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JONAS GREEN,
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AGRICULTURAL.

in the (London) Farmer's Journal, Oct. 5, 1818.
Adahot Manor-Farm, Sept. 24th, 1818.

ON SALT,
As a top dressing for Wheat.

was led to make an experiment Salt, as a top dressing for Wheat, consequence of what has been stated on this subject, and so com- munication which was con- sidered to your readers from Sir John Sinclair, on the 21st respecting it, does me to trouble you with an account of what has fallen under own observation. Last autumn sowed a field of wheat on a clover which was dressed and treated as an adjoining one, similar as to aspect and the nature of soil. After Christmas, one them began to fail in many places, increasing daily; and about arch, there were several large rved plants. A friend had given about thirty bushels of salt, that been collected from the sweep of Irish pork. In April, I sowed this salt, and as nearly as I can ge, at the rate of three bushels acre, all over the field where se failures were noticed. The ect was instantaneous—the bare ds did not increase—and those miserable plants that were left them, began to r cover; and fi- ally produced as much and as good at, as an equal number of plants any part of the field. I will not e upon myself to say what was cause of these particular ail- as; whether they proceeded from wireworm, grub or slug; or from unobserved noxious quality of soil, in these spots. I can only ail the case; and leave these con- erations to others. But it may be unacceptable to your readers be further informed, that I, as ll as every person on the farm, think the whole field put on a re luxuriant appearance, after the plication of the salt; and that I as on the whole, extremely well fished with its produce; and with quality of the wheat.

WM. DEACON.

From the Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATION.

THE LUPINELLO.

observe by the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Mary- ad, that a small quantity of Lupi- lo seed was distributed among members. This plant is nothing re than Saint Foin, (Medicago olytriches) a grass distinguished the name of Holy Grass, or Es- clette, very common in France & ngland, and was brought into fash- y by the celebrated Tull, who cul- ated it in drills and recommended on his day as a plant much esteem- for improving land. The Saint in will be found on trial, in this untry, to be a plant of no reputa- on, and not in any measure, as ductive or as profitable to the mer, as clover, orchard grass, rds grass or timothy. The writ- of this communication cultivated at great attention, Saint Foin, & greta he cannot recommend it to e practical farmer, or scientific a- culturalist, for the goodness of its y or the value of its seed. Be- ant to publish this notice of Saint Foin, in your useful paper, as is only by free communication of ts and experiments, by persons o have cultivated what is now lled Lupinello, that the true cha- ter of a plant, which has no me- only as a flower, can be known.

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ley, clover and wheat; and however much the soil is exhausted, it will produce Saint Foin. The improve- ment made by the culture of Saint Foin, is very great. Poor soils, not worth more than from 2s 6d to 5s per acre, for any other purpose, will under this crop, yield from a ton and a half, to two tons and a half of valuable hay. It is unfortunate that so useful a plant is not more exten- sively cultivated. The general idea is, that it will only succeed in chalky soils, or on land resting on lime- stone; but it will probably thrive on other soils, if they were manured with a large quantity of calcareous matter. The land ought to be in good order, and thoroughly clear- d of weeds before the seed is sown; accompanied by barley or buck- wheat, after two or three green crops of tares, turnips or cabbages. An early seed time ought to be prefer- red, as the end of February or be- ginning of March; for, in dry wea- ther it does not vegetate. When in its infantine state, it is apt to be de- stroyed by the fly. Saint Foin is in general sown without being mix- d with other grasses, though a small proportion of white clover is con- sidered to be rather beneficial than otherwise.

From the Md. Genar.
ON CHEMICAL AGRICUL-
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Mr. Editor—

Sir, It has often been observed that the science of Agriculture is yet in its infancy; and if the little attention paid by the practical far- mer to the chemical analization of soils be a proof of this assertion, the fact must be admitted; the dis- coveries which are daily made of new and improved modes of amelior- ating the vegetating qualities of soils, afford also a strong corrobora- tion of what is said to be done in the increase of the produce of the land—or such discoveries the ap- plication of chemistry to agricul- ture is one of the grandest yet known. From the present state of chemical knowledge, and the rapid improvements making daily, e- very person of experience, I hope, will join with me in saying that it is impossible to be a good farmer without a knowledge of chemistry. Is your son born to opulence—is he heir to an extensive tract of land, have him taught chemistry and you enable him to appreciate its real va- lue, and turn every acre of it to the best account. Chemistry will tea- him how to improve the cultivated parts of his estate, and by trans- posing and transporting the different soils, how each may be rendered more productive. The analysis of the soils will be followed by that of the waters, which rise upon and flow through them, by which means he will discover those proper irriga- tions; a practice the value of which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturalist—that to occupy his own land he must of necessity be a chemist before he can be an econo- mical farmer. It will be his concern not only to analyze the soil on the different parts of his farm, but the peat, the marle, the lime, and the other manures must be subjected to experiment before he can avail him- self of the advantages which might be derived from them, or before he can be certain of producing any par- ticular effect. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circum- stances that some sort of lime is in- jurious to land, & would render land hitherto fertile actually sterile—be- sides, a knowledge of the first prin- ciples of chemistry will teach him when to use lime hot from the kiln, and when slacked; how to promote the putrefactive process in his com- posts, and at what period to check it so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effete and of lit- tle value. It will also teach him the difference in the properties of marle, lime, peat, dung, mud, ashes, salt, sea water, gypsum, &c. It will also teach him the properties o plants, why sugar is extracted from beets, mangle wortzel, maple, &c. as well as the sugar cane; and why different steeps made for wheat and other seeds prevent insects from de- stroying them. It will teach him how to promote vegetation in gene- ral, and consequently what to pre- fer in all varieties of soil; a know- ledge of the chemical properties of oodies will thus give a new charac-

ter to the agriculturalist, and ren- der his employment rational and profitable.

Lavoisier cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee, on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to farmers, and his mode of culture was attended with so much success that he obtained a third more crop than was procured by the usual method, and in nine years his annual produce was doubled.

The goodness of a soil depends upon its being able to retain the quantity of moisture which is pro- per for the nourishment of vegeta- bles, and no more. Now the reten- tive power of a soil increases with the proportion of its alumine, lime, or magnesia, and diminishes as the proportion of its silica increases.

To conclude, chemical research conducs to the knowledge of philo- sophical truth, and orins the mind to philosophical enlargement an- accuracy of thought, more happy than almost any other species of investigation in which the human intellect can be employed; it will give you an idea of vegetable per- spiration, placentation, respiration, impregnation, circulation and gland- ulation—even the management of a garden may receive improvement from the cultivation of this science, as it explains the growth of vegeta- bles, shows the different manures, and directs the proper application of them.

C. K.

From the National Intelligencer.

I think I can safely congratulate not only this country, but all the world, on the invention of William J. Lewis, a member of congress, from Virginia, for propelling boats of all sizes and structure, from a wherry up to the largest ship of war. This machine is more simple, and infinitely more powerful, I be- lieve, than any hitherto invented—and however strange it may appear, tides and currents, instead of weak- ening, increase its active power. Such was the effect of an experi- ment made to day on the river with a miniature boat—many members of congress, as well as myself, have been gratified and astonished at a display of this wonderful machine. Steam, weights, springs, horse, or manual power can be used according to the size of the vessel. It will answer for the sea as well as a mill pond. No wave can injure or de- stroy it.

A FRIEND TO GENIUS.
Washington, Jan. 19, 1819.

From the New York Gazette.

GRAND BALL.

Last evening the Birth Night Ball was given at the City Hotel, by the Governor's Guard, command- ed by Colonel Murray, which, for brilliancy throughout, beggars de- scription.

At 9 o'clock, General Jackson and Suite were announced. On enter- ing, the General was saluted with a discharge of artillery from a minia- ture fort raised on the additional Orchestra, erected opposite the regu- lar one attached to the building. The imposing effect of this new Orchestra, constructed expressly for the Military Band of the Gov- ernor's Guard, presenting itself to view the instant the folding doors of entrance are opened, cannot easi- ly be described.

The brilliant appearance of the company, the occasion on which they met, the auspicious day, the anniversary of the birth of now a departed Hero, graced with the pre- sence of a living one, could not fail to excite sensations grateful to eve- ry Patriotic breast. We beheld a Military Association which, on be- ing constituted a Patriotic Phalanx in defence of our country, honoured with the congratulatory visit of beau- ty, wisdom and valour, in the per- sons of the Fair Daughters of Co- lumbia, many of our best States- men, and of our renowned in arms.

The decorations of the room at so short a notice, was far beyond our expectations, and claimed our approbation; and though there were upwards of 700 persons present, participating in our feelings, we are well aware, that had the room been twice as large it would have been equally crowded: In order there- fore to gratify those who could not procure admittance, we present them with the following description of

the Decorations of the Room, which we understand, were erected under the direction of that able artist, Mr. John R. Smith.

We begin with the new Orches- tra opposite the entrance, which is raised about nine feet; from the two corners in front projected the regi- mental standards of the Governor's Guard, supported with their camp colours, drawn out so as to exhibit them to full view—the railing in front sur- rounded with a large Ameri- can flag festooned—the supports of the Orchestra entwined with signals, the interstices forming a rack filled with arms, behind which was an avenue or passage for the company, the whole surmounted with an American and English jack fixed on spears and uniting in the centre. The larger Orchestra op- posite was enclosed by two large British ensigns, commencing from behind the pier glasses, twelve feet each side, festooning to the rail, & round thence in swing meeting in the centre, the junction covered with an American jack; over the heads of the musicians was the na- tional flag, with signal flag support- ers—from the tops of the four large pier glasses emanated the four regi- mental standards, 2, 31, 9th and 11th regiments; their respective camp colours being supporters; these, together with the four pennants from the four corners of the room, and the new Standard of the Day, were curiously drawn out towards the centre of the room, appearing as if in a stiff favourable breeze for each thus fully displaying their merits to the spectators. The difficulty of discovering how this was effected added much to its magical appear- ance, and formed a handsome con- trast to those attached to the walls. From aside of the same pier glasses issued, passing in full drapery, over the small doors, and festooned in the corners, four large flags of Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Denmark; from the other side of those pier glasses, opposite the entrance, issued two large American flags raised on spears, swinging over the ele- gant gilt chandeliers or brilliant lamp holders, festooning until they reach the united jacks over the new Orchestra, the several interstices being filled with fancy and signal flags; the whole finished with dis- playing the e long pendants reach- ing all round the room, garland wise, hitching on every resting place that could be found.

The Supper Room was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and so numerous was the company that there was scarce room for the Ladies.—Over the head of this elegant table was a transparency with this motto, "In the midst of festivity, forget not the services and sacrifices of those who have enabled you to enjoy it— 14th OCTOBER, 1780, 8th JANUARY, 1815."

This was surmounted with a Bust of Washington, crowned with lau- rels. From the joy and hilarity that prevailed, we calculated on a com- plete exhaustion of the animal spir- its in order to account for a cer- tain flagging that appeared after supper; but to our surprise there was suddenly displayed from the new Orchestra, with the swiftness of a telegraph or signal, a flag, on which was the vivifying motto, "Don't give up the SHIP!" The effect was electrical—he Band struck up Washington's March, and the Ball seemed but beginning!!

The diffusion of light upon an assemblage the most brilliant we ever beheld; the taste with which the room was decorated with near- ly two hundred flags, including those of almost all the nations of the world, combined with the military glitter of about two hundred gen- tlemen in full uniform, interspersed in the dance with the female beauty and elegance of the city, produced an effect of the most pleasing na- ture.

From the New-Brunswick Fredoni-

an.

MASON & MCARTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor,

from his brother.

Alexandria, (D. C.) Feb. 13,

1819.

My dear Brother,

So many different, and in some respects, contradictory accounts of the horrid affair between McCar- ty and general Mason, have appeared

that perhaps a relation of it from a semi-official source would not be un- acceptable.

This dispute between Mason and McCarly was of more than 2 years standing, and originated at the elec- tion poll in Loudon county, Va. McCarly, who, for the most part made his home in Alexandria, offer- ed to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider him entitled to a vote. McCarly asserted his rights, and said that he would take the ne- cessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it. Mason then said, if you swear you will perjure your- self.—Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately; but some difficulty oc- curring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet. A newspaper war then ensued; and after abusing each other in the most uncourteous manner, the contest was given over, each felicitating himself that he had proved his anta- gon at the opposty of a gentleman, and a coward. Things thus stood, and the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tor- tured feelings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of gen. Jackson and suite at the seat of government, general Mason re- paired thither, to consult with his relation, Dr. Bronaugh, one of gen- eral Jackson's aids, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He laid before Dr. B. the correspondence between himself and McCarly, and demanded his opinion who occupied the better ground. The ad- vantage was given to McCarly. General Mason thenceforth determined on that fatal step which hurried him into eternity. Dr. B. was request- ed to write McCarly, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington without explaining the object. McCarly being erg- ed, extruded himself from compli- ance. A second letter was written, which induced him to start for Washington. On his arrival there, he was introduced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight general Mason. No reply being immedi- ately given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a com- munication to hand him from ge- neral Mason. McCarly then replied, I will receive no communication from general Mason but a chal- lenge.

A challenge was given—and, ac- cording to etiquette, McCarly had the choice of the mode of fighting. He proposed, therefore, that two kegs of powder should be procured, which they should stride and blow themselves into eternity. McCarly remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the be- lief that he stood no chance with general Mason in the ordinary way of fighting, as general Mason was a dead shot with a pistol, and he could not use one at all. After some consi- deration of this proposition, it was re- jected as inadmissible, and contrary to the established rules of duel- ling. McCarly then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance of ten feet! This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were pro- cured, loaded with one ball each, and the combatants with their friends (cruelly abused epithet!) re- paired to the battle ground.

Arrayed against each other, with all the ferocity of savages, their guns were brought to an order. Bro- nough then asked, are you ready? Silence being observed, which im- plied assent, the word was given FIRE! The guns were brought to the hip and fired—and my hand almost refuses its office while I write it—gen. Mason was precipitated in- to an awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last black tra- gression upon his head! While McCarly, by a miraculous interp- oposition of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During all the preparation for this bloody scene, it was notorious what was going on, and yet—O everlasting shame on those whose business it was to attend to it—no steps were taken to prevent it. Numerous spectators lined the hills around, & beheld with stupid inactivity, the horrid contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. General Ma- son's body was conveyed to George- town, and from thence to his late residence near Leesburg, Va.

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The Supper Room was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and so numerous was the company that there was scarce room for the Ladies.—Over the head of this elegant table was a transparency with this motto, "In the midst of festivity, forget not the services and sacrifices of those who have enabled you to enjoy it— 14th OCTOBER, 1780. 8th JANUARY, 1815."

This was surmounted with a Bust of Washington, crowned with lau- rels. From the joy and hilarity that prevailed, we calculated on a com- plete exhaustion of the animal spir- its in order to account for a cer- tain flagging that appeared alter supper; but to our surprise, there was suddenly displayed from the new Orchestra, with the swiftness of a telegraph or signal, a Flag, on which was the vivifying motto, "Don't give up the SHIP!" The effect was electrical—he Band struck up Washington's March, and the Ball seemed but beginning!

The diffusion of light upon an assemblage the most brilliant we ever beheld; the taste with which the room was decorated with near- ly two hundred flags, including those of almost all the nations of the world, combined with the military glitter of about two hundred gen- tlemen in full uniform, interspersed in the dance with the female beauty and elegance of the city, produced an effect of the most pleasing na- ture.

From the New-Brunswick Fredoni-

MASON & McCARTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from his brother. Alexandria, (D. C.) Feb. 13, 1819.

My dear Brother,

So many different, and in some respects, contradictory accounts of the horrid affair between McCarty and general Mason, have appeared

that perhaps a relation of it from a semi-official source would not be un- acceptable.

This dispute between Mason and McCarty was of more than 2 years standing, and originated at the elec- tion poll in Loudon county, Va. McCarty, who, for the most part made his home in Alexandria, offer- ed to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider him entitled to a vote. McCarty asserted his rights, and said that he would take the ne- cessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it. Mason then said, if you swear you will perjure your- self.—Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately; but some difficulty oc- curring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet. A newspaper war then ensued; and after abusing each other in the most uncourteous manner, the contest was given over, each felicitating himself that he had proved his anta- gon at the opposite of a gentleman, and a coward. Things thus stood, and the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tor- tured feelings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of gen. Jackson and suite at the seat of government, general Mason re- paired thither, to consult with his relation, Dr. Bronaugh, one of gen- eral Jackson's aids, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He laid before Dr. B. the correspondence between himself and McCarty, and demanded his opinion who occupied the better ground. The ad- vantage was given to McCarty. General Mason thenceforth determined on that fatal step which hurried him into eternity. Dr. B. was request- ed to write McCarty, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington without explaining the object. McCarty being erg- ed, excused himself from compli- ance. A second letter was written, which induced him to start for Washington. On his arrival there, he was introduced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight general Mason. No reply being imm- diately given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a com- munication to hand him from ge- neral Mason. McCarty then replied, I will receive no communication from general Mason but a chal- lenge.

A challenge was given—and, ac- cording to etiquette, McCarty had the choice of the mode of fighting. He proposed, therefore, that two kegs of powder should be procured, which they should stride and blow themselves into eternity. McCarty remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the be- lief that he stood no chance with general Mason in the ordinary way of fighting, as general Mason was a dead shot with a pistol, and he could not use one at all. After some consid- eration of this proposition, it was re- jected as inadmissible, and contrary to the established rules of duel- ling. McCarty then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance of ten feet! This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were pro- cured, loaded with one ball each, and the combatants with their friends (cruelly abused epithet!) re- paired to the battle ground.

Arrayed against each other, with all the ferocity of savages, their guns were brought to an order. Bronaugh then asked, are you ready? Silence being observed, which im- plied assent, the word was given FIRE! The guns were brought to the hip and fired—and my hand almost refuses its office while I write it—gen. Mason was precipitated in- to an awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last black tra- gression upon his head! While McCarty, by a miraculous interpo- sition of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During all the preparation for this bloody scene, it was notorious what was going on, and yet—O everlasting shame on those whose business it was to attend to it—no steps were taken to prevent it. Numerous spectators lined the hills around, & beheld with stupid inactivity, the horrid contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. General Mas- on's body was conveyed to George- town, and from thence to his late residence near Leesburg, Va.

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General Assembly of Ohio at its late session, passed a bill levying a tax of fifty cents per annum upon each share of the Bank of the United States held in that state. The law provides for attaching their debts to secure the payment.

The Legislature of Kentucky have likewise imposed a tax of sixty thousand dollars upon the branches of the same bank, which have been put in operation in that state.

Defence of the Chesapeake.
The National Intelligencer of Monday.

The officers of the Corps of Engineers, General Swift and Bernard, Colonel Armstrong and M. Rea, those of the navy, Captains Kingston and Elliot, who were commissioned by the President, under the resolution of the last session of Congress, to survey the Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of assigning the most suitable site for a Naval Depot, and to plan a general system of defence for this American Mediterranean, as well as to generally, have executed the orders of the President, and on last laid their report before the spot selected by the Commissioners for the Depot, is to be neither of those which have been most spoken of as suitable. It is probable that the report will form the subject of a communication to Congress before its adjournment.

The National Intelligencer of Feb. 25.

It is seldom that we have had so probable an office to perform, as of announcing to our readers the unanimous ratification, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of a Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States and Spain, as received at this place, by Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Louis de Onís.

The Treaty, though ratified on part, will not be promulgated until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we state the principal provisions, as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important document.

Under this Treaty, we understand Florida, including all the claims to territory East of the Mississippi, is ceded in full sovereignty to the United States.

As the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain, is adjusted as follows: Beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the North West limit of the state of Louisiana, thence by a direct line North to the Red river, thence by the south bank of that river one hundredth degree of longitude, thence on that meridian to Arkansas, and thence along Arkansas to its source, in the second degree of North latitude, and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

Sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, is to be paid by the United States, out of the proceeds of the sale of lands in Florida, or in stock, or, as the Congress may prefer, to our own citizens, on account of spoliation and other injuries received by them from the government of Spain, or from the governments of the Colonies of Spain.

pleasant negotiations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of Florida, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain, would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our Foreign Relations. The union of the three will make this Treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the Southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast Western boundary, acknowledging the United States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisiana treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a treaty than which the most sanguine have not anticipated one much more favourable: it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of the American people.

LONGEVITY.

