PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY . JONAS GREEN, GRURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice-Three Dollars pon Annum. AGRICULTURAL.

the (London) Farmer's Journal, Oct. 5, 1818. dahot Manor-Farm, Sept. 24th, 1818. ON SALT, As a top dressing for Wheat,

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1819.

was led to make an experiment Salt, as a top dressing for Wheat, onsequence of what has been tten on this subject, and so coasly detailed in your Journal. communication which was con ed to your readers from Sir John clair, on the 21st respecting t, uces me to trouble you with an ount or what has fallen under own observation. Last autumn owed a field of wheat on a clover which was dressed and treated ctly as an adjoining one, similar t as to aspect and the nature of soil. After Christmas, one them began to fail in many placincreasing daily: and about rch, there were several large ts, which only exhibited a few ved plants. A friend had given about thirty bushels of salt, that been collected from the sweep s of Irish pork. In April, I sow. this sait, and as nearty 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 ots did not encrease-and those miserable plants that were lett them, began to r cover; and fi ly produced as much and as goo eat, as an equal number of panes my part of the field. I will not

e upon myself to say wat was cause of these particular ail s; whether they proceeded from wireworm, grub or alug; 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 urther informed, that I, as Il as every person on the farm, think the whole field put on a re luxuriant appearance, after the dication of the salt; and that I s on the whole, extremely well

> quality of the wheat. WM. DEACON.

shed with its produce; and with

From the Federal Republican. COMMUNICATION.

THE LUPINELLO.

observe by the proceedings of Agricultural Society of Mary. d, that a small quantity of Lupi lo seed was distributed amonmembers. This plant is nothing re than Sains Foin, (Iledysarum olryches) a grass distinguished the name of Holy Grass, or Escette, very common in France & gland, and was brought into fash by the celebrated Tull, who culated it in drills and recommended n his day as a plant much esteemfor improving land. The Saint in will be found on trial, in this entry, to be a plant of no reputan, and not in any measure, as ductive or as profitable to the mer, as clover, orchard grass, rds grass or timothy. The writof this communication cultivated th great attention, Saint Foin, & grets he cannot recommend it to practical farmer, or scientific aculturalist, for the goodness of its or the value of its seed. Be ased to publish this notice of nt Foin, in your useful paper, as s only by free communication of ts and experiments, by persons to have cultivated what is now lled Lupinello, that the true cha cter of a plane, which has no me only as a flower, can be known.

Agricola sends some of the seed the Lupipello, or rather Saint pin, to the Editors. The plant is t a Lupine. The seed sent is om Leghorn, and is of the same nd sent to Mr. Crawford.

AGRICOLA.

atracts from Sir John Sinclair' Code of Agriculture. The crops chiefly cultivated o tolky soils, are pead, turnips, bar-

ley, clover and whear; and however | ter to the agriculturalist, and ren- | the Decorations of the Room, which | that perhaps a relation of it is in a much the soil is exhausted, it will der his employment rational and produce Saint Foin. The improvement made by the culture of Saint Foin, is very great. Poor soils, not. worth more than from 2, 6d to 5, per acre, for any other purpose, will under this crop, yield from a ton and a half, to two rons and a half of valuable hay. It is unfortunate that so useful a plant is not more extensively 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, it 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 bu k wheat. after two or three green crops of tares, turn ps or cabbages. An carly seed time ought to he preferred, as the end of February or beinning of March; for, in ary weather it does not vegetate. Ween in its infantine state, it is apt to be destroyed by the fly. Saint Eoin is in general sown without being n x d with other grasses, though a small proportion of white clover is considered to be rather beneficial than

From the Md. Censor. ON CHEMICAL AGRICUL. TURE.

Sr, It has often been observed that the science of Agriculture is yet in its infancy; and if the little attention paid by the practical farmer 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 Emeliorating the vegetating qualities of soils, afford also a strong corronora tion of what is at it to be done in the increase of the projuce of the and-or such discoveries the ap plication of chemistry to agricultture is one of the grandest yet known. From the present state of chemical knowledge, and the rapid improvements making daily, e very person of experence, I hope, will join with me in saying that t is impossible to be a good tarmer without a knowledge or chemistry la your son born to opulence-is ne heir to an extensive tract of land have him taught chemistry and you enable him to appreciate its real vaue, and turn every acre of it to the est account. Chemistry will teach him how to improve the cult vated parts of his estate, and by trans posing and transporting the different soils, how ach 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 for irrigation; a practice the value or which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturalist-that to occupy his own land he must of necessity b a ch. mist before he can be an economical 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 himself of the advantages which might be derived from them, or before he can be certain of producing any particular effect. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circum stances that some sort of I me is ujurious to land, & would render land hitherto fertile actually sterile-be. sides, a knowledge of the first principles of chemistry will teach him when to use line hot from the kiln, and when slacked; how to promote the putrefactive process in his com posts, and at what period to check t so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effecte and of lit tie value. It wil 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 worzel, maple &c. as well as the sugar cane; and why tifferent steeps made for wheat and other seeds preventinsects from destroying them. It will teach him now to promote vegetation in general, and consequently what to pre

er in all varieties of soi; a know-

-dge of the chemical properties of oodies will thus give a new charac-

profitable.

Lavoisore 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 ittended 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 proper for the ourishment of vegetables, and no more. Now the retenive power of a soil increases with the proportion o its alumine, lime, or may he sia, and diminishes as the

proportion of its silex increases. To conclude, chemical research conducts to the knowledge of philosopnical truth, and orms the mind to philosophical enlargement an accuracy of thought, more happing than almost any other species of investigation in which the human intellect can be employed; it will give you an idea of vegetable perpiration, placentation respiration, impregnation, circulation and glandulation-even the management of a garden may receive improvement rom the cultivation of this science. as it explains the growth of vegetables, 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 I. Lewis a member of congress, rom Virginia, f r propelling boats f all s zes and structure, from a Wherry up to the largest ship of war. This machine is more simple, and infinitely more powerful. I be heve, than any nitherto inventedand however strange it may appear. tides and currents, instead o' weakening, increase its active power. Such was the effect of an experi ment made to day on the liber with a mintature boat-many members of congress, as well as myself havbeen grat hid and astonished at . is lay of this wonderfu machin. Steam, weights, springs, horse, or manual power can be used according to the size of the vessel. It will at sw r for the sea as well as a mill poud. No wave lan injure or de-

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

From the New York Gazette. GRAND BALL.

Last evening the Birth Night Bal was given at the City Hotel, by th. Governor's Guard, command ed by Colonel Murray, which, for brilliancy throughout, beggars description.

At 9 o'clock, General Jackson and Suite were announced. On entering, the General was saluted with a discourge of artillery from a minuaure fort raised on the additional Orchestra, erected opposite the re gular one attached to the building. The imposing effect of this new Orchestra, constructed expressly for the Military Ba d of the Governor's Guard, presenting itself to view the instant the folding doors of entrance are opened, cannot casily b 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 presence of a living one, could not fail to excite sensations grateful to every Patriotic breast. We beheld a Military Association which, on being constituted a Patriotic Phalanx in def-nce of our country, honoured with the congratulatory visit of beauty, wisdom and valour, in the per sons of the Fair Daughters of Columbia, many of our best States.

men, and of our renewned 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 apwards of 700 persons present parricipating in our feelings, we are well aware, that had the room beer twice as large it would have been qually crowded: In order there ore to gratify those who could not

we understand, were erected under the direction of that able artist,

Mr. John R. Smith: We begin with the new Orchesera opposite the entrance, which is raised about nine feet; from the two corners in front projected the regimental 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 surr unded with a large Amerisan flag festponed-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 opposite was enclosed by two large British ensigns, commencing from behind the pier glasses, twelve tee 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 national flag, with signal flag support rs-from the tops of the four large pier grasses emanated the four regi mental standards, 2, 31, 9th and 11th reg ments; their respective camp colours being supporters; these together with the four penants from the four orners of the room, and the new Standard of the Day, were currously drawn out towards the centre of the room, appearing as if in a suff tavourable breeze for each thus tuly isplaying their merits to th spectators. The deficulty of discovering itow this was effected added much to its magical appearance, and formed a handsome con trast to those attached to the walls From aside of the same par glasses saued, passing in 'ull arapary, over the small doors, and festooned in the corners, four large flags of Spain, Portugat, Swiden and Dinmark; rom the other side of those pier gasses, opposite the entrance, issu d two large American flags raised in spiars, swinging over the ele gant gilt chandeliers or brilliant lamp hosters, festooning until they reach the united jacks over the new Orchestra, the several interstices being fil ed with fancy and signal flags; the whole finished with displaying the e long pendants reaching all round the room, garland wise,

The Supper Room was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and so numerous was the c mpany that there was kegs of powder should be procured, scarce room for the Ladies - Over the head of this elegant table was a transparency with this motto, An the midst of I stivity, forget not the services and sacrifices of those who have enabled you to edjoy it-

hitching on ev ry resting place that

could be found.

140. OCTOBER, 1780. 8th JANUARY, 1815."

This was surmounted with a Bust of Washington, crowned with laurels. From the joy and hilarity that prevailed, we calculated on a complete exhaustion of the animal spirits in order to account for a certain 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 vivilying 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 will which the room was devorated 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-

From the New-Brunswick Fredoni-

MASON & M'CARTY. 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 with the following description of and general Mason, have appeared residence near Leesburg, Va.

semi-official source would not be unacceptable.

This dispute between Mason and M.Carry was of more than 2 years standing, and originated at the election poll in Loudon county, Va. M'Carry, who, for the most park made his home in Alexandria, offered to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider nim entitled to a vote. M. Carty asserted his right, and said that he would take the necessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it. Mason then said, i you swear you will perjure yourself .- Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately; but some difficulty occurring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet A ne wapaper 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 antagon at the opposity of a gentieman, and a coward. Things thus atood, and the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tortured teclings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of gen. Jackson and suite at the seas of government, general Mason repaired thither, to consult with his relation, Dr. Bronaugh, one of genral Jackson's aids, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He laid before Dr. B. the correspondence between himself and M. Carty, and demanded his opinion who occupied the bett rgr uid. The ad intage was given to M'Carty. General Mason thenceforth determined on that fatal step which hurried him in o eternity. Dr. B. was requestd to write M. Carty, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington withour explaining the object. M Carty being ergag-.d, excused himself from compile ance. A second letter was written, wih induced him to start for Wastington. On his arrival there, he was intro uced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight general Mason. No reply being imm-diatery given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a communication to hand him from ge eral Mason. M'Carty then replied. I will receive no communication from general Mason but a challenge.

A challenge was given-and, according to etiquette, M.Carty had the choice of the mode of fighting. He proposed, therefore, that two which they should stride and blow themselves into eternity. M'Carty remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the behef that he stood no chance with general Mason in the ordinary way of fighting, as general Mason was a dead shot with a pisto, and he could not use one at all. After some consideration of this proposition, it was rejected as inaimisable, and contrary to the established rules of duelling. Medarty then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance or ten feet! This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were procured, loaded with one ball each, and the combarants with their triends (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-naugh then asked, are you ready? Silence being observed, which implied 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 into an awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last black tras sgression upon his head! While M.Carty, by a miraculous interpoaction of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During "Il the preparation for this booly 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 hor id contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. General Mason's body was conveyed to Georgetown, and from thence to his late

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N. ers, and other iver to any P

Public Sale.

my virtue of an order rom the orinna court of Anne Arundel county. it be sold on Thursday the 25th of i bruary inst, at the late residence of .v dlinm James, on Rock Grenk.

All the Personal Estate

of said James, (negroes excepted) conting of horses, cattle, sheep, house hold and kitchen furniture, farming mensils, &c. Terms of sale-For al an ne over twenty dollars bond with good security will be required, with interest from the day of sais, under int sum the cash to be paid. Sale to

Treb. 4. Henry Williams, Admr.

For Sale or Hire, A NEGRO GIRL, A constomed to house work, Apply at the Gazette Office. February 1.

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

william BREWER.

G. & J BARBER, & CO. Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have now on hand.

A Large and General A .sortment of GOODS

Dry Golds,

India

Red Flancis,

Liles & Gentle

Linen and Cotton

Super Callicoes &

in and Figured

men's Gloves.

Bed lickings

(Hughams,

rance.

A'TIDES

Hearth Ruge.

Ladies Kid & Mo

rocco Suppers.

Cottons As

Superfine Landon | Wait Yeilow and Clitha & Casal Second do do Mill Ded Cioths for great coats Circle & Velve's. Blue & De Plains & K . 401 9.

Rose and striped Blinkels Worsted, Silk and Catton ilo-e. Kenting and Linen Cambrie

4 4 & 7 8 Irish Lin Irish Sheeting. 41 × 61 Cambric

Muslins. 6-1814-18 Dispers 3 1 Jud Five do 12

Bono zetts Assort Gentlemen's N E

Groderies.

I. P M.deira Wi on lip win R Part, Linon Closet in book C grine Brandy. Or Junuer Shat do. Holland Con do Rye Whesey, Common do N E Rum Butter in Kets Grass Matte Soap & Candles,

irren & Java Cof Lorfand Lump Su

lat & 21 quality Brown Sugar. imperial Comoow Hyson Hyson Shin, and Congo Texe. Brandywine and Englis Posier,

Shot Assorted. China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Assorted. Hardware and

Cutlery Assort-

Squirrel Guns.

o Pactory in Balamore. and made in the first tastion & should the size not sair, any gentlemin may leave his measure, and it will be at tended to. Also a variety of Coarse

Coarse, Ground Alban, and Fine Liverpool Sait. Oats and Corn.

& Paints. Vils

With a great variety of other acticles too tedious to erumerate. All v hiel. they are determined to sell Cheap for Cash, or to purctual dealers at short dates They espectfully solicit a call from those who are inclined to purthey have also on HAND,

Apples in Barrels.

THE THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER,

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigne: reluctance that the utiscr ber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Caper, which he proposes with all possible expedition stablish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of the publication, he scorns any concealment will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That lederalis in, which was known and practised in the day of Washington - that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote fought and for which Montgomery fell-that frac railiam, which, with a large and comprehen-sive view, embracel all characters, so ar as they augment the prosper to and the gran dear of their country, and which turns an eve of the most transcendant disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickening for office that lede alism, which would rai-e, ennoble, and a grandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and it opposition to that detestable, much room fede ralism, whose only um is to raise and to ag that exults in the specticle of on country's greatness; that delights to hely ild the star pangled harner glittering over every sea our commerce to inded by no other rest in tions than those of the orean that leveral his plough, the merchant at his de k, and the mechanic at is anvil. He is too old. tern an amostate now to lend him et to t e scurry meaniess of individual a station of to mistake 'no own sella e or the selfae These are the federal sen die count it

> PAUL A' LUN. Late Chit ie of the Fede il te ublican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

iments of the Edi or, and such as he will

he love ned by until the hour of his ois old

tion. He eeks not individual hat onage he looks to servo ten his eo nteymen as

large - if he fails in this appeal to their con

illence, he is content to emain unnoticed

The Moaning Cunosices will'e pub lished daily, at eight dolls a per ann From the nationage at early ordered, and to on the Hattering pro-pecis held out, this expected the publication will be commence the t of Octobe next Although the Easter in tends it shall be a newspaper, the not be wish nor his inte est to discegard the ... a sine and me cartile appartments, in these he will be assisted by persona well arguand ed with the management of a comme cial

It is istend d to issue from the Morning hall Mastin, Ch mucle other, assoon as a sutherent non ain and Figured ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Count v. to be published twice a nee vantines & Flo at four dollars per an um, which will co.. tain all the news matter of the daily paper. enshaw & Lust. Ever attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance with irpets & Carpet.

. Letter addressed to the Editor, No. 50 North Frederick stiret, will be attended

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

Anne-Arundel County,

September Jerm, 1818 On application to the honourable Ri chard R dgely. Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundal county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Sainnei Liten field, of ward county, praying the bene for of one set 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 petition, and the said Samuel Litch field having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said R chard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Mariland the two proceeding years prior to his said application, it was or dered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is urther ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for times succes sive months, before the third Monday of April next.) give notice to his cre ditors 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 recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samue, Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescubed, 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 se veral acts of assembly for the relief of

insolvent debtors. A GREEN Cik Test, Jan. 15

This is to give notice,

I'hat 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 a the late residence of the deceased, who is authorised to receive the same.

JAMES OWINGS, Ex'rs.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Levy Court of Aune-Arun del county will meet on the third Mon day of March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy for the year

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

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 & slipners Do Leather, do.

hildren's shoes and quarter boots in a great variety of sizes & kinds Men's, women's and children's coarse shors.

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

Feb. 4, 1819. 4 A. Munroc.

York River and Cove OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respec fully informs the Citizens of Amapons, and its vicinity, that he has

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's S ore in Church street, which he in tends carrying on in the neatest s'yle with clean Cooks and active Servan's

Private Parties

Cap be eccommodated with Rooms. He has also or hand, and intends

ceeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught, and every o her necessary calculated to give se istaction. He hopes by perseverince and industry to merit a share of pub

Annapolis, Sept 24, 1818. 23

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, sit ated on Herring B.y. in Anne Arundel cou ty about 20 miles from the ors of Annapolis and about 50 miles from Ba timore, it contains between nice bundred 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, hav ing the advantage of fine landing places being bounded by the water Per sons 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 pure ase money in hand For terms spoly to Nicholas Brewer who is authorised to contract for the land July 9 34

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri chard Il Harwood Esq of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Eik Ridge, in Anne Arunde county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided about three miles a boye M Coy's Invern containing about 112 1 2 neres 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 Eik 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 14 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 America OBaltimore, are requested to issue the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward heir 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 Grawford ain George town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A M. chil at Da vis's hotel, in the city of Washington for passengers; thence to Upper Marl boro'to breakfast; thence thro' Queen Ann to Annapolis, ta arrive about 4 o' clock. P M. The return route will leave N'illiamson's hotel, in Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Queen Anny thence to the city of Washington and Georgetown by 4 o'clock, P. M A cross mail will go from Mariboro' to Magruder's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the same day Travellers inclined to land or Virginia, or the state of Delaware, can always be accommodated by the ferry boats to Broad Creek or Ken Island, where a good tavern is kept by Nathaniel Covington, and a stage ready to convey them to Centreville, in Queen Anne's coun'y, 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 ourpose. Or they can, by crossing in Haddaway s ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage to Ension and thence to the lower counties of Ma ryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia

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

Fare through five dollars All bag gage & parcelast the risk of the owner er owners thereof. Fourteen pounds of haggage 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 Mai Stages from Wheeling and Pittsburg. and the line of stages to the southbarry

Jan 21.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Eliza beth. Chains and John A. Whitting ton, administrators pendentelite of John Whittington, late of A A County, de ce.sed, 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 Gassareny, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, bath obtained from the or phans court of \nne Arundel county, Maryland letters of administration pendentelite on the estate of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, decensed 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,

Eliza. Whittington, Adm'rs. Tomas Whittington. Pendente J.o. A Whittington, \ Lite, Feb 18

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 man never been heard of by his friends since that period He is now, it living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, bluck 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 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.

