.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Trustee.

The creditors of John B. Robinson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with their vouchers, in the Chancery office, within six months from the 8th day of March next.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Trustee.

Feb. 17.

Levy Court.

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

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Feb. 10.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

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

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13.

CENTRAL TAVERN

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

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN.

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

July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON

Having purchased that commodious Building in the City of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, and situated in the most convenient part of the town, he has opened a

A TAVERN.

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He will board Ladies and Gentlemen, week, month or year, and accommodate Parties of a short notice, with all the comforts and conveniences of a first class establishment.

November 14, 1819.

NOTICE.

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

GASSAWAY BENNELL, Ex'r.

Nov. 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Sequestration from the Court of Appeals, and directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 8th day of March next, on the premises, one negro girl named Mary, one negro boy named Patsy, one negro boy named Henry Darnall, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Saml Mead, and the said Henry Darnall, deceased, to the Exrs. of Barney Curran, deceased. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.

Feb. 17.

Now, what do we sometimes see in the country? Why a thrifty farmer touched with this false start will throw up a building thirty or forty feet square, two, or two and half stories high, four rooms on 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; it is glazed, not clapboarded; or, clapboarded, not finished; the

lined portico is never put up, the destined front step is never put down, and the ragged clapboards, on each 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 plastered 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 cockroaches; 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 oris and ends of twenty generations of corn cobs.

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

The pride of the farmer 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 uselessly expended elsewhere, is so much lost to his family 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 course, and to modes of husbandry. A full 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 crops; to sufficiency of hands; and to selection of instruments. As to the success on of crops, called rotation, almost the only plan of our farmers is to get their lands into grass, 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 disease, or rather to the least possible use, of that great source of agricultural 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 obliged reluctantly, to put the plough into them, are bound and matted, and crossbarred, with an impervious, inextricable, infrangible web of root and sod. Hence results a grand process, called "breaking up," with four, five, or six 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 ploughing, 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 pulverizing crops, to be succeeded by grain and grass, for two or three years more. The plough, on its return, every five, six, or seven years, finds, in such case, the land mellow, soft,

unimplicated by roots, and tender in soil. The consequence is, that "a breaking up" is then done with one yoke of oxen 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 systematized 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 requires, a sufficiency of hands.—Whatever scale of farming any man undertakes 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 farmer 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 everywhere seen in loss of time; loss of season; loss of the employ of working 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 unskillfully managed, is, indeed, a great consumer of the farmer's prosperity. But labour, wisely directed and skillfully managed, can, from the nature of things, result in nothing else than profit. What is skillful 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 Massachusetts 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 expense, in relation to his art. The discrimination 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 preceding 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 they.

So also is it with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect 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 thrive on less food and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

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

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

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

In cultivating the earth, the condition 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 a 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 & philosophical.

In raising domestic animals, the 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 Heaven'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 partisans) 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 nettled 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, inasmuch 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 education, 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; even 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 perfection, 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 attention.

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 natural imperfections not only remaining, but heightened; and to them are added, perhaps many arti-

ficial ones, arising from bad 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 vulgar.

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 again at the appointed hour. If this be not the case in vain may the teacher strive to compel them. 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 admit, that this will be of infinitely more advantage, than remaining in the streets until 8 or 9 o'clock at night. And third. Never in the presence of your children speak disrespectfully of their Preceptors. Stimulate them to reverence and obey them. By an attention to these points, I will venture to affirm, you will not only relieve those who are engaged in the arduous and important office of teaching, but gain their lasting regard and esteem.

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. Dula-vigne, 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 annular, 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 Gulf. At Wissemburg, Lauterburg and S. lz, the side of the moon will appear to touch the inside of the sun towards the north east—about the fourteenth part only of the sun will not be eclipsed. At Paris about the eighth part will not be obscured. Thus this will not be a total eclipse.

THE EXECUTION.

Hagerstown, Md, Feb. 29.

Friday last was the day appointed by the governor, for the execution of William Cotterill, son. William Cotterill, jun. and John Cotterill.—During the day and night preceding a great concourse of people arrived in town; and on Friday morning the roads, in every direction, were literally 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 impassable; 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 knelt and appeared to be fervently exercised. Several hymns were sung during the ceremony, in all of which they appeared to join with great earnest-

ness. The clergy having performed their duties, the executioner, John Ross, and addressed the crowd. He acknowledged the guilt of his brother and himself, and had occasioned the death of a man, and consequently that they were death; but, declared that they were innocent. He addressed the spectators to take warning, and example about to be made, to train from sinful practices, and practices had brought him to this awful situation, in which he stood; he also exhorted them to endeavour to become religious, as only means of ensuring happiness in this world and the world to come. William, the eldest son, came on the declaration of his father's innocence; and the old man prepared to die. When the were fastened and their caps they all stood up with firmness continued to pray audibly and apparent fervency, until the form sunk, and at once put a to their supplications and their The last words that John was to pronounce distinctly, were Lord be merciful to me a sinner. O Lord come quickly.—O Lord down this minute!—O Lord the king of terrors cut short sentence began, but left the matron awfully complete.

The platform sunk 5 minutes fore 12 o'clock. The whole was a truly awful, and impressive scene. To see a fellow being rarely preparing for execution, under every mitigating circumstance sufficient to touch with pity most insensible fiore of the heart. What then must have been the feelings produced by the of a father, bending under the sure of "three score years and embracing, kissing, and till "long farewell" of two sons, to suffer an ignominious death himself, and those two sons mutually embracing, kissing, bidding an earthly adieu to each other, and to an old father under the infirmities of age, about to die with them! Pencil may paint, but reality cannot delineate the feelings scene is calculated to excite.

The clergy deserve much for their indefatigable attention persevering exertions to improve unfortunate criminals with a sense of their awful condition which there is some ground to believe they succeeded. Nor much praise be awarded to St. Post, for the firm, yet affectionate and tender manner in which he formed the disagreeable duties office, at the special request of executed.

The number of people present the melancholy occasion, variously estimated at from 40,000, perhaps we shall exceed the bounds of moderate setting it down at 20,000. Most perfect order was observed during the day.

[Torch Light.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 29.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house next took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to this bill.

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

The question then recurring the restrictive amendment.—Mr. Storrs moved to amend amendment) striking out, "shall ordain and establish, inserting therein other words as to make the provision for slavery a proposition to the convention of Missouri, as an article compact between the United States and the said state; for their acceptance or rejection—instead of positive injunction.

The question was put on the amendment offered by Mr. Storrs decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas

Nays

Mr. Scott then offered an amendment to the restrictive amendment having for its object, in substance to prevent the operation of the restriction either on the slaves of Missouri, or on their increase. This proposition was advanced by Mr. Campbell of Ohio; but

Scott, at the suggestion of his friends, adopted in committee the motion and nays, as follows: YEAS. Adams, Allen, Baker, Barent, Brush, Buffum, Case, Claget, Cashman, Darr, Dewitt, Dickin, Edwards, Ford, Folger, Ford, Gross, Hall, NY, H. Hendricks, Herrick, Hostetter, Kinley, Lathrop, Livermore, Ly, Marchand, S. Moore, Murray, N. Patterson, Pitcher, Plu, Richmond, Sampson, Ser, Smith, NJ, Sou, Strong, Vi, Taylor, Tomlin, Upham, Wendover, &c. NAYS. Abbot, Anderson, Va. Baldwin, Brevard, Burwell, Bu, Cobb, Cocke, Calbreth, C, Davidson, E, Ervin, Fisher, Garnet, Hill, Holmes, Jones, T, Lowndes, M, Del, M'Le, Mercer, New, Va. Pin, Quares, R, Rhea, Ring, Shaw, Sin, B. Smith, Va, Storrs, Terrill, T, Tacker, SC, T, Warfield, Will, NC—85. To the House of Representatives. Mr. Taylor there in which he had in committee section of the the words "a Union on an e original states (see thereof the same (the approved of the territory shall be as a state, with the origi This question v by the mover, Messrs. Scott, and Hend being taken in the nega ye, as follows: Yeas Nays The question the bill to be third time: Mr. Storrs m by adding tl providing fo every from al United Stat Suppl and nor north latitude, med state of amendment comi comise.) Mr. Foot mo eniment, by a thirty six deg arch latitude, provision appli stories of the Mr. Foot ex a motion; w attempt an ac acting opinio tional dif necessity of c the restric Mr. Cobb commodat great earnest which would in the restric Mr. Storrs from the op position ing passage of t a long discus confining conference er, operate

of Maine beyond the 1st of March, the time to which she had been limited by the parent state—she would withdraw his proposition.

The question was then, at length taken, on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas	Nays
93	84

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to establish a 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 consideration:

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 remuneration 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 supported by the mover, and was opposed by Messrs. 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 to.

MISSOURI BILL.

The engrossed bill to authorize the people of the Missouri territory 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 pass?"

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 concluded, Mr. Holmes called for the previous question.

The call being sustained by the House,

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 yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas	Nays
91	82

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

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, Feb. 28.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the Journal of Captain Ramboerger.

Revolt of the Spanish Army.

On the 31 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 Colonel 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 Isla—he was shot by the colonel in person. Cadiz was as well as possible fortified, an advance guard was sent to garrison a strong 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 Governor—the whole city in great commotion—all the stores shut—the militia ordered out to patrol 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 Cadiz, but were repulsed with the loss of seven men killed. The gates were opened this day at 12 o'clock. The communication by land to the interior of Spain is stopped—provisions have augmented 60 per cent this day. The general mail which started yesterday for the whole continent of Europe and England, was stopped by the National troops (as they call themselves) and destroyed. This day the governor sent out a flag to the Isla, to know what the troops wanted—they sent for answer, that they were very well situated; that they would not trouble Cadiz, as long as they would not interfere with them—that they were an advance of fifty thousand men—that they want the Constitution of the Cortes—that they would not embark for South America—and 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 moment's warning. All the gun boats have been manned and stationed at Puntales, 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 remain faithful to the king, they should be paid every month. All the provisions which were on board the transports for the great expedition, are disembarked and stored in Cadiz.

6th January—This day received intelligence of Porto Real, Porto Santa Maria, Sevilla, 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.

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 bay.

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 Sevilla, and have proclaimed the constitution in every place they go. They permit 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 villany. 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 Walkill, was accidentally shot at the house of one of his neighbours. The following particulars will exhibit a fatal instance of the great impropriety of keeping a loaded gun in the house, at least within the reach of children. We understand

that three of Mr. Morrison's children, on their way from school, stopped at the house, where the accident happened a short distance from their father, and requested to see the gun. The older members of the family being out of the way, a little girl went for it. In bringing it to them, she held the gun pointed towards the youngest of the three, a little boy of ten or eleven years old. The gun went off, and its contents 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 Gulf of Mexico, last from Havana. We have conversed with some of the officers, who state, that a very spirited correspondence 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 impression by the latter, on the 31st ult. of an American Seaman, from the schooner Sarah & Louise, of Baltimore, while lying in the harbour of Havana.

A person of the name of Nowlan, a hired servant in the College of Georgetown, D.C. had been missing from the college 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 of his whereabouts until last night, when he was found lying dead in the woods opposite to the college, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. It is supposed, that he has lain there for the last three weeks. The deceased was an honest and sober man. There are no marks of violence on him. The above information is inserted, that if he has any friends or relatives in the United States, they may learn his untimely fate. He was a native of Ireland. Nat. Intel.