Died on Christmas day last, at the residence of George Chapman, esq. at Pamunky, in Charles county, Maryland, OLD DAVY, an African negro, supposed to have lived 120 years. He was purchased by Nathaniel Chapman, some time early in the 18th century. The latter person died about the year 1763, and Davy was then considered to be middle aged. He was remarkable always for his good health, was seldom sick, and free from pain, until some years previous to his death, and then only such as was incident to old age. His intellects remained perfect to the day of his death. His longevity was the wonder of his neighbours, and he became much noticed in consequence thereof. He was emancipated many years before his death, and maintained by his master—but he was equally as industrious after his liberation, as he was before, and tended crops, the profits of which he bestowed on his children, until a few years before his death.

New-York, Feb. 26.

Capt. O'cott who arrived here yesterday from Havana in the ship Fox, states that on the 4th inst. a Patriot brig appeared off Havana, when a Spanish sloop of war went out to capture her—an engagement took place in sight of the town, which lasted about 2 hours. When the smoke cleared away the Patriot brig was seen going off in company with the sloop of war, and as the latter vessel had not returned to port when Capt. O'cott sailed, 4 days afterwards, there was no doubt she had been captured by the brig.

Norfolk, Feb. 24.
LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.
Gibraltar, Jan. 6, 1819.

"The only news I have to give you is, the death of the queen of Spain, (of transient memory) last week in child bed. It being absolutely necessary to extract the foetus, she expired in convulsions 20 minutes after that operation was performed. A pretty general rumour is in circulation that she was poisoned—but why she should have been the victim of secret resentment, is not stated—and as the King has certainly removed to the Escorial since the demise of his consort, it has been whispered in no very low tone, that the germs of revolt has become so apparent as to render some preparation for his safety a matter of necessary precaution. There are some more charitable, however, who say, that the king has absented himself from his court, only from a pious inclination to brood over his grief in tranquillity. But nothing authentic can be known abroad, and a rupture outright will perhaps take place before it is known beyond the vicinity of the Capital. Certain it is that the sufferings of the Spanish people have reached that climax when 'horrible' ceases to be a virtue, and they are fully sensible of it. An uncommonly intelligent Spaniard with whom I have conversed, states, that the nation is now ready for the worst, and must ere long give a loose to their indignation. It would be needless to give you all the arguments which he urges in support of his opinion many of them will be found in the black catalogue of wrongs which have oppressed the nation ever since the king's return to the throne.

It is probable that Mr. Forsyth, newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this intelligence, and that the ratifications exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress, in contemplation of an event, it is probable that the act authorising the Executive to receive the surrender of the provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein, will be the subject of a communication to Congress before its adjournment.

With respect to the grand expedition fitting out at Cadix, nothing new has transpired—I may say, however, that so far from being in a progressive train, it is rather advancing in a retrograde direction, (to borrow a bull) and in the opinion of every man in his senses must fall another and a melancholy monument of the vanity, the folly & the blindness of the government.

"Our squadron a few weeks ago were at Messina, but we expect the frigate United States here soon, on her way home."

Washington, March 1.
SPANISH TREATY.

It is announced in the account of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the President has officially communicated to Congress the Treaty with Spain, which has been solemnly ratified on our part, and will no doubt be promptly ratified by the government of Spain. With a view to this event, a bill has been introduced, and will probably become a law, for authorising the executive, in that contingency, to receive the Territory from the hands of the Spanish authorities, and establish a provisional government therein. The treaty was read in the House of Representatives with open doors, but is not to be published in extenso, the usage in such cases requiring it should not be promulgated until formally ratified. We have little doubt, however, that a copy of it will shortly find its way to the press. Meanwhile, it is sufficient to state, that the summary we gave of its contents appears to have been pretty correct, with the following additions:—All grants made by Spain, in the ceded territory, anterior to the first day of January, 1818, are to be respected. The islands adjacent to Florida, are ceded with the territory. It is stipulated that the territory shall, with the necessary requisites, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

THE LAUNCH.—At a quarter before 12 o'clock yesterday, and about an hour later than was expected, the noble Ship of the Line COLUMBUS glided from its bed, at the Navy Yard in this city, in the most majestic style, in the presence of many thousands of spectators, who, in despite of unfavorable weather, had assembled to witness this interesting scene. The occasion was robbed of much of its brilliancy by the state of the weather; but it lost none of its intrinsic grandeur. The vessel was greeted, on its descent, by a national salute from the artillery, by patriotic airs from the band of the Marine Corps, and by the shouts of thousands of COLUMBIANS, gathered together from every quarter of the Union.

It is a very general impression, that a more beautiful Launch was never witnessed in any country. We are pleased that the name of this country, and whose name, perhaps, our country ought distinctly to bear, has been conferred on the first line of battle ship built in this District, the finest vessel ever launched in the United States, and perhaps in the world.—*Int.*

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
Thursday, Feb. 25.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the subject of the bank of the United States.

The first question in order, was on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled, 'An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States,' passed April 10th, 1816."

The disagreement to this resolution, was affirmed by the house, by the following vote:
For concurring in the disagreement—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, K. Bateman, Bayley, Beecher, B. Bennett, Blomfield, Boas, Bryan, Butler, Lou. Campbell, Clagett, Cobb, Colston, Comstock, Crafts, Cruger, Cushman, Darlington, Davidson, Earle, Ervin, SC. Fisher, Folger, Fuller, Gage, Gubert, Hale, Herkimer, Hitchcock, Holmes, Hopkinson, Hubbard, Hunter, Huntingdon, Jones, Kinsey, Kirtland, Lawyer, Lewis, Linn, Little, Livermore, Lowndes, M. Lane, Del. W. Maclay, W. P. Maclay, M. Coy,

Mason, Math. Mason, R. Mercer, Middleton, Mills, Sam. Moore, Morton, Mosely, Murray, Jer. Nelson, H. Nelson, New, Newton, Orr, Owen, Parrott, Pawling, Peter, P. kin, Pleasants, Poindecker, Porter, Quarles, Reed, Md. Reid, Geo. Rice, Rice, Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Rogers, Ruggles, Sampson, Savage, Sawyer, Scudder, Sergeant, Settle, Shaw, Sherwood, Silsbee, Simpkins, Slocumb, S. Smith, Bal. Smith, Alexander Smyth, J. S. Smith, Southard, Speed, Spencer, Storrs, Strother, Stuart, Md. Tallmadge, Tarr, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Tompkins, Townsend, Tucker, SC. Tyler, Upham, Walker, NC. Wallace, Wendover, Whiteside, Whitman, Wilkin, Williams, Conn. Williams, NC. Wilson, Penn.—121.

Against concurrence—Messrs. Allen, Mass. Austin, Baldwin, Ball, Barbour, Va. Barber, Ohio, Bassett, Blount, Boden, Burwell, Desha, Garnett, Hall of NC. Harrison, Hendricks, Herrick, Hogg, Hostetter, Johnson, Va. M. Lane, Ill. Marchand, Robt. Moore, T. M. Nelson Patterson, Pegram, Pindall, S. ybert, Trimble, Walker, K. N. Williams NY.—30.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole house in disagreeing to the following resolution, originally offered by Mr. Trimble:
"Resolved, by the Senate & House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled That the attorney general of the U. States, in conjunction with the district attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a score facias to be issued, according to the 25th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," calling on the corporation created by said act, to shew cause wherefore the charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expenses of which Congress will hereafter provide."

The disagreement to this resolution was also affirmed by the house, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Allen Mas. Anderson Pa. Anderson Ky. Baldwin, Bateman, Bayley, Bennett, Blomfield, Boas, Bryan, Clagett, Cobb, Colston, Comstock, Crafts, Cruger, Cushman, Darlington, Davidson, Earle, Edwards, Fisher, Folger, Fuller, Gage, Garnett, Gubert, Hale, Herkimer, H. Lines, Hopkinson, Hubbard, Hunter, Huntingdon, Jones, Kinsey, Kirtland, Lawyer, L. wis, Lincoln, Linn, Little, Lowndes, M. Lane Del. W. Maclay W. P. Maclay, McCoy, Mason M. Mason, R. Mercer, Merrill, Middleton, Mills, Saml. Moore, Morton, Mosely, Murray, Jer. Nelson, H. Nelson, N. wton, Ogden, Orr, Owen, Parrott, Pawling, Peter, P. kin, Pleasants, Poindecker, Porter, Quarles, Reed Md. Reid Geo. Rice, Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Sampson, Savage, Sawyer, Scudder, Sergeant, Settle, Shaw, Sherwood, Silsbee, Simpkins, Slocumb, S. Smith Bal. Smith, Alex. Smyth, J. S. Smith, Southard, Storrs, Strother, Stuart Md. Tallmadge, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Tompkins, Townsend, Tucker Va. Tucker S. C. Upham, Walker, NC. Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wilkin, Williams, Conn. Wilson Ms. Wilson Pa.—116.

Nays—Messrs. Austin, Ball, Barbour, Va. Barber, Ohio, Bassett, Blount, Boden, Burwell, Butler, Lou. Campbell, D. sha, Ervin SC. Floyd, Hall NC. Harrison, Hendricks, Herrick, Hitchcock, Hogg, Hostetter, Johnson Va. M. Lane, Ill. Marchand, Marr, Rt. Moore, T. M. Nelson, Patterson, Pegram, Pindall, Rhca, Rogers, Speed, Spencer, Tarr, Trimble, Tyler, Walker, Ky. Williams NY. Williams NC.—39.

So the house concurred with the committee of the whole in rejecting both resolutions.

The house then took up the amendments reported by the committee to the bill "to enforce those provisions of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, which relate to the right of voting for directors."

Mr. Pindall moved to commit the bill to the judiciary committee, with instructions to amend the same by additional sections—1st. to prohibit usury, and declare its punishment when committed by the bank of the U. States, or its branches, or directors, or officers, and to prescribe the method of prosecuting for that offence. 2dly. to prohibit the establishment or continuance, by the

bank, of offices of discount or deposit, in any state, after the 1st of February, 1820, unless by the consent of the legislature of such state.

Some discussion arose on this proposition and had proceeded a short time, when

Mr. Harrison, from a desire to get rid of a subject likely to consume yet a great deal more of the time of the house, and to proceed to subjects of absolute necessity, moved to postpone the bill and amendments indefinitely. This motion was lost, and

The question on Mr. Pindall's motion was decided in the negative, by a large majority.

The house proceeded with the consideration of the amendments—all of which were eventually agreed to—and in discussing and disposing of various other propositions to amend the bill; in which Messrs. Spencer, Storrs, Mills, Lowndes, Terry, and M. Lane, of Del. participated.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Harrison renewed his motion, with out success, to postpone the bill indefinitely.

The bill having been at length gone through,

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, after some remarks in support of the propriety and necessity of his object, moved to amend the bill by inserting an amendment, substantially, to punish any person who shall offer any sum or sums of money by way of bribe to the president or directors of the bank or any of its branches, and any one of those officers who shall accept the same, by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

This amendment was agreed to by yeas and nays, by the following vote:

For the amendment 98
Against it 26

Mr. Poindecker proposed to amend the bill by adding a clause to suspend its operation until the provisions thereof should receive the assent of a majority of the stockholders of the bank; deeming it not in the power of Congress to make any new conditions for the bank without its consent, unless in case of a violation and forfeiture of its charter.

This motion was negatived by a large majority, and

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed & read the third time, as amended and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas 98,
Nays 38

REMOVAL.
ANN MERRICK,
Milliner,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has removed from her original stand adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans & Izehart, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob H. Slemaker one door below the store of Mr. Lewis Neth, where she has on hand, and intends keeping, a select assortment of Plain and Straw Bonnets, together with a fashionable assortment of Dress Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call, as she wishes it understood that they can be accommodated with any fashion they may order, by her own manufacture. All orders from Ladies in the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

March 4. 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold on Thursday the 25th day of March inst if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late residence of Isaac Simmons in Friendship,

All the Personal Estate

Of the said Isaac Simmons, consisting of one riding horse, one yoke of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, together with a set of wheelwright and joiners tools, a quantity of black Walnut plank, a quantity of pine ditto, for flooring and weatherboarding, a quantity of Oak and Poplar scantling, a large quantity of cart wheel felloes dressed and undressed, hubs, spokes, &c. a small quantity of rum sugar, candles, soap, &c. and many other useful articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit will be given, bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock

HENRY CHILDS, Admr.
March 4.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Frederick county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, on the premises, all that part of a tract of Land on Elk Ridge, known by the name of Dorsey's Grove, containing sixty four acres more or less, whereof Elisha Barnes has a life estate. Seized and taken as the property of said Elisha Barnes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Gustavus and Charles A. Warfield, adm'rs. of Dr. Charles A. Warfield, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, shff.
A. A. County.
Feb. 18.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of March next, on the premises, one Negro Woman named Hannah, one Negro Woman named Henny, one Negro Girl named Sophia. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Zachariah McConney, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, shff.
A. A. County
Feb. 18.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Scott & Price was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th inst. Henry Price is authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm, and informs the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has moved, & has opened a general Fruit Shop and Confectionary, in Church-street, opposite Mr. Jan. C. Holland's Barber Shop, where he intends keeping the best Fruit, Cordials, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Groceries, best Chewing Tobacco, and Spanish Segars of a superior quality. He particularly informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply their parties with the best of Fruit on the most accommodating terms. He thanks them for past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 25. **H. P.**

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

HENRY CHILDS, Admr.
Feb. 25. 3w.

By His Excellency Charles Goldsborough, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Rockville, in Kent county, who, in December last, formed the said society, for the purpose of detecting & bringing to punishment, according to law, rogues and other thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their exertions to carry the laws of the state against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the society have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries, that a barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a corn-house of Richard Brice have been burnt down, and a stable belonging to William Crane set on fire, and that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described incendiaries, to destroy by fire, the houses and property of every member of the society; Now, in order that the perpetration of the above crimes may be brought to punishment, and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover, apprehend, and present to conviction, the offenders in each case herein specified, or Fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one; And I also offer a Pardon to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction, the residue of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of January, (18) eighteen hundred and nine.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published twice a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, & Federal Republican.
Feb. 11. 3w.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER, TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, it seems any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exalts in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostle now, to lend himself to the security meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage it can offer, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced. The first of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his intention to disregard the marine and the nautical department, in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w.

Anne Arundel County,

September Term, 1818

On application to the honourable Richard R. Daley, Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Daley being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test, **WM. S. GREEN, Clk.**
Jan. 15. 3m.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to Basil Owings at the late residence of the deceased, who is authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL OWINGS, Ex'r.
JAMES OWINGS, Ex'r.
Feb. 18. 3

Notice is hereby given,

That 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. 11.

The Subscriber,

At the Boot and Shoe Shop on Church street, next door above the Post Office, has on hand the following articles of ready made work:

Men's long and short boots,
Do. fine shoes and pumps,
Women's Morocco shoes & slippers,
Do. Leather, do. do
Children's shoes and quarter boots,
in a great variety of sizes & kinds
Men's, women's and children's coarse shoes,
And is prepared to make up any description of boots and shoes to order, with neatness and durability, at short notice. Has also for sale, New England and Baltimore made shoes, Fleecy cork soles, &c.

Feb. 4. 1819. **5 A. Munroe.**

York River and Cove

OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church street, where he intends carrying on in the neatest style with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms. He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught, and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.
Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818. 24

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.
GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Georgetown, City of Washington and Annapolis Mail Coach.

Has commenced running three times a week. To leave Crawford's in Georgetown, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. call at Davis's hotel, in the city of Washington, for passengers; thence to Upper Marlboro' to breakfast; thence thro' Queen Anne to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o'clock, P. M. The return route will leave Williamson's hotel, in Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Queen Anne; thence to the city of Washington and Georgetown by 5 o'clock, P. M. A cross mail will go from Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the same day. Travellers inclined to cross to the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia, or the state of Delaware, can always be accommodated by the ferry boats to Broad Creek or Kent Island, where a good tavern is kept by Nathaniel Covington, and a stage ready to convey them to Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, where it falls in with the mail line of stages running to and from Philadelphia and Easton. Mr. Chapline, at Centreville, will convey passengers to any destination; he keeps in readiness a Hack for that purpose. Or they can, by crossing in Haddaway's ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage to Easton and thence to the lower counties of Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia.

By the month of May next, an elegant steam boat, of 115 feet in length and 26 feet beam, now building by Flanagan and Beacham, in Baltimore, the engine by Reeder, on the most approved construction, low pressure, will fall into this line of communication, it being intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars. All baggage & parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Fourteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.
R. J. JONES & CO.

N. B. The above line is calculated to form a junction at Crawford's tavern, in Georgetown, with the Western Mail Stages from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, and the line of stages to the southward.
Jan. 21. 6

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
Feb. 10, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth, Thomas and John A. Whittington, administrators pendente lite of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1819.

Eliza Whittington, Admr's.
Thomas Whittington, Pendente
John A. Whittington, Late,
Feb. 18. 3w.

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLORY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and then resident with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the Tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, if living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relative to the fate of this young man, will do an act of humanity, which will be remembered with lasting gratitude by his afflicted parents and relatives, by addressing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.
Annapolis, Dec. 10. 18

LAW INTELLIGENCE

JOHN M'HENRY

Of Allegany County,
GIVES NOTICE.

That he has ready for publication, work styled,

Ejectment Law of Maryland

The plan of this work has been arranged as to embrace, within a compass, all the decisions of the law of law deemed worthy of notice, relating to the title and location of land titles of Maryland, and the circumstances under which they are derived from Lord Proprietary, the whence almost all our land titles are derived. The work will be printed soon as a number of subscribers are found to defray the expenses of the work have been procured.

The author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since retired from the Bar, directed his personal pursuits more particularly to the land titles of Maryland, he confines himself to that department of the law, and not intending to engage in all matters and controversies concerning the title and location of land in Maryland. Letters, if paid, directed to Young Green, post office, Allegany county, will be attended to.
Feb. 4

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold on Thursday the 23d of February, at the late residence of William Jones, on Rock Creek,

All the Personal Estate

of said James, (negroes excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, farm utensils, &c. Terms of sale—Five sums over twenty dollars, bond with good security will be required, interest from the day of sale, and that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Feb. 4 **Henry Williams, Admr.**

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Leitch, of Ben. late of Calvert 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 9th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1819.
JNO IRELAND, Admr.
Feb. 25. 6w.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON

Have just made large additions to their

Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices, consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen

& Cotton Line

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware, Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran, Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats, A large assortment of Fine and Common Shoes and Slippers, Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Vermilion ground & in lump, White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.
Annapolis, Oct. 16.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding house, on the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER
Annapolis, Feb. 11.

BLANKS

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

Instant, after a tedious
sickness on South River, in
the Rev. William
M. M. parish.

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

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Frederick county court, and directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of next, on the premises, all that tract of Land on Elk Ridge, by the name of Dorsey's Grove, being sixty four acres more or less, of Elisha Barnes has a life interest, and taken as the property of said Elisha Barnes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Gustavus Charles A. Warfield, adm'r. of Charles A. Warfield, deceased, to commence at 12 o'clock, for BENJ. GAITHER, shff. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Anne Arundel county court, and directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of next, on the premises, one to Woman named Hannah, one to Woman named Jenny, one Negro Woman named Betty, one Negro Woman named Sophia. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and sold to satisfy a debt due Zephaniah McConney, for the use of Joseph Ash. BENJ. GAITHER, shff. A. A. County.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Scott & Price dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of Henry Price is authorised to the concerns of the late firm, inform the citizens of Annapolis in vicinity, that he has moved, & opened a general Fruit Shop and Sectionary, in Church-street, opposite Mr. Jan. of Holland's Barber Shop. He intends keeping the best of Cordials, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Groceries, Cheating Tobacco, and Spanish of a superior quality. He particularly informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, he will supply their parties with the best of Fruit on the most accommodating terms. He thanks them for favours, and solicits a continuance of the same. Orders from the country be promptly attended to. H. P.

His Excellency Charles Goldsborough, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Rockhall, in Kent County, who, in December last, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of detecting and bringing to punishment, according to law, negroes and thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their actions to carry the laws of the state against such offenders into effect, some members and principal officers of the society have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries; that a barn of Benjamin Han and a corn-house of Richard Brice been burnt down, and a stable belonging to William Crane set on fire, that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described persons, to destroy by fire, the houses and property of every member of the society; Now, in order that the perpetrators of the above crime, may be brought to punishment, and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council order of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover, apprehend, and prosecute to conviction, the offenders in each case herein specified, fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one: And I also offer a Pardon to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall deliver, and bring to conviction, the due of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and nine teen.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, His Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published twice a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, & Federal Republican.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER, TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber here leaves to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he avows any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exalts in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the sordid meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN, Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile department; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

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Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

3w.

Anne-Arundel County,

September Term, 1818.

On application to the honourable Richard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

M. S. GREEN, Clk. Test, Jan. 15.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

This is to give notice,

that the subscribers hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Owings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to Basil Owings at the late residence of the deceased, who is authorised to receive the same.