LAW INTELLIGEN

JOHN M'HENR

Of Allegany County, GIVES NOTICE.

That he has ready for published,

Ejectment Law of Mari he plan of this work has been the plan of this work has been ranged as to embrace, within a compass all the decisions of the of law deemed worthy of noticing to the title and location of from the earliest period down present time. It also contains the contains of the contains of the contains of the contains troductory view of the origin land titles of Maryland, and a cumstances under which they can defrom Lord Proprietary, the whence almost all our land title derived The work will be print soon as a number of subscriber cient to defray the expense of it have been procured.

The author takes this opportant give notice, that having, since tired from the Bar, directed his the land titles of Maryland, he confine himself to that department the law, and not intending to in the litigation of the Bar, will counsel in all matters and conta sies concerning the title and los of land in Maryland. Letters, paid.) directed to Yorgh Green G post office, Allegan founty, will ended to Feb 4

State of Maryland, s Aung-Arundel County Orphanic January 12th, 1819.

On opplication by petition of hi Iglehar jun. administrator de b non of Join Cross, late of Anne Are county, dicessed, it is ordered that give the natice required by law creditors to whibit their claims are the said deceased, & that the same by lished once in each week, for the so of six successive weeks in the Mary Gazette and Political Intelligencer John Gastrony, Reg. Will. A. County.

Notice is here y given That the subscribe of Anne-Are county, hath obtained from theory court of Anne-Arundel county, in ryland, letters of admin stration de nis non on the personal state of a Cross, late of Anne Arendel con deceased. All persons having classified against the said deceased, are her warned to exhibit the same with couchers thereof, to the substriber, or before the SOth day of Apil at they may otherwise by law bared from all benefit of the said on Given under my hand this 12 for the said on of January, 18:9.

James Iglehart, Jun. adm De Bonis Non.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON Have just made large additionatoth

Seasonable Goods, which they have now for Sale, at duced prices; consisting of almostes

Woollen. Linen & Cotton Line

> Groceries of every description.

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron mongery,

Best Shasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran. Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coard Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tar and Rozin, Verdigs, ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. 20.

Annapolis, Oct. 16. Annapolis, Oct. 16.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, at bills of exchange against Drawn first, second, and third Endorse, a assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

Merchants, Shopkespers, and other are requested not to deliver to any persons, on my secount, any a ticle whatever, unless by a written der from me. WILLIAM B. PINKNEY

Feb. 11.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, BRURCH-STREAM, ANNAPOLIS. rico - Three Dollars pen Annum.

AGRICULTURAL. the (London) Farmer's Jour. nal, Oct. 5, 1818. dehot Manor-Farm, Sept. 24th 1818. ON SALT, As a top dressing for Wheat.

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was led to make an experiment Salt, as a top dressing for Wheat, onsequence of what has been ten on this subject, and so cosly detailed in your Journal. communication which was con. ed to your readers from Sir John clair, on the 21st respecting t, nces me to trouble you with an ount or what has fatten under own observation. Last autumn swed a field of wheat on a clover which was dressed and treated ctly as an adjoining one, similar tas to aspect and the nature of soil. After Christmas, one hem began to fail in many placincreasing daily: and about rch, there were several large s, which only exhibited a few

ved plants. A friend had given about thirty bushels of salt, that been collected from the sweep of Irish pork. In April, I sow. his 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 ct was instantaneous-the bare ots did not encrease-and those miserable plants that were lett them, began to r cover; and fi ly produced as much and as goo. at, as an equal number of panis my part of the field. I will no: e upon myself to say wat was cause of these particular ail s; 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 urther informed, that I. .. Il 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 on the whole, extremely wel shed with its produce; and with

quality of the wnest. WM. DEACON.

From the Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATION.

THE LUPINELLO. observe by the proceedings of Agricultural Society of Maryd, that a small quantity of Lupi lo seed was distributed amon. members. This plant is nothing te than Sains Foin, (Iledysarum olryches) a grass distinguished the name of Holy Grass, or Escette, very common in France & gland, and was brought into fash by the celebrated Tull, who culated it in drills and recommended in his day as a plant much esteemfor improving land. The Saint in will be found on trial, in this untry, to be a plant of no reputan, and not in any measure, as ductive or as profitable to the mer, as clover, orchard grass, rds grass or timothy. The writof this communication cultivated th great attention, Saint Foin, & greta he cannot recommend it to practical farmer, or scientific aculturalist, for the goodness of its y or the value of its seed. Be ased to publish this notice of int Poin, in your useful paper, as is only by free communication of ts and experiments, by persons no have cultivased what is now lled Lupinello, that the true cha cter of a plane, which has no me only as a flower, can be known.

AGRICOLA. Agricola sends some of the seed the Lupipello, or rather Saint pin, to the Editors. The plant is ot a Lupine. The seed sent is om Leghorn, and is of the same ind sent to Mr. Crawford.

atracts from Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture. The crops chiefly cuitivated o halky soils, are peas, turnips, bar-

lev, clover and wheat; and however | ter to the agriculturalist, and ren- | the Decorations of the Room, which | that perhaps a relation of it ir m & much the soil is exhausted, it will produce Saint Forn, The improvement made by the culture of Saint Foin, is very great. Poor soils, nat worth more than from 2, 6d to 5, 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 extensively cultivated. The general idea is, that it will only succeed in charky 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 bu k wheat. after two or three green crops of tares, turn ps or cabbages. An carly seed time ought to be preferred, as the end of February or beinning of March; for, in dry weather it does not vegetate. Ween in its infantine state, it is apt to be destroyed by the fly. Saint Foin in in general sown without being n x d with other grasses, though a small proportion of white clover is considered to be rather beneficial than otherwise.

From the Md. Censor. ON CHEMICAL AGRICUL. TURE.

Mr. Editor-

Sr. It has often been observed that the science of Agriculture is yet in its infancy; and it the little attention paid by the practical farmer 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 smeliorating the vegetating qualities of soils, afford also a strong corrunora tion of what is at it to be done in the increase of the produce of the and-or such discoveries the ap plication of chemistry to agricuiture is one of the grandest yet known. From the present state of chemical knowledge, and the rapid improvements making daily, e very person of experence, I hope, will join with me in saying that t is impossible to be a good tarmer without a knowledge of chemistry la your son born to opulence-is ne heir to an extensive tract of land, have him taught chemistry and you enable him to appreciate its real vaue, and turn every arre of it to the est account. Chemistry will teach him how to improve the cult vated parts of his estate, and by trans posing and transporting the different soils, how ach may be rendered m re 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 for irrigation; a practice the value or which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturalist-that to occupy his own land he must of necessity b a ch mist before he can be an economical 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 himself of the advantages which might be derived from them, or before he can be certain of producing any particular effect. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circum stances that some sort of I me is njurious to land, & would render land hitherto fertile actually sterile-besides, a knowledge of the first principles of chemistry will teach him when to use lime hot from the kiln, and when slacked; how to promote the purrefactive process in his com posts, and at what period to check t so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effect and of lit tie value. It will also teach him the difference in the properties of marle, lime, pear, dung, mud, ashes, salt, sea water, gypsum, &c. It will also teach him the properties o plants, why sugar is extracted from beets, mangle worzel, maple &c. as well as the sugar care; and why tifferent steeps made for wheat and other seeds preventanseets from destroying them. It will teach him now to promote vegetation in general, and consequently what to preer in all varieties of soi; a know-

-dge of the chemical properties of

oodies will thus give a new charac-

der his employment rational and profitable.

Lavoisore cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee, on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to farmers, and his more of culture was ittended 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 ourishment of vigetables, and no more. Now the retenvive power of a soil increases with the proportion o its alumine, lime, or may he sia, and diminishes as the proportion of its silex increases.

To conclude, chemical research orducts to the knowledge of philosophical truth, and orms the mind to philosophical enlargement an accuracy of thought, more happing than almost any other species of investigation in which the human intellect can be employed; it will give you an idea of vegetable perpiration, placentation respiration, impregnation, circulation and glanduration-even the management of a garden may receive improvement rom the cultivation of this science. as it explains the growth of vegetables, shows the different manures. and directs the proper application

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 I. Lewis a member of congress, rom Virginia, f r propelling boats if all s zes and structure, from a wherry up to the largest stup of war. This machine is more simple, and infinitely more powerful. I be lieve, than any nitherto inventedand however strange it may appear. tides and currents, instead o weakening, increase its active power. Such was the effect of an experiment made to day on the liber with a miniatur boat-many members of congress, as well as myself hav been grat fi d and astonished at a is lay of this wonderfu machin. Steam, weights, springs, horse, or manual power can be used according atow r for the sea as well as a mill pond. No wave lan injure or de-

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

From the New York Gazette. GRAND BALL.

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

A: 9 o'clock, General Jackson and Suite were announced. On entering, the General was saluted with a discourge of artillery from a minuaure fort raised on the additional Orchestra, erected opposite the re gular one attached to the building. The imposing effect of this new Orchestra, constructed expressiy for the Military Ba d of the Governor's Guard, presenting itself to view the listant the folding doors of entrance are opened, cannot easily b 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 presence of a living one, could not fail to excite sensations grateful to every Patriotic breast. We beheld a Military Association which, on being constituted a Patriotic Phalanx in def-nce of our country, honoured with the congrarulatory visit of beauty, wisdom and valour, in the per sons of the Fair Daughters of Columbia, many of our best States

men, and of our renewned 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 apwards of 700 persons present, parricipating in our feelings, we are well aware, that had the room beer twice as large it would have been qually crowded: In order there ore to gratify those who could not procure admittance, we present them

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

We begin with the new Orchesera opposite the entrance, which is raised about nine feet; from the two corners in front projected the regimental standards of the Governor's Gaard, supported with their camp colours, drawn out so as to exhibit them to full view-the railing in front surr unded with a large Amerisan flag festponed-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 national flag, with signal flag support rs-from the tops of the four large pier grasses emanated the four regi mental standards, 2 , 31, 9th and 11th reg ments; their respective camp colours being supporters; these together with the four penants from the four orners 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 favourible breeze for each. thus tuly isplaying their merits to th spectators. The difficulty of discovering Ifow this was effected added much to its magical appearance, and formed a handsome con trast to those attached to the walls From aside of the same pier glasses ssued, passing in full drapary, over the small doors, and festooned in the corners, four large flags of Spain. Porrugal, Swiden and Dinmark; rom the other side of those pier g.asses, opposite the entrance, issu d two large American flags raised in spears, swinging over the ele gant gilt chandeliers or brilliant lamp hosters, festooning until they reach the united jacks over the new Orchestra, the several interstices being filed with fancy and signal flags; the whole finished with disto the size of the vessel. It will playing three long pendants reach ing all round the room, garland wise, hitching on ev ry resting place that could be found.

The Supper Room was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and so numerous was the c mpany that there was scarce room for the Ladies .- Over the head of this elegant table was a transparency with this motio, An the midst of t stivity, forget not the services and sacrifices of those who have enabled you to edjoy it-

14th OCTOBER, 1780. 8th JANUARY, 1815."

This was surmounted with a Bust of Washington, crowned with laurels. From the joy and hilarity that prevailed, we calculated on a complete exhaustion of the animal spirits in order to account for a certain flagging that appeared after supper; but to our surprise there was suddenly displayed . rom the new Orchestra, with the swiftness of a telegraph or signal, a Flug, on which was the vivilying motto, "Don t give up the SHIPI" The effect was electrical-he Band struck up Washington's March, and the Ball seemed but beginning!!

Ine diffusion of light upon an assemblage the most brilliant we ever beheld; the taste will which the room was devorated 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 gentlemen in full uniform, interspersed in the dance with the female beauty and elegance of the city, produced an effect of the most pleasing na-

From the New Brunswick Fredoni-

MASON & M'CARTY. Extract of a letter to the Editor, from his brother. Alexandria, (D. C.) Feb. 13,

My dear Brother, So many different, and in some

respects, contradictory accounts of he horrid affair between M.Carcy with the following description of and general Mason, have appeared residence near Leesburg, Va.

semi-official source would not be unacceptable.

This dispute between Mason and M.Carry was of more than 2 years standing, and originated at the election poli in Loudon county. Va. M.Carry, who, for the most park made his home in Alexandria, offered to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider nim entitled to a vote. M. Carty asserted his right, and said that he would take the necessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it. Mason then said, i you swear you wil! perjure yourself .- Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately; but some difficulty occurring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet A newspaper war then ensued; and after arusing each other in the most ur courteous manner, the contest was given over, each felicitating himself that he had proved his antagon at the opposite of a gentieman, and a coward. Things thus stood. and the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tortured teclings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of gen. Jackson and suite at the seas of government, general Mason repaired thither, to consult with his relation, Dr. Bronaugh, one of genral Jackson's aids, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He laid befor: Dr. B. th correspondence between himself and M.Carty, and demanded his opinion who occupied the bett rgr uid. The ad ntage was given to M'Carty. General Mason thencetorth determined on that fatal step which hurried him in o eternity. Dr. B. was requestd to write M. Carty, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington withour explaining the object. M Carty being ergag-.d. excused himself from compuance. A second letter was written, wih induced him to start for Wastington. On his arrival there, he was intro- uced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight general Mason. No reply being imm diate y given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a communication to hand him from ge eral Mason. M'Carty then replied. I will receive no communication from general Mason but a chal-

A challenge was given-and, according to etiquette, M. Larty 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. M'Carty remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the behef that he stood no chance with general Mason in the ordinary way of fighting, as general Mason was a dead shot with a pisto, and he could not use one at all. After some consideration of this proposition, it was rejected as inaumissible, and contrary to the established rules of duelling. Micarty then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance or ten feet! This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were procured, loaded with one ball each, and the combatants with their triends (cruelly abused epithet!) repaired 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? S.lence being observed, which implied 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 into at. awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last black tras sgression upon his head! While M.Carty, by a miraculous interposition of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During "Il the preparation for this booly 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 spectators lined the hills around, &c beheld with stupid inactivity, the hor id contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. General Mason's body was conveyed to Georgetown, and from thence to his late

The first intimation Gen. Mason's wife had of his intention to fight was about two hours previous to the arrival of his remains at home. He had left a letter for her with a friend, who, from the hope that all would be well, had delayed to deliver it. The scene which ensued at the reception of this letter, & almost simultaneously with the arrival of Gen. M's remains, no pen can describe, nor pencil depict. The agonized cries of a ber aved and loving wife, the mouraful and weeping countenantes of Gen. M's servanta, to whom he was a kind master, and the hitter regret of his admiring neighbours, were enough to melt a heart of adamant. His remains were interred with due respect.

And now let me giance one moment at Mr. M'Carty. He with his second (I will not say friend) repared to Arexandria. Secluded from the so lety in which he was want to mingle, with feelings amounting almost to hopeless and brack despire, he remained in Alexaniria until Tiursday night the 11th inst. w + g, an opportunity o'fering, he took simpping for Liverpool, in consequence, it is said, of an intimation that the governor of Maryland, in w ich state the duel was fought, intended to demand him for trial and panishme t.

Thus have two men, blest with waith and exalted with honours Wiose prespects were as bright as falls to the lot of mortal man, th. on been hurried into a premature tomb, and the other driven, were to no ed and desponding, an exile from his country, a fugitive from justice! O the blindness of man-the incertitude of all earthly things!

P. S. It is and that Missirty, con siders his preservation as good and minitary interposition of ilivin M rey, and to at he has a sowed his determinati a comunifest his sense of it is his to relife. God grant that this may be true.

MARIMAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 4.

-MARRIED, on Porvday 22d alt, at Woods but n Washing a county, by the Rev. Curtis City, Jones R. Darte, Esq. of Babe more, to M. a. Mentoka O. according to ter of the Iron I nowas Buchtson.

For the Mary and diagree. CONTENSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

Ag really to promise I shall in my pre ben nambe savour my reade satisfa jeet men of Ma a Minton specifications. The Ill wing line we call essent to be triend, May Matrice a veting any possessed of early pathon on the tingmen he sex but wire has been exclud on one ig in sorner, by the presun UI 4 100, 4... ... " III ... IL CA C 10 11:14

Siring some hou Jec. with flowers the plane.

And give nes al aget i en a tice. And transmission veril har and the general private account of the

Fat dringing a time from and work,
And print a same a form a coRubbed of an item thy metal kinck. Except the nace hamatent glady

Ye patience, setting in the foral, Has always correctly is time with; And re-ignorm is expect

In the soil ing on of time e c. An' Mary, could my wish a time The wanter heart is Affection worm. Should wante in finite, and no line as

Should be a mail that , nor, on my nim. "The breating Spring" to thee should

Fresh hie in every gale that blows, At I . . in chees sound soon a pear I be filly stended with the rose,

For the Marghand Garette.

By long and non-marted application, by aftering and well area ed o servation, and have eved and occurre ex conscats, the one nee has been enalled to discove the vaccous properties of the bod es which com pose on male til world, and their mutual action a due endence on each other lie has ascenta ned tur nomes, which to ages were consisted elementary, consist of heterogenesis particles, and that others, which were supposed to be compound, are in sality honogeneous He ha meave eathat all hodies are surject to certain into a ta-ble enemical laws, and the establishment of this act enables him one, that to our sales faction the numerous and supposing the nomena which are continually appearing, and causes us to view with admiration and delight, many things which anterior to chemical investigations, only strick the beholder with consternation and tescor can account to us for the many wonderful and necessive operations which are writed ly and silective acried on in the great labo ratory of nature, and teaches us to calcu late with certainty on the changes which must necessarily be produced, when substances of a different nature are submitted to chemical attraction.