Public Sale.

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

ED. HARRA GOOD, Trustee.

March 9. 3w.

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 Office.

March 9. 3w.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

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

By order,

R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.

March 9. 3w.

Tobacco Lands.

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

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

JAMES CARROLL.

March 9. 3w.

of his friends, withdrew his amendment.

The question was then taken on ordering the restrictive amendment adopted in committee of the whole, on the motion of Mr. Taylor, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.

Mr. Adams, Allen, Mass. Al-
Y. Baker, Bateman, Beecher,
B. Bush, Buffum, Butler, N.H.
Case, Clagett, Clark, Cook,
Cushman, Darlington, Den-
Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse,
Edwards, Con. Edwards Pen.
Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller,
G. Gross, Pen. Guyon,
H. Hall, N.Y. Hazard, Hemp-
Hendricks, Herrick, Hibbsman,
Hostetter, Kendall, Kin-
Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln,
Livermore, Lyman, Macley,
Marchand, Meech, R.
S. Moore, Monell, Morton,
Murray, Nelson, Mass.
P. Patterson, Phelps,
Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Ri-
Richmond, Rogers, Ross,
Sampson, Sergeant, Silsbee,
Smith, N.J. Southard, Stevens,
St. Strong, Vt. Strong, N.Y.
Taylor, Tomlinson, Tomkins,
Upham, Van Rensselaer,
Wendover, Whitman,
91.

NAYS.

Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Al-
Ten. Anderson, Archer, Md.
Baldwin, Ball, Barbour,
B. Brevard, Brown, Bryan,
Butwell, Butler, Lou. Can-
Cobb, Cooke, Crawford, Gro-
Guthrie, Cuyper, Cuth-
Davidson, Earle, Edwards,
Ervin, Fisher, Floyd, Foot,
Garnet, Hall, N.C. Har-
Hill, Holmes, Hook, Johnson,
Va. Jones, Ten. Kent, Lit-
Lowndes, M'Coy, M'Creary,
Del. McLean, Ken. Neale,
Mercer, M'Call, Neale,
Va. Newton, Overstreet,
Va. Pinckney, Pindall,
Quarles, Randolph, Rankin,
Rhea, Ringgold, Robertson,
Shaw, Simkins, Sloucomb,
B. Smith, Va. A. Smyth, Va.
N.C. Storrs, Strother, Swear-
Terrell, Trimble, Tucker,
F. Tyler, Walker, N.
Warfield, Williams, Va. Willi-
NC—85.

The House concurred in the res-
olution.

Mr. Taylor then renewed a mo-
tion which he had made unsuccess-
fully in committee, to amend the
section of the bill, by striking
the words "and the said state,
reformed, shall be admitted into
the Union on an equal footing with
the original states," and inserting
thereof the following: "and the
same (the constitution) shall
approved by Congress, the said
territory shall be admitted into
the Union as a state, upon an equal foot-
ing with the original states."

This question was briefly support-
ed by the mover, and was opposed
by Messrs. Scott, Lowndes, Mercer,
and Hendricks; and the ques-
tion being taken thereon it was de-
cided in the negative, by yeas and
nays, as follows:

Yeas	Nays
49	125

The question recurring on order-
ing the bill to be engrossed and read
a third time:

Mr. Storrs moved to amend the
bill by adding thereto a new sec-
tion, providing for the exclusion of
every from all the territories of the
United States west of the Mis-
sissippi and north of 36° 30 min. of
latitude, excepting the pro-
posed state of Missouri—(the a-
mendment commonly called the com-
promise.)

Mr. Foot moved to amend the a-
mendment, by striking out the words
thirty six degrees, thirty minutes
north latitude," so as to leave the
provision applicable to all the ter-
ritories of the United States.

Mr. Foot explained the object of
his motion; which was chiefly to
prevent an accommodation of con-
ceding opinions on this subject, of
stripping the question of the con-
stitutional difficulty, and to test the
sincerity of those who had main-
tained the restriction.

Mr. Cobb advocated the proposed
amendment, & deprecated with
great earnestness, the consequences
which would ensue from persisting
in the restriction, &c.

Mr. Storrs rose and stated, that
from the consideration that his pro-
position might create delay in the
passage of the bill, by drawing out
a long discussion, and thus, by pro-
tracting any result from the
conference between the two houses,
operate to delay the admission

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can
produce a satisfactory recommenda-
tion, will hear of an eligible situation,
by applying to Mr. William Warfield,
Merchant, in the city of Annapolis.
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, 6 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, fullered and not dyed, drab
coloured surtout of fullered cloth, an old
black coat, striped vest, blue trousers,
pair of double soled shoes nailed, pair
pumps, fur hat, and muslin shirt. Kit-
ty, a handsome girl, about 17 years of
age, 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. Who-
ever will take up the said negroes, and
secure them in the goal 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. 3w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed to o-
pen East-Street, in the City of Anna-
polis, 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 a-
rise by opening the same. All persons
interested are requested to take no-
tice.

March 9.



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 Carriages.

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

She leaves Easton on Mondays and
Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at
Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive
passengers, arrives at Annapolis at half
past one o'clock, and leaving there at
half past two o'clock, arrives at Bal-
timore at six o'clock, P.M. the same even-
ing. Returning, leaves Baltimore on
Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight
o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at
half past eleven, leaves Annapolis at
half past twelve, and arrives at Easton
at six o'clock the same evening. 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
morning.

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

March 2.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or-
phan's 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 thereafter,
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 Cash 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.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.
Adm'r.

March 2. 2

At the same time will be offered for
Sale, (on terms which will then be
made known.) the Plantation whereon
the deceased resided, containing 500
Acres of Valuable Land.

Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the Ves-
try of St. James's Parish will, at 11
o'clock, A.M. 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 Pa-
rish Church.

March 2. 2 3w.

of his friends, withdrew his amendment.

The question was then taken on ordering the restrictive amendment adopted in committee of the whole, on the motion of Mr. Taylor, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.

Mr. Adams, Allen, Mass. Al-
Y. Baker, Bateman, Beecher,
B. Bush, Buffum, Butler, N.H.
Case, Clagett, Clark, Cook,
Cushman, Darlington, Den-
Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse,
Edwards, Con. Edwards Pen.
Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller,
G. Gross, Pen. Guyon,
H. Hall, N.Y. Hazard, Hemp-
Hendricks, Herrick, Hibbsman,
Hostetter, Kendall, Kin-
Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln,
Livermore, Lyman, Macley,
Marchand, Meech, R.
S. Moore, Monell, Morton,
Murray, Nelson, Mass.
P. Patterson, Phelps,
Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Ri-
Richmond, Rogers, Ross,
Sampson, Sergeant, Silsbee,
Smith, N.J. Southard, Stevens,
St. Strong, Vt. Strong, N.Y.
Taylor, Tomlinson, Tomkins,
Upham, Van Rensselaer,
Wendover, Whitman,
91.

NAYS.

Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Al-
Ten. Anderson, Archer, Md.
Baldwin, Ball, Barbour,
B. Brevard, Brown, Bryan,
Butwell, Butler, Lou. Can-
Cobb, Cooke, Crawford, Gro-
Guthrie, Cuyper, Cuth-
Davidson, Earle, Edwards,
Ervin, Fisher, Floyd, Foot,
Garnet, Hall, N.C. Har-
Hill, Holmes, Hook, Johnson,
Va. Jones, Ten. Kent, Lit-
Lowndes, M'Coy, M'Creary,
Del. McLean, Ken. Neale,
Mercer, M'Call, Neale,
Va. Newton, Overstreet,
Va. Pinckney, Pindall,
Quarles, Randolph, Rankin,
Rhea, Ringgold, Robertson,
Shaw, Simkins, Sloucomb,
B. Smith, Va. A. Smyth, Va.
N.C. Storrs, Strother, Swear-
Terrell, Trimble, Tucker,
F. Tyler, Walker, N.
Warfield, Williams, Va. Willi-
NC—85.

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tion which he had made unsuccess-
fully in committee, to amend the
section of the bill, by striking
the words "and the said state,
reformed, shall be admitted into
the Union on an equal footing with
the original states," and inserting
thereof the following: "and the
same (the constitution) shall
approved by Congress, the said
territory shall be admitted into
the Union as a state, upon an equal foot-
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This question was briefly support-
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by Messrs. Scott, Lowndes, Mercer,
and Hendricks; and the ques-
tion being taken thereon it was de-
cided in the negative, by yeas and
nays, as follows:

Yeas	Nays
49	125

The question recurring on order-
ing the bill to be engrossed and read
a third time:

Mr. Storrs moved to amend the
bill by adding thereto a new sec-
tion, providing for the exclusion of
every from all the territories of the
United States west of the Mis-
sissippi and north of 36° 30 min. of
latitude, excepting the pro-
posed state of Missouri—(the a-
mendment commonly called the com-
promise.)

Mr. Foot moved to amend the a-
mendment, by striking out the words
thirty six degrees, thirty minutes
north latitude," so as to leave the
provision applicable to all the ter-
ritories of the United States.

Mr. Foot explained the object of
his motion; which was chiefly to
prevent an accommodation of con-
ceding opinions on this subject, of
stripping the question of the con-
stitutional difficulty, and to test the
sincerity of those who had main-
tained the restriction.

Mr. Cobb advocated the proposed
amendment, & deprecated with
great earnestness, the consequences
which would ensue from persisting
in the restriction, &c.

Mr. Storrs rose and stated, that
from the consideration that his pro-
position might create delay in the
passage of the bill, by drawing out
a long discussion, and thus, by pro-
tracting any result from the
conference between the two houses,
operate to delay the admission

Levy Court.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of laying the County Levy for the year 1819.

By order.
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

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 Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise, consisting of
*Bombazetts,
Cottons and
Worsted Hosiery,
&c. &c. &c.*

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

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

GIDEON WHITE, Jr.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

An Overseer Wanted.

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

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 called "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 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 authorized to execute a deed.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Feb. 24. The creditors of the said John Boone son of John Boone of Nichols, are notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery office within six months from the day of sale.

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 Arundel 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.

Feb. 24.

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 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 Piece Sugar,
Old white Coffee, 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.

Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries.

Orders, enclosing the Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure safe carriage.

THOMAS A. NORRIS,
Sign of the Tea Canister, 256 Market street, Baltimore, 4 doors below How

Jan. 27.

In Baltimore County Court,

September Term, 1819.

On the petition of Samuel M'Clellan and wife, legal representatives of the late Christopher Raborg, of Baltimore county, who died intestate, stating that a return of a commission issued out of said court, to certain commissioners 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 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 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 election 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 94.

Test,
WM. GIBSON, Clk.

Feb. 17.

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—containing 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, chestnut 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.

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

Susannah Linstead, Adm'r.

With the Will annexed.

Feb. 24.

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.

Feb. 13.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS.

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

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

The Undersigned

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

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

H. 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, forswears 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.

Feb. 24.

Anne Arundel county.

WM.

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

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 9.

CENTRAL TAVERN.

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

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

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

July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drafts, first, second, and third Endorsers, assumption generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appellations, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON.