SAMUEL OWINGS, JAMES OWINGS, Exrs. Feb. 18.

The Subscriber,

At the Boot and Shoe Shop in Church street, next door above the Post Office, has on hand the following articles of ready made work:

Men's long and short boots, Do. fine shoes and pumps, Women's Morocco shoes & slippers, Do. Leather, do. Children's shoes and quarter boots, in a great variety of sizes & kinds Men's, women's and children's coarse shoes, And is prepared to make up any description of boots and shoes to order, with neatness and durability, at short notice. Has also for sale, New England and Baltimore made shoes, Fleecy cork soles, &c.

A. Munroe. Feb. 4, 1819.

Notice is hereby given,

That 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, W. S. GREEN, Clk. Feb. 11.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH. July 9 36

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos Annapolis, Sept. 3.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r. Feb. 25.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S

REPORTS, THE FOURTH VOLUME, Just Published and for Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE. Annapolis, Dec. 10.

Georgetown, City of Washington and Annapolis Mail Coach.

Has commenced running three times a week. To leave Crawford's in Georgetown, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. call at Davis's hotel, in the city of Washington, for passengers; thence to Upper Marlboro' to breakfast; thence thro' Queen Ann to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o'clock, P. M. The return route will leave Williamson's hotel, in Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Queen Ann; thence to the city of Washington, and Georgetown, by 5 o'clock, P. M. A cross mail will go from Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the same day. Travellers inclined to cross to the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia, or the state of Delaware, can always be accommodated by the ferry boats to Broad Creek or Kent Island, where a good tavern is kept by Nathaniel Covington, and a stage ready to convey them to Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, where it falls in with the mail line of stages running to and from Philadelphia and Easton. Mr. Chapline, at Centreville, will convey passengers to any destination; he keeps in readiness a Hack for that purpose. Or they can, by crossing in Haddaway's ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage to Easton and thence to the lower counties of Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia. By the month of May next, an elegant steam boat, of 115 feet in length and 26 feet beam, now building by Flanagan and Beacham, in Baltimore, the engine by Reeder, on the most approved construction, low pressure, will fall into this line of communication, it being intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning. Fare through, five dollars. All baggage & parcels at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. Fourteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.

R. J. JONES & CO. N. B. The above line is calculated to form a junction at Crawford's tavern, in Georgetown, with the Western Mail Stages from Wheeling and Pittsburg, and the line of stages to the southward.

Jan. 21.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.

Feb. 10, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth, Thomas and John A. Whittington, administrators pendente lite of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration pendente lite on the estate of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1819.

Eliza. Whittington, Adm'rs. Thomas Whittington, Pendente Jno. A. Whittington, Life, Feb. 18.

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLORY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and then resident with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the Tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, if living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relative to the fate of this young man, will do an act of humanity which will be remembered with lasting gratitude by his afflicted parents and relatives, by addressing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM BREWER. Annapolis, Feb. 11.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN M'HE.

Of Allegany County.

GIVES NOTICE,

That he has ready for publication a work styled,

'Ejectment Law of Maryland.'

The plan of this work has been so arranged as to embrace, within a narrow compass all the decisions of the courts of law deemed worthy of notice, relating to the title and location of land from the earliest period down to the present time. It also contains an introductory view of the origin of the land titles of Maryland, and the circumstances under which they emanated from Lord Proprietary, the source whence almost all our land titles are derived. The work will be printed as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to defray the expense of it shall have been procured.

The author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since he retired from the Bar, directed his professional pursuits more particularly to the land titles of Maryland, he will confine himself to that department of the law, and not intending to engage in the litigation of the Bar, will give counsel in all matters and controversies concerning the title and location of land in Maryland. Letters (post paid) directed to Young Green Green post office, Allegany County, will be attended to.

Feb. 4.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Leitch, of Ben. late of Calvert 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 9th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1819.

JNO IRELAND, adm'r. Feb. 25.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,

Have just made large additions to their Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices, consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen,

& Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron-

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware, Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran.

Lambson's Beaver & Furred Hats. A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris, ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold on Thursday the 25th day of March inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late residence of Isaac Simmons in Friendship, All Personal Estate Of the said Isaac Simmons, consisting of one riding horse, one vole of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, together with a set of wheelwright and joiners tools, a quantity of black Walnut plank, a quantity of pine do. for flooring and weatherboarding, a quantity of Oak and Poplar scantling, a large quantity of cart wheel felloes dressed and undressed, hubs, spokes, &c. a small quantity of rum sugar, candles, soap, &c. and many other useful articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit will be given, bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r. March 4.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Frederick county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, on the premises, all that part of a tract of Land on Elk Ridge, known by the name of Dorsey's Grove, containing sixty four acres more or less, whereof Elisha Barnes has a life estate. Seized and taken as the property of said Elisha Barnes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Gustavus and Charles A. Warfield, adm'rs. of Dr. Charles A. Warfield, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, shff.
A. A. County.
Feb. 18.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of March next, on the premises, one Negro Woman named Hannah, one Negro Woman named Henny, one Negro Girl named Betty, one Negro Girl named Sophia. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Zachariah McConney, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, shff.
A. A. County
Feb. 18.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Scott & Price was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th inst. Henry Price is authorised to settle the concerns of the late firm, and inform the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has moved, and has opened a general Fruit Shop and Confectionary, in Church-street, opposite Mr. James Holland's Barber Shop, where he intends keeping the best Fruit, Cordials, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Groceries, best Chewing Tobacco, and Spanish Segars of a superior quality. He particularly informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply their parties with the best of Fruit on the most accommodating terms. He thanks them for past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 25. **H. P.**

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r.
Feb. 25. 3w.

By His Excellency Charles Goldsborough, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Rockhall, in Kent county, who in December last, formed the themselves into a society for the purpose of detecting & bringing to punishment, according to law, negroes and other thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their exertions to carry the laws of the state against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the society have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries; that a barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a corn-house of Richard Brice have been burnt down, and a stable belonging to William Crane set on fire, and that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described incendiaries, to destroy by fire, the houses and property of every member of the society; Now, in order that the perpetrators of the above crimes may be brought to punishment, and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover, apprehend, and prosecute to conviction the offenders in each case herein specified, or Fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one; And I also offer a Pardon to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction, the residue of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of January, (18) eighteen hundred and nine.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH
By His Excellency's command,
NINTAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published twice a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, & Federal Republican.
Feb. 11. 4 6w.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER, TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, it seems any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast; That federalism, which was known and practiced in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, multi-tum federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exalts in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurrilous meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large, if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

The MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage of early orders, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish that his interest should be discovered, the name and the contents of the paper, in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the County, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w.

Anne-Arundel County,

September Term, 1818.
On application to the honourable Richard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recrs of the said court by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test, **W. M. S. GREEN, Clk.**
Jan. 15. 3m.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to Basil Owings at the late residence of the deceased, who is authorised to receive the same.

SAMUEL OWINGS, Ex'r.
JAMES OWINGS,
Feb. 18. 3

Notice is hereby given,

That 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,
W. M. S. GREEN, Clk.
Feb. 11.

The Subscriber,

At the Boot and Shoe Shop on Church street, next door above the Post Office, has on hand the following articles of ready made work:

Men's long and short boots,
Do. fine shoes and pumps,
Women's Morocco shoes & slippers,
Do. Leather, do. do.
Children's shoes and quarter boots,
In a great variety of sizes & kinds.
Men's, women's and children's coarse shoes.

And is prepared to make up any description of boots and shoes to order, with neatness and durability, at short notice. Has also for sale, New England and Baltimore made shoes, Fleecy cork soles, &c.

Feb. 4, 1819. **A. Munroe.**

York River and Cove OYSTERS.

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church street, which he intends carrying on in the neatest style with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught, and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818. 24

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Georgetown, City of Washington and Annapolis Mail Coach.

Has commenced running three times a week. To leave Crawford's in Georgetown, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. call at Davis's hotel, in the city of Washington, for passengers; thence to Upper Marlboro' to breakfast; thence thro' Queen Ann to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o'clock, P. M. The return route will leave Williamson's hotel, in Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Queen Ann; thence to the city of Washington and Georgetown by 4 o'clock, P. M. A cross mail will go from Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the same day. Travellers inclined to cross to the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia, or the state of Delaware, can always be accommodated by the ferry boats to Broad Creek or Kent Island, where a good tavern is kept by Nathaniel Covington, and a stage ready to convey them to Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, where it falls in with the mail line of stages running to and from Philadelphia and Easton. Mr. Chapline, at Centreville, will convey passengers to any destination; he keeps in readiness a Hack for that purpose. Or they can, by crossing in Haddaway's ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage to Easton and thence to the lower counties of Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia.

By the month of May next, an elegant steam boat, of 115 feet in length and 26 feet beam, now building by Flanagan and Beacham, in Baltimore, the engine by Reeder, on the most approved construction, low pressure, will fall into this line of communication, it being intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars. All baggage & parcels at the risk of the owners or owners thereof. Fourteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.
R. J. JONES & CO.

N. B. The above line is calculated to form a junction at Crawford's tavern, in Georgetown, with the Western Mail Stages from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, and the line of stages to the southward.
Jan. 21. 6

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
Feb. 10, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth, Thomas and John A. Whittington, administrators pendente lite of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1819.

**Eliza Whittington, } Adm'rs.
Thomas Whittington, } Pendente
Jno. A. Whittington, } Lite,
Feb. 18. 3 6w.**

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLORY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and then resident with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the Tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, if living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relative to the fate of this young man, will do an act of humanity, which will be remembered with lasting gratitude by his afflicted parents and relatives, by addressing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.
Annapolis, Dec. 10. 11

LAW INTELLIGENCE

JOHN M'HENRY

Of Allegany County,
GIVES NOTICE

That he has ready for publication work styled,

Ejectment Law of Maryland

The plan of this work has been arranged as to embrace, within a compass, all the decisions of the law of law deemed worthy of notice, relating to the title and location of land from the earliest period down to the present time. It also contains a introductory view of the origin of land titles of Maryland, and the circumstances under which they were derived from Lord Proprietary, the whence almost all our land titles derived. The work will be printed soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to defray the expenses of it have been procured.

The author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since retired from the Bar, directed his professional pursuits more particularly to the land titles of Maryland, he confines himself to that department of the law, and not intending to engage in the litigation of the Bar, will counsel in all matters and controversies concerning the title and location of land in Maryland. Letters, if paid, directed to Young Green, post office, Allegany county, will be attended to.
Feb. 4

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold on Thursday the 23rd February, at the late residence of William Jones, on Rock Creek,

All the Personal Estate

of said James, (negroes excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hold and kitchen furniture, farm utensils, &c. Terms of sale—Pay sums over twenty dollars bond with good security will be required, interest from the day of sale, unless that sum the cash be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Feb. 4 **Henry Williams, Adm'r.**

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Leitch, of Ben late of Calvert 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 9th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1819.
JNO IRELAND, adm'r.
Feb. 25. 6w.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON

Have just made large additions to their

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices, consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen

& Cotton Line

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware.

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oats and Bran,

Lamb's Beaver & Furred Hats,

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers,

Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris,

ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER,
Annapolis, Feb. 11.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Notes,

first, second, and third Endorsers, assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds, Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

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

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Frederick county court, and directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of next, on the premises, all that tract of Land on Elk Ridge, by the name of Dorsey's Grove, containing sixty four acres more or less, Elisha Barnes has a life estate and taken as the property of said Elisha Barnes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Gustavus Charles A. Warfield, adm'r. of Charles A. Warfield, deceased, to commence at 12 o'clock, for BENJ. GAITHER, shif. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Anne Arundel county court, and directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of next, on the premises, one Woman named Hannah, one Woman named Henry, one Negro named Betty, one Negro named Sophia. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and sold to satisfy a debt due Zachary McNeely, for the use of Joseph McNeely, to commence at 1 o'clock, for BENJ. GAITHER, shif. A. A. County.

Resolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Scott & Price dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of Henry Price is authorised to the concerns of the late firm, informs the citizens of Annapolis in the vicinity, that he has moved, and opened a general Fruit Shop and sectionary, in Church-street, opposite Jan C. Holland's Barber Shop. He intends keeping the best Cordials, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Groceries, including Tobacco, and Spanish Wines of a superior quality. He particularly informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply their parties with the best of Fruit on the most accommodating terms. He thanks them for their favours, and solicits a continuance of the same. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. H. P.

PROCLAMATION.

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Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH
his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

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Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

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Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w.

Anne-Arundel County,

September Term, 1818.

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Test, M. S. GREEN, Clk. Jan. 15. 3m.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Owings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to Basil Owings at the late residence of the deceased, who is authorised to receive the same.

SAMUEL OWINGS, & Exrs.
JAMES OWINGS, & Exrs.
Feb. 18.

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Women's Morocco shoes & slippers,
Do. Leather, do. do.
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Feb. 4, 1819. A. Munroe.

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Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaister and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEO. GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9, 36.

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By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H. HARWOOD, of Thos Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r. Feb. 25. 3w.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S

REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec. 10. tf.

Georgetown, City of Washington and Annapolis Mail Coach.

Has commenced running three times a week. To leave Crawford's in Georgetown, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock. A. M. call at Davis's hotel, in the city of Washington, for passengers; thence to Upper Marlboro' to breakfast; thence thro' Queen Ann to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o'clock, P. M. The return route will leave William's hotel, in Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5 o'clock. A. M. breakfast at Queen Ann; thence to the city of Washington and Georgetown, by 4 o'clock, P. M. A cross mail will go from Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the same day. Travellers inclined to cross to the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia, or the state of Delaware, can always be accommodated by the ferry boats to Broad Creek or Kent Island, where a good tavern is kept by Nathaniel Covington, and a stage ready to convey them to Centerville, in Queen Anne's county, where it falls in with the mail line of stages running to and from Philadelphia and Easton. Mr. Chapline, at Centerville, will convey passengers to any destination; he keeps in readiness a Hack for that purpose. Or they can, by crossing in Haddaway's ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage to Easton and thence to the lower counties of Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia.

By the month of May next, an elegant steam boat, of 115 feet in length and 26 feet beam, now building by Flanagan and Beacham, in Baltimore, the engine by Reeder, on the most approved construction, low pressure, with tall into this line of communication, it being intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars. All baggage & parcels at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. Fourteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.

R. J. JONES & CO.

N. B. The above line is calculated to form a junction at Crawford's tavern, in Georgetown, with the Western Mail Stages from Wheeling and Pittsburg, and the line of stages to the southward.

Jan. 21.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.

Feb. 10, 1819.

On application by petition of Elizabeth, Thomas and John A. Whittington, administrators pendente lite of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration pendente lite on the estate of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1819.

Eliza. Whittington, Adm'r.
Thomas Whittington, Pendente
Jno. A. Whittington, Lite,
Feb. 18. 6w.

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLO-RY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and then resident with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, it living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relative to the fate of this young man, will do an act of humanity which will be remembered with lasting gratitude by his afflicted parents and relatives, by addressing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Matlory, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb. 11. 5

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN M'HENRY,

Of Allegany County,

GIVES NOTICE,

That he has ready for publication a work styled,

'Ejectment Law of Maryland.'

The plan of this work has been so arranged as to embrace, within a narrow compass, all the decisions of the courts of law deemed worthy of notice, relating to the title and location of land from the earliest period down to the present time. It also contains an introductory view of the origin of the land titles of Maryland, and the circumstances under which they emanated from Lord Proprietary, the source whence almost all our land titles are derived. The work will be printed as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to defray the expense of it shall have been procured.

The author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since he retired from the Bar, directed his professional pursuits more particularly to the land titles of Maryland, he will confine himself to that department of the law, and not intending to engage in the litigation of the Bar, will give counsel in all matters and controversies concerning the title and location of land in Maryland. Letters (post paid) directed to Young Green Green's post office, Allegany county, will be attended to.

Feb. 4

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Leitch, of Ben. late of Calvert 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 9th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1819.

JNO. IRELAND, adm'r. Feb. 25. 6w.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,

Have just made large additions to their Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices, consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen,

& Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron-

22 mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware,

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oats and Bran.

Lamson's Beaver & Furled Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse

Shoes and Slippers

Herrings, Tar and Rozin, Verdigris,

ground & in lump; White Lead ground

with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15

tf.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold on Thursday the 25th day of March inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late residence of Isaac Simmons in Friendship.

All the Personal Estate

Of the said Isaac Simmons, consisting of one riding horse, one yoke of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, together with a set of wheelwright and joiners tools, a quantity of back Wood cut plank, a quantity of pine ditto for flooring and weatherboarding, a quantity of Oak and Poplar scantling, a large quantity of cart wheel felloes dressed and undressed, hubs, spokes, &c. a small quantity of rum sugar, candles, soap, &c. and many other useful articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit will be given, bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r.

March 4.

2

General Jackson ordered to call on the go-
vernors of the states adjacent to the seat of
war, for the purpose of raising a force
to be used in the event of a declaration of
war. The committee are of opinion that
the only way to have a force of the kind
is to have a force of the kind which
is not only the exercise of those
delegated to Congress, as the sole
authorities of the nation, and to
President and Senate, as it relates to the
appointments, but of the power which
is expressly reserved to the states, in the
appointment of the officers of the militia;
as they had surrendered to the general
government the revenues and physical
force of the nation, they could only look to
the officers of the militia as security against
possible abuse of the delegated power.
The committee find the militantly fact
is, that military officers, even at
this stage of this rebellion, have with-
out authority, raised an army of
at least 2500 men, and murdered them
in the service of the United States. Two
hundred and thirty officers have been ap-
pointed, and their rank established, from an
brigadier general down to the lowest
rank of a company. To whom were
officers accountable for their conduct?
To the President of the United States,
will be found that it was not considered
any even to furnish him with a list of
names and not until the payrolls were
sent out, and payment demanded, were the
names known to the Department of War.
In this place it is proper to observe,
General Jackson seemed to consider
the officers of his own creation, compe-
tently discharged all the functions of officers
appointed by the authority of the general or
state governments, for we find five of them
appointed to set on a general con-
stitution, on a trial of life and death. Might
on the same principles, Gen. Jackson
be tried, condemned and executed, any
of the Georgia militia, by the sen-
tence of a court martial, composed of offi-
cers created by him, and holding their as-
surance of life by the tenure of his will?
The committee will dismiss this branch
of the subject by observing that, consistent
with the character and genius of our go-
vernment, no officer, however high or ex-
alted his station, can be justified for an in-
fringement of the constitution, it is an offence
against the sovereignty of the nation, the
right being vested in the great body
of the people. The constitution is the vest-
ment of their will, and above the
control of all the public functionaries com-
bined. And when that instrument has been
violated, the people alone have power to
redress the injury for its infraction, and
that can be done in favour of the officer
who transgresses his constitutional powers,
but he taken out in justification of the act,
in mitigation of the enormity of the of-
fence committed. With this view of the
subject, which they conceive to be a
crime, the committee have in vain sought
for a remedy for the commanding general. He
stated in his letter to the Secretary of
War, assuming the power to judge for the
national legislature, that a volunteer force
mounted on men, would be the least ex-
pensive and the most efficient. His duty
is to execute the orders of his superior
and not to disobey them, to observe and
enforce the laws, not violate them. Obedi-
ence and subordination are the first and
most sacred duties of a soldier, and no one knew
better the truth of, and the necessity for,
this maxim, than the officer in ques-
tion. For the truth of this observation
the committee have their own declaration. In his letter
to the Secretary of War, of 26th Jan. 1818,
he says, "I have no other feel-
ings, as a citizen, than those connected with
the public good, and it gives me pleasure
to find you coincide in those opinions."
The committee are of opinion that the
responsibility now rests where it should, on the officer issuing
the order, and the principle acknowledged
is calculated to insure that subordi-
nation necessary to the harmonious move-
ment of every part of the military ma-
chine.