I have often thought, that it would form an este taining, & perhaps an useful science. if the passions of the mind could be made subservient to similar laws, and be in the same way subjected to the operations of Analysis and Synthesis. We should, by this means, arquire a more perfect knowledge of ourselves, and although it would not give us the power of exterminating o destroying our passions, it would at leas. enable us to change their nature, and employ them to our advantage. Man cannot

destory what God has created; and the chemust, with all his power, is unable to annihilitate even the smallest particle of matter; he may condense or diffuse it, he may sepa rate or compound it, so that its appearances and properties be completely and radically changed; but be the process what it may, however minutely it may have been divided, each atom re ains its solidity and extension, and will continue to occupy its little space in the universe, till heaven and earth shall pass away. All that we can do, therefore with our passions, is to attempt the correction and modification of them, and I will suggest the means by which it may be effected. Suppose that each pas sion as it arose in the mind, could be immediately and carefully analyzed; if we discove ed it to be virtuous, or even innocent we might restore it by synthesis to its origi nal state; if on the other hand it proved to be decidedly bad, and likely, if indulged, to render us either wicked or contimptible, we might, by means of chemical affinity, unite it with some foreign ingredient, deprive it of its noxious qualities, and perhaps form a valuable compound which we should decia worthy of preservation, for we find, that corrosive and pungent substances lose their characteristick propensities by their union, and trequently become mild and in

Before I proceed to a farther explanation of my hypothesis, I will, merely for the purpose of exemplifying my design, propose the bringing together of two evil passions, and the utility as well as the practicability of their combination will be and clearly perceived. We will not stop to inquire whether these feelings, in their preeant state, are uncompounded, 'twould be superfluous, as my object is simply to shew. hat although when existing separately they are highly deleterious, vet that they may be attempered and ennobled by their union

Ambition and Envy are tile passions which I propose or consideration-the former, in its incipient natural state, is merely a strong de-ne for distinction, without any reference or in the or regard for the mea s by which is to be obtained. Fame is its grand ulwhether it be an exilting, or damning fame, is in the tit I motion of it a matter of but tle moment. It is a estless, wild, turbu leut kind of reeling violent and almost un controlable in its nature, and if it be not specalv subdued, or greaty modified, must ecentually lead its possessor into the gross e-t c cors, or projet him to the commission the blic's of enormates.

Every one remembers the tory of Eratos tratus, who destroyed the celebrated temple of Diana, merely to perpetuale his name tion, and had it been properly directed, he mugat have become the pride of the age in which he lived. But impatience is ever the concount and ambition, and he could not endure the labour and restraint which were equive to turn either a Philosopher, a

Waiting, or an Orator - perhaps too, he as indolent, and should from that diligent a plica ion, without which nothing truly reat can ever be accomplished or perad enture, he distincted his own powers, and opporchanded that death would intervene 'coc he had a tained the renown for which he panted. His mind, I am persuaded, was alternately harassed by each of these con sugrations, and in a moment of deli ium he scize, a lighted torch, and madly em played it for the demolition of a magnificent edifice the sanctuary of a Goddess, upon which the unied labour and inge uity of thousands had been exhausted unmindful of the consequences of his achievement - he was regardless even of the had so justly provoked, and whilst calmly benolding the deva-tation he had committed was insensible to every thing but the feeling which had prompted him to the perpetraed on the page of history, and would gladly

Nothing cambe more dangerous, or more detained than a vague, reitles ambition, which has no determined officer of prisuit and he who yields himsel to its dominion will be drawn imperceptably to the commes sum of comes, from which, before its as condency, he would have seemed with tore of He alkances step by step, in a cour e of iniquity, wholly unconstraints of mistanger, he even loves the tyrant which tim -il knows not winther it will lead him, but he fees its power in resistable, and obey as every impose his de nes are unbrimled, and every new ac querion se ver but to render their more in as able. The anappetre which ogrows by for the emarge of the what it today mind for species of enjoyment, mercases properties, and no scone is one gratificaten obtained, term a vew word is civated in the breat, which in his emanner requires to be supplied But I have dwell too long, upon this suspect Le us proceed to a most inquity into the nature and effects of envy. This pay ion has been accurately defined can uneasiness o hand caused be a good we 'e ire, obtained by another we think should not have had it before us." I cannot imagine a more de estable, and at the same time a more pitiable object, than an envious man, he is incessantly assailed by the most tormenting apprehensions, he is a pies to the most corroding anxiety, and experiences each hour that he lives the fiercest torments of the damned, he is oneve at neart's case whilst he beholds a greater an him elt," and the most trivial advan age acquired by another, is sufficient to poison his present enjoyments, to blight even in their building his lanest and brightest hopes, and at once to precipitate him in to despair "Base envy withers at another" juys, and hates that excellence it cannot each." When once it has taken out in the breast farewell content, farewell the tranquit mind! Its power over every bitter teeling of our nature, is similar to that which the Anaconda possesses over the whole of the animal creation, and if it do not at once awallow them up, its pestiterous breath diffuses a deadly contag on around. and causes their gradual though not less rett in decline

But enough has been said in condemnation of hese hateful passi no, to prove, that the encouragement of them will consign us to inevitable wretchedness and dishonour et us combine them, and we shall immediately perceive that they have lost their distinguishing prope ties, and that an enere and obvious transmutation has been ef I could give the rationale of this experiment and shew how each particular constituent of the one, moderated the poency of the other; but as they were not previously analyzed, it would not be satis factory; 'tis sufficient to state, that the envy of the composition is deprived of its malig nity, that it no longer "hates," but admires and imitates the virtues of another, and the

ambition is not now of that wild desultory kind, which I have attempted to describe, but is concentrated and directed to one par t cular object. The product is Emulationthe most active and useful feeling of which we are capable; 'tis the motive which impels us to almost every virtuous and glorious enterprise; and history tells us, that some of the greatest men that the world has ever produced, have owed their exal tation to its influence.

Twas in emulation of Callistratus, that Demosthenes attained such perfection in oratory. 'Twas the fame of his illustrious ancestor, which gave to the second Brutus the power of overthrowing the imperious tyranny of Casar. But for the trophies of Miltiades, which Themistocles declared would not suffer him to sleep," the battle of Salamis had never been fought, and Greece would have been custaved. 'Twas Greece would have been enslaved. the applause which the recitations of Hero dotus drew from the admiring multitude at Olympus, that placed in the hand of I hu cydides a pen, which has rendered him im mortal as an historian. 'Twas the widely extended renown of the fabulous liercules, which inspired Theseus with a noble spirit of enterprise, and imparted to him an al most supernatural strength. But it is need less to multiply examples, of the powerful and salutary influence of Emulation. Its happy effects are daily forcing themselves on the observation of every man who pays the slightest attention to the scenes which are passing around him We cannot cast our eyes into an ordinary village school. w thout seeing them strongly displayed -Nor can any individual mark the workings of his own mind, without discerning the operations of this active and elevating prin ciple No man, I am persuaded, can be so stupified by sloth, or so callous to the feelings of nature, at some period of his I fe, a not to have experienced its influence And those who make the inquiry will find that they are indebted to it for by far the greater part of their most valuable acquire ments Let us not part with it -rather le us keep it as the apple of our eye, for it is the properly directed, it must lead to honoma ble pre eminence

It was my intention to have suggested the combination, as well as the analysis, of some other of the passions, but as the obervations that have already been made on hose that first occurred to me, have been extended beyond the limits which I original ly preserted myself, I must deter it until a more convenient season.

AFAOTP.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The liberty of the press, as exercised in the state of Mary land, compared with that same liberty, as exercised or aboved in Pennsylvania, in the late shameful attack of the present editor of the Autora upon the legislature of Maryland

The imperial editor designates his attack,

He begins by saying, " the legislature of Maryland have than refused to recognize the principles of the Declaration of Inde pendence, that all men a e created equal and entitled to the exercise of their judge ment in the pursuit of happiness, by refus ing to recognise those rights in a class of men who have been educated in the religi This is the first broad accusation. Let

us see whether it be well founded, by comparing the constitution to his broad hypo-

" That all men are created equal," never wat, nor never shall be taken for granted This, in an essay, in the hands of the editor of the Maryland Republican, some time betore the Jew bill found its way into the legis. lating of this state. I concered has been suth ciently proven, and upon which I shall at prese tirely for pulling the legs from under he tripod upon which the editor of the the Aurora presidentes his bold but unfounded accusation against the state of Mary

He concrives, or takes it for granted that all men are been equal and upon the ontounded basis, places a subsequent, post tive, and imprescriptible right, namely, that of equal political rights It we would for a coment descend from the mere ever the of traven, and quote, or bring to the rick of the editor of that paper, the history of God and man, as they are laid before us n the christian world, upon no meh ab stract principle are political rights predi cated; but on the contracy are founded, ex clusively, as to the governments of nations and people, upon other and surer, and sa ter foundations, namely, that of conquest purchase, or upon mutual compact Jews, the very people or nation, of which he becomes the forlorn advocate, founded the only government they ever had upon the rights of conquest. The great people and states, of which the tederal compact are composed, derived their government from conquest, purchase and compact, not from any natural or divine right whatsoever. It a proof were required to relute the idea upon which Mr. D founds the equal rights of the Hebrew nation, here, the savages of America would yet roam at large in their native forests, and the black sons of Alinea

might sit in the chairs of our legislators But Mr. Duane quotes what is not the words of the declaration of rights. . That all men are created equal, and entitled to the exercise of their indement in the pursuit of happiness " According to this glossary on words of the declaration, one man would become a pirate, another a highway man, a murderer, a thief, a cheat a calum nistor, an invader of female chartity; one conqueror, and others, of course, slaves The elercise of judgment is awarded to Mr Duane and the Jews; but must be denied to the enlightened legislature composed of free representatives of a sovereign state, because, for sooth, that they dare avow it, that they are christians, and have reason enough left to save them from passing an act tending to root out any regard to religion of the only son of God But Mr. Duane proceeds - "In such a tissue of mon strousfollies, what reason have we to talk of civilization. The legislature of Maryland do not act as christians, they do not act as human beings, believing in any God, even the worshippers of Chiven, that is the devil." &c. This is an attack too bad, too impudent, to be made upon one of Oliver Cromwell's parliaments It has not a j. rellel as a broad, barefaced, unfounded columny; as an insult to any legislature. here or any where else

The dogmas, righ' or wrong, founded or unfounded in the declaration of rights of the United States have nothing to do with the legislative rights and powers, and sovereignty of the state of Maryland

The declaration of rights of the people of Maryland, and which is a part of the same constitution, runs (hus:

1. That all governments, of right, on- I land and of the United States as ginates from (in) the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely tor the good of the whole," Now, when this declaration was made, the people were not Jews, nor Atheists, nor Hindoos, nor Mahometa is no, the wo. d, people meant no more nor no loss, than those christian. pe ple, and nations, and languages, of Luhome, were reinsed the free exercise of either their political or religious right and ceremonies, and came here to establish both. When a nation of free people form a government for themselves, can it be supposed that they fight and legislate for a nation whose manners, customs, language, and religion, are perfect strangers to them. It were perfect insanity of any man to dream of such nousense. Gove nment being founded in civil compact only in this state, the people therefore of Judea, generally called Jews, were not parties to the compact. The Jews may exercise any of fice under the constitution of the United States, even a President. By the constitu tion of this state they may also exercise any office in the state, if they submit to the laws of the state, made for all other soits of citizens. But if they do not chose to com ply with those free laws, why claim rights and immunities under those laws? There are many other states in the world the world is wide; and every one I nows they are a wandering tribe of people. Is it not more rational, that a few dozen of a wandering tribe of people should conform to the laws of the state, who pe mits them in reside in it, than that the whole state and laws conform to them? Is it possible that any man can be found onlhardy enough to advocate such abo inable i ratio div Suppose, for a moment, tha all nan ind are born equal, and are therefore entitled to equal natural or divine rights. In such case, who shall be, and who has ever been, the distributor, and arbiter of those rights! God, in his alwighty power, has not done it except in some very special cases. We behold all over the earth, and that in every age of he would, that there is not sich, nor rever was such, a distribution of natural law of nature no el existed nor ne el will But if it were the will of God that such should be the state of things on this earth, who, what je ple, nation, tribe, or what great congress of nations, were ever to med for this grand purpose? Or shall it now he left to the supercitions hat of a few croses of the tribe of Israel and Mr. Donner The laws of Maryland require no lumber han a veres residence of a citizen, and an oath of other or obeginne to the state, and that only a simple aftirination, for the exercise of every right, and liberty whaten ever, like native born rivizens. This al u. the native must submit to And if he he placed in an office of thist or post, he must subscribe his belief in the chintian

Thus stands the constitution of Maryland Yet a few days ago, in an editorial poragraph in the Maryland Republican of Sa. turday 9th inst copied from the Aurora that editor says . the legislature of Mais land have than recently decided by a large majority, that Jews shall not enjoy, in that state, an equality of political rights with other denominations of persons.

Now, in this sentence there is not one word of truth. On the contrary, the ma jo ity ofthat dignified legislature have decided, that all the citizens shall be preciely on the very same footing, as to every kind the Jews wished to repeal a part of the con stitution, 50 to 24 were opposed to it, there by denying any special privilege to any or-All mankind, as men, are placed I a e on the same tooting. There tyr. If the declaration of the United States tederal government were taken for granted, and here die, to its remode steet, that the privileges of every man, white, live and 2 years of age, are equal, excepting once that negroes are not by any means crizens, because they are pot while, why has not Mr Duane, many years ago, abused the legislators of this state, because, forsooth that free or hound nectors, or the nodes between black and white chizens, that is hee while intizens, and any stripe or shade of colour between the poor in the sof Atrica, equally entitled, to thep or ions of the declaration of rights, as Mr D ane has it as any race of perso is pleased to call them, from Pale time or any other part of Asia Minor. off the legislature of Maryland," says

Mr Doine, whave that the tight to do trancluse any portion of the treemen of that state, because they believe in the God of Abraham, Isaze and Jarob, they may next decide which of the various cots are the time christians, and distranchise all the test "&c &c. As this suppositionary by pothesis, as has been already proven, is falle and groundless, all the interences he has drawn from it, are also gion dle a But to shew Mr. Duane that the frances of the constitution of this state held no class of men, perwat or astions, subjects of their legislation, but christians only, I shall take the liberty to quote some lew words of it, of which, with all his wisdom, he appears to be ignorant "Art. 33. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God, in such manner as he thinks is most acceptable to him, all perwas, professing the christian religion, are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty " kr. &c. ticle of our state constitution, which speaks volumes. I would recommend to the per usal of Mr. Duane, where he will find that our code is, altogether, and exclusively, in tended for a christian people, not for any description of persons, and for the general mass of the created beings on this globe, rational or irrational, as he had foolishly of ignorantly supposed As to a test outh, in the sense in which that word was exclusively used in Europe, we have not, unless he choose to construe the following quotation from art. 35 of our said declaratory act as such, viz "That no other test or qualification, on the to be required, on admission to any office of trust of profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such outh of office, as shall be directed by this convention, or the legislature of this bito, and a declaration of a belief in the chifstian religion " The manner and substance of such oath is detailed in art 30 of the same declaratory act, in the amendments to the constitution, Nov. 1788, and 1789, and further explained and confirmed, In article 1, of the first amendment to

the constitution of the United States "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or of probi-biting the free exercise thereof " This fully confirms my ideas of what is fully and fairly intended by the constitution of Mary.

the protestant sect, or thursh gland, or any other growing sector should be prohibited forever to a rights of all or arty, on over all the rest of the christian sects, and so This no man, in his senses, can d A Christian Subscriber and a Manie Feb. 16, 1819.

LAW OF MARYLAND

Passed at Detember Session An act to facilitate the records debts due from the several B in this State, and to compet the Banks to pay Specie for their w or farfeit their Charters.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General sembly of Maryland, That any person ing a claim upon or holding a note is bank in this state, under fifty dollars. de and of payment or such chies at the bank, and refusal or neglect to may recover judgment for the same justice of the peace of the county Lank is established.

2. And he it enacted, That the 2. And he it enacted, That the ings under the above provision that summon to be served by the proper on the president or cashier of the has to be left at the banking hours; and in all a pects shall be according to the provision an act, entitled. An act for the speciovery of small debts out of court, at repeal he acts of assembly therein median the surpriments the etc.

repeal he acts of assembly therein med, and the supplements the etc.

3. And he it enacted, That any the neglecting of refusing to pay its debuggers at the ate of six per certain an inference of the naturally assembly to commence from the time. demand of payment of the particular dand neglect or refusal to pay

and regised or refusal to pay

4. And he if e acted. That upon apple
t on made to any county court in this is
supposed by all dash to be filed in these
stating the fact, that a bank located in stating the fiel, that a bank located in country returns to july spece for its an and upon the court being fully satisfied such bank does refuse to pay specie for notes, the said court may and hereby as thorised and empowered, to order its do insue a scare factor, in the name and state of Marylane directed to the said but by its comparate mane and style, to the cause why its charter small not be deducted by the proof of the july ment of the said set that pay proof to service of any viere fuents such under this act, the court may paper be for its notes, after a full inest gation of the concerns and situation of a tank, it in the injudgment and opinion a public inferiests shall require it, declared adjudge the charter of the bank to be felted.

b. And be it eracted. That the court i claring and adjudging the forteiture of charter of any bank, in in their opinite into cot of the crecitors and request shall appoint three commissioners to be and close the concerns of said bank, a shall the cupon pass an order disective president, cashier, directors and allohe of the bank, to deliver up the books projet v of said hank of every descripte

to the said commissioners
7. And be it exacted That the said co-shall de enmine and any dige the courses manner of proceeding to be pursued by aid commis patiers in the ferformance tanks, always taking case of the intent
of the cremture of the bank in the first pla
and then the interests of the stockholde and the said commissioners before they preed to act, shall junity and severally bond to be tate of Mayland, with security to be approved by the court in the peak of such sum as the court shall think res round in them, and for the ex redemance of any latine order of a court in the preserve, which hand shall filed and recorded soft all other of theps cocomes, and a copy of the same affice any coursel law or equity in this state, at many stop on so is hought on said band wherein an inthenticaled copy of the small account of an experience, the plead at and you to me that not be received to any we see him, a who is the same is verified by the housed of the defendant or defendant to deing me same

9 And lest enacted, That any pens concer my how elf or heiself aggreend ! the consust of the commissioners to ben pointed cialer this acc, may put the ull honds in out, and secover such damages shall be asset d by a jury, under the distion of the court

10 And be it enacted. That if any ofer ar director shall refuse to deliver up tem commissioners to be appointed as aforest any books or property of the bank, the of cer or director so offending shall be listed he sued by the sa drommissioners, in a we cial action on the case for the recovers the value or amount thereof, and the of shall give damages to the said full values amount, and the court before whom them covery shall be had shall treble the uf damages and give Judgment therefor

11. And he it enacted, That the come sioners to be appointed under this act, and recover any debt due to the bank, in and to be instituted, in the corporate name # style of the institution.