Having purchased that commodious Building in the City of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Richardson, and respectfully informs the public that he has commenced keeping

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has had Ladies and Gentlemen, day, week, month, year, and accommodation, for Parties at all seasons, with all the delicacies of the season.

November 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

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

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Ex'r.

Nov. 1.

NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Washington Jr. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment, to

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.

Feb. 24.

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

Mockwood's Magazine, for
November.

at the Office of the Com-
mercial Advertiser.
Negro's Lament for Mungo
Park.

the wild Joliba
in his deep waters,
at their evening toil
in the dark groves
the thick Mangroves
and shadows were flinging,
her lone loom
mournfully singing—
for the white man! o'er deserts
a ranger,
more shall we welcome the white
bosom'd stranger.

ough the deep forest
the lions are prowling
the thickets entangling
the grass is howling;
the wind wanders,
the danger larks ever,
where the sun sets,
the white man! o'er deserts
a ranger,
more shall we welcome the white
bosom'd stranger.

hands of the Moor
his wrath doth bind him?
the savage M. or find him.
there than by seas,
the darkness advancing
the curse of the Moor,
his eyes fiery glancing!
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gious storm of snow out of the north
and north west, which was full knee
deep, attended in said storm with
violent cold weather, which contin-
ued steadily so extremely cold that
the caves were not seen to drop in
thirty days. Travelling was al-
most wholly suspended by reason of
the extreme cold and deep snow, &
God had sealed up the hand of every
man. We had very sensible con-
sideration of that. Who can stand
before his cold? January 17th the
cold abated, and a considerable thaw
followed; it continued moderate for
about ten days and violent cold suc-
ceeded, and January went out like
a Lion. Another snow fell about
the latter end of January about seven
inches deep. About the begin-
ning of February there was a terri-
ble and violent storm of snow,
which continued for near 5 days to-
gether, which with what snow was
before, was more than three feet
deep. The weather now grew some-
thing more moderate, and the snow
settled considerably; but February
25th fell another snow about seven
inches deep, and March 3d another
about as deep; so that notwithstanding
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 con-
siderable quantity of snow the middle
of April. The great river was
crossed upon the ice above Seantick
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 Guil-
ford, a sheep was in the winter bur-
ied 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, giv-
ing 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 goats. Exceed-
ing scarcity followed, partly by rea-
son of abundance of Indian corn
being ruined by the long rains in
December, and partly by people giv-
ing 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 govern-
ment. 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,
were forced to put themselves into
the quality of beggars, & beg some-
times two quarts at a place, to re-
lieve the distresses of their poor
families."

appearance of the fever in the ad-
jacent towns, they had arrested the
commander in chief of this army,
the Count of Caldron, (successor
to Gen. O'Donnell) and that, upon
their arrival at the Isla, the same
step had been taken with Cisneros,
the minister of marine, ad-interim,
and actual commander of this naval
depot; and, in fine, that it was their
intention to march immediately for
Cadiz. This place, since the com-
mencement 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 Cadiz and the Isla, about
a league from this place, and the re-
mainder at the land gate leading to
it. Between 12 and 1 o'clock last
night, some small parties of the re-
volutionists were discovered, ap-
proaching this battery, on their way
to Cadiz; but in such small force,
as evidently showed they either ex-
pected 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 wound-
ed. They returned to the Isla, and
the remainder of the night was
passed in quietude.

This morning, we learnt, in ad-
dition 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
consequence of desertions & deaths)
and that 5000 men had marched to-
wards Seville, for the purpose of
securing that city and collecting the
disaffected in the intervening and
neighbouring towns, that the re-
mainder were divided between Xe-
res, Port St. Mary's and the Isla,
under the command of Quiroga,
the colonel of the first 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 con-
siderable talents and great intrepidity;
and that at Port St. Mary's they
found and arrested Maurel, the
commander of the squadron destin-
ed to convey the expedition, and
had seized upon all the effects col-
lected for this object in the Isla.

It appears that the ostensible mo-
tive for this revolution, is a repug-
nance on the part of the troops, to
visiting America, which they con-
sider, 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-establish-
ment of the constitution framed by
the Cortes.

It will be at once seen, that were
the people of Cadiz so disposed, the
revolution might be considered as
effected. But Cadiz, so constitu-
tional 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 a-
gain be reduced to obedience—and
for this purpose, it is necessary that
the troops should be sent over.—
Here, therefore, you have a clash-
ing of interests and wishes; and the
result is, that Cadiz is more inclin-
ed to support the government, in
this crisis, than to aid the reform-
ists. 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 de-
cided that affair in the negative.—
Every thing is in confusion, doubt
and uncertainty, except this. But
it is impossible that the business
should stop here. The army is

completely compromised, and must
either be sacrificed, or go forward,
time only can determine the ques-
tion. It is very certain, that no re-
volution, in this country, since the
return 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 hav-
ing witnessed the miserable & dis-
graceful end of all those that have
heretofore taken place. I am, there-
fore, 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 reman-
ent will be sacrificed or obliged to
fly. A very great error was com-
mitted by their commander, in not
having marched immediately to Ca-
diz, 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, & pre-
pared 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 man-
ned; all the marines and some of
the sailors belonging to the squad-
ron, having been disembarked for
this purpose. No symptoms of dis-
affection have been observed in the
squadron, which must be consid-
ered a very important circumstance,
as their junction with the malcon-
tents would have rendered neces-
sary 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 Isla; &
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 St.
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 appear-
ance 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-
tiser.

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 ob-
ject was singly to state some gen-
eral ideas relating to the mode of
punishment, and the importance to
this state, after the unsuccessful ex-
periment that had been made, at the
present time, when a new proposi-
tion is before the legislature, of a-
dopting a more promising plan here-
after.

Several gentlemen, whose feel-
ings are deeply engaged in the sub-
ject, have requested us to state
more particularly, the views we en-
tertain regarding it, especially con-
cerning the Solitary Prison. In
compliance with their wishes we
add the following remarks.

The Penitentiary system of pun-
ishment was devised and recom-
mended 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 in-
flicted is soon experienced, and soon
forgotten, at least by bystanders, if
not by the person by whom it is en-
dured. 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-
on the community, it must be en-

dured for a long time, and the fact
that it is so endured, should not be
suffered to escape the public recol-
lection.

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 sent-
enced to confinement for life. It
is not necessary to enumerate all
the offences for which such a sen-
tence 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 a-
trocious 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 pris-
on, 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 suf-
fered to see his father or his moth-
er, his wife or his children, his
brothers or his sisters, or any other
human being from without except
his keeper, a physician if sick, or a
clergyman if desirous 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 terror should brood over
the exterior of the melancholy build-
ing, and within should reign the
most appalling despair. Even hope,
"which comes to all," should never
for a moment visit the dreary man-
sion.

Such an institution could not fail
to produce the most important ef-
fects upon the minds of all men—
whether virtuous or wicked. No
good man could pass by it without
experiencing the most solemn emo-
tions 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 senten-
ced to death is hanged, he is buried,
and there is an end of him. The
awful spectacle makes but a momen-
tary 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 re-
collection, 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 impris-
oned 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 pur-
poses 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 oper-
ating 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 advan-
tage 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 crim-
inal depredations within our juris-
diction. A single conviction, in
some cases, if made punishable there
would save the state from a repeti-
tion of the offence. Take, for an
example, that of a duelist. Let
one guilty votary of honour be con-
victed 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. If 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-
munity, we are fully convinced.

The immense expense now incurred in supporting convicts, renders it 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.

Your's,

A. B.

GRAPES.

As many persons have in their gardens old vines, which, instead of producing their delicious fruit, and being an ornament to them, are entirely overrun with old and barren wood, and are ugly and unsightly; but which, by a very simple operation, might be entirely renewed, and brought back to a state of youth, beauty 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 that 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 suffered 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 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 many gardens, with great quantities of old black, cankered, feeble and barren shoots, will be restored to youth & fruitfulness, and delight their owner's eyes with the beauty and clean appearance of their strong and vigorous branches, and abundant foliage, and gratify his palate with their rich and delicious fruit.

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 wherever 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 branch at its whole length. The first summer after cutting down your vine, it will give no fruit, as it bears only on the last year's 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 abundantly the next season, and every

succeeding one, if too much wood is not left at each fall or winter 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 cutting, 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 the trellis.

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, I 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 emigration, and however frankly these benefits may have been admitted, yet the present moment was inauspicious 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 Jews, a safe and valuable asylum in 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 valuable tract, in the heart of a flourishing country. After the memorial was presented, although 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 generally close to the British shore, and particularly in Detroit river, opposite Malden, the only ship channel is between the town and the island of Bois Blanc, which island

is not twenty rods from the Canada 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 it 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 Jews, which is said to be hostile to agricultural or mechanical pursuits. These are opinions of theorists, practical men know better. In the Ukraine, 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 be made.

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 imprisonment 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—alleging that he was in danger of his life on board the schooner. Capt. Carter asked him if he was desirous of entering on board 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 accordingly 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 officer 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 ult.

We are further informed, that the U. S. schr. Lynx, Lieut. Madison, arrived at Havana the day before 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 63 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 had been thus suddenly despatched, to prevent the execution of certain forged orders, which were supposed to have been sent out to the colonies in the name of the king.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 8.

Military Appropriations.

The House then resolved itself into 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 today 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 following:

"That the Military 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, non-commissioned officers, and privates, 5000."

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 table.

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

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 majority.

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 to.

The other appropriations in the bill were then agreed to, until the House came to the appropriation for fortifications; for which object the committee of ways and means proposed 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 adjourned.

Thursday, March 9.

Relations with Spain.

Mr. Lowndes 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 contingent act for authorising measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a cal-

culatation of events which might be expected to occur during the session.

But more than a year has since the signature of the treaty which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain. More than months since, the appointment of a new minister from Spain, "forthwith" to make known the United States the intentions of the government, and we have not so far in the session as to be necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on it is expected that Congress act before its adjournment.

The committee will not act to add any thing to the expression of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. It can hardly expect, from the continued negotiation, the redemption has been claimed for twenty years and promised for eighteen—has been a second time promised a second time withheld. In negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident to its term.

For the apolations which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness of policy which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous of an enemy, for the Indian inhabitants of that territory (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain,) to engage in hostilities against us; for all acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress in war. To capture and confiscate the ships and property of a nation, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong is less than the offending nation. It seems a more just reparation to occupy the province which has made an instrument of injury, and has been designated by Spain as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of those claims for compensation and redress, which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to use the President of the U. S. to take possession of East and Florida, and establish a temporary government thereon.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the intended to annul, if the proposed treaty had been ratified, that Crown lands in Florida may be sufficient to provide the expense of indemnity for our losses. But may be applied, as far as they go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of claim, Spain, by whose act the main of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect to be westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a more interesting to Spain, the government may at last admit it is as much her interest as ours that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by a friendly convention, and we hope that at the next treaty between the two nations may be executed well as signed.

The following bill accompanied the report:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and required to take possession of, and to hold, the territories of East and Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and he is hereby authorised, for that purpose, to employ any part of the army or navy of the United States, and militia of any state, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That until the end of the next session of Congress, unless provision for a temporary government of the territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, as the President of the United States may direct, for maintaining the tranquillity of said territories in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the transportation of persons of colour, shall be in full force and effect.

Levy Court.