It is to be regretted, that an officer who
is so perfectly acquainted with the
duties of his office, should have been so
regardless of the rights of the citizen, and
so unscrupulous in the use of force.
The committee are of opinion that the
volunteer force, as it is now organized,
is more efficient and less expensive than
the militia, had he confined himself to the
proportion of officers—thus, they con-
sider, should not be urged as an argument
in favour of employing them, or plead in
justification of the unlawful act, for if these
reasons be considered conclusive, and should
be acquiesced in, they will be applied with
increased force, (fortified by this precedent)
to all future wars, as army of regulars
will be considered as they really are, more ef-
ficient and less expensive than either the vol-
unteers, if authorized by law, or the mili-
tia, and the officer at the head of such an
army, acting on the principles before stated,
encouraged by the acquiescence of the
nation, may dispense with the militia alto-
gether, and increase the regular army to any
extent that folly or ambition may suggest.
All this under the plea of necessity. The
committee can scarcely imagine a possible
case that may occur in a future war, where
necessity will be less strong than in the
present. This war was waged when the U.
States were at peace with all the world, ex-
cept the miserable and oppressed handful of
enslaved Indians, and the lives of the
people, strength, when combined, not ex-
ceeding 100,000 men—opposed to whom, ap-
proximately General Jackson's taking the com-
mand, and under Gen. Gaines, were a force
of 800 regulars and militia, besides the 1500
volunteers, illegally subsidized by the
mentioned general. What then, in this
case, becomes of the plea of necessity?
And if it be admitted in this case, it
justifies or palliates an act of military in-
surrection, the committee would anxiously in-
quire where it is to be disallowed or denied?
And here the committee, having pledged
themselves faithfully to disclose facts, and
not partially to draw conclusions, beg leave
to remark, that the conduct of the com-
manding general, in raising this volunteer
army, was approved by the War Depart-
ment, as will appear by the letter of the Se-
cretary, dated the 29th day of January,
18—, and it is but justice to the Depart-
ment to state, that it was not until the offi-
cer that had assisted in thus offering and
organizing this corps, were examined by
the committee, that they were apprised of
the illegality of the measure; for there is no-
thing to be found in Gen. Jackson's letters
on this subject, to the Secretary of War,
the 12th, 13th & 20th of February, 1818,
in which it can be fairly inferred that he

had appointed a single officer. Indeed, it
would seem, from a fair interpretation of
those letters, that the officers, at least, were
of the regular militia of the states, and that
the only departure from his orders by the
general, was his having called on the subor-
dinate officers of the militia, instead of the
governors of the states of Tennessee, and his
preference of mounted men to infantry. And
it will be observed, from the letters afore-
mentioned, that the general determined to
organize this corps, and determined to en-
force the principles of Gen. Jackson in rais-
ing this force, no order to that effect could
have reached him before he had arrived at
the seat of war, and of course the army
might have been disbanded in sight of the
enemy, and the objects of the campaign
the only objects, and perhaps defeated.
The committee will next take notice of the
operations of the army in the Florida, wher-
ever they were authorized to pursue the en-
emy—and connected with this authority, it
was enjoined on Gen. Gaines, to whom the
first order to this effect was given, that in
case the enemy took refuge in a Spanish
possession, not to attack them there, but to
report the fact to the Secretary of War—&
the observance of this order, the committee
conceive, was equally obligatory on Gen.
Jackson, who succeeded to the command—
at least it must have clearly evinced the
will of the Secretary of War on that point,
and how far this injunction was observed,
will be found by what followed. It appears
that Gen. Jackson advanced into Florida
with a force of 1800 men, composed of re-
gulars, volunteers, and the Georgia militia,
and afterwards, on the 1st day of April, was
joined by Gen. McIntosh, and his brigade
of 1500 Indians, who had been previously
organized by Gen. Gaines, opposed to whom
it appears from the report of Captain Young,
topographical engineer, and other evidence,
the whole forces of the fugitive Seminole
Indians and runaway negroes, had they all
been embodied could not exceed 900 or 1000,
and at no time did his number present
the necessity to oppose his march—of course
little or no resistance was made.
The Micanopy towns were first taken
and destroyed. The army marched upon
St. Marks, a feeble Spanish village, which
was surrendered without firing a gun, and
then occupied as an American post, the Span-
ish commander having first, by humble
entreaties, and then by a tumultuous and
unbecomingly violent, taken possession of
the town. The town was found, taken prisoner,
and put in confinement, for the purpose it was
stated by Gen. Jackson, of collecting evidence
to establish his guilt, and he also were
taken two Indian chiefs, one of whom pre-
tended to confess the spirit of prophecy,
they were hung without trial and with little
ceremony.
This being done, and St. Marks garrisoned
by American troops, the army pursued
their march eastward to Suwanee river, on
which they found a large Indian village,
which was consumed, and the Indians and
negroes were dispersed, after which the ar-
my returned to St. Marks, bringing with
them Robert C. Ambister, who had been
taken prisoner on their march to Suwanee.
During the halt of the army for a few days
at St. Marks, a general court martial was
called, Ambister was arraigned, found
guilty, sentenced to suffer death, and hung.
Ambister was tried in like manner,
found guilty, and sentenced to whipping
and confinement. Gen. Jackson annulled
the sentence, and ordered him to be shot,
and this order was executed.
It appears, by the testimony, that the
army had arrived at St. Marks, on their re-
turn from Suwanee on the 25th of April,
and on the 26th Gen. Jackson writes to the
Secretary of War in the following manner:
"I shall leave this in two or three days, for
Fort Gadsden, and after making all neces-
sary arrangements for the security of the
positions occupied, and detaching a force
to scour the country west of the Appalachicola,
I shall proceed direct to Nashville.
My presence in this country can be no longer
necessary. The Indian forces have been
divided and scattered, cut off from all
communication with those principally
agents of foreign nations who have deluded
them to their ruin, they have not the power,
if the will remains, of annoying our
frontier." It appears, however, by the
conduct of the commanding general, that he
had, at this time, looked to different
movements, for, at the time he was writing
this letter, as will be seen by the testimo-
ny of Capt. Call and Surgeon Brannagh, he
had dispatched Lieut. Sands to Mobile, to
forward on a train of artillery, to a given
point, to be ready to be made use of in re-
ducing Pensacola and the fort of Barrancas,
should that measure be thereafter thought
proper. Having made these arrangements,
the army marched to Fort Gadsden, on the
Appalachicola river. There, as stated by
Gen. Jackson, and confirmed by the tes-
timony of Col. Butler, information was re-
ceived by a private letter, written by a mer-
chant at Pensacola to Mr. Doyle, and shown
to Gen. Jackson, that a number of Indians
had recently visited Pensacola, and were
committing depredations on the Spanish
inhabitants of that place, & were receiving
aid and comfort from the garrison. On the
receipt of this intelligence, the resolution
seems to have been taken to garrison that
place with American troops; and, after a
march of about twenty days, having met
his artillery, general Jackson, with about
1200 men, the rest having been discharged,
appeared before Pensacola, the capital of
the province. The place was taken with
scarcely the show of resistance. The go-
vernor had escaped, and taken refuge in
the fort of the Barrancas, to which place,
distant about six miles, the army marched,
and the fortress was invested on the 25th of
May—and a demand being made for its
surrender, and refused, the attack was
made on the fortress by land and water,
and after the bombardment and cannon-
ading had been kept up for a part of two
days, and some lives lost, the fortress was
surrendered, the garrison made prisoners
of war, and the officers of the government,
civil and military, transported to the Ha-
vana, agreeably to the terms of the capitu-
lation; which terms Gen. Jackson in his
letter of the 24th of June, 1818, declares
"were more favorable than a conquered en-
emy would have merited." The civil and
military government of Spain thus annul-
led, general Jackson thought it necessary
to establish those of the United States, as
more favorable to the commerce of the
United States; and for this purpose Captain
Gadsden was appointed collector, and by
him, under the authority of general Jack-
son that department of the new govern-
ment was organized. The Spanish au-
thorities being thus put down by the sword,
both civil and military, a new government
was established for this newly acquired ter-
ritory, the powers of which, both civil and

military, were vested in military officers.
And general Jackson having declared, in
numerous communications to the Depart-
ment of War, that the Seminole war was
closed, and the objects of the campaign had
been accomplished, which it becomes now
their duty to report, require that history to
be continued. On the 7th of August, 1818,
more than two months, after his con-
summation of the conquest of West and part of
East Florida, he issued an order to general
Gaines, directing him to take possession of
St. Augustine, a strong fortress, and the
capital of East Florida. A copy of this or-
der is subjoined to this report, and his rea-
sons for this measure are stated at large in
the order, and reiterated and enforced by
his letter to the Secretary of War dated
the 10th of the same month, which reasons,
fully and beyond the possibility of doubt,
discover the motives of the commanding
general in all his movements against Spain.
The tendency of these measures by the
commanding general, seems to have been to
involve the nation in a war without her
consent, and for reasons of his own, un-
connected with his military functions.
TO BE CONCLUDED.

A letter from Norfolk of the 1st
inst. says, "the commissioners have
reported in favour of Gosport, (op-
posite this town) and Day's Point,
on James river, as suitable places for
the Naval Depot and arsenal to be
erected, on the waters of the Ches-
apeake."—Richmond Enq.

New-York, March 6.
Commodore Aury's squadron last
Capt Stanbury, of the brig Os-
spec, arrived last evening from Car-
thagena, informs that Commodore
Aury's squadron, consisting of 7 or
8 vessels, was lost in a heavy gale
in September last at Old Providence.
The crews were all saved. The
sloop Perry, of Baltimore, had put
into Old Providence in distress, hav-
ing been injured in the same gale.
She was taken possession of by a
band of negroes and mulattoes. The
captain and crew were landed at
Rio Grande, and had arrived by land
at Carthagena. Mr. Birch, the mate
of the Perry, died at Carthagena.
[We presume the above account
cannot be correct, as Capt. Sophar,
of the sloop Price, which arrived on
the 25th January in 45 days from
Pearl Key, (which is near Old Pro-
vidence) reported Aury still at Old
Providence, with his fleet waiting
reinforcements. Capt. Sophar's in-
formation must have been two or
three months later than the above
intelligence.—Daily Adv.

From the New York Commercial
Advertiser, March 4.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Last evening the packet ship
Courier, Bowne, arrived from L.
verpool, whence she sailed the first
of January.
We have Paris dates to the 27th.
It will be seen by some extracts
which we have made, that in conse-
quence of divisions which led to a
general rupture, the French minis-
ters had given in their resignations
which were accepted by the King,
and a new ministry was immedi-
ately formed. The Courier, in notic-
ing the change, remarks, "all that
we yet know of the causes of this
change, relates to two points of do-
mestic policy, the law elections, and
recruiting law."
The resolution offered by Mr.
Spencer, in relation to the United
States Bank, is published in the
Times of the 30th Dec.
An article from Hanover of the
18th of Dec. announces, that the
Assembly of the States has abolish-
ed the torture in criminal examina-
tions, and that it was expected the
trial by jury would be adopted.
On the 12th of Nov. the plague
still raged at Tangiers. The num-
ber of deaths amounted to above 30
per day.
It is stated, that in the room where
the body of Weller, (who had just
been executed for uttering forged
notes) was laid in the coffin for in-
terment, a new plan was formed, to
go more extensively into the same
business, of passing counterfeit
notes.
A rescript is immediately to be
issued respecting the late plot at St.
Helena. It is said it will be signed
by the Emperors of Russia & Aus-
tria, and the King of Prussia.
The celebrated general Sarrazin
has been imprisoned in Paris, on the
charge of bigamy. It is stated that
three ladies claim him as their hus-
band; one of them is an English la-
dy, whom he married in London.

Paris, Dec. 26.
At last the divisions in the Mi-
nistry have led to a general rupture.
On Thursday all the Ministers gave
in their resignations, and the king
accepted of them all, with the ex-
ception of that of the duke of Ri-
chlieu, who immediately formed a

new Ministry, composed as follows:
M. Cuvier, (the great naturalist,
who was lately in England) the new
Minister of the interior; M. Mol-
lien, (formerly minister of the Treas-
ury during the reign of Bonaparte,
a place which he held even during
the hundred days,) Minister of Fi-
nance; M. Simeon, (Member of the
chamber of deputies, who had been
counsellor of state under Bonaparte,
and minister of justice in the king-
dom of Westphalia,) Minister of
justice; M. de Villele, (member of
the chamber of deputies,) Minister
of Marine; and Count Law de Lau-
rison, (Peer of France, Aid de
Camp of Bonaparte, and his ambas-
sador at the Court of Petersburg
during the years 1811 and 1812.)
Minister of War.
According to this new arrange-
ment, the ministry of police was to
have been suppressed. Yesterday,
by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all
these gentlemen had declined the
places tendered them, with the ex-
ception of M. Cuvier. MM. Mol-
lien and Simeon refused office, from
a fear that they might be required
to give their sanction to measures
which they regard as anti national,
and MM. de Villele and Laurison
(two Ultras) declined to act, unless
a pledge were given by their col-
leagues, that they would support
such modifications of the laws of
elections and recruiting as would
render them more monarchical.

Paris, Dec. 26, [afternoon].
The crisis of the Ministry was
as yet no influence on the public
funds. Tuesday, at the Exchange,
the five per Cent. are 62 1/2. —
Nothing is as yet decided regard-
ing a new Ministry. The Duke of
Richlieu is in negotiation with M.
Laine, to induce him to remain in
the Ministry with M. de Villele,
and to prevail upon him to accept
of the department of Marine. In
this case the Ultras would triumph
and M. de Gizes would lose his
influence. I cannot give credit to
this theory.

Liverpool, Jan. 1.
An express which left Paris on
Monday night states, that the new
Ministers had been appointed under
the direction of the Duke of Ri-
chlieu. M. de St. Cry is to be at the
head of the new cabinet, and Mi-
nister for the War Department.
It is reported that Drouot was to
be made Minister of the Marine.
The French funds rose, and the
5 per cent. left off at the close, on
Monday, as high as 65.
Stocks.—The news from France,
respecting the completion of the
Cabinet, had a favorable effect upon
our funds to day.

From the Public Ledger, of Dec. 30.
Private letters from Spain re-
peat the rumors which we noticed
several weeks ago, of an application
having been actually made by the
deposed Monarch, Charles IV, to the
Sovereigns at Aix la Chapelle,
for their assistance in the recovery
of his Throne. They add, that he
had authorized his friends to signi-
fy, that if he should be able to re-
sume the Crown, he would immedi-
ately put an end to a war calculat-
ed to bring misery and ruin upon
the country, without any chance of
accomplishing the purpose in view
—and that he had signified his po-
sitive intention to acknowledge the
independence of the revolted co-
lonies, and, by amicable negotia-
tions to secure as early as possible a
commercial intercourse with them
and, indeed, to render it exclusive-
ly in favor of Old Spain, in return
for so great a boon. The deposed
King it is further said, had declar-
ed, that the Prince of Peace as he
was styled, shall never pollute the
soil of Spain any more; that he will
yield to the enlightened spirit of
the times, in removing every ob-
stacle to the happiness of the peo-
ple, and the improvement of the
Government, according to the
Counsels of the wisest Statesmen
that the country affords, and who
are most likely to possess the con-
fidence of the people. It is in-
timated that measures in favor of
Charles have been some time in
agitation, and are to well digested
and too powerfully supported for
Ferdinand to be able to resist them.
The accounts from St. Petersburg
informs us, that the great demand
there for gold and silver bullion is
beginning to decrease; the Govern-
ment is willing to take the gold,
but having no longer the same pres-
sing occasion for it as formerly,
will not agree to pay for it before
July next, thus requiring a credit
of more than six months; this con-
dition is an effectual damp to spe-
culations in bullion, which may
therefore be expected to go in
search of a better market.

DIED.—On the 31st inst., after a tedious
illness, at his residence on South River, in
the 66th year of his age, the Rev. WILIAM
DUNN, Rector of Allhallows' parish,
Anne-Arundel county.

On Sunday morning, at his resi-
dence in this county, Mr. THOMAS WAR-
FIELD, in the 74th year of his age.

On Monday morning, suddenly,
Mr. SINGLETON WARFIELD, son of Mr.
Thomas Warfield.

FOR SALE,
A large and commodious HOUSE
on West street, in the city of Annapo-
lia. This House has nine comfortable
Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen and Cal-
lars, which are above ground. It is si-
tuated in a pleasant and healthy part of
the city. Any person disposed to pur-
chase will be informed of the terms by
application at this office.
March 11. / Shaw 3w.

Six Cents Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber on the
19th ultimo, JOHN WALMSLEY an
apprentice to the Tailoring business.
The above reward will be given to any
person who will apprehend and deliver
to me the said apprentice.
JAMES SHEPARD.
Annapolis, March 11. 3w.

This is to give notice,
That the subscribers have obtained
from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of John Bassford, late
of said county, deceased. All persons
having claims against said estate, are
therefore requested to present the same
properly authenticated, for settlement,
and those indebted to make payment.
HENRY BASSFORD } Exrs.
JACOB BASSFORD }
March 11.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
March 9th, 1819.
On application by petition of Provey
Cockey, executrix of the last will and
testament of William Henry Cockey,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
it is ordered that she give the notice
required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills.
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, in Mar-
yland letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of William Henry Cockey,
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 first day of July next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 9th day of March,
1819.
Provey Cockey, Executrix
of the last will and testament
of Wm. H. Cockey.
March 11. *6

REMOVAL.
ANN HERRIKEN,
Milliner,
Respectfully informs the Ladies of
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she
has removed from her original stand
adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans
& Iglehart, to the house formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. Jacob H. Siemakers, one
door below the store of Mr. Lewis
Neth, where she has on hand, and in-
tends keeping, a select assortment of
Plain and Straw Bonnets, together
with a fashionable assortment of Dress
Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their
advantage to give her a call, as she
wishes it understood that they can be
accommodated with any fashion they
may order, by her own manufacture.
All orders from Ladies in the country
will be thankfully received, and duly
attended to.
March 4. 2 3w.

FOR SALE,
(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store.)
The Law altering and amending
The Charter of this City,
IN PAMPHLET FORM.
Price—12 1/2 Cents.
Feb. 25.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first, second, and third Endorser, in
assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appraisals,
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

POETS' CORNER.

Communicated for the New-York Daily Advertiser.

FAREWELL TO NOVA SCOTIA.

By Joshua Marsden, Methodist Missionary.
Thou climate of cold, where the icy winds blow,
Where the maple fire burns and the lofty pines grow;
Ere I quit thy cold shores for a happier clime,
I'll chaunt my farewell in a fragment of rhyme.
Seven years have I travers'd thy desolate woods,
Thy bays, marshes, lakes, and thy icy-par'd floods
With tempest and snow-drift impeding my course,
And icicles spangling both me and my horse.
I've frequently pass'd in my snow-gliding sled,
Thy dark, lofty pines that wax'd over my head,
Still humming a tune as I fac'd the cold breeze,
Till the snug little settlement peep'd through the trees.
Nor shall I forget in thy winters severe,
When crossing bleak marshes and barren most drear,
Full many a blessing has warmed my heart,
Though the cold chill'd my blood, and my fingers would smart.
With a joy unexpress'd I have often surveyed
The cottage that cheer'd in thy wilder recesses;
Thou' my lodging was cold, and the stars I could see,
Through the chinks of my log room bright twinkling on me.
When the fierce blowing drift had the path way eas'd,
With my staff in my hand I've the north-wester fac'd;
My saddle-bags over my shoulders well tied,
I've trudg'd over the snow, for 'twas too deep to ride.
How oft have I escap'd by the skin of my teeth,
When the ice was worn thin by the currents beneath,
And when by the showers the torrents were rais'd,
I trembled all past,—but deliver'd, I prais'd.
Hence, learn, O my soul to put trust in thy Lord,
His care and pass dangers he kept on record.
The sea and the desert with safety are cross'd,
Be faithful—thou shalt not in Jordan be lost.
O scene of my labours, I bid thee adieu,
I love thy rough climate, tho' sightless to view.
When 'ere the wide ocean I sail far away,
I'll think of thy woods—for thy woodman deers pray.
Thou' transient thy spring time, thy winters severe,
Thou' freezing and sea-fog encircle the year,
Yet thy wilds have their game, and thy forest their store,
And kind are the natives who people thy shore.
The moose in thy woods, and the bears in thy brakes,
The trout in thy streams, and the fowl on thy lakes,
Thy salmon, thy maple, and fine pomegranate,
A beautiful providence jointly declare.
No, do I forget that fair pretty grows,
In a cave, green plant and thy bleaching snows,
Who rules the green earth from the Oby to Nile,
Has join'd thy wate with his I chide smile.
Thy forests and snow-drifts, thy marshes and fogs,
Thy birch-cove'd wigwams, and sun-veiling fogs,
Thy cold easy soil, and thy winters severe,
His presence can sweeten, his blessing can cheer.
For 'tis not in seasons or climes to impart
The bliss that enlivens and gladdens the heart.
Spishegen's cold shores, or Burnes's scor'd side,
Can please it illum'd with Jesus's smile!
That smile is a spring of delight to the soul,
Though tempests arise and the fierce billows roll.
It gladdens the desert, it charms the wild wave,
Gives ease in affliction, and hope in the grave.
Ye high-crowned pines, and ye balsamic firs,
Ye maples so sweet, & ye quivering poplars,
Ye ash, ye spruce, I have stood while ye heard me pour
Salvation unbounded through Jesus's name!
But ne'er shall I wander thy woodlands again,
Where silence and gloom, brother foresters reign;
Nor traipse thy dreary Peninsula o'er,
From the Canadagut to the Atlantic shore.
Farewell to thy plains, and adieu to thy hills!
Thy deep rapid rivers, and wood-cutting mills!
Thy terrible snow-drifts, thy bleak torpid coast!
Adieu to thy region of sea-fog and frost!