12 And be it enacted. That a comme sion, at the discretion of the court, poter ceeding five per cent, shall be allowed sed commission ers.

13 And be it enacted, That this act 134 not take effect, and be in force, until ## the first day of January next, in relation ! any bank, which regularly paid specie it its notes from the first day of May last loss hist day of October last

14 And be it enacted. That in payment of any debt due to or judgment obtained by a bank or banks in this state, or by the commissioners which may be appointed a der the provisions of this act, the note of notes of the bank to whom the debt is dut or by or for whom the judgment has been obtained, shall be received in payment the full value contained in the promise mid by said note or notes.

CHANGE By an act of Congress passed a few day ago, the salaries of the Secretary of State the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret ry of War the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the U. S. and the Post-Master General, have severally been increased. This law allows to leach of the Secretaries the sum of its thousand dollars; to the Attorney General 3,500, to the Chief Justice 5,000, and to Post-Master General 4,000 dollars.

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Defence n the N he office rs, Gen Colone those. ington issione

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n, passed a bill levying a tax of sarry is and not case per annual upon each hed in that states the law eprovides be attaching their debts to secure the

e Legislature of Kentucky bave likeimposed a tax of sixty THOUSAND, which have been put in operation in

Defence of the Chesapeake. the National Intelligencer of

Monday. he officers of the Corps of En rs, Generals Swift and Bernard. Colonels Armistend and M. Rea, those of the navy, Captains ington and Elliot, who were issioned by the President, unresolution of the last session ongress, to survey the Chesa-Bay, for the purpose of asining the most suitable scite Naval Depot, and to plan a gesystem of defence for this Acan Mediterranean, as well as oast generally, have executed rders of the President, and on y last laid their report before The spot selected by the missioners for the Depot, is to be neither of those which been mist spoken of as suitacites. It is probable that the rt will form the subject of a munication to Congress before adjournment.

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the Navy, the

General, have bis law allows the sum of as torney-General 000, and to the

h the National Intelligencer of Feb. 25.

is sellom that we have had so ptable an office to perform, as of announcing to our readers manimous ratification, by the te, of a Treaty or Amity, Setent, and limits, between the ed States and Spain, as rece tincluded at this place, by Mr. etary Adams and Don Louis de

s the Treaty, though ratified on part, will not be promulgated ially until it has also been ratiby the sovereign of Spain, we state the principal provisions, stinctly as we have been able certain them, of this important

this Treaty, we understand Florida, including all the claims ain to territory East of the ussippi, is ceded in full soveity to the United States.

it he Western boundary, ben the territory of the United s and that of Spain, is adjusttollows: Beginning with the h of the Sahine river, and run with the west bank thereof to North West limit of the state ouisiana, thence by a direct North to the Red river, thence the south bank of chat river e one hundreath degree of ione, thence on that mer drah to Arkansaw! and thence along rkansaw to its source, in the second degree of North latiand thence upon that parallel Pacific.

um not exceeding five millions lars, is to be paid by the Unit. ates, out of the proceeds of the of lands in Florids, or in stock ney, as the Congress may preto our own cit 2 ns, on acof spoliations and other injuceived by them from the goent of Spain, or from the goents of the Columns of Spain. liquidate these claims, a Board e constituted by the governof the United States, of Amecitizens, to consist of three aiss oners, who are to make report within three years.

ere is a mutual renunciation, part of the two governments, ther claims on each other for tions, &c.

neh citizens are to enjoy. on inciple of the Louisiana treae same privileges as American ns in the ports of St. Augusnd Pensacola, for the term of e years.

se are the essential provisions Treaty, which is to take efthe exchange of the ratifi s; within six months of the

it date. probable that Mr. Forsyth. wly appointed Minister to will be the bearer of this and that the ratifications exchanged long before the encement of the next session ingress; in contemplation of event, it is probable that ress will, before they adjourn, an act authorising the Execu o receive the surrender of the nces of Florida from the Spaauthorities, and to establish an endent government therein.

felicitate the country on the ble and satisfactory terminatithe tedious, and hitherto un-

General Assembly of Ohio skits late to pleasant nepociations with Spring in passed a billieving a tax of error is an operation of either of the same portage per annum upon each of the Bank of the United States esthed in that state. The law "provides the dir that state. The law "provides the attaching their debts to secure the coundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Sain, would have been considered as an -pach 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 Euro pean powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries trom 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 Louistatta 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 expeciations 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 coun ty, Maryland, OLD DAVY, an A frican negro, supp sed 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 remarka bie 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 wis 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 vesterday 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,

brig was seen going off in company with the sloop of war, and as the latter vessel had not returned to port when capt Olcott sailed, 4 days afterwards, there was no doubt she had been captured by the brig.

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

"The only news I have to give you is, the death of the queen of Spain, (of transient memory) las: week in child bed. It being absolutely necessary to extract the toetus, 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 resent ment, is not stated -and as the King has certainly removed to the Escurial 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 h moulf from his court, only from a pious inclination to broad over his grief in tranquility. 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 payle have reached that climax when for bearance 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 argaments which he urges in support of his opinion many of them will be found in the black catalogue o wrongs which have oppressed the nation ever since the king's return to the throne.

With respect to the grand ex Mason, Mass. Mison, R.I. Mercer, bank, of offices of discount or depedition fitting out at Cadis, nothing new-bas transpired—I may say. Morton, Mosely, Murray, Jer, Net February, 1820, ubless by the con-however, that so far from being in son, H. Nelson, New, Newton, Orr. sent of the legislature of such a progression 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 monn ment 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, & 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 trea ty was r ad 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 caded with the territory. It is stipulated that the territory shall, with the necessary requisites, be admitted into the U. nion on an equal footing with the original states. Nat Intel. original states.

March 2. THE LAUNCH .- At a quarter before 12 o'clock yesterday, and about an hour later than was expected, the noble Ship of the Line CO-LUMBUS 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 wirness 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 granwhich lasted about 2 hours. When deur, The vessel was greeted, on the smoke cleared away the Patr of its descent, by a national salute from the artillery, by patriotic airs from the hand of the Marine Corps, and by the shouts of thousands of Co-LUMBIANS. 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 the rightful discoverer of the shores 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 .- Ih.

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.

"Reselved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscri bers 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, Ky Bateman, Bayley, Beech er, B nnett, Blo mfield, Boss, Bryan, Butler, Lou. Campbell, Glagett, Cobb, Colston, Comstock, Crafts, Cruger, Cushman, Darlington, Davidson, Barle, Ervin, SC. Fisher, Folger Fuller, Gage, Gibert, Hale. Herkimer Hitchcock, Holmes, Hop kinson, Hubbard, Hunter, Hunting don, Jones, Kirsey, Kittland, Law yer, Lewis, Linn, Little, Liver more, Lowndes, M. Lane. Del. W Maclay, W. P. Maclay, M.Coy,

Owen, Parrott, Pawling, Peter, Pitkin, Pleasanta, Poindexter, Porter, Quarles, Reed, Md. Reid, Geo. Rhea, Rice, Rich, Ringgold, Robert-son, Rogers, Ruggles, Sampson, Savage, Sawyer, Scudder, Sergeant, Settle, Shaw, Sherwood, Silaber, Simpkina, Slocumb, S. Smith, Bal, Smith, Alexander Smyth, J.S. Smith, Southard, Speed, Spencer, Storra, Strother, Stuart, Md. Tallmange. Tarr, Taylor, Terrel, Terry, Tomkins, Townsend, Tucker, SC. Tyler, Unham, 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, Hostet ter, Johnson, Va. M. Lean, Ill. Marchand. Robt. Moore, T. M. Nelson Patterson, Pegram, Pindall, Sey bert, Trimble, Walker, K.n. Willi ams 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 o Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a scire facias to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," calling on the corpora ion created by said act, to shew cause wherefore the charter thereby granted shall not be declared fortested; and that it shall be the duty of the said otheers to cause such proceed ings 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. Balawin, Bateman, Bayley, Bennett, Bloomfield, Boss, Bryan, Clagett, Cobb, Colst n, Comstok, Cra . s. Cruger, Cushman, Darlington, Davidson, Earle, Edwards, Fisher, Fol ger, Fuller, Gage, Garnett, Gib. rt, Hale, Herkim r, H lines, Hopkinson, Hubbard, Hunter, Huatin to-Jones. Kinsey, Kirtland, Lawy r L wis, Lincoin, Linn, Little. Lowndes, M. Lane Del. W. Maclay W. P. Maclay, M'Coy, Mason Ms Mason, RI. Mercer, Merrill, Mid dleton, Mills, Saml. Moore, Mortor Moseley, Murray, Jer. Neison, 11 Neison, N. wton, Ogden, Orr. Ow en, Parrott, Pawing, Peter, Pikin, Pleasants, Poindexter, Porter, Quaries, Ried Md. Reed Goo. Rive, Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Rug gies, Sampson, Savage, Sawyer, Scudder, Sergeant, Settle, S.aw, Sherwood, Silsbee, Simkins, Stocumb, S. Smith Bal. Smith, Alex. Smyth, 15. Smith, Southard, Storrs, Strother, Stuart Md. Tailmadge, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Tompkies, Townsend, Tucker Va. Tucker S. C. Upham, Walker, NC. Wallace. Wendover, Whitman, Wilkin, Wil liams, Con. Wilson Ms. Wilson Pa.

Nays-Messrs. Austin, Ball, Barbour, Va. Barber, Onio, Bassett, Blount, Boden, Burwell, Butler, Lou. Campbell, D sha, Ervin SC. Floyd, Hall NC. Harrison, Hendricks, Herrick, Hitchcock, Hogg, Hostetter, Johnson Va. M. Lean, Ill. Marchand, Marr, Rt. Moore, T. M. Nelson, Patterson, Pegram, Pindall, Mica, Rogers, Speed, Sp. n. cer, Tarr, Trimble, Tyser, Walker, Ky. Williams NY. Williams NC .-

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

The house then took up the a mendments reported by the com mittee to the bill "to enforce those provisions of the act to incorporate he 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 sectio s-Ist. to prohibit usury, and declare its punishment when committed by the bank of the U. States, or its branches, or direc tors, or officers, and to prescribe the method of prosecuting for that of fence. Edly to prohibit the estate lishment or continuance, by the

posit, in any state, after the lat 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 thine of the house, and to proceed to subjects of absolute necessity, moved to postpone the bill and amendments endefinitely. This motion was lost;

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

The house proceeded with the consideration of the amendmentsall 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 ut 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 brine to the president r directors of the bank or any of 1.8 branchs, and any one of those offices win shall accept the same, by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

This amendment was agreed to by year and nays, by the following

For the amendment Against it

Mr. Poindexter proposed to amend the bill by adding a clause to suspend its operation unto the provisions thereof should receive the assent of a majority of the stockholars 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 fortesture of its charter.

This motion was negatived by a large majority, and

The question was then taken on ordering the bil to be engrossed & read the third time, as amended and decided in the affirmative, as fol-

> Y-as 98, N . . . 38

REMOVAL.

ANN MERRIKEN,

Milliner,

Respectfully informathe Ladies of Annipolis, and its vicinity that she has removed from her original stand adjoining the store of N.essrs. Evans & Iglehart, to the house formerly occupied by Mr Jacob H Slemaker one mor 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.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orchangeout of Anne Arundel county, will be sold on Thursday the 25th day of March inst if fair, if not the first fuir 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, tokether with a set of wheelwright and joiners tools, a quantity of black Walout plank, a quantity of pine ditto, for flooring and weatherbording, a quantity of Oak and Poplar scantling, a large quantity of cart wheel felloes dressed and undressed, hubs, spokes, &c. a small quantity of rom sugar, candles, soap, &c. and many other useful artie es too tedious to mention Terms of sile, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit will be given, bond with approved security will be requird, with interest from the day of sale; Il sums under twenty dollars the cash " be paid. Sale to commence at ten clock

HENRY CHILDS, Admir. March 4.

Sheriff & Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facine is aued 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 pro perty of said Elisha Barnes, and will be sold to satify a debt due Gustavus and Charles A. Warfield, adm'rs. of Dr. Charles A. Warfield, deceased Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for

BENJ GAITHER, shff. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Anna Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to p blic sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of March next, on the premises, one Negro Woman named Hannah, one Negro Woman named Henny, one Ne. gro Woman 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 Za chariah M. Ceney, for the use of Joseph Owens Sale to commence at 11 o'clock for cash.

3 BENJ. GAITHER, shiff. 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 informs the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has moved. & has opened a general Proit Shop and Confectionary, in Church-street, apposite Mr. Jan es Holland's Barber Shop, where he intends keeping the best Fruit, Cordials, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Gro eries. best Chewing Fobacco, and Spanish Segars of a superior quality He par ticularly informs the Ladies and Gen tlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply their parties with the hest of Fruit on the most accommodating terms He thanks them for past favours, and sobeits a continuance of the same. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 25.

NOTICE.

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

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r.

By it & Excellency Charles Golasboraiga, Esquire, Governor of Ma-

A PROCLAMATION.

Whe eas, it has been represented to me hy a considerable number of res pectacle per uns inhabitants of the ner mour hood of Rickfull, in Kent county, who, in De ember last, formed the aselves into a society to, the pur pase of detecting & banging to panish ment, according to isw ne rock and of ser timeyes, and the receivers of sto. len goods; that in consequence of their exe tues to carry the laws of the state aguins -uch offenders into effect some of the numbers and principal officers of resociety have sustained serious fujiry by unknown midnight incerdiar es, that a barn of Benjamin Hansen, and a corn-house of Richard Brice have been burnt down, and a stable be long ng to William Crane set on fire, and that there appears to be a syste or ... plan among the whove described meders, to destroy by fire, the houses and property of every member of the society: Now, in order that the perpetions of the above crimes may be be made to punishment, and the repe turns of similar outrages prevented, I here thought proper to issue this my prostamation, and do by and with the ad see and consent of the Council offer a reward of the Hundred Dollars to any person was shall discover, appre head, and prosecute to conviction the offen fers in each case herein specified. or Fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one: And I also offer a l'ardon 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, (L s.) eig deen hundred and nine

teen. CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH By 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 he Muryland Gazette, Fede

ral il zette & Federal Republican. Feb. 11.

MORNING CHRONICLE A NEW DAILY PAPER,

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigne! reluctance that the subser ber 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, se scorns any concealment it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and prac-tised in the day of Washington -that federaliam, for which Hamilton wrote fought and for which Montgomery fell—that fede-ralism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandear of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendant disdain on the httle, despicable, mean personal bickering for office -t at federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom fede ralism, whose only aim is to raise and to ag grandize private families that rederalism that exults in the spectacle of our country' greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled hanner glittering over every sea tions than those of the ocean - that federal ism, that cheers the honest husbandman a 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 himsel to t e scurvy meanness of individual audition of to mistake his own welfare for the welfar. of his country. These are the federal sen-timents of the Edisor, and such as he will he governed by until the hour of his dissolu He seeks not individual patronage he looks for support on his countrymen a large if he fails in this appeal to their con fidence, he is content to remain unnoticed

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

TERMS.

The Morning Chroniche will be pub lished daily, at eight didlars per ann. From the patronage il eady offered, and I om the flattering prospects held out. I is expected the publication will be commence the est October next. Although the Editor in tends it shall be a newspaper, the not wish nor his interest to descend the ma tine and me cantile departments, in these he will be assisted by persons well acquaint ed with the management of a commercial

It is intend d to issue from the Morning Ch onicle 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 co., tain all the news matter of the daily pager. Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance with

Letters addressed to the Editor, No

50 North Frederick street, will be attended Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

Anne-Arundel County,

September 1erm, 1818 On application to the honourab e Ri chard R deely. Esquire, one of the asociate Julges of Anne Arundel county court, in the receas of the said court v petition in writing of Samuel Litch field, of said county, praying the bene fi 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 ascertain them, being annexed to his petition and the said Samuel Litch field having stated in his petition that he was in actual continuement, 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 or dered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is turther 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 cre ditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapohs, 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 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, VM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 15.

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.

BAMUEL OWINGS, Ex'rs.

Notice is hereby given, That the Levy Court of Anne Arun del county will meet on the third Mon day of March next, for the perpose of laying the county levy for the year

By order, WM. SEREEN, Cik.

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, hildren's shoes and quarter boots. in a great variety of sizes & kinds Men's, women's and children's course

shoes.

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

Feb. 4. 1819. 5 A. Munrae.

Work River and Cove YSTERS.

Joseph Duley, Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has

Oystek House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church street, which he in-tends 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 sa disfaction He hopes by perseven and industry to merit a share of bub lie favour Annapolis, Sept 24, 1818.2

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live. situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A rundel 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 plainter 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, hay. ing the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Per sons 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 HOGARIH.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri chard II Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer 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 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 laud. 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 con-taining 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 Cazette and American of Baltimore, are re quested 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.

Georgelown, Dity of Washington and DAW INTELLIGEN

Has commenced running three times week. To leave Grawford's in George town, on Mondaya, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. callat Davis's hotel, in the city of Washingto of passengers; thence to Upper Marl boro' 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 to clock, P. M. A cross mail will go from Mariboro' to Magruder's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the same day. Travellers inclined to ross 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 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 ele gant 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 tall into this line of communication, it be ing intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars All hag gage & parcels at the risk of the owne 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 Stuges from Wheeling and Pittshurg. and the line of stages to the south-

State of Maryland, sc.

June Arundel County, Orphans court, Feb. 10, 1619,

On application by petition of Eliza eth, 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the or phans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration pendente lite on the estate of John Whittington, late of A. A County, deceased Ali 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.

Eliza. Whittington, Thomas Whittington. Juo. A. Whittington. Late, Feb 18.

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 remem bered with lasting gratitude by his af-flicted parents and relatings by addres-sing letters to Mr. Na hardel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county Connecticut.

HARRIS & M.HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH YOLUME,

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

JOHN MHENRY

of Allegany County, GIVES NOTICE, That he has ready for publi work styled.