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

By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Feb. 10.

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 Stand, in Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise, consisting of

*Bombazetts,
Cottons and
Worsted Hosiery,
Flannels,
&c. &c. &c.*

Hardware and Cutlery,

With an Assortment of

Groceries, &c.

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

Dec. 16. *W. S. 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 ankle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month; one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for no far, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.

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

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Jan. 27.

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 called "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 242 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 authorized to execute a deed.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Feb. 24.

The creditors of the said John Boone son of John Boone of Nichols, are notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery office within six months from the day of sale.

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 privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented, viz:

Fresh Teas of almost every kind, and highly approved of,
Brown, White, Leaf, Lump and Piece Sugar,
Old white Coffee, Spices of every kind, Chocolate, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper, best kind,

Teas being the foremost articles with head and tail, Wines, Old Rye Whiskey, Real Holland Gin, Old Mellow Rum, Cognac Brandy, &c.

Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries.

Orders, enclosing the Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure safe carriage.

THOMAS A. NORRIS,
Sign of the Tea Canister, 256 Market street, Baltimore, 4 doors below Hay and street.
Jan. 27.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, passed in the case of Richard Marshall's administrator against Elisha W. Harwood, Oscar Mulliken, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Queen Anne, on the 18th day of April next, part of a tract of Land called Bowdell'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. H. WOOD, 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, full and not dyed, drab coloured surtout of full cloth, an old black coat, striped vest, blue trousers, pair of double soled 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, 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. Whoever will take up the said negroes, and secure them in the goal of Baltimore county, or fetch them home to me, shall have the above reward, or fifty dollars, if taken up, or paid by the

SAML. OWINGS, 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—containing 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, chestnut 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.

Feb. 10.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

Susanah Linsted, Adm'r.
Feb. 24.

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.
Jan. 27.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS,

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

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

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

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavor 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 edify together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and invade into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparring severity.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

The Undersigned

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

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

J. 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 use full force against

all such offenders,
HENRY H. BROWN.

Feb. 24.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

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

Jeremiah Townley Chase,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Jan. 13.

CENTRAL TAVERN

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

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he places himself nothing will be left done to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors, fare of every kind that can be procured shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care en of their Horses. Adverts for a share of public patronage.
July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

ENTERTAINMENT

CEPHAS W. BENSON

Having purchased that commodious Building in Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mr. Nicholson, and situated in the most convenient place, he has opened a

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He will board and entertain by day, week, month or for any longer period, at a short notice, and will deliver a season.
November 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

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

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Esq.

Nov. 11.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman about eighteen years of age, an excellent House Servant, sold for no fault whatever. Not to be sold out of the State. Apply at the Office.
March 9.

NOTICE.

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

By order,
R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.

March 9.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
DONAS GREEN,
No. 100, N. STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—
Five Dollars per Annum.

The New York Evening Post,
March 11.

of the King of England and
the Duke of Kent.

the arrival last evening of
the Courier, from Liverpool,
received London papers to
the 1st of January, containing
the death of the
King, George the Third,
fourth son, the Duke of Kent.

ORDINARY.

Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820.

following letter was received
from his royal high-
ness the Duke of York, by Lord
Windsor, one of his majesty's prin-
cipal secretaries of state.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 29.

—It becomes my pain-
ful duty to acquaint your Lordship
with the death of his Majesty
George the Third, who died at
Windsor Castle, on the 29th inst.
at 8 o'clock, after a short illness
of some minutes past 8 o'clock.

(Signed.)

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Viscount Sid-
mouth.

—

three o'clock on Sunday morn-
ing, the following letter was re-
ceived by the lord mayor:

Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820.

—It is my painful duty
to inform your lordship of the de-
cease of his late majesty King George
the Third, which melancholy event took
place, without the least apparent
illness, at Windsor Castle, at
eight minutes past 8 yesterday after-
noon, to the great grief of his pre-
sented majesty, and of the royal fa-
mily.

—

to request that your lord-
ship will give directions for the
ringing of the great bell at Saint
Martin's Cathedral. I have the ho-
nor to be your lordship's most ob-
edient servant,

SIDMOUTH.

the right hon. the lord mayor,

—

has terminated the reign of
George the Third, after a duration
of sixty-nine years, three months
and one day—a reign distinguish-
ed by the public and private
virtues of the monarch, and by the
extraordinary vicissitudes in the
lot of the world, in which the
British cabinet has taken so promi-
nent a part.

His Majesty George the Third
was born on the 24th of May, 1738,
which since the alteration of the
style, has become the 4th of June.
At his death, therefore, he had
reached the advanced age of eighty-
two years seven months and twenty-
four days. He was proclaimed king
on the 25th of October, 1760. On
September 8th, 1761, he was mar-
ried to her late majesty, and had
seven sons and five daughters,
of whom six of the former and four
of the latter survive him. His
royal highness the Prince of Wales,
was appointed Regent on the 6th
of February, 1811; and from that
time he has been virtual sovereign,
acting in the name and on behalf
of his majesty. His majesty, from
the appointment of the Regent, re-
mained in retirement at Windsor
Castle, under the guardianship of a
council, who met every month,
or more frequently as occasion
might require, and issued a report
of the state of his indisposition.

The Duchess of Gloucester and
the Princess Sophia of Gloucester,
were at Windsor Castle when the
king expired.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday a council
was held at Carlton House, for the
purpose of recognizing the new so-
vereign; the members of the privy
council in town, including the
speaker and the lord mayor, to-
gether with several aldermen and
other persons of rank, were pre-
sent.

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

"Whereas it hath pleased the
Almighty God to call to his mercy
our late sovereign lord, King George
the III. of blessed memory, by
whose decease the imperial crown
of the united kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, is solely and
rightfully come to the high and
mighty prince, George, Prince of
Wales: We therefore, the lords
spiritual and temporal of this realm,
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, do 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 hap-
py memory, become our lawful and
rightful liege, lord George the
fourth, by the grace of God, King
of Great Britain and Ireland, de-
fender 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.
George the 4th, with long and hap-
py years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Carlton
house, this 30th day of January,
1820.

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 ten-
derest affection for his native
country, and his determination to do
all in his power to promote the
glory and happiness of the king-
dom.

At the conclusion of the Coun-
cil, the Lord Keeper proceeded to
the House of Lords to swear in the
Peers; and the Lord Steward (Lord
Cholmondeley) in like manner, pro-
ceeded to the House of Commons,
and in the Long Gallery adminis-
tered 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 atten-
dance; which being done, the mem-
bers repaired to their seats, and
made and subscribed the oath of ad-
junction, usually taken at the com-
mencement of a new Parliament.

At twenty minutes past four on
Sunday, the Lord Chancellor ar-
rived at the House of Peers, when
having taken his seat on the wool-
sack, without making any observa-
tion, 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 Dow-
ager of Leinington, sister of Prince
Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, and who
being the descendant of the eldest
branch of the royal stock by which
there is issue, may, probably, inher-
it the throne of England.

The Insurgents in Cadiz.

In the Paris papers of Wednes-
day, which arrived, a correspondent
of the Gazette de France, in Bay-
onne, communicates a copy of a
letter from Madrid, of the 14th
inst. which states, that the insur-
gent troops, who now designate
themselves as the "National Army,"
have actually taken possession of
Cadiz. The defection of the re-
giment of infantry of Soria, and of
three squadrons of cavalry, two of
which were Royal carabiniers, de-
cided the success of the insurgents.
The constitution of the Cortes was

immediately proclaimed at Cadiz,
and the oath to defend it was ad-
ministered at the Town-hall to all
parties, military and civil. The
commerce of the town gave a grand
impetus to the civil and military
authorities to celebrate the triumph
of the constitution. It is added in
the same letter, that the "National
Army" amounts to 24,000 men.
This intelligence received implicit
credit at Bayonne, at the time of
the departure of the courier for
Paris.

Lisbon, Jan. 15.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz,
4th inst. "The instant this news
reached us, the counsellor of state,
Asmar, 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'Donnell was implicated,)
immediately embarked with his
whole family, in an American ves-
sel, which, it is believed, is bound
to Lisbon. As we are now com-
pletely besieged on the land side, I
shall be unable to inform you of the
results, unless by extraordinary op-
portunities like the present one."

Paris, Feb. 25.

It is asserted in a letter from Ma-
drid, that the king of Spain has de-
manded of the king of France, an
aid of 25,000 men, to reduce the
rebels to obedience.

The Spanish Ambassador has ad-
dressed a note to our government,
requesting it to cause the conduct
of M. M. the Spanish Libereaux, re-
siding 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 com-
motion among the troops destined
for South America, need not ex-
cite any alarm as to the tranquility
of Spain." Another letter says—
"No accounts from Cadiz; the gov-
ernment publishes nothing—all is
alarm."

They write from Bayonne, under
date of the 12th, that it was im-
possible 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 battalions marching against
the rebels, went over to their
side.

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 Span-
ish government. The insurgents
are said to amount to 24,000 men,
exclusive of many citizens ready to
take up arms. A private letter says
"Cadiz is taken." It is affirmed
that general Freyre is authorized
to offer to the insurgents, in the
name of the king, a formal consti-
tution.

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

From the New York Gazette.

Very late from France.

The elegant fast sailing ship Ste-
phania, Capt. Burke, who left Ha-
vre on the 15th of last month, ar-
rived here on Saturday. The edi-
tors 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-
ing.

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

From French and English papers.

By the Stephania, the editors of
the Gazette have received the Lon-
don Times of the 31st of January.
This paper is nearly filled with ar-
ticles 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 contra-
dictory, and of course there must
be exaggeration. It is stated that
the insurrection is general in the
South of Spain—that the army, the
people, and the clergy go cordially

with the Insurgents—that the troops
marching upon Madrid were esti-
mated at 30,000 men, which place
was in a state of the greatest fer-
mentation—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-
dom.

The public papers of Cadiz of the
18th and 21st January, are full of
proclamations encouraging & threat-
ening the inhabitants and the gar-
rison. It was anticipated that they
were soon to come to blows.

The report at Havre was, says a
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 fraternized.

Another account from Madrid
says, "The capitol is in full insur-
rection"—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 her—
that the King must leave Madrid;
and it was said the Court would re-
tire 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
resigned their commissions, & were
afterwards re-appointed.

We are not, says a letter, to ex-
pect 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 Ca-
diz for Norfolk the latter end of Ja-
nuary.

On the first of January last, there
was in the Bank of France, 172 mil-
lions of specie. Twelve months
previous there was in the same in-
stitution, only 35 millions.

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
his creditors.

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

The two Houses of Parliament
adjourned on the 2d to the 17th of
February. The funeral of the King
and the Duke of Kent would prob-
ably take place the 16th.

The papers have already com-
menced inserting the addresses of
Electors of the different counties.
Brougham and Lowther have each
given notice that they intended so-
liciting 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 Hen-
ry III reigned 56 years; Edward
III 51, and George III 59.

London, Feb. 1.

Both houses of Parliament met
yesterday. The members present
took the oath of fidelity to the new
sovereign. 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.—
We should not be surprised at see-
ing them trampling under foot the

most sacred rights of the nation,
but we cannot believe that they
will dare propose so unconstitutional
a measure, and endeavour to estab-
lish a law of so much importance.
This would be a very bad beginning
for the new reign. The Lord Chan-
cellor has taken the oath of allegi-
ance to George IV.