• Poetaster.

† The author frequently preached in the woods.

MR. GREEN,
By republishing the letter of Joshua Delaplaine, esq. on the use of Plaster, &c. from your paper of May 9, 1816, you will oblige
MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

Extract of a letter from Joshua Delaplaine, Esq.

The information you ask on the use of Plaster of Paris; the best method of improving exhausted lands; the best mode of making manure, of preserving stock through out the winter, as well as the best ploughs, shall be carefully given according to my experience. Your

first inquiry relates to the best mode of using plaster: I would recommend it in all cases to be scattered and harrowed in with the grain of all kinds; this is more absolutely necessary when the land is exhausted, as it aids and nourishes the sprout immediately on its coming up, when it stands most in need; some roll their grain in plaster, my plan has been, for one hand to sow the grain, while another follows to scatter the plaster, at the rate of one bushel to the acre; where there are two or three harrows it requires two hands, but with one harrow a single person is sufficient for both operations, as he would first sow the grain and then the plaster. On winter grain I would repeat another bushel per acre, the last of Feb. or the first of March; this would not be necessary after the first year; or after your lands were once plastered, then only sow plaster with the grain. I would recommend harrowing in every kind of grain, and be sure to have your lands harrowed the first time, the way it was ploughed. This will level your ploughing, whereas if you harrow cross ways it turns up your furrows. It is not necessary to put grain in deep, as a proof, put in some grain six inches deep, it will come up after two or three weeks, examine and you will find the main root from which it took its growth gone, and new roots near the surface of the earth succeed—it only requires to be covered. Rye is the best crop to improve land and at the same time to raise clover, clover seed ought to be sowed on the rye in February. Rye is the most valuable to raise on exhausted land; its growth is rapid in the spring, secures the clover from the scorching sun, shades the earth, and acts so as to nourish and replenish the land; it is the most certain crop, and as it makes more straw than any other grain, the farmer is enabled to make more and the best manure; by proper management this grain can be used in every shape, by having it properly ground and the best flour separated, it will make good bread, and the balance will make good feed for any kind of stock. It is the best grain for work horses, and is valuable to fatten hogs, but upon this suggestion I expect a host of prejudices against me, experience however, has taught me not to give way. For example, say you have a pen of hogs with water running thro' it, to which you give every day one barrel of corn; in this pen you will lose all the manure, as it will be carried off by every rain; you have another pen upon dry land, well littered with long rye straw; after every rain the hogs will cut it up short and make their beds neat; if you have not straw, leaves will be an excellent substitute; let the number of hogs be equal in both pens; to those in the second pen feed only half a barrel of corn and two bushels of chert rye; have two hogsheads near your pen, into which put every day the two bushels of chert rye and have them filled up with water and stirred, let it stand twenty four hours before used, give this to the hogs instead of water; by having two hogsheads, by the time one is used the other will be fit; keep up the hogs in both pens the same time, and when killed you will find those in the dry pen will weigh ten per cent heavier, and if I had my choice of the pork I should prefer it; besides the manure will be valuable the ensuing year. You can safely winter your sheep upon your rye fields without the least injury to it—and with the greatest advantage to your sheep—I generally let my sheep run on my rye fields until the last of March. I have a field which contains 20 acres, which ten years ago would not produce more than ten bushels of corn per acre. I ploughed it up and sowed it with rye, and one bushel of plaster per acre; in February I sowed it with clover seed and one bushel of plaster; at harvest I cut 16 bushels of rye per acre; the spring following I sowed it again with one bushel of plaster, and mowed that season 3 tons of hay to the acre, and made 33 bushels of clover seed from the second crop; the spring following I sowed it again, with plaster as before, and cut that year 2 1/2 tons of hay—I then ploughed up the second crop and sowed it with wheat which produced 28 bushels per acre. I then ploughed up the wheat stub and sowed with rye, which produced me 25 1/2 bushels per acre; the spring following I gave it a dressing of manure, ploughed it up and planted it in corn, first rolling the seed in plaster, and when it got up about six inches high, I sowed

it broadcast with plaster at the rate of one bushel per acre, off of which I gathered 328 barrels of corn, (equal to 80 bushels per acre) the next spring I sowed it with spring barley (oats would equally prosper) which yielded 82 bushels per acre, which I sold in Georgetown at 1 dollar 30 cents per bushel; after cutting the barley I ploughed down the stubble and sowed it with wheat at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre; and 1 bushel of plaster. This crop yielded me 33 1/2 bushels per acre; I then ploughed down my stubble and sowed down in rye, which I cut last summer & is now in the straw and from which I think I shall get at least 80 bushels per acre; I sowed it last February with clover seed & intend mowing it the ensuing season. I have made this statement to prove that the only sure mode of improving land is by a regular routine of cropping. You will observe I did not sow this field every year with plaster, nor is it necessary; lands once well plastered do not need it, as its virtue will not be lost in less than 7 years; owing to the scarcity & high price of plaster, for the last two years I may say I have used none, and I do not believe I suffered for the want of it. Corn cropping ought to be avoided as much as possible upon exhausted lands, unless they become soddy, then they may be tended with advantage, both to the soil & cultivator. Plough up the sod completely in April, harrow it well the same way that it is ploughed, then furrow it quite shallow, barely to make a furrow to plant your corn, be sure not to disturb the bottom of your sod, when the corn gets up about six inches, harrow it well and plough quite shallow; your corn will not look so promising at first, until the roots penetrate the soil, it will then grow rapidly and will not suffer from drought; as the sod if left down will retain the moisture; all the work given corn should be before harvest and in no case should corn be followed with winter grain; if you can give your corn ground a dressing of manure, I would sow it with oats, then plough up the oats and sow wheat, plough down the stubble, then sow rye, then clover seed, let the clover remain two years, which would be making four crops in six years. If you have not manure to dress your corn ground, follow it the next year for wheat, plough down the stubble, sow rye, then clover seed; be sure never to plough your stubble but once, leaving all covered you possibly can, harrow in all your grain as I have before observed; when you plough down clover for wheat be sure to do it as neatly as possible, the seed turned under will lie the first year without sprouting—this ought to be done between the middle of August and September; after harvest plough down your wheat stubble, sow rye, and the clover seed turned under the year before by being brought to the surface, will come up so thick as to need little seed if any at all. In short when the ground is well set with clover you'll scarcely ever be compelled to sow more seed; my plan has been to raise a crop of wheat & rye, then let it lie one year in clover, then wheat and rye again, that is to make two crops every two years on the same land, except when I put corn and manure, then I generally take four or five crops running before I give it rest—and would in no case advise land to lie in clover more than one or two years. The best mode of saving manure when it is scarce and can only be applied to the corn hill, is to keep it in a close heap, to become well rotted; but if you can save enough to give the ground a top dressing, I would prefer haling it out in the raw state, and let it pass through putrefaction where it is to act; in this way your land will receive the whole benefit; if it is left in the barn yard every rain will wash away the best of the substance. I have for some years given my fields a top dressing in the poorest places, whenever the grounds were sufficiently frozen to go on them without injury. Manure may be called the farmers Gold mine, and ought to be saved in every shape and manner. To increase the quantity, your stables should be kept well littered with straw; to have stables for your stock is equally important to preserve them during the winter and to accumulate manure, with such protection good hay will keep them in good order. A farmer should always proportion his stock to his means for subsisting them, and never overstock himself—as one horse well fed will do more work than

two badly fed; one cow well fed will give more milk than two badly fed; and one good sheep more wool than two bad ones—in fine, nothing which a farmer keeps upon his farm, from his horse to his dog, should suffer for food—to make his farm profitable he should make a little of every thing to sell; he should not fix his mind upon one object of profit alone—Corn or hay I would not attempt to make for sale upon exhausted lands; after they are restored you may add the sale of corn and hay to a small extent. A farmer should be certain to have his work done in a proper manner, his ploughing finished and grain sowed in due time and season. When a farmer gets his lands in proper cultivation he ought to make 1000 bushels of grain to the hand, taking into calculation every kind he raises; in harvest and hay making he will be compelled to hire hands to save the crop.—During the last seven years I have worked five hands the year round, and my crops (including every kind of grain) have averaged five thousand bushels; this may be doubted; the reader may judge as he pleases, but I am bound to state the truth—our land holders who have most in their power trust too much to others, they should trust to their own judgment and see that their plans are properly executed. The best ploughs for land clear of stone are made by Chenot or Batmore, if the land is stoney and rough I would recommend Ogle's. On lands that have not been clovered I would sow one gallon of clover seed per acre, which ought to be done on rye in February—1 1/2 bushels of wheat, the last week in Sept. or the first week in October—one bushel of rye the 2d or 3d week in Sept.—two bushels of barley or oats as soon as the spring will admit. I have been thus full in giving my opinion; you can adopt as you may think advisable; should any thing I have said prove of advantage, I shall feel myself well rewarded.

An Extraordinary Cure for the Lock Jaw.

Mr. Neilson,
The interest of suffering humanity tending at times to excite public attention, I send you the following case, which even the gentlemen of the faculty will not peruse with indifference, and which the generosity of my two unmentioned brother doctors engages me to make public. It is well known with how little success the medicinal art has hitherto struggled with that terrible disorder, known by the name of Tetanus, (Opisthotonos) especially when caused by a wound. On the 15th of December last, Mary Saint Geris, 19 years old, a servant to Mr. Saul, fell on the glazed frost and lacerated the integuments of her right knee, but the wound not appearing dangerous, she continued her usual occupations; eighteen days after, although the wound appeared perfectly healed, she began to complain of a stiffness in the back of her neck, and a certain difficulty in moving her jaw; accompanied with a pain in her knee, which the curing of the wound had not been able to dispel. The pain having increased in an alarming manner during the day, the patient was carried in the evening to Dr. Blanchet, who prescribed something for the night. Dr. Blanchet being called in, at Mr. Saul's desire, declared that the Tetanus was then complete. During three days he employed in a masterly manner, every thing that the art prescribes in such cases, but perceiving all his efforts were useless, he requested his friend, Doctor P. De Salles Laterriere, to form a consultation. Of this, the result was amputation; to which, nevertheless, the patient & her relations positively refused their consent. They then contented themselves with enlarging the wound and dressing it with the common stimulants, leaving the patient with such full conviction of her approaching death, that they thought it their duty to give her warning of her extreme danger, and her relations of the certainty of her death. The disconsolate husband came to me soon after, in tears, and requested me to go and see his wife, telling me she was at the last extremity; without, however, mentioning one word of what had passed before. But on the road I met Dr. De Salles Laterriere, who informed me nearly of what I have just related, adding that the case was quite desperate. Yet the success I had already met with from copious bleedings in similar cases, prevailed on me again to try the same fortune.

I found the poor woman in a violent paroxysm that her body was bent like a bow, and supported only on the back of the head on the heels. The jaws were closed that it was impossible to introduce the blade of a knife; I felt that I also thought her on every point of expiring, yet her breathing, although weak and rapid, and resembling such a one as commonly accompanies the inflammation of the brain, holding out tolerably. I immediately came to the conclusion of bleeding her until she fainted. I was obliged to take from her ounces of blood. The fainting lasted a long time; but the contraction of the jaws, and the spasmodic yielding visibly to that useful depletion—I then took advantage of the slackness of the patient to make her swallow four ounces of good Laudanum; the 4th day her mouth again closed, and the convulsions began, another bleeding, ad deliquim, 30 ounces, and the patient found here it relieved were by enchantment. Her repugnance to the Tincture of Opium, made me substitute in its place, the extract of pure Opium combined with calomel. The dose will appear more than extraordinary, and the success alone can justify them; I gave her three days successively 60 grains of opium, the calomel did not cause any evacuation; it acted powerfully on the bowels, from which it expelled several worms of an astonishing length. The woman is at present perfectly cured of the Tetanus, though extremely weak, which weakness excessive poverty will in all probability keep up but too long.

JOS PAINCHAUD
Quebec, 1st February, 1819.

Cure for the Quinsy, or Sore Throat.
Take one pint new Milk, draw from a red Cow, and one gill of water, put them into a new red Earthen Pot, and take a piece of red flannel, the size of a small boy's hat, heat it hot enough to boil the milk, so as to make it foam or ferment, then take the liquid and rinse the throat with it, as warm as the patient can bear it, and then apply some of the liquid with flannelled as hot as the person can bear it, the throat—2 or 3 hours if necessary. This will, in every instance, cure the Quinsy or Sore Throat, if applied early in the disorder, and the person will never be subject to the disorder again. [Con. pag.]

NEW MAIL COACHES.

The following curious petition presented, read & referred to the Committee of Commerce & Manufactures, by the Hon. the Governor, in the House of Assembly, on the 10th inst. The memorial of Benjamin Deane, born or Boston, represents that he has devised in theory, a mode of propelling wheel carriages in a manner probably unknown in any country, and has perfectly satisfied his own mind of the practicability of conveying mails and passengers with such celerity as has never before been accomplished, and in complete security from robberies on the highway. For obtaining these results, he relies on carriages propelled by steam on level rail roads, and templates furnishing them with accommodations for passengers to their meals and rest during the passage, as in a packet, that they sufficiently high for persons to sit without stooping, and so capable as to contain 20, 30, or more passengers, and their baggage. The inequalities of the earth's surface, will require levels of various elevations in the rail roads; your memorialist has devised a method which he believes will be completely effectual for lifting the carriage by the inherent power of its machinery from one level to another, as also for the passage or carriage by each other in the same road, he feels confident that where such an establishment is advanced to its most improved state, the carriage will move with a rapidity least equal to a mile in three minutes. Protection from assailants will be insured not only by the celerity of movement, but by weapons of defence belonging to the carriage, & always kept ready in it, to be wielded by a number of passengers constantly dwelling in this spacious vehicle, which they may stand erect, and act in their own defence.

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

REMOVAL.

IN MERRIKEN, Milliner,
Respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity that she has moved from her original stand- ing the store of Messrs. Evans, Hart, to the house formerly oc- cupied by Mr. Jacob H. Slemaker, one below the store of Mr. Lewis, where she has on hand, and in- keeping, a select assortment of and Straw Bonnets, together with fashionable assortment of Dress- ings. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call, as she it understood that they can be modulated with any fashion they order, by her own manufacture. Orders from Ladies in the country are thankfully received, and duly forwarded.

Six Cents Reward.
The subscriber on the 10th inst. JOHN WALMSLEY, in- forms the following business above reward will be given to any who will apprehend and deliver to the said subscriber.

JAMES STEPHARD
Annapolis, March 11. 3w.

Resolution of Partner- ship.

Partnership of Scott & Price dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th inst. Henry Price is authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm. The citizens of Annapolis are informed that he has moved, & opened a general Fruit Shop and confectionary in Church-street, oppo- site to Mr. James Holland's Barber Shop. He intends keeping the best of Cordials, Snices, Toys to please the children, an assortment of Groceries, Cheesing, Tobacco, and Spanish Wines of a superior quality. He par- ticularly informs the Ladies and Gen- eral of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply them parties with the best of Fruit on the most accom- modating terms. He thanks them for favours, and solicits a continuance of the same. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, it has been represented to the said Governor, that a considerable number of res- able persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Rockhill, in Kent county, who, in December last, formed themselves into a society for the pur- pose of detecting & bringing to punish, according to law, negroes and thieves, and the receivers of sto- goods; that in consequence of their actions to carry the laws of the state into such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the society have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendi- ary; that a barn of Benjamin Han- son, and a corn house of Richard Brice, have been burnt down, and a stable be- longing to William Crane, set on fire, and that there appears to be a sys- temic plan among the above described persons, to destroy by fire the houses and property of every member of the society: Now, in order that the perpe- trators of the above crimes may be brought to punishment, and the repe- tion of similar outrages prevented, I do thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover, appre- hend, and prosecute to conviction, the offenders in each case herein specified. Fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one: And I also offer a Par- don to any one of the persons impli- ed in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction, the offender of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of January, 1819, eighteen hundred and nine- teen.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH
His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclama- tion be published twice a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Fed- eral Gazette, & Federal Republican.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE. A NEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE. With regard to the political character of this publication, he avows any com- mitment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and prac- tised in the day of Washington—that fed- eralism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that fed- eralism, which, with a large and compre- hensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grand- eur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the charac- ter of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, multi-tum fe- deralism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exists in the spectacle of our country's greatness, that delights to behold the star- spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restric- tions than those of the ocean—that federal- ism, that cheers the lone husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to a scurrilous meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sen- timents of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his disolu- tion. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large, if he fails in this appeal to their con- science, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN
Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be pub- lished daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor in- tends it shall be a new-paper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the ma- rine and mercantile departments, in these he will be assisted by persons well acquaint- ed with the management of a commercial paper. It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient num- ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will con- tain all the news matter of the daily paper. Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance with- out delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 20 North Frederick street, will be attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w.

Anne-Arundel County, September Term, 1818.

On application to the honourable Rich- ard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the as- sociate judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Samuel Lit- chfield, of said county, praying the bene- fit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Lit- chfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Sam- uel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was or- dered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne-Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three succes- sive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his cred- itors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapo- lis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommend- ing a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act pre- scribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test. W. M. S. GREEN, Ck.
Jan. 15. 3m.

PRINTING

Of every Description, neatly executed at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A large and commodious HOUSE on West street, in the city of Annapo- lis. This House has nine comfortable Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen and Cellars, which are above ground. It is sit- uated in a pleasant and healthy part of the city. Any person disposed to pur- chase will be informed of the terms by application at this office.
March 11. 3w.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun- del county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Bassford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are therefore requested to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement and those indebted to make payment.
HENRY BASSFORD Exrs.
JACOB BASSFORD Exrs.
March 11. 2

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arun- del county, about 40 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by bluster and capable of great improve- ment by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, hav- ing the advantage of fine landing place, being bounded by the water. Per- sons inclined to purchase it is presum- ed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.
GEORGE BOGARTH.
July 9 37

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri- chard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscriber offers for sale the following lands, to wit: A planta- tion on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided about three miles a- bove M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 112 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and conven- ient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body and con- taining about 416 1/4 acres being in Charles county, adjoining Ben Town. For terms apply to the subscribers.

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are re- quested to insert the above notice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Just Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
Annapolis, Dec. 10.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store.)
The Law altering and amending
The Charter of this City,
IN PAMPHLET FORM.
Price—12 1/2 Cents.
Feb 25.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

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

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

Georgetown, City of Washington and Annapolis Mail Coach.

Has commenced running three times a week. To leave Crawford's in George- town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. call at Da- vid's hotel, in the city of Washington, for passengers; thence to Upper Marl- borough to breakfast; thence thro' Queen- Ann to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o'clock, P. M. The return route will leave William's hotel, in Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Queen Ann; thence to the city of Washington and Georgetown by 4 o'clock, P. M. A cross mail will go from Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the same day. Travellers inclined to cross to the Eastern Shore of Mary- land or Virginia, or the state of Dela- ware, can always be accommodated by the ferry boats to broad Creek or Kent Island, where a good tavern is kept by Nathaniel Covington, and a stage ready to convey them to Centerville, in Queen Anne's county, where it falls in with the mail line of stages running to and from Philadelphia and Eastern. Mr. Chapline, at Centerville, will convey passengers to any destination; he keeps in readiness a Hack for that purpose. Or they can, by crossing in Huddaway's ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage to Eastern and thence to the lower counties of Mary- land and Eastern Shore of Virginia. By the month of May next, an elegant steam boat, of 115 feet in length and 26 feet beam, now building by Fla- nagan and Beacham, in Baltimore, the engine by Reeder, on the most approved construction, low pressure, will fall into this line of communication, it be- ing intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Eastern, to touch at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars. All bag- gage & parcels at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. Fourteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.
R. J. JONES & O.

N. B. The above line is calculated to form a junction at Crawford's tavern, in Georgetown, with the Western Mail Stages from Wheeling and Pittsburg, and the line of stages to the south- ward.
Jan 21 8

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, Feb. 10, 1819.

On application by petition of Eliza- beth, Thomas and John A. Whitting- ton administrators pendente lite of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, de- ceased it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said de- ceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga- zette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Eliza. Whittington, Adm'rs.
Thomas Whittington, Pendente
John A. Whittington, Lite,
Feb. 18. 6w

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLO- RY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and then resident with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the Tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, if living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relative to the fate of this young man, will do an act of humanity which will be remem- bered with lasting gratitude by his af- flicted parents and relatives by address- ing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchas- ers. Apply to
WILLIAM BREWER.
Annapolis, Feb. 11.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN M'HENRY,
Of Allegany County,
GIVES NOTICE.