Ejectment Law of Mary The plan of this work has be ranged as to embrace, within compass all the decisions of the of law deemed worthy of soties ing to the title and location from the sarliest period down present time. It also contains a traductory view of the troductory view of the origin comstances under which they ad from Lord Proprietary, the whence almost all our land the derived. The work will be not derived The work will be passed as a number of subscriber

have been procured. The author takes this oppor-give notice, that having, sine tired from the Bar, directed his sional pursuits more particular the land titles of Maryland, le confine himself to that department the law, and not intending to ear in the litigation of the Bar, will counsel in all matters and cont sies concerning the title and los of land in Maryland. Letters, paid,) directed to Youth Green G post office, Allegan, county, will tended to

cient to defray the expense of h

Public Sale.

virtue of an order rom the phane court of Anne Arundel con will be old on Thursday the 18th February inst at the late resident

All the Personal Esta of said James, the groes excepted a sisting of horses cattle, sheep to hold and kitchen furniture, furniture, furniture, so the sums over twenty dellars, bond agood security will be equired, interest from the day of sale, uthat sum the cash to be paid. Succommence at 10 o'clock ence at 10 o'clock Henry Williams, Ma

Notice is hereby given That the subscriber hath obustrom the orphans court of Cancounty, in Maryland, letters of the nistration on the personal estate Benjamin Leitch, of Ben late of C vert county, deceased. All pers having claims against the said deep ed are hereby warned to exhibit t same, with the vouchers thereof, wi subscriber, at or before the 9th diy August next, they may otherwise law he excluded from all benefit if said estate. Given under my hands

9th day February, 1819. JNO IRELAND, admin

JOHN RANDALL, & SON Have just made large additions to Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at a duced prices; consisting of almost ry article in the

Woollen, Linen & Cotton Line

> Groceries of every description.

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron mongery,

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

Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats A large assortment of Fine and Com Shoes and Slippers. Herrings, Tar and Rozin, Verde

ground & in lump; White Lead grow with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c. Annapolis, Oct. 16.

FUR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding house, at the Farmers Bank. They will be together or separate, to suit purch WILLIAM BREWER

Annapolis, Feb. 11.

BLANKS -For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, a bitle of exchange against. Draw first, second, and third Enderser, assumpsit generally. Debt on Boud and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

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JONAS HUBCH-STR

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Gazette ch. 11.

ice-Three Dollars per Annum

Sheriff's Sales. virtue of a writ of fieri facias is rom Frederick county court, and directed, will be exposed to pubon Tuesday the 16th day of next, on the premises, all that tract of Land on Elk Ridge, n by the name of Dorsey's Grove, sixty four acres more or of Elisha Barnes has a life Sazed and taken as the pro of said Elisha Barnes, and will d to saif, a debt due Gustavus Charles A. Warfield, adm'rs. of Charles Warfield, deceased to commence at 12 o'clock, for BELU GAITHER, shift.

b. 18.4 virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is from Anne Adundel county court, me directed, will be exposed to arch next, on the premises, one o Woman name! Hannah, one o Woman named Henny, one Ne. Voman named Betty, one Negro named Sophia. Seiled and taken e property of Samud Ward, and be sold to satisfy a debt due Za ah McCeney, for the use of Joseph s. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, ash. BENJ. GAITHER, shift. b. 18. A. A. County

A. A. County.

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ssolution of Partnership.

e Partnership of Scott & Price ssolved by mutual consent on the st Henry Price is authorised til the concerns of the late firm, nform the citizens of Annapolis is vidnity, that he has moved, & ts vicinity, that he has moved, & spened general Fruit Shop and ectionally, in Church-street, opposed Jane Holland's Barber Shop, he he intends keeping the best to Cordials, spices, Toys to please tren, an assortment of Groceries. Chewing Tobacco, and Spanish are of a superio quality. He pararly informs the Ladies and Genen of this city, and its vicinity he will supply their parties with best of Fruit on the most accomating terms. He thanks them for favours, and solicits a continuance he same. Orders from the country he same. Orders from the country be promptly attended to.

lis Excellency Charles Goldsbo ugh, Esquire, Governor of Mu-

PROCLAMATION.

hereas, it has been represented to y a considerable number of res ble persons, inhabitants of the Rockhall, in Kent y, who, in December last, formed elves into a society for the pur of detecting & bringing to punish , according to law, negroes and thieves, and the receivers of stooods; that in consequence of their ions to carry the laws of the state st such offenders into effect, some e members and principal officers society have sustained serious y by unknown midnight incendithat a barn of Benjamin Han and a corn-house of Richard Brice been burnt down, and a stable be ng to William Crane set on fire, that there appears to be a systeplan among the above described ders, to destroy by fire, the houses property of every member of the ty: Now, in order that the perpers of the above crime, may be ght to punishment, and the repe of similar outrages prevented, I thought proper to issue this my

will be se of the persons concerned in the stration thereof en under my hand, and the seal REWER of the state of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and nine

HARLES GOLDSBOROUGH his Excellency's command.

e and consent of the Council offer

ard of One Hundred Dollars to

person who shall discover, appre-

ders in each case herein specified.

to any one of the persons impli-

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. rdered, That the above Proclama he published twice a week for four as in the Maryland Gazette, Fede Gazette, & Federal Republican.

MORNING CHRONICLE, ANEW DAILY PAPER,

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subser her bega 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 scorns any concealment -it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington-that fede-ralism, for which Hamilton wrote fought, and for which Montgomery fell-that federalism, which, with a large and comprehen-sive 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 transcendant 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 fede ralism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families-that federalism, that exults 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 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 scurvy meanness of individual ambition; or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare o his country. These are the federal sen timents of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolu tion. He seeks not individual patronage. he looks for support on his countrymen at large-if he fails in this appeal to their con fidence, he is content to remain unnoticed

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 al eady 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 ma-rine and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial

It is intended to issue from the Morning Ch onicle office, assoon 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 co. tain all the news-matter of the daily paper. Every attention will be given to forward

the paper to subscribers at a distance with-. Letters addressed to the Editor, No

50 North Frederick street, will be attended Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

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 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 Litch-field 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 turther 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 succesand prosecute to conviction. the sive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county ifty Dollars for each offender, if than one: And I also offer a Parcourt, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April in the said offences, who shall next, for the purpose of recommendver, and bring to conviction, the ing a trustee for their benefit, on the

> versl acts of assembly for the relief of Test, M. S. OREEN, Clk.

> 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 se

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

This is to give notice, hat the subscribers hath obtained fetters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Owings, late of Anne-

estate of Richard Owings, late of Anne-Arund I 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,

Feb 18.

Feb 18.

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 Marocco 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

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

A. Muhroe. Feb. 4, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, That the Levy Court of Anne Arun del county will meet on the third Mon day of March hext, for the purpose of laying the county levy for the year

S. GREEN CIL By order, Feb. 11

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A rundel 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 ls authorised to contract for the land GEORGE HOGARTH. July 930

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 14 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 re quested 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 laune Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated to the subscriber. and those indebted to make humediate

HES Y CHILDS, Adm'r. 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 George town, 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 Marl boro' 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 & 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 stuge 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 countres of Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia

By the month of May next, an ele gant 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 la! into this line of communication, it be ing intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars All hag gage & 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 south-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 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 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 or phans 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,

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

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 uge, 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 remenbered with lasting gratitude by his at flicted parents and relatives, by addres sing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mailory 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. Annapolie, Feb. 11.

LAW INTEL

JOHN M'HE

Of Allegany County, GIVES NOTICE,

on South River, in Rev William parish,

That he has ready for publication a work styled,

'Ejectment 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, 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 circuinstances under which they emanated from Lord Proprietary, the source whence almost all our land tikes 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

T e author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since he retired from the Bar, directed his professional pursuits more par icularly 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 local on of land in Maryandy Letters (post paid) directed to Yough Green G despost office, Allegan county, will be attended to

Feb 4

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hah obtain d from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the perdual 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 if the 9th day 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 eve. ry article in the

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line,

> Groceries of every description.

Hardreare, Cutlery, Iron-22 mongery, & China, Queen's & Common Ware.

Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran.

Lamson's Beaver & Furred 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

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 no the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late residence of Isaac Simmons in Friendship,

All . c Personal Estate

Of the said Isaac Simmons, consisting of one riding horse, one voke of oven, household and kitchen furniture, to gether with a set of wheelvrgit and joiners tools, a quantity of hack Welut plank, a quantity of pine di to for flooring and weatherbording a q antity of Oak and Poplar scanting, a large quantity of cart wheel tellors diesed and undressed, hubs, spokes, &c a small quantity of rom sugar candles, soap, &c. and many other useful articies 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; ill sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sule to commence at ten

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r. March 4.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fleri facine is sued from Frederick county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 18th 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 pro perty of said Elisha Barnes, and will be sold to satify a debt due Gustavus and Charles A. Warfield, adm'rs. of Dr. Charles A. Warfield, deceased Sair to commence at 12 o'clock, for

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

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is sued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to poblic sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of March next, on the premises, one Negro Woman named Hannah, one Negro Woman named Henny, one Ne. gro Woman 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 Za chariah M'Ceney, or the use of Joseph Owens Sale to commence at 11 o'clock for Cash.

3 BENJ. GAITHER, shift.

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 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 es Holland's Barber Shop, where he intends keeping the best Fruit, Cordrals, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Georges. best Chewing l'obacco, and Spanish Segars of a superior quality He par ticularly informs the Ladies and Gen tlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply their parties with the best of Fruit on the most accom modating 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.

NOTICE.

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

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r.

B. il . Excellency Charles Golasborough, Esquire, Governor of Ma-

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by a considerable number of res pectable per one inhabitants of the county, who in De einher last, formed the aselves into a somety to: the pur pase of detecting & binging to pinish ment, according to isw be rock and or ier thieves, and the receivers of sto. Ien goods; that in consequence of their exe tions to carry the laws of the state Bg tress och offenders into effect some of the numbers and principal officers of casciety have sustained serious lajiry by unknown midnight inceedi ares; that a barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a corn-house of Richard Brice have been burnt down, and a stable be long by to William Crane set on fire, and, that there appears to be a syste a re plan among the above described

anders, to destroy by fire, the houses and property of every member of the society: Now, in order that the perpetrans of the above crimes may be be mant to punishment, and the repe turn of smilar outrages prevented, I here thought proper to issue this my proctametion, and do by and with the ad see and consent of the Council offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover, appre he id, and prosecute to conviction the office fers in each case herein specified. or Fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one: And I also offer a l'ardon to any one of the persons implicared in the wart 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, (L s.) eig iteen hundred and nine teen.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclama ti in he published twice a week for four weeks in he Maryland Gazette, Federal diazette, & Federal Republican.

MORNING CHRONICLE A NEW DAILY PAPER,

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigne! reluctance that the subser ber 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, is scorns 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 grandear of their country, and which turns an eve of the most transcendant disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office -to-at federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom fede ralism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families -that federalism that exults in the spectacle of our country' greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled hanner glitte ing over every sea our commerce bounded by no other rest ic tions than those of the ocean -that lederal ism, 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 anostate now to lend himsel to t e scurvy meanness of individual audition of to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sen timents of the Editor, and such as he wil be governed by until the hour of his dissolu tion. He seeks not individual pationage he looks for support on his countrymen a large if he fails in this appeal to their con fidence, 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 al eady offered, and f om the flattering prospects held on t. It is expected the publication will be commence the est of October next. Although the Editor in tends it shall be a newspaper, tis not is wish not his juterest to discerred the ma tine and me cantile departments, in these he will be assisted by persons well acquaint ed with the management of a commercial

It is intend d to issue from the Morning Ch onicle office, as soon as a sufficient num ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twee a nech at four dollars per annum, which will co., tain all the news matter of the daily paper. Every attention will be given to forward

the paper to subscribers at a distance with . Letters addressed to the Editor, No

50 North Frederick street, will be attended

Baltimore, Sept 7, 1818.

Anne-Arundel County, September 1erm, 1818

On application to the honour ib e Ri chard Robely, Esquire, one of the asociate ja iges of Anne Acundel county court, in the receas of the said court by petition in writing of Samuel Litch field, of said county, praying the hene fi 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 asceriain them, being annexed to his petition and the said Samuel Litch. fie'd having stated in his petition that he was mactual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridzely being satisfied by composen testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had reside lin the State of Marshand the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was or dered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his continement; and it is turther 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 cre ditors 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 recommend-ing 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 se veral acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test, VM. S. GREEN, Clk.

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'rs.

Notice is hereby given, That the Levy Court of Anne Arun del county will meet on the third Mon day of March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy for the year

By order, WM. STREEN, Cik.

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, Children's shoes and quarter boots. in a great variety of sizes & kinds Men's, women's and children's course

shoes. And is prepared to make up any de--cription of boots and shoes to order. with neatness and durability, at short notice. Has also for sale, New Eng land and Baltmore made shoes, Fleecy cork soles, &c.

Feb. 4, 1819. 5 A. Munrae.

Work River and Cove **OYSTERS.**

Joseph Duley, Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has

Oystek House Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church street, which he in-tends carrying on in the neutest 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 sa distriction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of bub lie favour

Aunapolis, Sept 24, 1818.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A rundel 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, hav. ing the advantage of five landing places, being bounded by the water. Per sons 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 HOGARIH.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri chard II Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer 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 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 laud. 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 14 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 Cazette and American of Baltimore, are re quested 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.

Georgelown, Dity of Washington and LAW INTELLIGION

Has commenced running three times a week. To leave Grawford's in George town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. call at Davis's hotel, in the city of Washingto of boro' to breakfast; thence thro' Queen Ann to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 of 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 ross 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 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 Ma ryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia

By the month of May next, an ele gant 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 tall into this line of communication, it be ing intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars All bag gage & parcels at the risk of the owne 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 Stuges from Wheeling and Pittshurg, and the line of stages to the southward

State of Maryland, sc.

Inne Arundel County, Orphans court, Feb. 10, 1519,

On application by petition of Elizaneth, 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 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 or phans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration pendente lite on the estate of John Whit tington, late of A. A County, deceased Ali 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 ail benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this loth day of February,

Eliza. Whittington, \ Adm'rs. Thomas Whittington. \ Pendente Jao. A Whittington Late, Feb 18.

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 relating by addres-sing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county Connecticut.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH YOLUME,

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

JOHN MHENRY

Of Allegany County, GIVES NOTICE. That he has ready for publica

work styled Ejectment Law of Mari The plan of this work has been tanged as to embrace, within a compass all the decisions of the of law deemed worthy of notice, ing to the title and location of from the earliest period down to present time. It also contains troductory view of the origin land titles of Maryland, and it comstances under which they ed from Lord Proprietary, the whence almost all our land the derived. The work will be presented as a number of subscriber.

have been procured. The author takes this opportired from the Bar, directed has sional pursuits more particular the land titles of Maryland confine himself to that department the law, and not intending to en in the litigation of the Bar, will counsel in all matters and contraines concerning the title and los of land in Maryland Letters, paid.) directed to Yough Green G post office, Allegan County, will tended to

cient to defray the expense of

Public Sale.

N virtue of an order rom the phanacourt of Anne Arundel en will be old on Thursday the 114 February inst at the late resident William James, on Rock Creek.

All the Personal Est of said James, negroes excepted a sisting of horses cattle, sheep la hold and kitchen furniture, furniture, for utensils. See. Terms of sale—for sums over twenty dillars, bond a good security will be required, to interest from the day of sale, us that som the cash to be paid. San commence at 10 o'clock ence at 10 o'clock Henry Williams, Man.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber hath obustrom the orphans court of Cancounty, in Maryland, letters of an instration on the personal estate Benjamin Leitch, of Ben late of overt county, deceased. All per having claims against the said deceased are hereby warried to arbibit. ed are hereby warned to exhibit i same, with the vouchers thereof, to subscriber, at or before the 9th do August next, they may otherwise law be excluded from all benefit if said estate. Given under my hands 9th day February, 1819. JNO IRELAND, admin

JOHN RANDALL, § 801 Have just made large additions to Stock of Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at duced prices; consisting of almost

Woollen, Linen & Cotton Line

Groceries of every description.

Hardware, Cuttery, Iron mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common For Beat Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran. Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hata A large assortment of Fine and Com

Shoes and Slippers. Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verden ground & in lump; White Lead grow with oil, and dry; Chałk, &c. &c. Annapolis, Oct. 15.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding house, the Farmers Bank. They will be together or separate, to suit purchers.

Dly to WILLIAM BREWER

Annapolis, Feb. 11,

BLANKS

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

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JONAS GREEN, BURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum

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om Frederick county court, and directed, will be exposed to pubon Tuesday the 16th day of next, on the premises, all that a tract of Land on Elk Ridge, y the name of Dorsey's Grove, sixty four acres more or her of Elisha Barnes has a life zed and taken as the proof said Elisha Barnes, and will to satify a debt due Gustavus harles A. Warfield, adm'rs. of harles Warfield, deceased o commence at 12 o'clock, for BELU GAITHER, shift. A. A. County.

virtue of a writ of fieri facias, isrom Anne Adundel county court, me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the 9th day irch next, on the premises, one Woman named Hannah, one Woman named Henny, one Ne-Woman usmed Henny, one Ne-Joman named Betty, one Negro amed Sophia. Seited and taken property of Samuel Ward, and e sold to satisfy a debt due Za the Miceney, for the use of Joseph s. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, sh. BENJ. GAITHER, shift. A. A. County

ssolution of Partnership.

e Partnership of Scott & Price assolved by mutual consent on the st Henry Price is authorised the concerns of the late firm, nforms the citizens of Annapolis ts vidnity, that he has moved, & pened general Fruit Shop and ectionary, in Church-street, oppour Jan de Holland's Barber Shop. é he intenda keeping the best e he intends keeping the best Cordials bpices, Toys to please ren, an associament of Groceries. Chewing Tokucco, and Spanish rs of a superio aquality. He partry informs the Ladies and Gen on of this city, and its vicinity he will supply their parties with lest of Fruit on the most accomiting terms. He thanks them for avours, and solicits a continuance e same. Orders from the country same. Orders from the country e promptly attended to.

s Excellency Charles Goldsbo gh, Esquire, Governor of Ma.