The bill to deprive the Princess
of Wales of her title 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 car-
riage to visit on foot remote scies
which appear worthy of her atten-
tion.

Feb. 8.

The sudden indisposition of the
King, has tended to increase the
sensations 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 inflammation
of the bowels; we flatter ourselves
that the disease has been favourably
operated upon." This day's bulle-
tin is more flattering. The ave-
nues to the Palace are obstructed
with carriages and people; an im-
mense number of persons remain at
the gates. The king has lost, with-
in two years, his father, mother,
one of his brothers, his daughter,
and grand daughter.

The Dukes of York, Clarence,
and Sussex, the Duke of Glouces-
ter, 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
oaths from the members.

The news of the burning of Jo-
seph Buonaparte's mansion at Bor-
dewtown, had reached Paris.

The weather in Great 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 con-
duct, had checked the spirit of dis-
affection, and the working class of
the deluded reformists were return-
ing to their employ.

David Wroe, Joseph Shaw, Loui-
sa Hough, Sarah Hough, John Charl-
ton, and William Greenroyd, a Thad
their trials at Manchester, on the
27th of Jan. for sedition, and were
found guilty 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, Jan. 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 pre-
cipitated into the water, thirty five
sank to rise no more.

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

Her Royal Highness the Elec-
tress 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-
pers to the 26th inst. They men-
tion that the inundation, which

have ensued upon the sudden change of weather, had done much mischief 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 catarrh of the season; but we are happy to be enabled to state his royal highness is better to-day.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 23.

For the Maryland Gazette.

"Having a good conscience: that whereas they are evil of you, as of evil-doers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse you."—1 Peter, 16.

The possession of a good conscience should be more esteemed, and more prized, than any other individual object in nature. It is that which defends us from the assaults of envy—from the peals of malice, and from the scorn of hatred. It is that which shields us from the attacks of calumny, and subverts the power of vitiated ambition. "That they speak evil of you, as of evil-doers," that your neighbour or your friend, in whom you had reposed all the nearer considerations of social life, should transcend the bounds of reciprocal confidence and verity, to engage in those nefarious principles of faction, which stigmatize even the most abandoned of our race; that his malicious falsehoods exhaust invention, and his stupid recitations fire his audience; yet the consciousness of having acted your part with propriety and decorum, is a parapet invulnerable to the shafts of slander. In the pursuit of a good conscience, our souls should travel "with an eye that never winks, and with a wing that never tires," and when embraced we should never let it elude the grasp of our minds. Whether we are putting under the solar blaze at the equator, or immersed in eternal snow at the poles—whether tottering on the precipitous of the grave, or gaily sporting in the meridian of existence—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 frigid. It irradiates the gloom of the grave and makes the meridian of life exquisitely delightful!

To use the language of an eminent 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 happy and tranquil, than the exercise of our wiser and legitimate reason. We should, on all occasions, in all conditions and circumstances of life, depend upon the candid emanations of deliberate reason, which will erect a standard inviolable to the contemptible verbosity of malevolent neighbours, and they will be ashamed that falsely accuse you."

Having a good conscience, we have all that is virtuous in youth, all that is delightful and glorious through life, and all that is consolatory in death. It is the sun-beam of youth, the guiding star of ripeness, and the prescient solace of declining years.

THE RURAL PREACHER.
Savannah, 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. Lowndes.

William Lowndes, 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 obligations, as if it had been ratified," I have the honour to state that the President considers the treaty of the 22d of February last as obligatory upon the honour and good faith of Spain, not as a perfect treaty (ratification being an essential formality to that,) but as a compact

which Spain was bound to ratify—as an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, which the King of Spain, by his full power to his Minister, had solemnly promised to approve, ratify and fulfil. This adjustment is assumed as the measure of what the United States had a right to obtain from Spain, from the signature of the Treaty. The principle may be illustrated by reference to rules of municipal law relative to transactions between individuals. The difference between the treaty unratified and ratified, may be likened to the difference between a covenant to convey lands and the deed of conveyance itself. Upon a breach of the covenant to convey, courts of equity decree that the party who has broken his covenant shall convey, and, further, shall be made 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 difference can be settled only by agreement, or by force. The resort to force is justifiable only when justice cannot be obtained by negotiation. 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 bound by the solemn promise in the full power. He refusing to perform this promise and obligation, the U. States have a perfect right to do what a court of chancery would do in a transaction of a similar character between individuals, namely, to compel the performance of the engagements as far as compensation can accomplish it, and to indemnify themselves for all the damages and charges incident to the necessity of using compulsion. They cannot 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 refusal of Spain to ratify. The refusal to ratify gives them the same right to do justice 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 negotiation should cease, or at what point force should be stayed for said right; and, by resorting to force only so far as the treaty had acknowledged their right, they offer an inducement to Spain to complete the transaction on her part, without proceeding to general hostility. 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 which they are entitled 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. Lowndes.

Department of State, 21st December, 1819.

William Lowndes, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Sir,

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 alleged 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 ratification would be immediately followed by the recognition by the United States of the independence of one or more of the South American pro-

vinces. It has been suggested, that probably the most important of the explanations 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, fitted out, manned, and officered, in one or more of our ports, have committed hostilities upon the Spanish commerce, will be alleged 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 negotiation of the Florida treaty, repeated and very earnest efforts were made, both by Mr. Pizarro, at Madrid, and by Mr. Onís 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 negotiators 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 course which it was by them thought probable would be pursued by the U. States, it is apparent that they strongly apprehended the immediate forcible occupation of Florida by the U. States, on the non-ratification by Spain of the treaty, within the stipulated time. France and Russia both have most earnestly dissuaded us from that course, not by any regular official communication, but by informal friendly advice; deprecating immediate hostility, on account of its tendency to kindle a general war, which they fear would be the consequence of a war between the U. States and Spain. It was alleged that, in the present state of our controversy with Spain, 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 violence 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 event of a war with Spain any European power will openly take a part against the U. States—but there is no doubt that the principal reliance of Spain will be upon the employment of privateers in France and England, as well as in the East and West India seas, and upon our own coast, under the Spanish flag, but manned from nations, including citizens of our own expatriated into Spanish subjects for the purpose.

3d. The enclosed copies of letters from Mr. Fromentin, contain the most particular information possessed 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 servant,

John Quincy Adams.

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

ble that the course pursued by the Court Martial, of which he was a member, and which led to the officers composing said court being ordered home, was incorrect, with that magnanimity which bespeaks a great mind, acknowledged his error to the chief of the Navy Department, who has taken the earliest opportunity 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. McMeens, Mr. Grosh and Mr. 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 necessary to secure a free passage for all descriptions of water craft, and rafts of lumber.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, March 1.

River Susquehanna.

Mr. Duane presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That James Duncan of Centre county, Daniel Caldwell and Abbot Green, of Union county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania, to view that part of the river Susquehanna, within the bounds of the state of Maryland, in which the Susquehanna canal is constructed, and to make report to the governor of this commonwealth, whether the navigation of the said river is obstructed by the works of the Susquehanna canal company, to the injury of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And if the commissioners shall report that the navigation of the river is so obstructed, the governor of Pennsylvania shall transmit a copy of their report to the governor of Maryland, and request him to cause such measures to be adopted as may restore the river Susquehanna 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 Gazette.

BUONAPARTE'S

Memoirs of the Hundred Days.

A book from Paris, entitled, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France, en 1815," has been received from that city, in which it has been suppressed. It is sent forth as written in St. Helena, under the eye, if not by the hand, of Buonaparte, and therefore possesses no ordinary interest. Its first title, as the editor advertises, was "Second Manuscript come from St. Helena"—but he declined making it known by that designation, in order, he says, not to draw upon himself the reproach of seducing the public by an announcement which recalled ancient recollections. He openly states also, that he was entrusted with the publication by Mr. O'Meara, the surgeon of the Northumberland, the bearer of the MS. to Europe; 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 abstract 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 imperial eagle flies from steeple to steeple till it reaches the towers of Notre Dame; 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 commence hostilities on the 1st of A-

pril? 2. Of three plans adopted, one was to remain on the defensive, to draw the enemy's army into Paris and Lyons; 3. The second was to assume the offensive on the 15th of June, and to invade the enemy's territory on the 1st of June; and in case of failure, the enemy under the walls of Paris and Lyons. The emperor's plan of operations.

"Chap. IV. Opening of the campaign, June, 1815. 1. The position of the French army, evening of the 14th of June, and position of the Anglo-Prusso-Saxon armies. 2. March and battles of the 15th of June. Position of the belligerents on the night of 15, 16.

"Chap. V. Battle of the advance of the French army, 2d Battle of Ligny, June 16th. Advance of the French army, 3d Battle of Quatre Bras, June 16th. Position of the armies in the morning of the 16th and 17th. The manoeuvres on the 17th. 6th. Position of the night of the 17th.

"Chap. VI. The Battle of Saint Jean. 1. Line of battle of the Anglo-Dutch Army. 2. Line of the French army. 3. Position of the emperor, attack on the morning of the 18th. 4. General Bulow in the field of battle with 30,000 men, which raises the army of the Duke of Wellington to 120,000 men. 5. General Bulow's 1st corps. 6. General Bulow's 2d corps. 7. Charge of cavalry on rising ground. 8. Movement of Marshal Grouchy. 9. Movement of Marshal Blucher, which raised the army on the field of battle to 100,000 men. 10. Movement of the imperial guard.

"Chap. VII. The Retreat of the army at Liege. Retreat of Marshal Grouchy. Resources which remained to the emperor. 4. Effects of the abdication of the emperor.

"Chap. VIII. Observations. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.

"Sixth Observation.—The French army manoeuvred on the night of the 14th. On the night of the 14th, it encamped within half a league of the Prussian advanced post. Marshal Blucher had, however, information of what was passing on the morning of the 15th, and the account reached his headquarters that the emperor had entered Charleroi, the Prusso-Saxon army was still cantoned over an extent of 30 leagues of the country, and required two days to assemble his forces. He ought to have advanced his headquarters to Fleurus on the 15th, to have concentrated the remnants of his army within a radius of eight leagues, with a view to guard on the debouches of the Meuse and the Sambre. He would then have been collected on the 16th, at noon, to await the attack of the French army, or to march against it in the evening of that day, to drive it into the Sambre.

"2. But Marshal Blucher, though surprised, persisted in assembling his army on the heights of Ligny behind Fleurus; thus braving the chance of being attacked before his troops could be brought up to the point on. On the morning of the 16th, he had got together only two corps, and the French army was already at Fleurus. The third corps 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 Blucher, as soon as he knew that the French were at Charleroi, ought to have fixed for the rallying point of his army either at Fleurus or Ligny, 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 Ligny, the Prussian General, instead of making his retreat on Wavres, 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 armies, which were on the evening of the 16th only 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 impracticable roads.