That he has ready for publication a work styled,

'Ejection Law of Maryland.'

The plan of this work has been so ar- ranged as to embrace, within a narrow compass, all the decisions of the courts of law deemed worthy of notice, relat- ing to the title and location of land from the earliest period down to the present time. It also contains an in- troductory view of the origin of the land titles of Maryland, and the cir- cumstances under which they emanat- ed from Lord Proprietary, the source whence almost all our land titles are derived. The work will be printed as soon as a number of subscribers suffi- cient to defray the expense of it shall have been procured.

The author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since he re- tired from the Bar, directed his profes- sional pursuits more particularly to the land titles of Maryland, he will confine himself to that department of the law, and not intending to engage in the litigation of the Bar, will give counsel in all matters and controver- sies concerning the title and location of land in Maryland. Letters (post paid) directed to Young Green, Adm- post office, Allegany county, will be at- tended to.
Feb. 4.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county in Maryland, letters of admi- nistration on the personal estate of Benjamin Leitch, of Ben- late of Cal- vert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deces- sed, are hereby warned to exhibit to same, with the vouchers thereof, to a subscriber, at or before the 9th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1819.

JOHN IRELAND, adm'r.
Feb 22 6w.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 9th, 1819.

On application by petition of Provey Cockey, executrix of the last will and testament of William Henry Cockey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to ex- hibit their claims against the said deces- sed, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga- zette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Provey Cockey, Executrix
of the last will and testament
of Wm. H. Cockey.
March 11. 6

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Mary- land, letters testamentary on the per- sonal estate of William Henry Cockey, 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 first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un- der my hand this 9th day of March, 1819.

Provey Cockey, Executrix
of the last will and testament
of Wm. H. Cockey.
March 11. 6

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or- phans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold on Thursday the 25th day of March inst if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late residence of Isaac Simmons in Friendship.

All the Personal Estate

Of the said Isaac Simmons, consisting of one riding horse, one yoke of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, to- gether with a set of wheelwright and joiners tools, a quantity of black Wal- nut plank, a quantity of pine ditto, for flooring and weatherboarding, a quan- tity of Oak and Poplar scantling, a large quantity of cart wheel felloes dressed and undressed, hubs, spokes, &c. a small quantity of rum, sugar, candles, soap, &c. and many other useful arti- cles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit will be given, bond with approved security will be re- quired, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r.
March 4. 3

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 18.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

No. 11.

From the Port Folio of Henry Selwyn.

TO MARY.

Why trembles the tear in thine eye
Where laughter should sparkle alone?
Oh, say does that struggling sigh
Tell of moments of bliss that are flown?
Does thy heart mourn some friend that was dear,
Some spirit as gentle as thine.
That now sits on the bosom of air,
And lists when it hears thee deplore
Or say dost thou weep for a youth
Whose affection you cannot return,
And lament that such fervour and truth
From you should be denied to mourn
Soon may time that all sadness dispels,
Bid thy sorrows sweet Mary to cease,
And that bosom, where tenders dwell,
To be also the mansion of peace.

TO MY FRIEND.

You ask me, whence my pensive air,
My downcast eyes, and faded cheek,
My frequent sighs, and looks of care,
Which some internal grief bespeak?
You ask, where are those spirits flown,
So frolicsome that used to prove—
You would not ask, if you had known
The pangs of disappointed love.
No wonder that I droop my head,
That pale and faded is my cheek,
That gently with health has fled,
And left me spiritless and weak.
For ah! my little dream is o'er,
And gone are all Love's soft alarms;
Since I, alas! can hope no more
To be possessed of Mary's charms.
I once supposed that cold disdain
The fiercest flame would quickly chill,
And burst apart the magic chain,
By which Love binds the passive will.
Yet though her cold neglect I bear,
With former passion still I burn,
And cherish, with a jealous care,
A love that meets not with return.
I know 'tis folly—I confess
'Tis weak, my spirits thus to lose,
And drain the dregs of bitterness,
Because an ingrate scorns my vows.
Yet must this bosom feel a void
(Which she, and only she, can fill)
Whole blissful moments, once enjoyed,
Are present to the Memory still.
And wayward fancy loves to trace
The features of the absent fair,
And dwell upon that wretched race,
Which promised Hope, and left Despair.
Then can'st thou banish from my mind
The image I so much adore?
If not—I must expect to find
My long lost happiness no more.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Session, 1818.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations, concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors and administrators, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases in which the executors or administrators of any deceased person have received, or shall hereafter receive, any sum or sums of money for interest on money due and owing for property sold by them, by order of the orphans' court of any county in this state, that such money shall be considered as assets belonging to the estate of such deceased, and shall be accounted for by them, in the same manner as other assets are directed to be accounted for by the original act to which this is a further additional supplement.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which the executors or administrators of any deceased person have received, or shall hereafter receive, any sum or sums of money, for the hire or use of any slaves or servants belonging to the estate of such deceased, during the time in which the said executor or administrator may be entitled,

by law, to the possession of such slaves or servants; that such money shall be considered as assets belonging to the estate of such deceased, and as such shall be accounted for, and a due allowance shall be made to such executor or administrator for all expenses incurred by him or her in the support and maintenance of the negroes belonging to such estate, provided that nothing in this act contained shall apply to or affect executors, or administrators who may have completed and settled the administration on the estates of their testators or intestates before the passage of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That any person interested in the estate of any security of an executor or administrator, shall have the same right and privilege to call upon such executor or administrator, for counter security, in the same manner as a security to an executor or administrator now can, and the same proceedings shall be thereon had as if the application had been made by a security to an executor or administrator, according to the provisions of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement.

4. And be it enacted, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the register of wills of the several counties in this state, to grant or issue letters of administration during the recess of the orphans' court of the several counties.

5. And be it enacted, That all letters of administration which have been heretofore granted by the register of wills in the recess of the orphans' courts of the several counties in this state, and all proceedings under such letters of administration, are hereby confirmed and made as valid as they could or would have been had such letters of administration been granted by the orphans' courts of the several counties.

An act to prohibit sheriffs from receiving negro slaves into the public jails of this state, except when committed by due course of law.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the sheriffs of any county in this state to receive into the public jail any negro slave, unless committed by due course of law.

2. And be it enacted, That if any sheriff shall after the first day of April next, receive any slave into the public jail of his county, except when committed as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars current money for every offence, to be recovered by bill of indictment, or action of debt, in the county court where such sheriff may reside, one half for the use of the county, the other half to the informer who shall present or sue for the same.

3. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the owner of a slave, who is a person not engaged in the traffic of buying and selling slaves, from having any slave committed to jail, and supported thereat at his expense.

An act to avoid Suits at Law

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the exceptions or savings in favour of persons beyond seas, contained in the act, entitled, An act for limitation of certain actions for avoiding suits at law, and in the act, entitled, An additional and supplementary act to the several acts for the administration of justice in testamentary affairs, and also in the act, entitled, An act to prevent rigorous prosecutions on sheriffs, testamentary, administration, and deputy commissaries bonds, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall have any effect or operation, in any suit or action now depending in any court of law or equity in this state.

An act providing for the increase of the revenue of this state, by laying a tax on brokers and Lottery Office Keepers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, no person shall exercise the employment of a broker in buying and selling such bank notes as by the laws of this state it is or may be lawful for a broker to buy or sell, or lottery tickets, until he shall have previously obtained a licence therefor from the governor and council.

2. And be it enacted, That before a broker shall proceed to act as such, he shall take an oath, or affirmation, as the case may be, to the effect following, viz: "I solemnly promise and swear, or affirm, that I will truly, honestly and faithfully, discharge the office of broker, between party and party, in all things relating to the duty of the said office, without fraud or collusion, and to the best of my skill and judgment."

3. And be it enacted, That no person shall be admitted to act as a broker aforesaid, until he shall, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, enter into bond to the state of Maryland, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned to the effect following: "The conditions of this obligation is such, that if the above bound do and shall well truly use, execute and perform the office and employment of a broker, between party and party, without fraud, collusion, imposition, or any corrupt or crafty devices, and do and shall faithfully execute every trust committed to him as a broker, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue in law."

4. And be it enacted, that the bond so as aforesaid to be executed, shall be lodged in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals, to be by him recorded, and upon an office copy thereof, suits may be instituted, in which the plea of *non est factum*, shall not be allowed.

5. And be it enacted, That the licence as aforesaid shall have continuance for one year only, and if any person not being licensed as aforesaid, shall act as broker aforesaid, he shall pay and forfeit two thousand dollars for each and every offence to be recovered by action of debt, one half to the use of him who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the use of the state.

6. And be it enacted, That every person obtaining a licence as aforesaid, shall pay therefor the sum of five hundred dollars to the treasury of the Western Shore.

A further supplement to the Act, entitled, An act to establish Pilots and regulate their fees.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the board of examiners, and their register, appointed by or in virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, be and they are hereby authorised severally to charge and receive fifty per centum on the amount and addition to the fees to which they are now entitled by law, upon cases disputed before them.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any pilot or pilots to charge or receive greater or lesser fees than allowed by law for any services rendered under the act (to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto,) under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered in the name of the state, for the use of the informer, before a justice of the peace, as small debts are recoverable.

3. And be it enacted, That the warrant or license of any pilot to act as such, granted to him by the said board, or which hereafter may be granted to him, upon his removal out of the state, shall become null and void, the evidence whereof shall be the public declaration of said board to that effect, published in two or more of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

4. And be it enacted, That no person shall be entitled to a warrant or license as a pilot unless he shall satisfy the said board that he has served or been employed at least three years in the business of piloting in the Chesapeake Bay.

5. And be it enacted, That no person shall employ his vessel as a pilot boat unless he is a licensed pilot, and follows that occupation, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every offence, to be recovered as herebefore provided.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

Baltimore City Court.

February Term, 1819.

The Committee from the Grand Jury, appointed by the Court to visit the Penitentiary respectfully Report.—

That they have performed that duty; and have only to add, that the excellent arrangements throughout the prison, as well as the workshops as in the lodging rooms, all of which they give their entire approbation, reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Benjamin Williams, the keeper and his deputies.

The committee annex to this report, a list of convicts of each sex, their respective employments, and the number of those who have been taught trades within the walls of the prison. This last item, the committee are of opinion, sets a value on the institution of very considerable magnitude, as the persons so taught, when they are discharged, are all able to procure a livelihood; which, from their previous ignorance of every branch of trade, they had not in their power to obtain. The result cannot but be advantageous to the state, as it must be pleasing to the philanthropist.

MALES.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Cordwain	53
Brushmaking	14
Painting	2
Tailoring	3
Weaving, warping	57
Smithing	5
Carpentering	1
Nursing	1
Hatting	42
Sawing stone	20
Jobbing	5
Dyeing	5
At house work	3
Gardening	1
Writing for deputy keepers	1
Cooking & baking	6
Sick and invalids	28
Turning	2
Males	250
Females	64
	314

Of the 53 males employed in the cordwain department, have been taught in the institution 46
Of 14 employed at brushmaking, 12 have been taught in do. 2 were finished
Of 14 combmaking, all have been taught 14
Of 2 painting, do. 2
Of 2 tailoring, one do. 1
Of 32 males and females employed at the looms, 28 have been taught in do. 28
Of 5 smithing, one do. 1
Of 42 hatting, all do. 42

Taught in the Penitentiary
Which is respectfully submitted,
CHARLES WIGGAM, Foreman.
JOHN OGSTON,
WILLIAM JENKINS,
SAMUEL MOORE,
M. SANBORN,
CHARLES CROOK.
True Copy.

Boston, March 6.

A letter has been received from an officer of the frigate Macedonian, capt. Downey, dated at sea, Dec. 13th, 1818, in lat. 1, N. lon. 24, W. then out 33 days from Norfolk. The letter states, that nothing extraordinary had occurred on board, excepting the death of Midshipman Peter B. Randolph, of Virginia, of typhus fever, three days illness, and the fall from the fore-top-gallant-yard, of Alexander Turner, a seaman, who sunk before the boat sent to save him, could reach him.—That the ship had not spoken any American vessel but the Sachem, of Philadelphia, bound to Rio Janeiro, out 55 days, that the first port the M. was expected to touch at was Valparaiso.—That she sailed very fast, and is much easier than when she left Boston, that the officers and crew were very healthy, though on an allowance for water; which when drawn by the officers was locked up in their chests and could be exchanged for the same quantity of rum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10. A PUBLIC CALAMITY.

Yesterday evening, that superb edifice, the MASONIC HALL, situated in Chesnut street, between 7th and 8th sts. fell a prey to the devouring flames. This elegant building, reared by the piety of faithful Brethren, was one of the ornaments that graced our city. To the whole community, the loss is great, but most particularly so to the Masonic Fraternity—their loss is immense, but this is not all, their means of usefulness, from this extensive calamity, are, in a great measure cut off, pursuing an extended system of love and benevolence, unknown to the world, agreeably to that divine precept of our Lord, which says, "But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Oh how often, of ten, often, have they dried up the tears of the Widow, and the Orphan; while the aged, the afflicted, the sick, and the dying, to whom they have administered comfort & consolation, have blessed them. To behold themselves stopped short in their labours of love, pungently adds to their calamity. Their loss is indeed the greater, as it will cause the tears of the Orphan, the Widow, and the desolate, to flow, which it was their greatest pleasure to assuage. It is indeed a public calamity! It is believed the fire originated from one of the chimneys in the Ball Room below, which burst, after the company had assembled.

Lodge No. 59, had assembled up stairs, it being their stated night, and had barely time to make their escape, so rapid was the progress of the flames. The elegant Steeple, which ornamented the building, when half consumed, broke in two, and fell on the roof, without damaging the adjacent buildings. We feel overwhelmed by the present calamity, which we are sure will be felt by all good men. Hereafter we shall endeavour to state the causes which led to this catastrophe, as they shall come to our knowledge.—Journal.

From the Kingston (U. C.) Chronicle.
Extract of a letter dated August Town, Wednesday morning, 2 o'clock, February 17th, 1819.

I know not how to detail the melancholy events of the present week in this place.

On Sunday, two men (Bartholomew Cooper and James Dunsberry) were taken from the Mill Creek over to Point, and were returning in a sleigh drawn by one horse, across a creek, about a third of the distance where the ice had parted twenty or thirty feet, and the water was skimmed over the ice of the preceding night's freezing, horse and sleigh are supposed to have fallen instantly; but the men remained on the surface, until their cries had alarmed the people on the island and another on the shore who ran to their assistance, and were near enough to see them struggling before they could reach them, they were down. The bottom was raked up, and the bodies, horse and sleigh were found in twenty fathoms water. Yesterday were interred.

"This melancholy event was followed by another. Mr. Edward Clark, an English iron man, in the third Company, perished on Sunday night. He was in the bed, and went to light his pipe, when he fell into it, and was killed.

"But those occurrences are lost and seen in the deeper gloom of an event which has just happened.

"Mr. James W. Jones expected to be in town on Saturday, but repeated appointments prevented him. Last night he went up to the widow Williams' (three miles above the village) intending to remain there until the morning, when a horse from thence had gone down to London. About 12 o'clock, I was walking in the street, when I saw a man calling to me something (I know not what) about five. As I opened my eyes, I received the room brightly lighted, and first, thought it must be our own house, developed in flames. I sprang from bed, saw, from the window, Mr. Jones's house, covered with sheets of fire. The same moment, his daughter Julia (about 12 years of age), opened the kitchen door, and her mother was in the house. We ran to the front part of the house, where we saw Mr. Wilcox caught a board, burst open the door, and stepped to enter, when the floor came down with a dreadful crash, a volume of smoke and flame bursting in, drove him back. The building was enclosed in an awful conflagration, and we were forced to stand by, and gaze on the scene, silent, awe struck and inactive.

Julia says, they went to bed about 10 o'clock. She and a little sister, a year or two old, slept with her mother, in the room at the end of the front room. Her mother put two or three green sticks of some kindling wood in the stove. She was waked by her mother, standing by the side, screaming to her, pointing to the bed, filled with flame, and exclaiming, "the fire!" She opened the kitchen door, to try if she could get to her children in the other bed room, and at the same time, told Julia to spring out of the window, which she did. She saw her mother shut the kitchen door, and thinking there was something out of the window, as if to keep the air from drawing through, perhaps it was smoke. At all events, she turned to take the child from the bed. Julia ran round to the window of the room where her other two sisters slept, but the flames prevented her from entering or looking in; and when she returned to the front window, she could see nothing of her mother.

"We can now distinguish Mrs. Jones remains lying near where the bed stood, but have not yet attempted to remove them. The scene is dreadful. I never witnessed any event, which cast so heavy a gloom over my feelings."

THE NAVAL DEPOT.

We have it from an unofficial source, one in which we can, nevertheless, place confidence, that the Navy Commissioners have combined in the establishment of a grand Naval Depot for the Southern Section of the Union, two distinct sites; the first as a fitting, repairing and docking yard, and Burill's Bay as the building yard. The latter place is in the county of Isle of Wight, off the South side of James River, 5 or 6 miles below James Town, and about 30 miles distant from Norfolk; it heads the long bar which extends from the Warwick shore, familiarly called the Point of Shoals, around which the channel of the river winds its course. From the bay of Hampton Roads is almost a straight course, and the depth of water is sufficient for ships of the largest draft. At every point where it may be necessary to erect works of defence, nature has provided a foundation of solid rock; and the entrance may be so fortified as to render it impossible to an enemy. We presume, however, that no public works will be commenced there until after the next session of Congress, when the Report of the Commissioners shall have been acted on by that body. Norfolk Herald.

Norfolk, March 10.
Distressing Occurrence! On Sunday afternoon as the Steam boat Sea Horse was crossing from Hampton to this place, Joseph W. Hall, a respectable inhabitant of Portsmouth, was by an unlucky accident thrown overboard and drowned. The

Mr. Lusk's Report relative to the Seminole War.

(Continued.)

Your committee would be unwilling to attribute improper motives. Where those of a different character could be possibly inferred, more especially, when it is to affect a character, whose military fame is the pride and boast of the nation; but even such a character becomes more eminently dangerous, when he exalts himself above the majesty of the laws; declares the public will, and becomes the arbiter between the United States and foreign nations. That these high and transcendent powers have been usurped and exercised in the present case, is it appears to the committee, incontrovertibly evident from the facts adduced.

The Constitution declares, Art. 1, sec. 8, "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water;" surely it was never designed by this provision, that a military officer should first make war and leave it to Congress afterwards to declare it; this would involve an absurdity, that it is unnecessary to expose. It is sufficient to say, that the executive authority of the U. States, and much less a subordinate officer, has no power to change the pacific relations of the nation. The President of the United States is bound constitutionally, to preserve the peace of the country; in a state of war, he can only, while thus in a state of peace, use the military forces of the nation in three specified cases, that is, "to execute the laws of the union; to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion;" (see Constitution, article 1, sec. 8, also the act for calling forth the militia, passed 28th February, 1795.) It will not be pretended, that Spain had invaded the United States, or that Congress had declared war against that nation; and of course the relations of peace did exist between the two countries, at the time gen. Jackson took possession of the Spanish possessions in the Floridas; these facts being admitted, and they cannot be denied, the only question to decide is, whether the military conduct of gen. Jackson, was not war against Spain, and on this subject, there can be no room to doubt. The capital of a Spanish province is taken by the sword, a fortress is invested and bombarded, lives are lost, and the place surrendered on capitulation, the terms of which are declared, "more favorable than a conquered enemy merited;" military officers and men, as well as the civil departments of government, are transported to the West Indies, and the new government established, or the conquered country. If all these acts of hostility committed, do not constitute war, the committee confess themselves utterly at a loss for its definition; and if it be denied the consequence of such denial, will be a proof, that no war was made by the Seminole Indians on the United States, and of course, that the invasion of Florida, was an unauthorized act of aggression on the part of the United States. But the committee will pursue this subject a little further, and examine the reasons offered by the other commanding, for taking possession of, and occupying the Spanish fortresses, more especially Pensacola and the Barrancas. Those reasons are to be found in his numerous reports to the War Department, and his letter to the Spanish officers who commanded in the different fortresses, and are these: That Spain had not observed her treaty stipulations with the United States, as it related to the Florida Indians, & whose peaceable conduct she was bound to guarantee to the United States. That she had furnished those Indians with arms, ammunition, and supplies, necessary to carry on the war. Here the committee would observe, that they are neither the advocates, nor the agents of Spain; there can be no doubt, but she had by the violation of her treaty, given the United States sufficient cause of war; but they defend the constitution, by saying that general Jackson had no power to declare nor make the war; that neither he, nor even the President of the United States, had any discretion or power to judge, what was, or was not, cause of war, thus, the constitution had wisely lodged in Congress, the supreme law of the land, and had Spain violated on her part, every

article of that treaty, still the executive of the United States, who is bound to see the laws "faithfully executed," must, in good faith towards Spain, have observed on our part that treaty; and the obligation of preserving the peace of the nation would have remained until the treaty should have been revoked or annulled by Congress. Furnishing the Indians with arms, ammunitions and supplies, were so many violations of treaty stipulations, & might have been considered good cause of war by Congress; but of this, general Jackson was not the judge. His duty was pointed out; it was to subdue and punish the Seminole Indians, with whom we were at war; for this purpose he was ordered to pursue them into the territorial limits of Spain, and over a part of which territory, those Indians had at least, a qualified right of possession and property. Under these orders no act of aggression on the Spanish authorities could have been designed, nor can any such acts be justified. Spain, before she could become, or be made a party to this war, must have merged her neutral character in that of the enemy, and clearly identified herself with the Seminole Indians, and by acts of open & undisguised hostility to gen. Jackson, have opposed him by physical, not moral force.