PROCLAMATION.

pereas, it has been represented to de persons, inhabitants of the y, who, in December last, formed selves into a society for the pur of detecting & bringing to punish according to law, negroes and thieves, and the receivers of stoods; that in consequence of their ons to carry the laws of the state st such offenders into effect, some members and principal officers society have sustained serious by unknown midnight incendithat a barn of Benjamin Han ind a corn-house of Richard Brice been burnt down, and a stable be ng to William Crane set on fire, that there appears to be a systeplan among the above described ers, to destroy by fire, the houses operty of every member of the y: Now, in order that the perpers of the above crime, may be th to punishment, and the repe of similar outrages prevented, 1 thought proper to issue this my amation, and do by and with the and consent of the Council offer ard of One Hundred Dollars to person who shall discover, appreand prosecute to conviction. the ders in each case herein specified, fty Dollars for each offender, if than one: And I also offer a Parany one of the persons impliin the said offences, who shall ver, and bring to conviction, the ue of the persons soncerned in the stration thereof

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

HARLES GOLDSBOROUGH is Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council. dered, That the above Proclama be published twice a week for four s in the Maryland Gazette, Fede inzette, & Federal Republican.

MORNING CHRONICLE. ANEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY

OF BALTIMORE. It is with unfeigned reluctance that the

of the Public to a New Daily d'aper, 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 scorns any concealment will be decidedly of the Federal cast; That federalism, which was known and prac-tised in the day of Washington-that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote fought, and for which Montgomery fell-that federalism, which, with a large and comprehenive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the gran-deur of their country, and which turns an ye of the most transcendant 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 fede ralism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families-that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled banner glittering over every sea, tions than those of the ocean-that federal ism, 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 scurvy meanness of individual ambition; or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare o his country. These are the federal sen timents of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolu-tion. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large-if he fails in this appeal to their con fidence, he is content to remain unnoticed

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

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Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

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 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 Lijchheld 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 peror 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 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 se versl acts of assembly for the relief of

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Men's long and short boots,
Do fine shees and pumps,
Women's Marocco shoes & slippers,
Do Leather

Do. Leather. Children's shoes and quarter boots.

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July 936

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

HENY CHILDS, Adm

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 George town, 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 Marl boro' 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 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 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 countries of Ma ryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia

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Fare through, five doffars Ail bag gage & parcels at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. Fourteen pounds of baggage allowed to each pastenger R. J JONES & CO.

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State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans court. Feb. 10, 1819,

On application by petition of Eliza-beth, Thomas and John A. Whittington, administrators pendentelite 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 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 or phans 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,

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

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 l'anning 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 remenbered with lasting gratitude by his at flicted parents and relatives, by addres sing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mailory. 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.

Ejectment 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, relating to the title and location of hand 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 cir. cuinstances under which they emanat. ed from Lord Proprietary, the source whence almost all our land times 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

T e author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since he retired from the Bar, directed his professional pursuits more par icularly 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 local on of land in Mary and Letters (post paid) directed to Yough Green G ses post office, Allegan county, will be attended to

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hash obtain d from the orphans court if Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the per daal 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 -aid estate Given under my hand this 9th day February, 1819 JNO IRELAND, adm'r.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON, Have just made large additions to their Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

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

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line,

Groceries

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron-22 mongery,

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

Lamson's Beaver & Furred 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

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 no the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late residence of Isaac Simmons in Friendship,
All . c Personal Estate

Of the said Isanc Simmons, consisting of one riding horse one yoke of oven, household and kitchen furniture, to gether with a set of wheelvergit and joiners tools, a quantity of back Welut plank, a quentity of pine di to for flooring and weatherbording a q antiy of Oak and Poplar scantling, a large quantity of cart wheel tellors diesed and undressed, hube, spokes, &r a small quantity of rum sugar candles, soap, &c. and many other useful artic.es 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. Bule to commence at ten o'clock.

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r. March 4.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 11.

For the Mary'and Gazette. CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

For several evenings past the entertainment of our family circle has consisted in reading the poetical productions of Henry Selluyn, with whom the reader is already acquainted Maria Morton has obligingly iasored me with copies of some of these, and in his ab ence I have obtained her permission to publish them for the gratification of my reniers. She has also furnished me with the following letter from Henry, addressed to herself, which I am induced to lay before my readers, as an appropriate introduction to such of his poetical effusions as I may, in the course of these pipers, submit to

"According to my promise, I send you my Port Folio, containing most of the pieces which you requested to see when I tast and the pleasure of sering you. It can not conceive who spake of them in terms of sic', unmented and exaggerated praise. I have never mentioned them myself, nor shewed then to any person, except our in teresting triend: Mary Morton, who is no Ulub, and consequently you could not have received your information from her Tin' I have often amused myself by soubbling verses, I have seldom had the vanits to oh trude them upon the notice of my acquain tance, and our friend Mary is the only per son who has been much perfect in this Some how or other, I could not avoid shewing them to her, for though I entertained the or thest operior of the correctness and de ictiv of hor taste, vel I was aure that her p . Too for the artier world they possess soy and first on being aniform or equal. Some or the old tall regard with in the sections of the style, and in an acmate of Poetry of the kind, a clear head i not the only requires a warm bout to in discensibly necessary, and note ho lippe tend to entirese who cannot enter with warmth into the emotion, and lecling, of the writer."

Sante. TOMARY

Ne'er did there eves he ald a shale of er e Rest on a temple vie . he text ent In her distres es long at la rice a part, And oner sympathy, if not react

Then tell me Mary, whener the jansive at-That o'er thy mild expressive features

And to my mind im, extently rescala-The painful pressure of some secret care.

Say dearest Mary, does thy bosom mourn That health excludes thee from her bloom ing trains

Or does remembrance bring to view again, Some scene of bliss that never will return! Or does the influence of com; assian bend Thy soul to sorrow for some subering miend?

TO MARY.

M ry! methinks I would submit again To go through all my suffering , could I From those sweet hips, that thou had'st

shed a tear,

Of kind and generous pity for my pain.

My griefs are averbalanced, since I know, (and long shall cherish the consoling

"tat Bouty, Sensibility and Youth, Have in urnedfor me-Trained in the school

From long affliction, then hast learned, to

For sorrows not thine own; thy heart can

With sympathy, and thy truth-beaming

Weep o'er distresses, which thou canst not

Dear girl, for every tear which thou hast

May Heaven rain precious showers of blessings on thy head,

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Sessien, 1818. An act authorising the Judges of the Or phans Court to bind out the Children o Fice Negroes and Mulattoes.

Sec. 1. He it enacted, by the General As sembly of Maryland, That the judges of the orphans court of the several counties in this con es to their owr knowledge that there are any child or children of free negroes or to bind and out out such child or children to some useful trade or service, on the same or children shall be tanisht to read or write. r in hea thereof a sum not exceeding thintiredom d'es required by law.

2. And best enacted. That before the said judges shall proceed to bind out any child ting the parent or parents of such child or child or child ea, in research to their choice of a master o mistress, so far af it may seem just and trasonal le

See I Be it enacted by the General As embly of Maryland, That appeals from orders of the said courts, as referred to in the wenty screeth section of the act of seven ten bun tel and eighty five, chapter se cen's two, he confined to decretal orders.

2 And he it enacted. That the provisions of the 1.fth section of the said act, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, in re-

And he is enacted. That the provingers of the litteen h section of the said act, be extended to the clerk employed

4. And he it enacted. That under the twenty fifth section of the aforesaid act of eventeen hundred, and eighty five, is shall not be necessary to make any demand of a compliance with the decree, as the practice has been, to entitle the party obtaining the decree to process thereon.

5 And be it enacted, That in cases whe ein a power is given to take bills pro post no, or to esse a commission er parte, a decision may be made against the defen dants absent making detault, on the testimany taken between the parties, instead of saving such commission.

6 And be it enacted. That in addition to the powers given in regard to sheriffs and other officers, by the twenty third section of the said act, the provisions of the act of seventeen hundred and ninety seven, chapter forty three, be extended to the court of chancery, and the county courts as courts of equity

7. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and sixteen, chapter one hundred and fifty tour, be extended to equitable titles to real estate

8. And he it enacted, That a sale of the real estate may be decreed in the discretion of the chancery court, and the county courts as courts of equity, in order to save the personal, with the consent of all parties of tull age, and the actual guardian of mi

9. And be it enacted, That where sales have been or shall be made by executors, under a supposed authority derived from a will, the chancery court, and the county courts as courts of equity, shall have a discretionary power to confirm such sales on hearing, or in cases where bills may be taken pro confusso.

be entitled to dower in lands held by equitable title in the hasband, unless the same be devised by a will made before the passage of this act; but such right of dower shall not operate to the prejudice of any claim for the purchase money of such lands, or other lien on the same; and tenants by the courtesy shall be entitled for life to lands held by equitable title, but not to the prejudice of any claim for the purchase money of such lands or other lien on the

11. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act of seventeen hundred ninety-seven, chapter one hundred and fourteen, concerning partition, be extended to cases where all the persons reside out of the state.

12. And be it enacted, That in case of lands in this state descending to minors residing out of this state, on a bill filed by the prochein amy of any such min r, the said courts may issue a commission to three persons in the state where the infints reside, authorising them, or any two of them, to go to the infant or infants, and appoint a guardian, for the purpose of acswering and defending the suit, and authorizing them to take and return such answer, and on return of the same, there may be the same proceedings as if the infant defendants had been regu larly summoned, and had been heard by a guardian appointed by the court.

1.3. And be it enacted, That the said courts may decree a sale of such lands, i it shall appear to be for the benefit and advantage of such infants, and may order or not, in their discretion, a commission to take depositions in the case, as to them shall appear necessary, and upon such terms as they may judge right and proper.

14. And be it enacted, That when an ap or a county court as a court of equity, i, shall appear that the proper parties have not been made, the court of appeals may, oree without prejudice to another bill, or ward a new trial on such terms as the court may deem equiable, specifying in the or der for a writ of procedendo, the parties to he made, and the decree to be made thereon shall not be liable to reversal for the want of any other parties that may be alleged.

An act to relieve the people of this state, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers. and to probi'nt the officers of the different banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state, at a less price than their nominal value.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging. he notes of any of the banks of this state at and for a price or sum less than the nomi nal value of such notes so bought or sold, hastered or exchanged, nor directly or indi ectly to employ for that purpose any broker, agent, or debtor to any of the said banks, or any other person or persons whatsoever, nor to engage or employ any person or persons in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging any such notes as aloresaid, for the purpose of depositing the same in any of the banks of this state, and if any president, director, eashier, clerk, or officer of any of the banks of this state, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any or either of the provisions contained in this section, such person so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful tor any person or persons, bodies po litic or corporate, to be engaged in, or to follow the business, employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, by any ways or means, whatsoever, by themselves or by others, in buying or selling, battering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum in gold or silver less than the nominal value of such note so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any other of the hanks of this state, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes so hartered or exchanged, and if any person or persons, or officer or officers; of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so as aforesaid bought or sold, or of the hotes so as aforesaid bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

3 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies po-

10. And to it enacted, That widows shall | little or corporate, other than the banks incorporated by the lays of this state, or the exporter thereof beyond sea, or the manuacturer of gold and silver, to buy any gold or silver coined, at or for a price or sum in the notes of any of the banks of this state higher or for a greater sam than the nominal value of such notes; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or of ficers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money double the amount of the gold or silver so bought or sold, Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any persons, such importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from buying gold or silver coin, unless the same be with an intention to sell the sail e

4 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any of the banks of this state. directly or indirectly to sell or dispose of any gold or silver coined, for a price or sum more than the standard value thereof, and any bank, or any officer the e if, so offe iding, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so sold or disposed of

5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand and re the intent or design to make sale thereof. or to obtain a premium therefor; and any person or persons, or officer or officers of duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state, any gold or silver, conforfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so

6. And ber' enacted, That the courts of law in this state, in the construction of this act give such a construction thereto, as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any

7 And be it enacted. That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this to enforce and compel any person who may be a party in any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto, but, no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like

8. And he it enacted, That all for feitures or penalties arreing or account under this the name of this state and the informer, or feiture or penalty so recovered shall go to

the into mer, and the other to the state 9. And be it enacted, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such conviction, such person shall be commisted to the gaol of the county, in which such conviction shall be had; and if he shall not within twenty days after such commitment pay the said forfeiture or penalty, then it shall and may be lawful for the court where in the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common gaol of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and be treated in such manner as the said court shall direct.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Feb 21, 1819. Mr. Lacock from the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Se nate of the 18th December last, o'That the message of the President and documents relative to the Semmole war, be referred to a select committee, who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers - that said committee inquire relative ! advance of the U. States troops into West Florida - whether the officers in command at Pensacola and St. Marks were amenable to, and under the controll of Spain-and particularly, what circumstances existed to authorise or justify the commanding general in taking possession of those posts"-

That they have under the authority conterred upon them, called for and examined persons and papers. The testimony obtained is herewith submitted. The committee, after the most mature and dispassionate ex amination of the subject, offer for the con-sideration of the Senate, he following narrative of facts, and the oppons and deduc tions clearly arising from any growing out

of, the facts thus presented. On the origin of the hostilities between the United States and the Seminole Indians. the committee ask leave to remark, that the different savage tribes living within and on the borders of the Floridas, denominated

from the more northern tribe within the limits of the U. State treaty of 1814 with the Cress considerable addition wa ber, of those ingitives; as the land were dissatisfied with the provision treaty, took refuge in the Ploris shing, there can be little do nostility to the U. States. The seem to have been strengthened fluence of foreign emissaries who up their residence among them; whom, as the most conspictions: ander Arbuchnot and Robert C. An in this state of things, it appears a executive department of the executive department of the good deemed is necessary for the south frontier, to establish a line of form southern boundary of the U. States. occupy those fortilications with me the regular forces, and by these in was maintained with the lodiens as spring or summer of 1817, when lar orces were withdrawn from the the Georgia frontier, and cones Fort Montgomery on the Alabama considerable distance West of the ine. But it seems that about the horder warfare was commencedle Seminote Indians and the from tants of Georgia. It is difficult mi e with certainty who comme hostilities or on whom the green were inflicied. General Gaines demanded a surrender of the In had committed out ages on the fee Georgia With this demand they to comply, alleging that the first as estaggie rious had been made by the In consequence of this relugi Gaines was at thorised by the Secret War, at his discretion, to remove the ans tell remaining on the lands to Stars by the Westy made wh Creeks in 1814 - in so doing he is toll is might be proper to retain some de he depredations committed by the lat-In pur nance of the discretionary and general Ganes on e ed a detachad ear Joe men, under the commands I wig ... to surround and take an h out Scott, and near the Floridatine detachment arrived at Fowl Town night, and the Ind ans taking the slan flying to an adjacent awamp, were find by the detact ment, and one man and Two Indians were m woman killed. The detachment returned to Scott Aday or two afterwards, as by capt M Intoch, who was of the p about the ame number of troops paid about the ame number of troops paid count visit to the same village, (as he count visit to the same village, far he count is the purpose of obtaining property \$\bar{n}\$ loading their wagons with corn, and co ing horses and cattle, they were fired by the Indians, and a skirmish ensue which a small loss was sustained on sides. It is stated by capt. Young, the

> A few days after the affair of Fool To lieut. Scott, with a detachment of to women and some children, ascertig Appalachic da, with el thing and ma the garrison of Fort Scott, when a few miles of that place, was attacked a party of Indian . himself and his nty tell victims to their tury, exempt men, who made their escape, and one man n ane prisoner

contaphical engineer, that this town

men and children

amed about 15 Indian warriors, beide

From this time the war became no ous, the Ind ans, in considerable men were embadied, and an open attact about our regular soldiers, was confin the garnon. In this state of things mation having been communicated to War Department, General Jackson ordered to take the held - he was adre the regular and unlasa force, amounta 800 men, provided or that service. timated force by General Gaines, a serior, said to be 2 00 strong, and estimated force by ed it he should consider the orce proline nots of the adjoining states for cortions of the willtin as he might that misite. On the recent of his order lackson, instead of obserting the wife the Department of War, by calling it Covernor of Tennes-ee, then in No near the place of his residence, chosele eal (to use his own expressions,) patrionism of the west Tennesseam, had served uniter him in the last war. mounted gun men, and we compared what were called life guards, with the most alacrity, solunteered their seri from the states of Tennessee and Kents and regai ed to his standard Offices appointed to command this corps, by General himself, or by other persons, under his authority Thus organized. e e mustered into the service ofthe la State

About the time General Jackson sugarizing this detachment of volunted the state of Tennessee, or perhaps ! ously thereto General Gaines was fit employed in raising forces among theC Indians There was this difference # two cases. General Jackson raised bit in disregard of positive orders Go Gaines, without orders, took upon be the authority of raising an army of s 1600 Creek Indians appointing the cers, with a brigadier general at there and likewise mustering this force inte service of the U. States.