The Prussian General... three great principles... approximate his c... assign as the rally... at which all his... before the enemy... his retreat on h... seventh Observatio... of Wellington w... cantonments. I... concentrated then... leagues around Br... advanced guards... of Flanders. I... had manoeuvred... his advanced... since it con... his head quar... twelve hours at Ch... General r... of all this at Bru... oments of his ar... full security at... The Prince of... corps formed p... Dutch army, w... in the evening... of Frasnay, at... French army was... immediately... Camp to Brus... arrived there by... yet the... was not in... army being at... attack. Thu... when his situ... exposed to him... of a single hour... The infantry... artillery in a... high cantoned... at Quatre B... security of the... that to sustain... were obliged to... to make the... of the entire... of fifty pieces... men were ther... without cavalry... without artill... As the three... force cannot b... with the sup... they ought a... and post... and reciproc... The English... assigned... rallying point... on had b... the power w... moved his tr... defeated in p... arrived. T... exposed them... since he y... about artill... weapons of v... point for ar... had been b... and thus he... all the night... which wou... to be collec... army, infant... The Fr... until the 17th... he found all h... English Oas... at Waterloo... strategy to the... to the get... by the r... all the r... contest of t... army men t... thus, her A... other way... sh wantedly... her only ar... at best, blood... to engage... actually was... defeat and... the succe... changes o... equal forces... were a... Anglo-Dutch... Waterloo... the allies v... a numerous a... arising o p... and the Py... 40. The... solving to t... too, founde... the co-ope... but that c... place untill... from four... 13 hours... not last r... co-operat... But i... tation o... have sup...

The Prussian General violated three great principles of war: to approximate his cantonments to assign as the rallying point a place at which all his troops could be before the enemy; 3 To order his retreat on his reinforcements.

Seventh Observation. 1. The Duke of Wellington was surprised by the cantonments. He ought to have concentrated them on the 16th, at the leagues around Brussels, placing advanced guards on the frontiers of Flanders. The French army had manoeuvred for three days before he advanced, and 24 hours elapsed since it commenced hostilities. Its head quarters had been in the English hours at Charleroi, while the English General remained ignorant of all this at Brussels, and the movements of his army still occurred in full security an extent of 20 leagues.

2. The Prince of Saxe Weimar, whose corps formed part of the Anglo-Dutch army, was on the 15th, in the evening, in position in front of Franche, and knew that the French army was at Charleroi. He immediately sent off an aide-Camp to Brussels; he might have arrived there by six in the evening, and yet the Duke of Wellington was not informed of the French army being at Charleroi until 11 o'clock. Thus he lost five hours, when his situation and the exposure to him rendered the loss of a single hour of great importance.

3. The infantry, the cavalry and artillery of the army, being separately contained, the infantry was posted at Quatre Bras without artillery; these troops were obliged to sustain a great loss, as they were obliged to keep in close order to make head against the ranks of the cuirassiers, under a fire of fifty pieces of cannon. These men were therefore slaughtered without cavalry to protect them, and without artillery to avenge them. As the three kinds of military force cannot for a moment disengage with the support of each other, they ought always to be supported and posted as to be able to afford reciprocal assistance.

4. The English General, though posted, assigned Quatre Bras for the rallying point of his army, though the point on had been for 24 hours the possession of the French.—He exposed his troops to be particularly defeated in proportion as they retreated. The danger to which he exposed them was even still more increased, since he made them advance without artillery and cavalry, he delivered up the infantry in fragments, unsupported by the other arms of war, to its enemy. The point for assembling his army must have been Waterloo. He should thus have had all the 16th of all the night of that day to the 17th, which would have been sufficient for collecting the whole of his army, infantry, cavalry and artillery. The French could not retreat until the 17th, and then when he found all his army in position.

English Observation. 1. On the 16th the English General gave battle at Waterloo. This conduct was contrary to the interests of his nation; to the general plan of the war, as adopted by the allies; and he violated the rules of war. It was not in the interest of England, which he sent many men to raise her armies in France, her American allies, and other vast establishments, to suffer wantonly into a murderous combat, which might occasion the loss of her only army, or at least cause her best blood to be shed. The plan of the allies was to act in mass; and not to engage in any partial affair. Nothing was more contrary to the interest and their plan, than to expose the success of their cause to the chances of a battle with unequal forces, where all the probabilities were against them. Had the Anglo-Dutch army been destroyed at Waterloo, what advantage could the allies have derived from the numerous armies which were preparing to pass the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees?

2. The English General, in order to fight the battle of Waterloo, founded his resolution only on the co-operation of the Prussians; but that co-operation could not take place until the afternoon. Accordingly he remained exposed singly from four in the morning till 5 in the evening, that is to say during 13 hours. A battle usually did not last more than six hours. The co-operation was therefore illusory.

3. But in reckoning on the co-operation of the Prussians, he must have supposed the whole of

French army was opposed to him; in that case, he expected to defend his hold of battle for 13 hours with 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 Prussians 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 doubtful, and that their army was not so constituted as to withstand the shock of the imperial army for four hours.

"During the night of the 17th, the weather was extremely bad, which rendered the ground impracticable 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 fate of such a contest depend on the weather of that night? Marshal Grouchy with 34,000 men and 108 pieces of cannon, discovered the secret, which seemed indiscoverable, not to be on the 18th either on the 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 impossible to be foreseen, as if upon the road his army had experienced an earthquake that swallowed it up.

"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 pieces, 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 Dutch army would have been undone. It remains would have been driven beyond the forest, or in the direction of Hal, and we should have had time in the evening to encounter Marshal Bucher, and to inflict upon him a similar fate. If Marshal Grouchy had encamped before Wavres on the night of the 17th, the Prussian army could have sent a detachment to save the English army, and the latter would have been completely beaten by the 69,000 French opposed to it.

"3. The position of Mount 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 Blücher, 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 choice of the field of battle, which rendered his retreat impossible, was the cause of his success.

"Ninth Observation. 1. It would be asked, what then ought the English general to have done after the battle of Ligny and the engagement at Quatre Bras? Posterity will 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 united at day break on Brussels, and should have left the rear guard, to defend the forest, should have gained six days to allow time to the Prussians who were dispersed after the battle of Ligny, to rejoin their army, should have procured the reinforcement of the 14 English regiments that garrisoned the fortresses of Belgium, and had landed at Ostend.

on their return from America, and should have allowed the Emperor of the French to manoeuvre as he pleased. Would he, with an army of 100,000 men, have traversed the forest of Soignes to attack at its debouches the two united armies, more than 200,000 strong, and in position? This certainly would have been the most advantageous course for the allies. Would he have been contented to take up a position himself? In that case his inactivity could not have been long, as 300,000 Russians, Austrians, Bavarians, &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 experienced no loss; it would have acted conformably to the interests of the English nation, to the general plan adopted by the Allies, and to the rules of the art of war. From the 15th to the 18th the Duke of Wellington constantly manoeuvred as his enemy desired, & did nothing which it was feared he would do. The English infantry was firm and solid. The cavalry might have acted better. The Anglo-Dutch army was twice saved on the 18th by the Prussians; first by the arrival of General Bulow, before 6 o'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 from them between 8 and 9 o'clock, but it was by 150,000 men. Let any one imagine the looks of the people of London at the moment when they should have heard the catastrophe 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 principles of the Holy Alliance against those of the sovereignty of the people."

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

An additional supplement to the By-Law to suppress Routs, and to restrain improper meetings of Slaves, and other persons.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the 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 section.

LEWIS DUVAL, Mayor.
January 17th, 1820. Read the first and second time and will pass.
By order,
JOHN BREWER, C. K.

A BY-LAW
To provide for the clearing of the paved 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 obstruction by snow, ice, sand, or other thing whatsoever.

2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person so occupying any such lot or part of a lot, shall suffer or permit the gutter in front of the premises so occupied by him or them, to be obstructed, he shall fail to remove such obstruction within three hours after notice which notice must be given by 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 sum of five dollars, to be recovered as other fines and penalties now are.

LEWIS DUVAL, Mayor.
Feb. 14, 1820. Read the second time and passed.
By order,
JOHN BREWER, C. K.

MR. P. GUIGON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Anna-
tatis, from the encouragement he
has received in this town last summer,
tends reopening his Dancing Acad-
emy as soon as his school in Baltimore
shall be over. Nothing will be neglect-
ed for his pupils improvement; and he
has the same confidence bestowed
on him both in Baltimore and this
city.

The Commissioners
Appointed to receive subscrip-
tion for stock in the South River Bridge
Company in the City of Annapolis
inform those persons who were pre-
judged by the inclement weather, or o-
ther causes, from subscribing, that they
are individually authorised to receive sub-
scriptions, and invite all those desir-
ing to take shares, to call on either of
them.

Henry Murquardier,
Lewis Duvall,
Richard Harwood, of T
Daniel Murray,
Robert F. Kent.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed to open East Street, in the City of Annapolis, will meet at James Hunter's Tavern, 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 notice.

March 9.

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 Stand, in Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise, consisting of

Cloths, Bombazetts, Cassimeres, Cotton and Blankets, Worsted Hosiery, Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,

With an Assortment of

Groceries, &c.

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

GIDEON WHITE.

Dec. 16.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.

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

Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Jan. 27.

Tobacco Lands.

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

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

JAMES CARROLL.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

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

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

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

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

March 2.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

March 9.

Public Sale.

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

ED. HARWOOD, Trustee.

March 9.

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, faded and not dyed, drab coloured surtout, a full cloth, an old black coat, striped vest, blue trousers, pair of double soled shoes nailed, pair pumps, fur hat, and muslin shirt. Kitty, a handsome girl, about 17 years of age, went off in November 1817, she is 5 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. Whoever will take up the said negroes, and secure them in the goal 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.

SAMUEL OWINGS, 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—containing 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, chestnut 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.

Feb. 10.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

Susanah Linsted, Adm'r.

Feb. 11.

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 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Benjamin Lusby having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Benjamin Lusby having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand, this 15th of November, 1819.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 11.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PROPOSALS.

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

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

The Undersigned

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

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

H. 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.

Feb. 23.

Anne Arundel county, wit:

On application to me, the undersigned, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Abraham G. Hammond of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Abraham Hammond be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county 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 they have, why the said Abraham Hammond should not have the benefit of said act as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1819.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 13.

CENTRAL TAVERN

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

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

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

July 29.

BLANKS

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

ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON Having purchased that commodious Building in Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Nicholson, respectfully informs the public that he has now opened

A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with a call. He will keep a good stock of wine, beer, and spirits, and will be ready to accommodate all who may call on him at a short notice, with all the delicacies of the season.

NOTICE.

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

G. S. WAY PINDELL, Esq.

Nov. 11.

For Sale, A STUD HORSE.

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

March 16.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company Maryland.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company is directed to be held at the Merchants' Coffee House, in the city of Baltimore, on the 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.

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

Blackwood's Magazine.
STANZAS.
In Sherwood Plantation.
Remembrance of youth is a
sigh."

Words of Ali.
A moaning sound abroad—
its passage through the trees;
solitary and mournful breeze,
yellow leaves, bestrewn the
road:
—grey—and cheerless is the
sky;
—hath sunk—the sterile plain,
hid in mists—while mournful-
ly
down the pattering rain.
—
harvest wealth hath disappear-
ed;
—nor sound is left to bless;
—thoughts are comfortless.
—lately smiled and cheer-
ful—
—joy hath fled on changeful
—
—the sombre landscape drear;
—grief that broods o'er bitter
—
—dall, foreboding fear!