But the weakness of the Spanish authorities is urged in justification of this outrage upon our constitution; and in the weakness of an independent power, to disparage their neutral rights or to furnish pretences for a powerful neighbour to weaken them further by hostile aggressions? And is it thus we are to be furnished by an American officer with a justification for the dismemberment of Poland, the capture of the Danish fleet by Great Britain, and the subjugation of Europe by Bonaparte? and shall the U. States be called upon to imitate the example, or silently acquiesce and thereby subscribe to doctrines, and approve measures, that are in direct opposition to the repeated and invariable declarations of the government, given to this nation and the world, through the official medium of Presidential messages, and the correspondence of all her public ministers, and sanctioned by all her public laws, on the subject of neutral rights? Will it not be said that we have changed our national policy? Shall we not be addressed in the following language, by the nations of Europe?

"The time was when the United States were also weak, she had no navy, she had no army. In those days she was a strong advocate for neutral rights, anxious that free ships should make free goods, that the neutral flag of the republic should protect all sailing under it, ever protesting against and complaining of the violation of her neutral rights by the belligerents of Europe. But those times have passed away, the nation has tried her strength in battle, and found herself quite equal to the struggle, she has had time to strengthen her army and increase her navy; her former weakness forgotten, her former precepts abandoned, and feeling power and forgetting right, she walks over a prostrate constitution, to conquer and subdue a miserable and feeble, tho' neutral colony, whose very weakness, (pleaded in excuse for the aggression) should have rather constituted an appeal to a generous people for protection."

In this unfavourable light the committee have too much reason to fear, will the civilized world view this transaction, and if sanctioned by the nation, they regret to say there will be too much reason given, thus to consider it.

But there are still other reasons disclosed and facts developed, that discover the motives of the commanding officer, more fully than those above stated. More than two months after this campaign had ended, and the Seminole war was terminated, another expedition is planned, and the land and naval forces of the United States, ordered to execute it, which is to reduce the fortress of St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida. The reasons offered for this measure are stated in his orders to general Gaines, dated Nashville, 7th August, 1818, and are as follows:

"I have noted with attention, major Twiggs' letter, marked No. 5. I contemplated that the agents of Spain, or the officers at fort St. Augustine, would excite the Indians to hostility and furnish them with the means of war. It will be necessary to obtain evidence substantiating this fact, and that the hostile

Indians have been fed and furnished from the garrison of St. Augustine. This being obtained, should you deem your force sufficient, you will proceed to take and garrison fort St. Augustine with American troops, and hold the garrison prisoners until you hear from the President of the United States, or transport them to Cuba, as in your judgment, under existing circumstances, you may think best.

"Let it be remembered, that the proceedings carried on by me, or this order, is not on the ground that we are at war with Spain, it is on the ground of self preservation, borrowed on the broad basis of the law of nature and of nations, and justified by giving peace and security to our frontiers, hence the necessity of procuring evidence of the fact of the agents or officers of Spain, having excited the Indians to continue the war against us, and that they have furnished them with the means of carrying on the war; this evidence being obtained, you will (if your force is sufficient) permit nothing to prevent you from reducing fort St. Augustine, except a positive order from the Department of War.

"Orders some time since have been given to the officer of the ordinance, commanding at Charleston, to have in readiness a complete battering train, the number and calibre of the guns pointed out; I have no doubt you will find them in readiness."

"I enclose you the report of capt. Henley of the naval force of that station; you will open a correspondence with commandant A. J. Dallas, to insure his co-operation, provided it should be required."

In this projected expedition, it was not thought necessary or expedient to consult the executive branch of the government; the order sent to general Gaines was peremptory, on the discovery being made, that the Indians had been supplied with ammunition and provisions, and excited to war; the blow was to be struck, and nothing but an express order from the secretary of war was to prevent it. Long before this period, the commanding general had, by his letters to the secretary of war, declared the Seminole war at an end, and after which no single new act of hostility had been committed. Yet in this state of peace, a military officer directed to ascertain certain facts, & on such facts being substantiated, to make war on the neutral colony of a nation, in peace amity with the U. States; thus disregarding not only the legislative and executive authorities of the U. States, but setting at naught the usages of all civilized nations, by making war without a previous and public declaration. Were this nation subject to the will of a military despot, and were there no constitutional barriers to the inordinate exercise of military ambition, more than this could scarcely have been expected. It is with pain the committee are constrained to make these observations, but where the vital principles of the constitution have been violated as they conceive, it would be criminal in them under the instructions they have received from the Senate, and the duty they owe the nation, to be silent. Silence on their part would have been considered an acquiescence in those measures, and they fear this precedent and example may be pleaded and followed on future occasions.

If these things be admitted in the south, will they not be considered as authorized in the north? Are there not fortresses there to be won, and provinces to be conquered, and are there not Indians in that quarter likewise, and may not the officer in command find means to prove that those Indians have been, or hereafter may be furnished by the British with arms and munitions of war, and if so, may he not follow the example set in the south? And add something to his stock of military fame by reducing the British fortresses of Canada, and unfurling the star spangled banner of this nation, on the walls of Quebec.

We hope better things of the distinguished officer, at the head of our armies, and we had hoped better things of the Hero of New Orleans, but we have been disappointed, and if the conduct of the officers in the south, be sanctioned and approved by the nation, we are free to declare that the reduction of Quebec, (where Montgomery fell, unable to conquer) would present a much stronger claim to public approbation.

It is necessary here to remark, that a copy of the order issued by general Jackson to general Gaines,

for the reduction of St. Augustine, was transmitted to the Secretary of War, and a countermanding order promptly despatched to general Gaines, which reached him before the military expedition set on foot by general Jackson had commenced; and thus was suddenly arrested a military scheme, (as unconstitutional as it was impolitic) & which might, as stated by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 8th day of September, 1818, have involved this nation in a war with all Europe.

In thus promptly prohibiting the unauthorized seizure, at the will of a commanding general, of the possession of a neighboring nation with whom the U. States are at peace, the committee recognize that sacred regard to the rights of other nations, which ought never to be departed from by the executive of a free country, and that vigilant attention to the conduct of the officers of the army, which is necessary to secure a due subordination of the military to the civil power.

They consider that on this occasion, the executive of the U. States has (by promptly restoring St. Marks and Pensacola, wrested from Spain, in violation of instructions) pursued the course, that the constitution demanded, that all former precedents justified, and to which the public sentiment gave a decided approbation.

In reviewing the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, your committee cannot but consider it as an unnecessary act of severity, on the part of the commanding general, & a departure from that mild and humane system towards prisoners, which, in all our conflicts with savage or civilized nations, has heretofore been considered, not only honourable to the national character, but conformable to the dictates of sound policy. These prisoners were subjects of G. Britain, with whom the United States are at peace. Having left their country, and united their fate with savages, with whom the United States were at war, they forfeited their claim to the protection of their own government, and subjected themselves to the same treatment, which might, according to the practice and principles of the American government, be extended towards those, with whom they were associated. No process of reasoning can degrade them below the savages with whom they were connected. As prisoners of war, they were entitled to claim from the American government, that protection which the most savage of our foes have uniformly experienced when disarmed and in our power. Humanity shudders at the idea of a cold blooded execution of prisoners disarmed, and in the power of the conqueror. And although savages who respect no laws, may, according to the strict principles of the law of nations, have their own system of cruelty inflicted on them, by way of retaliation, it is believed, that such a system would degrade and debase the civilized nation, who could resort to it, and is not only repugnant to the mild principles of Christian religion, but a violation of those great principles of moral rectitude which distinguish the American character. Retaliation in the United States has always been confined to specified acts of cruelty. It is not believed that any attempt has ever been made to retaliate for charges so general as those exhibited against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, viz. "Inciting the Indians to war." During the revolutionary war, only two cases occurred of persons seized for the purposes of retaliation, neither of whom was executed. The case of Asgill seized on account of the murder of Huddy; and governor Hamilton of Vincennes, for specific acts of cruelty also. Hamilton was confined for a short time with rigour, and afterwards released. During the late war, marked with some cases of cold blooded massacre on the part of our enemy, particularly the one at the river Raisin, no such measure as retaliation was resorted to.

The principle assumed by the commanding general, that Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by uniting in war against the United States, while we were at peace with Great Britain, "became outlaws and pirates, and liable to suffer death," is not recognized in any national law. Nothing can be found in the history of civilized nations, which recognizes such a principle except a decree of the Executive Directory of France, during their short career of folly & madness, which declares that neutrals found on board enemies ships, should be considered and treated as pirates.

The committee forbore to make any other remarks on the violation of the usual and accustomed forms in the punishment and conviction of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, except that even despotism claiming to exercise absolute power cannot properly violate their own rules.

Having detailed a course martial for the purpose of trying the prisoners, the commanding general, his own authority set aside the sentence of the court, and substituted for that sentence, his own arbitrary will. In trials involving the life of an individual, a strict adherence to form, is in ordinary cases considered the best security against oppression and injustice.

A departure from these forms calculated to inflict a wound on the national character and tarnish the laurels so justly acquired by the commanding general by his former victories. Such are the facts as they appear to the committee, & such are the views taken by them of the important subject referred to their consideration, and together with their report, they submit various depositions and documents, which, and to the correspondence and documents relating to the Seminole war communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States, at the last and present session, they refer.

*See Mr. King's letter to the Secretary of State, Vol. 10, p. State Papers.

From the Lexington Reporter.

A COMMON CASE.

Pray thee tell me, Mr. Printer,
What's an honest man to do?
All my neighbours, all the winter,
Wish to hear the news from you,
But among us, (nearly twenty,)
I alone your paper take,
So that news-day I've a plenty
Sure to follow in my wake.
Tell me neighbour what the news is,
Every one desires to know;
Thanks I if a man returns
He perhaps might make a foe.
So I'm compell'd to loan it,
Till it goes the usual round,
Then when I, who really own it,
Wish to read, it can't be found.
Tell me, Mr. Printer, tell me,
I'm compell'd to ask of you.
If you've any pity tell me,
What's an honest man to do?

CYMOX.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN,

I have always been of opinion, that every thing which had a tendency to improve the agriculturalist in making a crop, or saving one from destruction, derived its right to receive general publicity at the hands of the country, (it is said) are at times, strongly fixed on the success of the farmer; to aid then, in the smallest degree in promoting that success, is to contribute benefit upon the whole country, and consequently to exhibit a portion of patriotic laudability in itself, and worthy the initials of the wisest and best men amongst us. I do not say this because I have any thing new, or to make known which would be this happy effort, but simply because I have it, & bestirring correct. Therefore, two brief pieces which I have to communicate, will give me no claim to merit. The last piece is copied verbatim, and the substance, from a miscellaneous work published in England some years ago, and which has been very little known, and was republished, in this country.

NO FARMER.

A Receipt to Destroy the Turnip Fly.

A distinguished farmer who had been without success, a variety of means to try this troublesome insect, which he commenced its ravages among his turnips at last determined to try what effect making them would have; for this purpose he collected all sorts of useless weeds, and them with light dry brush and straw, laid them in heaps on the windward side of the field, and then set all the heaps on fire, that the smoke might be drifted over the whole field at the same time. By this experiment, it is stated, he saved a crop of "covered ten acres," the fly having after he abandoned it in the course of three or four days after the first smoking, the weeds used should not be too dry, but rather green, they will, by somewhat smothering the fire, increase the quantity of smoke, and impregnate it the more with their poisonous stench, and thereby make it more powerful in its operation as a fly. [Trash tobacco weed, &c. doubtless a great assistant to the weeds, &c.]

Receipt to prevent the Smut in Corn.

"Take as much dunghill or rotten manure which distills from a dunghill, as will fill your quantity of grain swim, put in as much salt, with a pound of salt-pepper in lieu thereof two pounds of copperas will cause it to bear an egg; steep your seed twelve hours; after being carefully washed of the light corn, strain it out, and dry with slacked lime, or dry turf ash, and sow it; but be careful to sow it next day of the day following; for if wet weather comes, and it be kept 4 or 5 days out of the ground, the corn peels and will not grow, as the pickle decreases it may be applied by adding more water and salt, &c. the seed intended to be sown is killed."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 25.

For the Maryland Gazette.
CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.
No. 12.

From the Port Folio of Henry Selwyn.

TO AN INFIDEL.

Ah! poor old man, the grasp of death
Shall shortly stop thy lab'ring breath,
And lay thee in the tomb!
Where thro' the silent realms of night,
The sun no more, with cheering light,
Dispels the dreary gloom!

And when the body turns to clay,
And the freed spirit wings its way,
Shall it no more return?

Or Heaven order'd that it must
Revert like matter to the dust,
And moulder in the urn?

Shall all those restless thoughts that fly
Like lightning thro' immensity,
No more their functions keep;
Shall vice and virtue, right and wrong,
Jumbled in one promiscuous throng,
Be doom'd alike to sleep?

Shall the keen wish, the fervent sigh
For life and immortality,
Flit like the passing gale?
Or shall the being who inspired,
The hopes by which the breast is fired,
Condemn those hopes to fail?

Or is there not a power, whose call
The air, the sea, this earthly ball,
And all their realms obey?
Or shall death, wresting from his hand
The mighty sceptre of command
Annihilate his sway?

While the small remnant of thy sand,
Now rudely shaken by the hand
Of death, runs fast away,
While weakened by disease and pains,
Life's blood thro' all thy fluttering veins
Is ebbing to decay.

Old man! does no intruding thought
Perplex thy mind with anxious doubt
About a future state?
Fate soon shall draw the veil aside,
And these great truths no longer hide—
But then, 'twill be too late.

Oh may that Power, whose high control
Directs each movement of the soul,
Bid all thy doubts to cease;
And in a dear Redeemer's sake,
Give thee to know the things that make
For thy eternal peace.

SONNET.

Let infidels their impious scoffings cease,
Let sceptics swell'd with philosophic
pride,
The humble Christian's faith no more de-
grade,
Which thro' the troubled mind diffuses
peace.

Hard is the heart, which represents as vain
The Hope that bears us cheerfully along,
The rugged path of life, when troubles
throng
And all their several burdens must sustain.

Weak is the head which slights Religion's
ties,
She binds us to our duty; she deters
From guilt and turpitude by wholesome
tears;
Invigorates the soul, restrains her sighs;
Dispels the horrors of this dark abyss,
And points to regions of eternal bliss.

SONNET.

Faith pours her balm into the wounded
breast
That groans beneath th' intolerable load
Of evils, which infest this dark abode,
She whispers, God has fixed a place of rest.

And never ending happiness above,
Where the soul throwing off her "mortal
coil"
And soaring from this vale of tears and
toil,
Basks in the sun-beams of her maker's love.

Inspire me Heaven! with this consoling
hope,
Which lights with joy the features of des-
pair,
From the pale cheek of sorrow wipes the
tear,

And to frail virtue lends the firmest prop.
Great God! while darkness clouds my
sight, display
To my "mind's eye" the realms of ever-
lasting day.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from a member
of the Colonization Society in
George Town, to a friend in this
city.

"A committee from our board,
composed of Judge Washington,
General Mason, and some other
gentlemen, have waited on the Pre-
sident and the heads of Department,
upon the subject of the execution of
this late noble law for the suppres-
sion of the slave trade, and its ob-
vious connexion with the views of
the society. Every encouragement
that we could expect has been given;
we are more sanguine than ever;
and those who hitherto doubted its
success, say it is now settled and
certain.

"A ship will soon go to Africa,
perhaps very soon, when there will
probably be wanted from fifty to
sixty free men of colour, of good
character and industrious habits, to
go on wages for a year; with liber-
ty and means then to return if they
chuse.

"May we not hope that Annapo-
lis will afford us some of this de-
scription, who will wish to go and
judge for themselves, and give a re-
port of the country to their bre-
thren here?"

For the Md. Gazette.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED,

or

A TOUCH AT THE TIMES.

Well!—as the old woman said, as
she crammed the purse her neigh-
bour had just dropped into her pocket
"God's will be done." So say I; if
black must be white, and white
black; if fair must be foul, and foul
fair—so be it. I'll chime in, (tho'
no gainer by this new fashion of
things,) with the good old woman's
"God's will be done," with the priv-
ilege of a touch at the times in the
interim, lest I should forget in this
new reign of political finesse, and
far-fetched etymology, what was
once the literal meaning of democra-
cy and monarchy, aristocracy and
republicanism.

Democracy, did once mean, a
popular form of government; that is,
a government originating with, and
controlled and protected by, the peo-
ple. And aristocracy did once mean,
a government of nobles; that is, a
government originating with the
few; in which the people had no
share, in which they had no voice,
no power, no rights.

Now, as I am but a plain, unde-
corating and undecorated man, I
look at men and things through a
plain good natured glass, that sees
every body, and every thing, a lit-
tle better than they really are. I
hear them through a clear and
warmly philanthropic ear, that al-
ways reports to me the fairest side
of their story. If they are doing a
praiseworthy act, I hope their mo-
tives to it are honest. If they speak
of political concerns, I listen to them,
as I do to a minister of the Gospel,
with a prejudice in their favour. But
before I form my opinion of them,
as christians indeed, or patriots in
fact, I take off this plain good na-
tured glass, that sees men and things
a little imperfectly; I stop up this
ear, weakened by its warmth of phi-
lanthropy; and straddle across my
nose, for the good of my mind's eye,
a glass of stoic criticism; and clap
to my ear, for the safety of my
heart, a trumpet in love with sus-
picion, and more than half ena-
mour'd of jealousy. Thus armed
cap-a-pie, with an assurance from
a good round experience, that nei-
ther my glass or my trumpet, tho'

thus stoical and thus suspicious, dare
report to me an error in feature of
one looked at, or a charge unjust in
demeanor of one listened to; I enter
upon the Campus Martius of politi-
cal controversies, determined to give
my support but to the deserving.
Thus equipped, with the semblance
of a heart still hanging loosely on
my sleeve, for daws to peck at if
they pleased; and one of reality ac-
tively awake and working in my
bosom, seeking for its equals, that
it might enjoy the sweet pleasures
of association, I visited a political
meeting of my fellow-citizens at Mr.
Baldwin's. Its purpose was to get
a nomination from the people of
such characters as they wished to
serve them in the different depart-
ments of their new corporation.

The old one, I am told, has been
dead in law and service, (except to
a few of its elect, and she chose for
life,) for some time; but the good
people she oppressed, and had op-
pressed for years, could not bury
the corpse until the legislature, for
her numberless transgressions, sign-
ed her death warrant. This graci-
ous act was done "iustitiae adver-
sus infortunatos," during the last
session; and on this night it was
proposed, (the ex-honourables wil-
ling,) to prepare the ceremonies of
her funeral. The people were call-
ed together to nominate her succes-
sors. Democratically, as I under-
stood; but alas! alas! to my aston-
ishment, this right was taken from
its legitimate owners, the sover-
eign people, and vested first in the
hands of the Honourable chairman,
and then left to the discretion of
four or five peers appointed by him.
My glass instantly presented to me
a Monarch surrounded by his Nob-
ility, instead of a chairman sur-
rounded by fellow-citizens, and my
trumpet thundered in my ear from
this assemblage of Dictatorial De-
mocracy, sic est perpetuo potestas
nobiscum, instead of the popular in-
cantation of "vox populi, vox Dei."
And yet this was a democratic meet-
ing phrased. "Can such things be,
and overcome us like a summer
cloud, without our special wonder?"
If this be Democracy, be she thus
defined, at least by me, for the fu-
ture:—

"DEMOCRACY.—A form of govern-
ment originating with the few; in
which the people have no share, in
which they have no voice, no pow-
er, no rights." ARISTIDES.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. 1.