While your committee feel a please applauding the zeal and promptitude have marked the military conduct of general officers, on many former occur they would teel themselves wanting in dury to the Senate and the nation, did not express their decided disappro of the conduct of the commanding in the steps they took to raise and order the force employed on this occasion. was no law in existence that authorises the President of the United States to ! or accept the services of volunteers. law passed for that purpose, had expire the year 1815. The constitution of the States gives to Congress, exclusively, power of raising armies, and to the fi dent and Senate, the power of appoint the officers to command those armie raised. The constitution. likewise, the militia to execute the laws of the Congress power to provide for calling to supperse insurrections, and to refe but reserves to the states re engiety tively, the appointment of the officers. confor nity with the last recited proving States have passed laws authorising tre ident, when the contingencies about hided to should happen, to call on the vernors, or any militia officers of the pective states, for such portion of them a he might deem requisité for the off Seminole Indians, were principally fugitives | and in strict observance of these law

ral Jackach ive orders of nstitution himself not rs delegated stive antho esident and tments, bu expressly re intment of il the more as they ha overnment th of the natio fficers of the ossible abuse committee them, that ariy stage of est least 250 ed and thir ed, and their brigadier ern of a co officers acc to the Presi will be foun ssary even to names and out, and pa ohs known in this pla General Jan officers of to discharge nted by the government d afterwar tal on a tri on the same er of the (e of a cour rested by ed a do nit our commit e subject b ith the cha ment, no of d his station thorrof the eleignty beur he people troul of all t lated, the pe nt the indem that can be o tran rend-

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ors of the states attincent to the seat of for the requisite mili in force.

s with regret that the committee are pelled to declare, that they conceive eral Jackson to have disregarded the tive orders of the Department of War. constitution and laws, that he has taken a himself not only the exercise of those ers delegated to Congress, as the sole lative anthony of the fintion, and to P esident and Senate, as at relates to the intments, but of the power which had expressly reserved to the states, in the intment of the officers of the militiat a er the more valuable to the states, be e, as they had surrendered to the gove overnment the revenues and physical of the nation, they could only look to officers of the militia as a security against possible shuse of the delegated power. committee find the melancholy fact e them, that military others, gve at arty stage of this remablic, have withw of autho ity, raised an arhe shant 2500 men, and mustered them the service of the United States. Two red and thirty officers have been apled, and their rank established, from an n brigadier general down to the lowest tern of a company. To whom we're cofficers accountable for their conduct? to the President of the United States. will be found that i was not considered sary even to furnish him with a list of names and not until the payrolla were ont, and payment demanded, were the haknown to the Department of War. in this place i is proper to observe, General Jackson seemed to consider officers of his own creation, compe to discharge all the functions of officers onted by the authority of the general or governments, for we find five of them ed afterwards to set on a general court tial, on a trial of life and death. Might on the same principles, Gen. Jackson tried, condemned an ! executed, any er of the Georgia militia, by the sen e of a court martial, composed of officreated by him, and holding their ased a thoulty by the tenor of his will' four committee will dismiss this heaveh e subject by observing that, con-istent with the character and genues of our go

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d his station, can be justified for an in iomof the constitution, it is an offence inst the sovereignty of the nation, the eighty being vested in the great body he people. The constitution is the writ troul of all the public functionaries com And when that instrument has been lated, the people alone have power to t the indemnity for its infraction, and that can Les. J in la our of the officer at be taken not in justification of the act tin m tigation of the enormity of the of or committed. With this view of the ct, which they concerned be a con ? the committee have in vain sought for sense for the commanding general fle stated in his letter to the Secretary of r, assuming the power to judge for the ounted gun men, would be the least exare and the most efficient. His duty to execute the orders of his supe ior ers not to disober them, to observe and ree the laws, not violate them. Obedi-

and subordipation are the first and est duties of a soldier, and no one knew ter the truth of, and the necessity for, ersing this maxim, than the officer in For the truth of this observation have his own declaration. In his letter Secretary of War, of 20th Jan. 1818. ave, .. rout letter, enclosing your gene order of the 29th ultimo, has been re ed, like yourself, I have no other feel to gratity than those connected with public good and it gives me pleasure plated to produceit. Responsibility now sto where it should on the officer issuing o der, and the principle acknowledge is calculated to insure that subordina n so necessary to the harmonisus move. ent of every part of the military ma is to be regretted, that an officer who

belonged to the duty of others, should been so to ally regardless or unconsciof his own; and while the committee are ing to admit that the volunteer forces ed into service by General Jackson, more efficient and less expensive than militia, had he confined himself to the al proportion of officers this, they con , should not be urged as an argument vour of employing them, or plead in fication of the unlawful act, for if these ons he considered conclusive, and should equiesced in, they will be applied with ased force, (fortified by this precedent) Il future wars, an army of regulars will onside ed as they really are; more effipt and less expensive than either the vo. cers, if anthormed by law, or the miliand the officer at the head of such ar-(acting on the principles before stated. encouraged by the acquiescence of the ion) may dispense with the militia altoher, and increase the regular army to any ent that folly or ambition may suggest all this under the plea of necessity. The mittee can scarcely imagine a possible that may occur in a future war, where necessity will be less strong than in the This war was waged when the 'U. this miserable undikeiplined banditti of luded Indians," and fugitive slaves, their ole strength, when combined, 1 of exding 1:00 men-opposed to whom, three is to General Jackson's taking the com-

el a pleasur romptitude onduct of rmer occasi wanting in mation, #1 d disapprobe sanding ges se and orga occasion. D ld; and under Gen. Gaines, were a force 800 regulars and mil tia, besides the 1500 ndly ind ans, illegally subsidized by the mentioned general. What then, in this of the case, becomes of the ples of ue-States to f ity? And it it be admitted in this case, ustify or palliste an act of military user afunteers. on, the committee would anxiously inre where it is to be disallowed or senied? tution of exclusively. here the committee, having pledged selves faithfully to disclose facts, and d to the f r of appoin partially to draw conclusions, beg leave emark, that the conduct of the com-nding general, in raising this vo unteer se armies, likewise, for callings we of the la , and to rept ps, was approbated by the War Depart ht, as will appear by the letter of the Se-tary, dated the 29th day of January. e states re and it is but justice to the Depart the officers. ht to state, that it was not until the offi s that had assisted in thus officering and ess of the Un tanizing this corps, were examined by authorising committee, that they were apprised of illegality of the measure; for there is nocall on the g to be found in Gen Jackson's letters this subject, to the Secretary of Wir, the 12th, 13th & 20th of February, 1818, m which it can be fairly inferred that he ion of the mi for the or thesa laws,

had appointed a single officer. Indeed, it words are the first and the properties of the regular multitude the states, and that the only departure from this orders by the general, was his naving called on the subordinate officers of the militia, instead of the governor of the militia, instead of the governor of the state of Pentessee, and his construct the transfer of the first of Pentessee, and his construct to the 7th of August, 1818, order served of mountained mental man re-And preference of snounted men to infan re And t will also appear, from the lett spajoreaut that had the Depa tment of War disappear ed of this conduct, and determined to man termand the private from Jackson in raising this torce, no order to that effect could

have reached bim before he nad ar ived at the seat of war, and of course the army might have been di banded in sight of the enemy, and the objects of the campaign

the chy scopardized, and pe haps defeated. The committee will next take notice of the operations of the army in the Floridas, whither they were authorised to pursue the ene inv and connected with this authority, it was enfoined on Gen Gaings, to whom the fi. st order to this effect was given, that in case the enemy took refuge miner a Spanish gaerison, not to attack them there, but to report the fart to the Secretary of War-& the observance of this older, the committee conceive, was equally obligh ory on Gen Jackson, wan succeeded to the command -at least it must have clearly evinced the will of the Secreta v of War on that point, and how for 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 regulars, volunteers, and the Georgia militia and afterwards, on the 1st day of April, was joined by Gen Melatosh, and his brigade of 1500 In hans, who had been previously organized by Gen. Games, opposed to whom it appears from thereport of C aptain Young. topograubical engineer, and other evid nee, the whole forces of the fugitive Semin le Indians and consums negroes, had they at Reen embodied could no exceed 900 or 1000 and at no time did half that number present he n elses to oppose his march of course

little or no resistance was made.
The Mickasuky towns were first taken and destroyed. The army warehed upon St. Marks, a feelile Spanish strison, which was surrendered on thout firing a gun." and then occupied as an American post, the Spa nish commandant having first, by humble entiresties and then by a timid motist, endea you ento avertthe measure. He e Mexande Arbothm t was found, taken prisoner, & pu in confinement, for the purpose it was stated by ten Jackson, not collecting evalence to establish his gull." and he ealso wer taken two Indian chiefs one of whom potended to profess the spirit of crop' they were hung without trial and with hule

This being done, and St. Mi ki garrison ed by American troops, the army pursued then march endward to Suwaney tiver, on which they lotted 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. Ambrister, who had been taken prisoner on their march to Susancy During the halt of the army for a lew days at St. Marks, a general court martial was called ... Arbuthnot was arraigned; found guilty, sentenced to suffer death, and hung Ambrister 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 to turn from Suwaney 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 Gadaden; 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 Appalachi cola, I shall proceed direct to Nashville. my presence in this country can be no Ion ger necessary. The Indian forces have been divided and scattered; cut off from all communication with those unprincipled agents of foreign nations who have deluded them to their ruin, they have not the pow er, if the will remains, of annoying our trontier." It appears, howeve, by the conduct of the commanding general, that he had, at this time, looked to different movements, for, at the ime he was writing this letter, as will be seen by the test mony of Capt, Call and Surgeon Bronaugh, he had dispatched Lieut. Sands to Mobile, to forward on a tran of artiflery, to a given point, to be ready to be made use of in reducing Pensacola and the fort of Barrancas, should that measure be thereafter thought proper. Having made these arrangements, the army marched to fort Gadaden, 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 shewn to Gen. Jackson, that a number of Indians had recently visited Pensacola, and were committing depredations on the Spanish inhabitants of that place, & were ecciving 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 scarce the show of resistance. The governor had escaped, and taken refuge in the lost of the Barrancas; to which place distant about ix miles, the army marched and the fortiess was invested on the 25th or 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 cannona ding 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 ana, agreeably to the terms of the capitulation; which terms Gen. Jackson in his letter of the 2d of June, 1818, declares. "were more favorable than a conquered one-my would have medited." The civil and military government of Spain thus annul led, general Jackson thought it necessary to abolish the revenue laws of Spain, and establish those of the United States, a more favorable to the commerce of the United States; and for this purpose captain. Gad den was appointed collector, and by him, under the authority of general Jack son that department of the new govern-

ment was organized. The Spanish and o-

rities being thus put down by the sword,

both civil and m.litary, a new government was established for this newly acquired ter

ritory, the powers of which, both civil and

more than two months, after his consum mation of the conquest of West and part of East Florida, he issued an order to genera Gaines, directing him to take possession of St. Angu tine, a strong fortress, and the capitol of East Florida. A copy of this or der is subjuined to this report, and his rea sous for this measure are stated at large in the order, and reiterated and enforced by the 10th of the same month, which reasons, fully and beyond the possibility of doubt 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, unconnected with his military functions, TO BE CONCLUDED.

A letter from Norfolk of the 1st inst. says, "the commissioners have reported in favour of Gosport, (opposite this town) and Day's Point, on lam-s river, as suitable places for the Naval Depot and arsenal to be ericted, on the waters of the Chesipeake."- Richmond Eng.

New York, March 6.

Commodore Aury's squadron lost. Capt Stanbury, of the brig Ossipee, arrived last evening from Carthagena, informs that Commodore Aury's squadron, consisting of 7 or Svissels, was lost in a heavy gile in September last at Old Providence. The crows were all saved. The schr. 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 Certhagens. Mr. Birch, the mate o the P rry, died at Carthagena.

(We presume the above account cannot be correct, as Capt. Sophar, of the sch. Price, which arrived on the 25th January in 45 days from Pearl Key, (which is near Old Providence) reported Aury still at Oid Providence, with his fl et waiting reinforcements. Capt. Sophar's information 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 bailed the first

We have Par's dates to the 27th. It will be seen by some extracts which we have made, that in consequence of divisions which led to a general rupture, th French ministers had given in their resignations which were accepted by the King, and a new ministry was immediateing 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 I mes of the 30th Dec.

An article from Hanover of the 18th of Dec. announces, that the Assembly of the States has abolished the torture in criminal examinations; and that it was expected the trial by jury would be adopted.

On the 12th of Nov. the plague still raged at Tangiers. The number of deaths amounted to above 30

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 saued respecting the late plot at St. Helena. It is said it will be signed by the Emperors of Russia & Austria, and the King of Prussia.

The celebrated general Sarrazin has been impresoned in Paris, on the charge of bigamy. It is stated that three ladies claim him as their husband; one of them is an English lady, whom he married in London.

Paris, Dec. 26. At last the divisions in the Ministry have led to a general rupture. On Thursday all the Ministers gave in their resignations, and the king accepted of them all, with the exchelies, who immediately formed a scarch of a better market.

new Ministry, composed as follows: M. Cauler, (the great naturalist, who was lately in England) the new Minister of the interior, M. Mollien, (formerly minister of the Treasury during the reign of Bonaparte, a place which he held even during the hundred days,) Minister of Finances M. Simeon, (Member of the chamber of deputies, who had been counsellor of state under Bohaparte, and minister of justice in the king dom of Westphalia,) Minister of justice; M. de Villete, (member of the chamber of deputies,) Minister of Marine; and Count Law de Lauriston, (Peer of France, Aid de Camp of Bonaparte, and his ambas sador at the Court of Petersburgh during the years 1811 and 1812.) Minister of War.

According to this new arrangement, the miniatry of police was to have been suppressed. Yesterday, by 50 clock in the afternoon, all these gentlemen had dec'ined the places tendered them, with the exception of M. Cuvi r. M.M. Mo. lien and Simeon refused other, from a fear that they might be required to give their sanction to measur s which they regard as anti natio al and MM. de Viele and Lauristo. (two Ultras) declined to act, unless a pledge were given by their conleagues, that they would support such modifications of the laws of elections and recruiting as would render them more monarchial.

Paris, Dec. 26, [afternoon] The crais of the Ministry as yet no influence on the public funds. Tuesday, at the Exchange the five per Cents are 62t 63 .-Nothing is as yet decided regital ing a new Ministry. The Duke of Richelieu is in negotiation with M. Laine, to induce him to remain if the Ministry with M. de Villele. and to prevail upon him to accept of the department of Marine. In this case the Ultres 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 or Monday night states, that the new Ministers had been appointed under the direction of the Duke of Riche lieu. M de S. Cry is to be at the head of the new cabinet, and Minister for the War D partment. It is reported that Drouet was to be made Menster of the Marine.

The French funds rose, and the 5 per cents 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 repeat the rumors which we noticed several weeks ago, of an application having been actually made by the deposed Monarch, Charles IV. to the Sovereig a at Aix la Chapilie. for their assistance in the recovery had authorised his friends to signify, that if he should be able to re sume the Crown, he would immediately put an end to a war calculated to bring misery and ruin upor the country, without any chance of accomplishing the purpose in view -and that he had signified his positive intention to acknow edge the independence of the revolted co lonies, and, by amicable negociations 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 Courses of the wisest Statesmen that the country affords, and who are most likely to possess the confidence of the people. It is intimated 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. Peterburg informs us, that the great demand there for gold and si'ver bullion is beginning to decrease; the Government 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 speculations in bullion, which may ception of that of the duke of Ri- therefore be expected to go in

DIED - On the 3d instant; after a tedious illness, at his residence on South River, in the 56th year of his age, the Rey William Donean, Rector of Allhalless's parish, Anne Arundel county.

On Sunday morning, at his residence in this county. Mr. Thomas Wan-

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

FOR SALE,

A large and commodious HOUSE on West street, in the city of Annapolis. This House has nine comfortable Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen and Caklars, which are above ground. It is si-1 tuated to a pleasant and healthy part of the city. Any person disposed to pur-chase will be informed of the terms by March 11. There 3w.

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 19th altimo. 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 SHEPHARD. Annapolis, March 11.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Bassford, Lite of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are therefore requested to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement, and these indebted to make payment.

HENRY BASSFORD LACOB BASSFORD. Laris.

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 or William Henry Cockey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer

John Gassarcay, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is here! y given, That the subscriber of Arme Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Henry Cock y, late of Anne Arondel county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are beieby 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.

Provey Cockey. Executrix of Wm H Const will and testament of Wm. H Cockey. March II

der my hand this 9th day of March,

REMOVAL.

ANN MERRIKEN, Milliner,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Ann polis, and its vicinity that she has removed from bor original stand adjoining the store of Messes. Evans & Iglehart, 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. Murch 4.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store,)

The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City, IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price-124 Cents.

Feb. 25.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange ugainst Drawer, first, second, and third Indorser, in assumpait generally. Debt on Bond and Singis Bill, Common Bonds,

Appeal do Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

FAREWELL TO NOVA SCOTIA. By Joshua Marsdon, Methodist Missionary, Thou climate of cold, where the icy winds

Where the maple fire burns and the lofty pines grow Ere I quit thy cold shores for a happier

'Ill channt my farewell in a fragment of rhyme

Seven years have I travers'd thy desolate woods.

Thy bays, marshes, lakes, and thy icy-pav'd With tempest and snow-drift impeding my

And icieles spangling both me and my house. I've frequently pass'd in my snow gliding Thy dark lofty place that wav'd over my

head. Still he mming a tune as I fac'd the cold breeze. Till the anug little settlement peep'd through

the trees. Nor shall I forget in thy winters severe. When crossing bleak marshes and barrens

most drear, Full many a blessing has warmed my heart, Though the cold chill'il my blood, and my

fingers would smart. With a joy unexprest I have often surveyed The cottage that cheer'd in thy wilder ies

Tho' my lodging was cold, and the stars I Through the chinks of my log room bright

twinkling on me When the fierce blowing dr ft had the path

wav eças'd, .
With my staff in my hand I've the northwester fac'd;

My saddle bags over my shoulders well Lied. I've trudged over the snow, for 'twas too

deep to ride How oft have I 'scaped by the skin of my tec h.'
When the ice was worn thin by the cur

rents beneath. And when by the showers the torrents were

I trembled ill past, - but de'is ered, I prais'd. lience, learn, O my soul to put trust in thy

Lord His care and pass dangers he kept on re-

The sea and the desert with salety are cross'd.

Be faithful -thou shalt not in Jordan be lost. O scene of my labours, I but thee solica, I love thy rough climate, the sightless to view.

When Je the wide ocean I sail far away, I ii think of thy woods -for thy woodian ders pray

Tho' transient thy spring time, thy winters

Tho' freezing and sea fog encurele the YCAT. Yet thy wilds have their game, and thy

And kind are the natives who people thy

The moose in thy woods, and the bears in thy brakes.

The trout methy secumi, and the fowl on thy lakes;

Thy salar is, they maple, and fine pome de-

A beautiful providence jointly declare.

No. do I forget that fair piety grows, La .care ei bren ; lant and thy bleaching

Who rules the given each from the Oby to

Has also m'd thy wate with his I cific

Thy forests and snow drifts, thy marafles

Thy buch eve 'd signams, and sun veil-

Thy cold o cay soil, and thy winters se ve.e. His presence can sweeten, his blessing can

For 'tis not in seasons or climes to impart

The bliss that enlivens and glaudens the heart. Spitsbe hen's cold shores, or Bornco's

scorch'd ide. Can please it illiumin'd with Jesus' smi e!

That smile is a spring of delight to the soul, Though tempests at so and the herce billows roll It gladdens the desert, it charms the wild

wave, Gives care in affliction, and hope in the grave. Ye high coned pines, and we balsamic firs!

Ye maples so sweet, & ve quiv't ng poplars; 'Neath your shades I have stood while ye heard me p orlain

Salvation unbounded through Jesus's name! But ne'er shall I wander thy woodlands again,

Where thence and gloom, brother foresters reign; Nortra eithy dreary Peninsula o'er, From the t anada gul to the Atlantic shore.

Farewell to thy plants, and adieu to thy Thy deep rapid river and wood cutting mills!

Thy terrible snow-drifts, thy bleak torpid Cuasti Adieu to thy region of sea fog and frost!