Remember—ah! too well,
member me of glorious days,
—beautiful the golden rays
—
—birds were singing overhead,
—the sky, their carols light,
—
—waverless the river spread
—
—silver mirror bright.

with the sun—a happy boy,
—
—beauty, and rugged fields, I
—
—wandered by my brother's side,
—
—hours, and hours, with heart of
—
—joy;
—searching round, with eager foot,
—
—point, snuffed the tainted gale;
—
—reached at the yellow stubble's
—
—root,
—
—waved his joyous tail.

—often, o'er this very field,
—
—and the hoar frost have we stray-
—
—ed,
—
—sipping down every leafy glade,
—
—which, faintly here and there, re-
—
—vealed
—
—the footstep of the timid hare;
—
—then listened to the plaining bird;
—
—in felt, as forward thro' the air,
—
—the noisy partridge whirled.

All happy days—like lightning fled!
—
—for ever—and for ever gone;
—
—I come upon me like a tone
—
—of music issuing from the dead.
—
—before my view, is there a lurid,
—
—a map of feelings, perished—past;
—
—the visions of another world,
—
—Without a cloud o'ercast!

Time alters all—alone I stand,
—
—and listen to the moaning breeze,
—
—and to the rain-drops, from the
—
—trees,
—
—Down dripping on the moistened
—
—land;
—
—But thou, my brother, placidly,
—
—far beyond the ocean's roar,
—
—Within a grassy grave dost lie,
—
—Upon a foreign shore!

Continuation of Extracts
From late London and Liverpool
papers received at Boston.

Assassination of the Duke de Berri.
Paris, Feb. 14.

The inhabitants of this metropo-
lis have been horror struck by an
atrocious assassination, perpetrated
last night, at 10 o'clock, on the per-
son of his royal highness the Duke
de Berri. The Prince attended the
Duchess to her carriage in quitting
the Opera House; she was already
seated, when a person passing quick-
ly by his Royal Highness, encircled
him with his left arm, and thrust a
poisoned, 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
meurs." The Duke was conveyed
into one of the saloons of the Op-
era, and the nearest surgeon sent for.

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 in-
ternal hemorrhage making an alarm-
ing progress, cupping was applied,
which made his royal highness suf-
fer so much, that he exclaimed, "M.
Dupuytren, Epargnez moi—Je sens
ma position—Je ne crois pas que
cela in rien."

M. de Cazes was seated in one
corner of the chamber, in indiscri-
bable grief. The assassin was in-
terrogated 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 assassi-
nating the King on his return, but
that he arrived too late; that he had
at length resolved on the extermina-
tion of the Duke de Berri, as the
youngest of the family, knowing that
nature would soon dispense him from
the necessity of abridging the days
of the king. This monster was em-
ployed in the machinery of the king.

M. Jacquinet de Pampalune ex-
amined 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-
ty.

An extraordinary proposition was
made in the Chamber of Deputies
by M. de Cousseignes, viz: that the
Chamber should agree to an act of
impeachment against M. de Cazes,
"as an accomplice in the assassina-
tion of the Duke de Berri. Such a
motion, as might be expected, pro-
duced a strong sensation among
the members, and the violent mur-
murs which burst forth from all
sides, compelled the proposer to de-
scend from the tribune.

In the Chamber of Peers, M. de
Cazes, himself appeared, with an
ordonnance of the king, constitut-
ing that Chamber, pursuant to the
33d article of the charter, and the
57th of the penal code, a judicial
tribunal, for the purpose of trying
forthwith the criminal. In the course
of the short speech with which he
prefaced this ordonnance, M. de
Cazes made the following observa-
tions. They are an additional proof
of the political motives of the as-
sassin:

"If this crime," said the minis-
ter, "fills our hearts with profound
indignation, what must be our feel-
ing, when the confessions of the
criminal himself, who glories in his
offence, informs us, that the august
individual who has fallen, was not
the only one whose death was med-
itated, but that all those upon whom
our destinies rest, to whom we were
forever linked our fidelity and love,
were condemned; and that the most
sacred life, as well as the most ne-
cessary 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. Vi-
vas, a general in the Spanish ser-
vice, 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.

This news was circulated at Ma-
drid, 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
Isala. According to all appearances
after exchanging a few shots, Frey-
re's soldiers passed over to the o-
thers. 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
a fortification which the insurgents
were raising, but the fire from a
battery of the rebels forced them to
retire.

We have received letters from
Madrid of 31st Jan. Gen. Freyre
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 evinc-
ed 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 fa-
ther, and who is also your king,
will always be happy in causing his
satisfaction to be made known to you.

(Signed)
FERDINAND.
Madrid, 22d Jan. 1820.
To my dearly beloved city of Cadiz.

Misunderstanding between the King
and Ministers.

London, Feb. 17.
We alluded yesterday to the va-
rious rumours which were prevalent
with respect to his majesty's minis-
ters, 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 our 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 ser-
vice, 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 fa-
mily. 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 de-
lay—that a case had been submitted
to the law officers of the crown, &
that they, taking into their consid-
eration 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 co-
incided in opinion with the law offi-
cers, and that this unanimous judg-
ment was submitted to the august
personage whom it so immediately
and deeply concerned. But the rum-
our added, that this had by no
means met the approbation of that
illustrious individual; that his judg-
ment differed so materially from the
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 in-
dividual 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 resigna-
tion, which had been accepted—and
that the marquis of Wellesley had
been sent for to frame a new ad-
ministration. We have thus confined
ourselves strictly to the rumours of
the day.—Courier.

PARLIAMENT.
Agreeably to adjournment, the
two 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 ma-
jesty, for a loss which his majesty
and the nation have sustained 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 inter-
ests and convenience, to call the
parliament without delay.

"The king, therefore, recommends
to the house of lords to adopt such
measures as may be found indispen-

sibly necessary to provide for the
exigencies of the public service dur-
ing the interval between the termi-
nation 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
rows 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 exquisi-
tely burnished. In the lower com-
partment, at the feet, is the British
lion rampant regardant, supporting
a shield with the letters GR. sur-
rounded 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 sur-
mounted 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, richly gilt, of a massive mo-
dern pattern and the most exquisite
workmanship; and each handle sur-
rounded by a massive frame work,
in the same taste, chiefly in dead
gold, but delicately relieved by bur-
nishing.

Interment of the late King.

THE CHAPEL.

Before 7 o'clock, all the persons
who had procured tickets were ad-
mitted in the north aisle, and were
accommodated with places on a tem-
porary platform, which allowed an
excellent view of the whole range
of the cathedral, except the chapel.
The Eton boys were stationed at the
back of the soldiers, and saw every
thing without incommencing or dis-
turbance.

At half past seven, a detachment
of the 1st or Grenadier Guards were
marched into the middle aisle, &
took their stand on each side of the
railed way, through which the gen-
eral 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 fir-
ing of the minute guns. At 9 o'-
clock, a mournful flourish of trump-
ets, but faintly heard in the aisles,
announced that the procession be-
gan to move, and every eye was im-
mediately fixed in anxious expecta-
tion 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
Pages; and then by slow degrees,
the whole body moved forward in
the order described in the cere-
monial. It is impossible to conceive
a more striking, a more deeply im-
pressive spectacle, than that which
now presented itself. All that is
distinguished in rank or station, gen-
erals, judges, bishops, privy coun-
cillors, peers, were seen in silent
march accompanying to the tomb,
the corpse of a mighty monarch, so
lately the fountain of honours, but
now a mere memento of the fragili-
ty of all earthly grandeur. In ad-
dition to the solemnity induced by
this general reflection, every heart
seemed to feel personally a particu-
lar 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
permeated that few persons could
have witnessed the scene without
becoming more reasoning and seri-
ous, 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 duke
of Bedford, earl Grey, the earl of
Lauderdale, and it was gratifying to
see that those who differed in all
points of politics, agreed in one

thing, that all the respects which in-
dividuals have it in their power to
bestow, should be paid to him who
had so long adorned and beautified
the kingly office with mild wisdom
and undeviating worth. As the
procession slowly moved along, the
several dukes who had been appoint-
ed to bear the pall, were observed,
consisting of the dukes of Wellin-
ton, Buccleugh, Newcastle, Dorset,
Northumberland and Athol. The
canopy over the coffin, was borne
by marquises, among whom were
the marquis of Stafford, Bucking-
ham and Cholmondeley. Almost
immediately before the coffin, a most
imposing effect was produced by
the array of national banners, car-
ried 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 Ban-
ner of Scotland by lord 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 cha-
pel and placed on the bier. Im-
mediately 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, many 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 com-
pletely arranged in the chapel, the
dean of Windsor, assisted on this
occasion by the archbishop of Can-
terbury, commenced the service.—
The psalms were then chanted by,
perhaps, the fullest choir ever heard;
it consisted of the principal voices
of the Chapel Royal, of St. James'
and St. George's chapel—Mr. Kny-
vett presided at the organ. Messrs.
Vaughan, W. Knyvett, J. B. Sile
and Marshall, sang with a solemn
sweetness that diverted 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 bless-
ing, the funeral anthem, composed
by Handel for queen Caroline, was
sung by the full band. One portion,
in which the voices of the boys al-
one were employed, was a master-
piece of delicious, enchanting har-
mony.

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 cof-
fin; this awe was still further height-
ened 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 supernatural pow-
er. 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 wit-
nessed in this country.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 21.

The fast sailing ship Belfast, ar-
rived 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 favour-
ed 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 1st. The
London dates are to the 18th, same
as received from Liverpool.

The Antwerp Journal of the 16th
of Feb. contains the following arti-
cle:

"We have just received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents. A vessel which arrived at Ostend day before yesterday, from that port, has given us entire certainty of it. The vessel is furnished with commissions constituting them."

The papers of a subsequent date contain the following articles from Spain.

Cadiz, Feb. 1.

Our mercantile paper contains two proclamations of Gen. Fr. y. one of them to the insurgent soldiers, calling on them to return to his standard, and the other to the inhabitants of Cadiz, praising their fidelity. General F. left Xeres on the 29th, and is now at Port Royal, about 3 leagues from 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, Feb. 13.

A letter from Barcelona states that a vessel dispatched from Cadiz, arrived off that port on the 29th Jan. bearing dispatches to the captain general, Castaneros, enjoining him to acknowledge and proclaim the constitutional government. The captain general refused to receive the dispatches 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 Paris with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and to day, it was almost impossible to obtain post horses. No doubt the assassination of the duke of Berri is the first cause of this alarm; but it is 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 employed by Sir Humphry Davy for unrolling the Ancient Manuscripts, 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 examination of the law on the free circulation of the journals, terminated its labours yesterday, 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 emanates from that source; and that the Holy Alliance, has for a long time past been taking measures, that throughout the continent, 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 insurgents, in which the former were completely beaten.

Feb. 18.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne of Feb. 12. "According to letters from Cadiz of the 1st, received this day, all is tranquil in that city; but it is the tranquillity of a man in a prison. You will judge whether the insurgents are not in some force when the Chief of the National Army has detached a division of 3000 men for Aguirre to accompany from thence to the headquarters several members of the Cortes who had landed there. It is said there have been some skirmishes between the royal and insurgent troops, in which the latter had the advantage. The troops have left Victoria for Galicia, where some troubles have broke out."

Feb. 17.