To Agriculturalists and scientific
Ploughmen.

Mr. Editor,

You will probably deem it ne-
cessary that I should offer an apology
for the hasty essay that follows,
on a subject so long known, and so
little yet improved, as the Plough.

Aware as I am that your useful
columns are much devoted to all
subjects, in any manner connected
with the welfare and progress of
Agriculture, I do not hesitate to of-
fer you my little mite; not that I
have the vanity to believe that noth-
ing better on the same subject can
be offered by those who have more
science, more leisure, and are more
capable of doing it justice; but main-
ly, that this, imperfect as it most
surely is, may tend in some small
degree, to awaken the attention of
good ploughmen, in order to con-
struct the Plough and Harrow on
more philosophical principles.

The application of mathematical
principles to almost every other sub-
ject of improvement has, in this
and in the last century, been very
remarkable. And yet we see our
harrows with perpendicular tines or
teeth, and the plough with almost
perpendicular coulter.

I would urge, with some very sim-
ple and plain reasons, that neither
should be so constructed. But it is
a common principle among mankind
that what is always before their eyes

attracts least of their attentive ob-
servation. So that, at this moment,
we see the harrow a parallelogram,
a trapezium, and frequently in shape
of a wedge, yoked to, acute angle
foremost. When the former figures
are hitched or yoked to one of the
angles, they are acted on by the
earth's surface as the section of a
Rhombus.

All those forms contain the least
possible areas, under the greatest
possible dimensions or outlines; and
consequently, are acted upon with
the greatest resistance or friction;
and therefore, require a proportion-
al force to haul them.

Whereas, if harrows were form-
ed in a circle or ellipsis, or in any
curvilinear outline approaching
nearest to the areas of circles, which
contain the greatest possible areas
under the least possible outline or
dimensions, and consequently the
least possible resistance opposes the
movements of such bodies, in propo-
rtion to their respective out-
lines.

Upon the same mathematical prin-
ciple, the tines or teeth, instead of
being formed like inverted quadrang-
ular pyramids, drawn side foremost
in all cases, if they are to retain that
form, the angles should be drawn
foremost, & no two or more of them
should run in the same direct line.

If therefore reason and the pecu-
liar nature of things are not to be
despised and laid aside, the teeth or
tines of a harrow should, in all cas-
es, be formed in the shape of some
convenient curvature or segment of
a circle, or crooked sabre, edge fore-
most, and the hollow back then
forming the base of a wedge.

Or if the convex or hollow back
must needs be preferred, as having
the greatest hold upon the surface
of the ground, let it in that case be-
come the edge, instead of the other,
which then would act in shape of an
old English or Saxon billhook, or a
modern pruning hook. This shape,
it is true, having the greatest possi-
ble natural hold, from its shape,
upon the ground, would admit of the
weight of the harrow to be less than
one made with the teeth reverting
backwards.

Either of those are much to be
preferred to the present forms. A
harrow made in this shape might
contain nearly 1-3 more area, and
might be dragged along with 1-2 the
force of the common perpendicular
tined harrow. To demonstrate this
is almost unnecessary. Every one
knows how much farther and deeper
any body with a round or circular
surface, of the same outlines, &
the same weight, would pass or sink,
than one of a flat surface. Yes,
an iron ball of 1-3 more superficies
than a body in a perfect cube, or the
shape of a die, acted upon with e-
qual force, would, it is very easily
foreseen, sink three times as deep
as the latter; simply because the
whole surface of one of the sides of
the cube would come in contact at
once with the opposing body, and
but a point of the former. The
cube, with but one side, or 1-6 of
its superficies, would press or com-
press the earth before it; the ball
with 1-2 the surface of the whole
enters gradually; the earth given
way in every point obliquely from
the centre; the other compressing
in perpendicular lines with the plane
of one of the sides.

The reasoning, therefore, would
apply here in proportion to force &
surface. So it would to the tines or
teeth of the harrow, repulsion and
force being reduced to the same pro-
portion.

Now, the only question to be de-
cided is, whether a harrow in the
form of a square, or a regular pa-
rallelogram, with teeth in the form
of regular inverted pyramids, descend-
ing in perpendicular lines, with one
of the square surfaces foremost, is
as easily dragged along the surface
of ploughed ground as a harrow made
in any other form having the same
or similar areas? Altho', to men of a
common, sound understanding, this
question has been already sufficiently
solved, yet, were it not for the con-
fined and circumscribed columns of
a newspaper, further reasons, by
mathematical demonstrations, would
be given in this essay; but at pre-
sent it shall content us with some
further observations and general re-
marks. And if the forms I have
taken the liberty to recommend be
not approved, or reduced to prac-
tice, let the tines only be formed like
coulter, edged in front, and pro-
jecting forward at an angle of 45°
or less, with the plane of the field
or horizon, or indeed any other may
be substituted, which may be found
to produce less resistance or fric-
tion, or force to drag it forward.

A straight edged knife, drawn
along the surface of a hide of
with a force equal to the pressure
100lb weight, will not cut the
thick seal leather, if held perpen-
dicular in the hand; whereas
held in a slope or acute angle of
30° or 30° with the plane of the
a force of 50lb weight will cut
with the same velocity. And
that a circular edge, of the
outline, with as much of the
pendicular edge of the knife as
come in contact with the surface
the leather, would cut through
hide with the same pressure
velocity, which would only
scratch it deeply with the
saddler's half circle cutting
a proof of this position. There
doubt it may try the experi-
Also a curvilinear or circular
sabre or sword, every soldier
will cut off a man's head or
when a straight edged sword
makes a deep wound. There
doubt this operation may make
experiment; if not, in hand, let
make it in sort.

In well ploughed, free soils, the
teeth placed perpendicularly
do pretty well, to retain as much
ld forms as possible; or trian-
ones, with the angle acting in
and the harrow, in that case
or hitched to one of the angles,
the square would still be but an
improvement upon imperfect

Washington, March 11
THE SLAVE TRADE.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman
in Virginia to his friend in
District.

"I rejoice with you at the
sage of the law mentioned in
letter—it does honour to our coun-
try—I do not know that my
American pride was ever more
excited. I should have been
tified with any law which repe-
the former acts upon this sub-
so loudly and justly complained
and made any provision for
suppression of the slave trade;
Congress have spoken (as I
always ought to speak) in the
and spirit of a great people. They
are not content with passing
throwing impediments in the
of this abominable trade and
making its further prosecution
gerous and difficult; but they
for the strength of the nation to
put forth at once, to crush
monster of iniquity at a blow.
stead of limiting the President
a single ship or two to watch
coast of Africa (whose vigil-
these rapacious adventurers
hope to elude) they place the
navy at his command for this
pose, that the ocean may be
at once of wretches who in-
disgrace to their country. The
policy of the law is as commend-
as its spirit. Ineffectual, in-
quate, or doubtful measures, ge-
rally cost more, always encour-
opposition and disobedience,
at last are to be changed to
course more prompt and deci-
But let it be seen that what is
hibited, will be certainly de-
and punished, and that means
questionably adequate for this
pose are to be employed, and
bare passage of the law and
preparations to enforce it—
raising the arm of the navy
drives off and intimidates the
fender.

"But perhaps what I feel
pride about, is the humanity of
law.

"The miserable captives
may be rescued from the Vain
that have seized them, are re-
ger to "be disposed of," but
ded for and supported—are
restored to their native contin-
are to be there supplied with
necessaries till they can subsist
selves—and, to enable the
dent to do this, 100,000 dollars
appropriated.

"I trust this great law will be
executed in the spirit of its adop-
and that strong and effectual
sures will be taken to block
stain upon our country, and ac-
plish an object which history
record to our honor.

"Mr. Monroe is fortunate
this record will refer to his
nisation, & to him as the fa-
ed instrument of effecting a
as truly great, benevolent and
triotic, as ever statesman ach-

"Whatever is done, will be
be done with a promptness
will prevent the escape of
now engaged in the trade."
"Many human beings are
upon the coast of Africa, man-
the ocean, suffering, in the
of barbarous plunderers, of
of body and mind beyond count.

The relief to be given them must be immediate, or they will be beyond the reach of human mercy. The hand of justice must be instantly drawn against these violators of the laws of God and man, or they will have escaped with their prey to some degraded land, where the robber is welcomed for the sake of participating in his crime.

I know some officers of our army of distinguished character, who are ready and eager for this service, and will prefer to all the laurels they now wear, those that are gained in a contest for the redemption of their country's honor, and for the deliverance of the most wretched and the most helpless of their fellow creatures from the power and cruelty of the most abandoned.

From the Federal Gazette.

An unpleasant disturbance took place yesterday on Spear's wharf, occasioned by a malicious and abandoned attempt to insult the feelings of the catholic natives of Ireland, by ridiculing their tutelar saint. A man, better known by the name of Paddy, was suspended early in the morning to the yard of a schooner, nominally in the custody of the law, but which it appears, was not in the care of any person. This exhibition drew a crowd of Irish labourers to the place, who felt insult as it was intended; and without enquiry as to the real culprits, very improperly began to wreak their vengeance on the vessel.

Information of the disturbance being given to Judge McMechen, he proceeded promptly to the place, calling to his aid such citizens and peace officers as he met by the way. Some opposition was at first made by the incensed Irishmen, some of whom assaulted several of the citizens, and even the Judge. The Mayor, the Collector of the port, and a number of other citizens were soon at the scene of disturbance to aid the efforts of the Judge. The rioters were quickly dispersed, several of the most distinguished in acts of violence being apprehended and bound over to answer for their conduct at the next City Court.

Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut, has, by proclamation, appointed Friday, the 9th of April next, to be observed throughout that State, as a "Christian Fast."

The Illinois Emigrant, a paper published at Shawanecott in the State of Illinois, announces that the deaf and dumb brother and the eldest son of Mr. Hunt, (designated in England by the name and title of Orator Hunt,) arrived at the town on the 16th February. The emigrant remarks—"They have brought out with them many useful implements of husbandry, and apparently a good stock of perseverance."

The trials of Jack Hodges, James Teed, David Conkling, Hannah Teed, and David Dunning, for the murder of Richard Jennings, were finished last Thursday at Goshen. They were all found guilty—and all except Hannah Teed sentenced by Judge Van Ness, to be hung on the 16th day of April.

Hannah Teed, was first called up—The judge stated to her in substance, that in consideration of her sex—of the probability, that the mandates of a stern and inflexible husband, might have influenced her conduct in relation to the murder. In consideration of her peculiar situation, as represented to the court—and also in consideration of the destitute situation of her children, already deprived of a father—that she was now to be their only protector—the only parent to whom they must in future look for support—that these, and a variety of other considerations pressed themselves upon the minds of the court, who with the advice and consent of the Counsel for the people, had thought proper to extend to her all the mercy the law would allow.—She was therefore sentenced to 30 days confinement in the County Jail. Her crimes the court remarked, would justify a severer punishment, but they had a greater regard for her children than for her—and would therefore forbear.

James Teed, David Conkling, David Dunning, and Jack Hodges, were next called up and addressed with great solemnity, by Judge Van Ness. He stated to them the nature and enormity of the crime of

which they had been convicted. He observed that this was the first instance in this State, of a murder having been perpetrated by hired assassins. He spoke of the fairness of their trials, and implored them to cherish a forgiving disposition towards all men, &c. &c. He then pronounced their sentences, which was, that they all be taken from the place where they then stood, to the prison from whence they last came—and that they be taken from thence to the place of execution, on Friday, the 16th day of April next, and there be hung by the neck, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until they were dead.

An additional sentence was passed on Jack, that after death, his body was to be delivered to the President of the Medical Society of this county for dissection. His duty as a magistrate, was then performed—but the judge did not stop here—he addressed them in the language of a fellow being—the language of a friend—the language of a christian—exhorting them to improve the few remaining days they had to live, in preparing for death and eternity. It was indeed a solemn and affecting scene. The wretched victims of despair stood before the tribunal of justice, an awful spectacle of human depravity.

From a Raleigh, (N. C.) Paper.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Appleton, our Consul at Leghorn, to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the Statue of Washington which was ordered by our legislature. The following is an extract from the letter.—"The inscription is placed on the architrave of the front part of the pedestal; below is represented Lord Cornwallis delivering his Sword to General Washington; in both groups appear about 12 military figures. No. 2 represents Washington resigning his commission into the hands of the President of Congress at the close of the war. No. 3 is Washington receiving the unanimous suffrage, which places him at the head of the government; and No. 4 is Washington holding a plough drawn by two oxen; behind is an humble cottage, near to which are seen Ceres and Mercury, with their suitable emblems. These appear to my mind, the four most interesting epochs of his life; and as they are sculptured by the most able hands, I hope they will meet your approbation." In another part he mentions that it will be completed during the present year.

Towanda, (Penn.) Feb. 27.
JAMES MUNKS.

A gentleman late from Bellefonte, in this State, informs that Munks, the murderer, who was hanged there on the 23d ult. has been seen alive since that time, at the house of a man who was acquainted with him:

"The times have been, That when the brains were out, the man would die."

But not so in these times. It appears that suspicion was entertained by some, that the criminal was not duly executed—search being made, it was found that the coffin, in which he was supposed to be buried, was empty; and that holes were bored in the coffin, probably for the purpose of admitting air.

THE PLAGUE.

Accounts from the Barbary States, as late as Dec. continue to present the plague as making frightful ravages. A letter from Mr. Folsom, Charge d'Affairs of the U. States at Tunis, dated Nov. 2d, has been received here, by which we learn, that upwards of 700 persons a day have died at Tunis; that the Christian residents are quarantined in their houses, and placed in the most trying and dangerous situations; & by a later account, we learn with sincere regret, that Richard Oglan, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul General at that place, a man of great worth, and in the prime of life, had fallen victim to this dreadful malady. The plague had not reached Tripoli, but there is no doubt, from the fanaticism of the Musselmans that it will soon reach that place; it may then extend to Derne and Bomba when it will be arrested by the Libyan Desert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion first broke out at Oran, from thence it extended to Algiers, and so on across the Atlas mountains into the heart of Morocco, and east-

ward to Tunis; it has also spread to the westward and reached Constantine, Kairuan, and other populous towns. It is somewhat surprising, that with all the improvements and discoveries in the healing art, with all the scientific researches and experiments, which have been taken in their range every disease incident to man, no cure, no effectual remedy has ever been discovered for this sweeping pestilence.

As the most stubborn diseases have yielded to skill and proper remedies, so we believe that this disorder could be cured, as it certainly could be prevented. Unfortunately, the religious prejudices of Mahometans prevent the adoption of measures which may tend to check the progress of this malady. It is a contagious and not an epidemic disease. When part of a city is affected, and it is surrounded, and carefully guarded to prevent any connexion with it, the disease expires of itself; but, the Turks take no precaution, and apply no remedy. That empire is fast decaying. Pestilence will do more than the sword, and religious intolerance and bigotry unite with other causes to promote its downfall. The sooner the better. The friends of humanity are tired of this despotism which prohibits the use of those specifics, which Providence has pointed out for the use of man, and which continues to cover a noble quarter of the world with the shield of darkness and superstition. N. Y. paper.

HORRIBLE PHENOMENA!

Galvanism.—On the 4th of Nov. last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Clydale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch. plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extension. In the 2d experiment the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when laborious breathing instantly commenced, the chest heaved and fell; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retreating diaphragm; & it is thought that but from the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred!—In the 3d experiment, the supraorbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action." The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted, from terror or sickness!—In the 4th experiment, the transmittal of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great, that the corps seemed to point to the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life. Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have been restored to life! London paper.

Boston, March 16.
FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the brig Mary Jane, from Havre, we have been favoured with French papers to the 21st of January.

The British parliament commenced a session Jan. 14. The Duke of Wellington was one of the Commissioners for opening the session. Baron Richards presided.

The English revenue for the year 1817 amounted to 13,271,764 sterling, and for the year 1818, to 13,398,761.

The Emperor of Austria was about to proceed on a visit to Naples and Sicily, Florence, (where he was born,) Parma, Milan and Tyrol. Napoleon's wife will return with him. After this journey, the Empress of Austria will be crowned at Prague, and then, with the Emperor, visit Russia!

A disturbance took place in Jan. in the college of Louis-le-Grand, in France. Many students were expelled, suspended, &c.

A religious service in commemoration of the Martyr-King, was performed in all the Churches in Paris on the 21st of Jan.

Subscriptions at Paris, for the American Champ d'Asile, have been discontinued "because that Asylum exists no longer."

A trial has been going on at Brussels of some persons charged with a

plot to place Napoleon's son on the French Throne.

The number of births at Amsterdam in 1818 was 6888, (3523 boys, 3365 girls.) There were 1585 marriages and 22 divorces.

Mention is made of 130 oxcarts raised in France, the mean weight of which was 2500 lbs. on foot.

Boten, Jan. 7.
Capt. Lemesle, of the ship Nestor, which arrived yesterday from Marseilles, reports, that on the 15th Dec. last, in lat. 44, 54, N. and lon. 12, 55, W. he discovered a wreck, and a number of casks floating in the water, and also some reed mats—he immediately lowered his boat and saved 6 of the casks, which proved to be pipes of brandy, marked EFB. PB. CS. FB. LPP and ELB.—which were carried to Peros, and placed in the hands of the Commissary of Marine of that port.

London, Jan. 14.

The following extract of a letter dated Malta, Dec. 15, 1818, contains very alarming intelligence of the ravages of the plague at Tunis:

"By the arrival of the Neapolitan brig the San Michele l'Archangelo, we learn, that at the time of her departure from Tunis, the plague carried off from 2 to 300 persons a day. In consequence of this, the vessel was ordered to depart from our port and she has accordingly sailed. The report of the death of our Consul was erroneous."

Extract of a letter from Corunna.

Insurgent privateers again infest the coast of Galicia—a schr. going from Corunna to the Havana, of whose name we are ignorant, was recently captured—three coasting vessels have likewise been taken.

Since the commencement of the present year, there has been consumed in lighting the streets of London, each night, 300,000 cubic feet of Gas; for the manufacture of which more than 100,000 lbs. of coal were required. This quantity of Gas furnished 76,500 Argand lamps, the light of one of which was equal to a pound of candles of six to the pound. The pipes for conducting this Gas, embraced an extent of 40 English miles—one reservoir, called a Gasometer, received 27,000 cubic feet.

WATERS & STEUART,

Saddle & Harness Makers,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS:

Having formed a co partnership, will keep an extensive assortment of SADDLERY, made up in the best and most elegant manner, which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash.

All those indebted to Jonathan Waters, are requested to make immediate payment. March 25. tf.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

23d March, 1819

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash. March 25. 3w.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons. JNO. H. BROWN. tf. March 25.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held on Monday the 5th of April next, at the Ball-Room, for a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and seven Common Councilmen, of the city of Annapolis. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk. March 18, 1819.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding-house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM BREWER. Annapolis, Feb. 18.

EDUCATION.

As Mr. Curran's school is not numerous, he would gladly receive a class of eight or ten young Ladies, who would wish to be instructed in Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Writing, &c. He has one of Adams' best Globes. His terms will be moderate. Young Men, and others, who have not had an opportunity of receiving a full Mathematical education, would do well to devote some of their time at his school for that useful purpose. Annapolis, March 25. 3w.

Labourers Wanted.

From 80 to 100 labourers are wanted to labour on the fortifications at Fort Washington, for the ensuing season. Application to be made to me at the fort. T. W. MAURICE, Capt. Eng. Supt. March 25.

William Bowie, and others, } In Chancery.

vs. Brock Mockbee's heirs. Ordered, by the Chief Judge of the third Judicial District, this 24th day of March, 1819, that the within report of the Auditor be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary thereof, on or before the first day of May next, notice of this order having been first published in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, for two successive weeks. True Copy, Test,

THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Cas. March 25. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William James, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to HENRY WILLIAMS, adm'r. March 18. 3w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the tenth day of April next, on the premises, a tract of Land called Braughton's Ashley, containing 250 acres more or less; Also the following negroes; that is to say, Hopewell, Tonny, Mill, Sarah, Beck, Bett, Sarah and Lucy. Seized and taken as the property of Jacob Pattison, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of James I. Pattison, adm'r. of John Pattison. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock for Cash. BENJ. GAITHER, shff. A. A. County. March 18.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphan's court of Anne Arundel County, will be offered at public sale, on Saturday the 3d day of April next at the late dwelling of Wm. Kirby, deceased, on West River

The personal Estate

Of said Kirby, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale, under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock. ROBERT FRANKLIN, Executor. March 18, 1819.

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLO- RY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and then resident with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the Tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, it is living, 21 years of age, about 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relative to the fate of this young man, will do an act of humanity, which will be remembered with lasting gratitude by his afflicted parents and relatives, by addressing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