It is said that M. de Cazes directed to present himself at St. Cloud, the residence of the Duchess de Berri. He was not introduced, and it is added, that as soon as she heard his

name pronounced, the Princess eagerly caught her infant in her arms and fled to her apartment.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th Feb. M. Clausel de Coussargues asserted that M. Decaze had been the means of plunging the nation into the calamity they now were suffering, and that he would prove it. He was immediately called to order, and afterwards presented to the chamber the following letter:

"I have the honour to propose to the Chamber to bring an accusation against M. Le Comte Decaze, minister of the interior, as guilty of treason, according to the terms of the 56th article of the constitution. I request that the Chamber may appoint to-morrow to hear me, if I cannot be heard to-day.

Clausel De Coussargues.
Feb. 15, 1830.

Anvers, Feb. 16.

Direct from Spain.
We have 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 Master, at the Cross Roads, Head of Severn, about 11 miles from this City, on the Baltimore Road.

On Monday evening arrived off this port the French ship *Seme*, of 22 guns, last from Martinique. On the morning following an interchange of salutes passed between her and Fort Severn.

From the Federal Gazette of March 25.

The Mail from the Eastward did not arrive this morning, at the usual hour. Such an omission, at this time of the year, and in the present state of the roads, excited some fears as to the cause of the delay— which have unfortunately been realized to the most melancholy extent.

It has been ascertained, that the Mail has been robbed, 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, were found at a short distance from the murdered driver; the letters had been opened, and were scattered about; the newspaper 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 road.

Two years ago, as must be well recollected, the Mail going from this city eastward, was robbed on the same road, some miles farther from Baltimore. It will also be recollected, that immediately after that robbery, the Post Master general gave notice, that a sufficient guard should be furnished to protect the mail; which was calculated to induce our citizens to continue to entrust 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 losses, we cannot say; but we do not hesitate to say they have an equitable one.

From the Federal Republican.
MAIL ROBBERY.

The Eastern Mail due on Saturday morning, not arriving in due season, excited considerable anxiety, and at 9 o'clock it was generally apprehended it had been robbed—this apprehension was confirmed by half past nine, and in twenty minutes after, we issued an Extra, announcing the occurrence, and suggesting respectfully to all our fellow citizens, 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 immediately mounted their horses and proceeded through the adjacent country. At an earlier hour Mr. Stokes, the partner of Mr. Stockton, the mail contractor, proceeded with two others on the Philadelphia road—the horses of the mail carriage were found about three miles from town, tied in the woods. Mr. Stokes proceeded on in search of the mail and

carriage, and endeavoured to ascertain its track; at length Mr. Stokes, about 8 miles from this city, observed some bushes and other obstructions in the road, and said to his companions, "here the carriage has been stopped"—the party, upon examining the road, traced the impression of the wheel, which led them about 100 yards from the road, where they found the mail, cut open, letters on the ground, and the carriage—but, dreadful to relate—the Driver, a most worthy man, who has always, during the short time he has been in our country, sustained a good character, most inhumanly 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—his 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 wound from a small pistol, fired close to the centre of his breast, as the wadding burnt his clothes, and two stabs from a dirk in the left breast, in the region of the heart.

An act 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 dreadful murder, and no exertions will be wanting on their part, to bring to condign punishment the execrable wretches who have been guilty of this foul deed. Poor Hips was a foreigner—he arrived in this country about two years since, and has been during that time, in the service of his late employers—he came to our country without his family, but having established a fair character, he invited his wife and children to follow him—they came—his widow is afflicted by a painful disease, 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 1000 dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

The above was published in an Extra yesterday. We proceed to give further details concerning this inhuman murder. The body of John Hips was brought to the city about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon in charge of the coroner, Lambert Thomas, esq., who immediately summoned a jury of inquest. The jury after examining a number of witnesses, found that John Hips came to his death by a pistol ball, which passed through the cartilage of the 6th rib of the left side near its junction with the sternum, wounding in its passage the diaphragm and stomach, and by two wounds inflicted by a dirk or dirks or some other sharp instrument or instruments passing through the 4th or 5th ribs at their junction, with their respective cartilages. From the great extravasation of blood, no doubt either the heart or one of the large blood 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 Hips was murdered 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 distressed family, who will by his death be deprived of their usual means of support—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 street 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 him, they shook hands and Hutton received him friendly though appeared uneasy and desirous of getting clear of him—when they arrived some distance up Gay street, Ross was joined by Mr. John Wilson. Mr. Ross then told Hutton that he was a man of bad character

and he would take him before Judge Brice. He also asked his companion who he was, the other refused to give any satisfaction and Mr. Ross promptly informed him, that he was in bad company, and he should take him along. They were taken before Judge Brice, who committed them for further examination. On arriving at the gaol, the officers proceeded to search them—on Hutton, was found about \$183—on Hull, secreted 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 lodged, and on searching the trunk on top of their clothes were found a small pocket pistol and a flask of powder, 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 Delaware, but has lived most of his life in Maryland, that he has been several years a stage driver, and for some time boarded in the same house with the deceased, he is, we understand well known in Richmond, Virginia. Morris N. B. Hull, the other prisoner, is a native of the state of New York on last Tuesday week—he has a father in Utica. The prisoners are both young men, probably neither 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 these facts, it would appear that the discovery of the murderers was it may be said, providential—the act of the all seeing God! Mr. Ross went into Bridge street, not in search of Hutton, on returning, accidentally he joined him, and it pleased the Almighty that he should be HIS instrument to detect and apprehend the authors of the most bloody deed ever committed in our country.

An 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 \$6 50 of various character and amount.

Georgetown, (D.C.) March 23.
THE DUEL.

Yesterday morning a duel was fought between Commodore Decatur and Barron, which has terminated; 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 fate of his antagonist. Commodore Decatur was supported by Com. Rogers, in whose arms he was sustained from the battle ground to his residence. Immense crowds of persons were around the house of Com. D. during the day, inquiring after the state of his wound, and the probability of his recovery. An event of this kind was so unexpected, and its unhappy termination burst upon us so suddenly, that it has occasioned no inconsiderable degree of agitation in our metropolis. It certainly was managed with a secrecy which would have bidden defiance to the most vigilant police. Of all the particulars relating to this melancholy affair, we have not been informed; the distance is stated at eight paces, and that both wounded at the first fire. As to the certainty 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, together 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, hiccup, &c. The sympathy this mournful tragedy has occasioned, is indescribable. Mrs. Decatur was in an agony of despair. What consolation can be offered to this very amiable lady in her grief? [Metropolitan.

Washington City, March 22. An occurrence took place yesterday, which has produced a sensation in our city, which we are confident, will produce more attention to military discipline. A duel was fought yesterday morning, with pistols, between Commodore Decatur and the United States. On the fire, both were wounded, and fell dangerously, the latter pressed, to say, that Commodore Decatur's case is so critical, that his life is almost despaired of. Com. Decatur lies at his residence, and Com. Barron at the Tavern, in this city.

POSTSCRIPT.
Eleven o'clock Wednesday, March 22.

A Hero has fallen! Commodore Stephen Decatur, one of the Officers of our Navy—the gallant and hearted gentleman—No more! He expired a few minutes after the mortal wound received in the duel yesterday.

Of the origin of the feud, which led to this disastrous result, we know what rumour tells. The we are sure, will fill the country with grief.

Mourn, Columbia! for one of our brightest Stars is set—a Son—out fear and without reproach—the freshness of his fame, in the prime of his usefulness, has descended into the tomb. [Nat. Int.

New York, March 22.

The Trial of Mr. Goodwin. The following is a copy of a letter written to a gentleman in London, dated at half past 11, on Tuesday night—G. Z. etc. The Court of Sessions has this moment adjourned, after being engaged in the trial of Mr. Goodwin. This important case, thus far, terminated in a mistrial and probably unprecedented manner.

You must have observed in the Gazette a sketch of the proceedings as late as last night; and this being the last day of the term, it became necessary that the jury should decide to a decision before 12 o'clock, or all the labour of the investigation would be lost, and the prisoner be remanded to prison for a new trial.

The jury had the testimony of pleadings all before them a little before two o'clock this morning, and were informed by the Court that at 10, it would again meet, and be ready to receive their verdict. The Court met at the above hour, and went through the usual business of the last day of the sittings, in pronouncing sentences, &c.

The Court Room continued to have been all the week, crowded with an anxious audience to hear the verdict of the jury, who, ever since Tuesday, had been kept from their families, and within the walls of the court house. The excitement of an event of such deep interest, together with the talent and eloquence displayed, brought into action every commotion of the human mind, and fastened the attention of the public to this subject alone. Even the short intervals allowed by the Court for necessary refreshment, were not sufficient to clear the room—as fast as the crowd passed out, another, more formidable, pressed inward to obtain the situations of those who had left their places.

During the day, a thousand rumours were in circulation, as to the number of jurymen who would not agree to find a verdict of Guilty. 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 a knowledge of the characters of the individuals. The state of suspense 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 some 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 their verdict, and would, as soon as the Court re-convened, come in with

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

NOTICE.

J. WATERS

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

Saddle & Harness Making.

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

March 23

3w.

200 Dollars Reward.

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

BENJAMIN DONG.

Prince George's co. Md. Feb. 22—1f

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 23 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, a hole the size of a nail, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month, one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a 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 he heard here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for no fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.

About 10 miles from Annapolis, and of South River, County.

Jan. 27.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

Jan. 27.

A Teacher Wanted.

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

March 23.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

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

March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 22d March, 1820.

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

By order of the Board,

JONAS H. KNEE, Cash.

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

February 19, 1820.

Tobacco Lands.

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

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

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

JAMES CARROLL.

March 9.

An Overseer Wanted.

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

March 9.

Public Sale.

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

ED. L. WOOD, Trustee.

March 9.

CITY HOTEL.

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

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

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

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

March 23.

A SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

MRS. RAMSAY respectfully acquaints the citizens of Annapolis generally, that she intends opening a School, in one of the large rooms of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wallace, provided a sufficient number of young Ladies should offer for admission. She will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; and also instruct the young Ladies that may compose her school, how to Tambour, Embroider, execute Fancy Work, and Philigree, 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. Persons who wish to place their children under her, will please to favour her with a call.

March 23.

SADDLERY, &c.

JNO. N. STEWART,

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

March 23.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.

February 19, 1820.

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

John Gasaway, 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, in the personal estate of John Linsied, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1820.

Susanah Linsied, Adm'x.

Feb. 21. With the Will annexed.

Anne Arundel county, to wit:

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

Jeremiah Torowley Chase.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

March 16.

PROPOSALS

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

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

The Undersigned

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

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

H. L. DAVIS,

WM. RAFFERTY.

Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

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

March 16.

Anne Arundel county

On application to the

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

Jeremiah Torowley Chase.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13.

CENTRAL TAVERN

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

JOSEPH DALE

Who has opened a large and commodious

TAVERN,

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

July 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against the first, second, and third Estates, assumpt generally.

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

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

Sale of Furniture

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

March 23.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to said estate to pay the same, to the undersigned, to wit: J. A. WAY PINDELL, Esq.

Nov. 11.

For Sale,

A STUB HORSE,

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

any in the United States, Equine.

March 16.

NOTICE.

Union Manufacturing Company

Maryl ind.

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

By order,

R. MILLER, Jr. Pres.

March 8.