Polator

+ The author frequently preached in the

MR. GREEN,

By republishing the letter of Joshu: Delaplane, esq. on the use of Plaister, &c. from your paper of May 9, 1816, you wilkoblige

MANY SUBSCRIBERS. Extract of a letter from Joshua Delaplant, 1.sq.

The information you ark 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 bes ploughs, shall be carefully given according to my experience. Your

first inquiry relates to the best mode | it broadcast with plaster swith rate | two badly fed; one cow well fed | 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 harro wait requires two hands, but with one har, row 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 April, harrow it well the same way 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 sets so as to nour sh and replenish the land; it is the most certain crop and as it makes more straw than . v other grain, the farmer is ena-I d to make more and the best manure; by prop r 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 he an excellent substitute; let the number of hogs be squal in both pens; to those in the second pen feed only half a barrel of corn and two bushels of chopt rve; have two hogsheads near your pen, into which put every day the two bushels of chopt rye and have them filled up with water and stirred let it stand twenty tour hours before used, give this to the hogs matead of wat r; 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 general ly let my strep run on my rye fields until the last of March. I have a field which contains 20 acres, which ten years ago would n t produce more than ten bushels of corn per acre. I ploughed it up and sowed it with rye and one bushel of plaster pracre; in February I sowed it with clover seed and on bust el of plaster; at harvest I cut 16 bushels of rye per acre; the spring following I sowed it again with one bush el 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 follow ing I sow dit again, with plaster as before, and cut that year 2 1 2 tons of hay - I then ploughed up the seand crop and sowed it with wheat which produced 28 bushels per acre. I then ploughed up the wheat stub be and sowed with rye, which proluced me 25 1.2 bushels per acre; the spring following I gave it a tressing of manure, ploughed it up

nd planted it in corn, first rolling

he seed in plaster, and when it got

up about six inches high, I sowed

of one bushes per acre, off of which I gathered SSB barrels of corn, (equal to 80 hushels per acre) the next spring I sowed it with spring barley (oats would equally prosper) which yielded 82 bushels per sere, which I sold in Georgetown at 1 dollar 50 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 I 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 sow d 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 rou-Tine 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 scarc ty & high price of plaster. for the last two years I may say I have used none, and I do not beheve 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

that it is ploughed, then furro , it quite shallow, barely to make a forrow 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 p netrate the soil, it will then grow rapidly and will not suffer from drought; as the sodifleft 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, fallow 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 obs. rv ed; 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 Septem ber; after harvest plough down your wheat stubble, sow rye, and the c over seed turned under the year before by being brought to the sur face, 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's 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 putrefiction 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 trozen to go on them without injury.

Manure may be called the farmers Gold mine, and ought to be sived in every shape and manner. To inor ase 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 neans for subsisting them, and ne ver overstock himself-as one horse

will give more milk than two badly fed, and one good sheep more wool than two bad ones la fine, nothing which a farmer keeps upon his farm, from his horse to his dog, should auffer for food-to make his farm profitable he should make a little of every thing to sell; he should not fit done -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 (in cluding every kind of grain) have averaged five thousand bushels; this may be doubted; the reader may judge as he pleases, but I'am boun to state the truth-our land holders wio have most in their power trust too much to others they should trust to their own judgment and see that their plans are proper ly executed. The best ploug is for land clear of stone are made by Chenot of Ba timore, if the and 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 tye in P. bruary-11-2 bushels of wheat, the last week in Sept. or the first week in October-one hussel of rye the 2d or 3d week in S pt .- two bushels of barley or oats as soon as the spring will admit. I have been thus full in giving my opinion; y u 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

Mr. Neilson,

The interest of suffering hu manity 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 ge nerosity of my two undermentioned brother doctors engages me to make public. It is well known with how litile success the medicinal art has hitherto struggled with that terri ble diso: der, known by the name of Tetanus, (Opisthotonos) especially when caused by a wound.

On the 15th of December last, Maty Saint Gerais, 19 years old, a servant to Mr. S.ul, fell on the gluzed frost and facerated the integuments of her right knee, but the wound not appearing dangerous, eighteen days after, although the wound appeared perfectly healed, s e began to complain of a stiffness in the back of her neck, and a certain difficulty in moving her jaw; ac companied 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. Iffand 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 Latterriere, to form a consultation. Of this, the result was amoutation; to which, nevertheless, the patient & her relations positively refused their consent. They then contented themselves with enlarging the woun I 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 ex treme danger, and her relations of the certainty of her death.

The disconsciate husband came to me soon after, in tears, and re quested me to go and see his wif : teiling me she was at the last extremity; without, however, mentioning one word of what had passed before. But on the road I met Dr D. Salles Laterriere, who informed me nearly, of what I have just re tated, adding that the case was quite lesperate. Yet the success I had already met with from copious bleed. ings in similar cases, prevailed or well fee will do more work than me again to try the same fortune.

I found the poor woman in diens a paroxyen that her whole dy was bent like a bow, and sup-ed only on the back of the bear on the heels. The laws were closed that it was impossible to troduce the blade of a knife I. fees that I also thought her or very point of expiring, yet here although weak and rapid, and m resembling such a one as comme accompanies the inflammation the brain, holding out tolerably I immediately came to the on of bleeding her until the fain I was obliged to take from be ounces of blood. The fainter lasted a long time; but the contr tion of the jaws, and the spasm yielded vis bly to that erful depletion-I then took at tage of the stackness of the to make her swallow four our Castor Oil, and I prescribed same quantity in a C yater two hours she had two copious she notwithstanding relapse s violently as before; I ten the Bleeding, which was follow y a fainting, after a fresh low righteen ources of blood, 3

During the 3 ollowing divis ook each day an ounce and and of good laudanum; the 4th day mouth again clos de and the onen sions began, another ber ing, ad deliquim, 30 ounces, and nationt found hers: if relieved a were by enchantment. Her pi

pugnance to the Tincture of pium, made me substitu e in place, the extract of pure open combined with calomel. Thedo will appear more than extraordin ry, and the success alone cas join y them; I gave her three days essively. 60 grains of opiumal the calomel did not cause any al vation; it acted powerfully on bowels, from which it expelled veral worms of an astonishing length The woman is at present perient ured of the Tetanus, though d tremely weak, which weakness ! excessive poverty will in all probuity keep up lut too long.

JOS PAINCHAUD Quebec, 1st F truary, 1819.

Cure for the Quinsey, or Sore The Take one pint new Milk, de from a red C w, and one gill of ter, put them into a new red Em en Pot, and take a piece of me ste l, the size of a small bire heat it hot enough to boil the so as to make it toam or ferme then take the liquid and rince throat with it, as worm as the tient can bear it, and then an as hot as the person can bear it. the throat -2 or 3 hours if necessary This will, in every instance, to

the Quensey or Sore Throat, if plied early in the disorder, and person will never be subject to the disorder again. [Con. pap]

NEW MAIL COACHES. The following curious petition presented, read & referred to the

The memorial of Benjamin De born of Boston, represents that has devised in theory, a model propelling wheel carriages in and ner probably unknown in any co try, and has perfectly satisfied own mind of the practicability conveying mails and passengers such celerity as has never beli been accomplished, and in complesecurity from robberies on the he

For obtaining these results relies on carriages propelled ateam on level rail roads, and templates furnishing them with commodations for passengers total their meals and rest during they sage, as in a packet, that they sufficiently high for persons to without stoop ng, and so capation as to contain 20, 30, or more F sengers, and their baggage.

The inequalities of the entit surface, will require levels of w ous elevations in the rail road; your memorialist has devised me which he believes will be completely effectual for litting the carrie by the inh rent power of in hinery from one level to anoth as also for the passage of carrie by each other in the same road, he feels confident that whent such an establishment is advant to its most improved state, the riage will move with a rapidity least qual to a mile in three minut

Protection from assailants will naured not only by the celerny movement, but by weapons of eleg elonging to the carriage, & alt kept ready in it, to be wieldedby fumber of passengers constantly elting in this spacious vehicle which they may stand creek, act in their own d fence.

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JONAS URCH-STRE -Three !

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on be pu Gaze BINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, UBOH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

e-Three Dollars per Annum

EMOVAL. IN MERRIKEN, Milliner,

ectfully informs the Ladies of olis, and its vicinity that she noved from her original stand ng the store of Mesers, Evans hart, to the house formerly 'oc by Mr. Jacob H. Slomaker, one slow the store of Mr. Lewis where she has on hand, and inceping, a select assortment of and Straw Bonnets, together fashionable assor ment of Dress ts Ladies will find it to their tage to give her a call, as she it understood that they can be modated with any fashion they rder, by her own manufacture ders from Ladies in the country thankfully received, and duly

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ix Cents Reward.

away from the subscriber on the timo, JOHN WALMSLEY, on ntice to the Tuloring business bove reward will be give to any n who will apprehend and deliver the said apprentice

JAMES SHEPHARD napolis. March 11.

ssolution of Partnership.

Partnership of Scott & Price Nolved by mutual consent on the Henry Price is authorise! e concerns of the late firm. nforms the citizens of Annapolis lity, that he has moved, & pened a general Fruit Shop and ectionary in Church-street, oppour Janes Holland's Barber Shop.

in intends keeping the best Cordials. Spices, Toys to please ten, an assortment of Groceries Chewing Fobster. Chewing Tobarco, and Spanish rs of a superior quality. He pararly informs the Ladies and General of this city, and its vicinity he will supply their parties, with cost of Fruit on the most accounting terms. He thairs them for avours, and solicits a continuance same. Orders from the country or promptly attended to.

his Excellency I warles Goldsbo ugh, Esquire, Governor of Ma

PROCLAMATION.

hereas, it has been represented to y a considerable number of res ble persons, inhabitants of the bourhood of Rockhall, in Kent ty, who, in December last, formed selves into a society for the pur of detecting & bringing to punish according to law negroes and thieves, and the receivers of sto oods; that in consequence of their ons to carry the laws of the state ast such offenders into effect some se members and principal efficers e society have sustained serious ry by unknown midnight incende ; that a barn of Benjamin Han and a corn house of Richard Brice been burnt down, and a scable be ing to William Crane set on fire that there appears to be a syste ic plan among the above described nders, to destroy by fire the houses property of every member of the ety: Now, in order that the perpeors of the above crimes may be ught to punishment, and the repe o of similar outrages prevented. I thought proper to issue this my clamation, and do by and with the ice and consent of the Council, offer ard of One Hundred Dollars to person who shall discover, appro-, and prosecute to conviction the inders in each case lierein specified. Pifty Dollars for each offender, if re than one: And I also offer a Parto any one of the persons implied in the said offences, who shall over, and bring to conviction, the idue of the persons concerned in the rpetration thereof.

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

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH his Excellency's commend. NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the above Proclama on be published twice a week for four eks in the Maryland Gazette, Fede Gazette, & Federal Republican.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE A NEW DAILT PAPER,

TO BE BSTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the ubser ber 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 scorns any concealment -it will be decidedly of the Federal cast That federal on, 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 comprehensism, which with a large and comprehensism. sive view, embraces all characters, so iar as they augment the prosperity and the grandear of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendant disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office-t at federalism, which would taise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom fede ralism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private fami jes -that jederalism. that exalts in the spectacle of our country's greatness, that delights to behold the star spangled hanner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restric tions than those of the ocean that le ieral ism, that cheers the hone t husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at is anvil. He is too old. and the grave too near, for the subscriber to tirn an apostate now; to lend himsel to te scurvy meanness of individual ambition, o to mistake his own welfare for the welfare o his country. These are the federal sen timents of the Editor, and such as he will be overned by until the hour of his dissoluion. He seeks not in lividual patronage he looks for support on his contrymen at large if he taile in this appeal to their con tilence, he is content to remain unnoticed 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 al. eady offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, t is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends 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 we'l acquaint ed with the management of a commercial

It is intend d to issue from the Morning Ch onicle office, assoon as a sufficient num her of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per an ium, which will co. tain all the news matter of the daily paper. Every attention will be given to forward

the paper to subscribers at a distance with . Letters addressed to the Editor, No

" North Frederick street, will be attended Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

Anne-Arundel County,

September Ferm, 1818. On application to the honour be Rilucky 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 Litchfield, of sani county, praying the bene fit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session eigiteen 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 tar as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Litch field naving stated in his petition that he was mactual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Sa muel 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 urther 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 Annipolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next.) give notice to his cre-ditors 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 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 show cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the se veral acts of assembly for the relief of

insolvent debtors. WM. S. GREEN, Clk

PRISTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A large and commodions HOUSE on West street, in the city of Annapo" is. This House has nine comfortable. Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen and Cel 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.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained rom the orphans court of Anne Arun del county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Bassford, late of said county, deceased All personhaving claims against said estate, are herefore requested to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement and these indebted to make payment

HENRY BASSFORD | Ex'rs. March II. 7

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situate I on Herring Bay, in Anne A undel county, about 20 miles from the rity of Annapolis, and about 50 miles com Battimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no band in the courty for the cultivation of tobacco, and acted upon by plaister 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

ag the advantage of fine landing place e being bounded bythe water Per sons inclined to purchise 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 Nichola Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land

GEORGE #OGARTH.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of rust from Ri chard H Harwood, Esq pf the city of Annapolis, the subscriber offer for sale the following lands, to we A planta-ion on Elk Ridge, in Ame Arundel county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided about three miles a bove M Coy's Tavern, contining about 412 1 2 acres The roads from MCOy's up the country, and from Ovens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinon that it is capable of being made egal to any of the Elk Ridge lands There are on it a good dwelling bouse, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house Tey will also seil parts of several track of land. he whole being in one body and containing about 4:6 1 4 acres being in Charles county, adjoining Ben Town For terms apply to the subscipers,

HENRY H HARWOOD. RICHARD HARWOOD, I Thos. Annappin Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Sazette and American of Baltimore, re re quested to insert the above week for three weeks, and frward their accounts to this office.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME, Just Published and for Sal GEORGE SHAW'S STOR Annapolis, Dec 10.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Stor, The Law altering and amending The Charter of this Cit IN PAMPHLET FORM. Price-12 & 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 Tobacco Notes, &co. &c. Georgetown, City of Washington and Annapotis Mail Coach.

Has commenced running three times ek. To leave Grawford's in Gaorge toun, 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 Mari horo' o breakfast; thence thro' Queen Ann to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o' clock, AM. The return route will leave Williamson's hotel, in Annapolis, on Fuesdays 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 rom Marlboro' to Magru-der's tavern every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro the same day Travellers inclined to 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 Contraville, 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 desination; he keeps in readiness a Hark for that purpose. Or they can, bytecossing in Huddaway's ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage o Easton and thence to the lower countries of Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia By the month of May next, an ele

gant steam boat, of 115 feet intength 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 ing intended to run twice a week to a from Baltimore and Easton, to touc at Annapolis going and returning.

Fare through, five dollars All hag 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. n Georgetown, with the Western Mail Stages from Wheeling and Pittsburg. and the line of stages to the south ward.

Jan 21 Jan 21

State of Maryland, sc. Inne Arundel County, Orphans court.

Feb. 10, 1819. On application by petition of Elizaeth, Chomas and John A. Whitting ton administrators pendentelite 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 ccased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of aix successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga zette and Political Intelligencer

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arunde county, hath obtained from the or phans 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

Eliza. Whittington. Adm'rs. Pendente Juo. A Whittington,) Lite, Feb. 18.

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L MALLO-RY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield 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 Thoemaking business, left his home, and as never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, if living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, block even and of a dark 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The objectof 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 set of humanity which will be remem bered with lasting gratitude by his af flicted parents and relatives by addres sing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallery Newton, Fairfield county, Connectiont

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs Robinson as a Boarding house, near he Farmers Bank. They will be soid together, or separate, to suit purchas WILLIAM BREWER.

Annepolis, Feb. 11.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

OHN M'HENRY,

Of Allegany County, GIVES NOTICE.

That he has ready for publication & work styled,

'Ejectment Law of Maryland.' The pin of this work has been so arranged a to embrace, within a narrow compass all the decisions of the courts of law demed worthy of notice, relating to the title and location of land from the carliest period down to the present time. It also contains an introductory view of the origin of the land titles of Maryland, and the circular titles of the ci comstances order which they emanated from Lord Proprietary, the source whence almost ail our land titles are derived. The work will be printed as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to definy 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 par icularly 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 beation of land in Maryland. Letters (post paid.) directed to Yough Green lades 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 to same, with the voucters thereof, tot e subscriber, at or before the 9th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all tenefit of the said estate Given under my hand this

9th day of February, 1819 NO IRELAND, adm'r. Feb 86 6w.

State of Marylard, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

March 9th, 1819. On application by petition of Provey ockey, 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 exhibuther claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in tre Maryland Ga-

zette and Political Intelligencer John Gassaway, Reg. Wiles. A. A. County.

Notice is herely given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Henry Cockey, Inte 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.

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

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county. will be sold on I hursday 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 Walout plank, a quantity of pme ditto, for flooring and weatherbording, a quantity of Oak and Poplar scanting, a large quantity of cart wheel felloes dressed and undressed, hubs, spokes, &c a small quantity of rom, sugar, candles, soap, &c. and many other useful artic es too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars aix months credit will be given, bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale; ill sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten

HENRY CHILDS, Adm'r.

March 4

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 18.

For the Maryland Gazette. CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY. No. 11.

From the Port Folio of Henry Selwynn.

TO MARY.

Why trembles the tear in thine eve 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 wa dear.

Some spirit as gentle as thine. That now flits on the bosom of gir. And lists when it hears thee ceptne

Or say dost thou weep for a wouth Whose affection you cannot return, And lament that such le cont and truth From you should be destill'd to mourn

Soon may time that all sadness dispels, Bid thy sorrows sweet Mary to cease, And that bosom, where tenders dwells, To be also the man-ion of peace.

TO MY FRIEND.

You ask me, whence my pensive air, My downcast eyes, and faded cheek, My trequent sighs, and looks of care. L Which some internal griet bespeak!

You ask, where are those spirits flown, So froheksome that used to prove -You would not a k, it you had known The pangs of disappointed love.

No wonder that I droop my head, That pale and ta 'ed is my chick, I hat gairly with health has fled. And left me spirit less and weak

For ah' my little dream is o'er. · And gone are all Love's soft alarms; Bince I, alast can hope no more To be possess'd of Mary's charms.

I once supposed that cold disdain The herrest flame would qui kly chill, And burst apart the magic chain, By which Love binds the passive will.

Yet though her cold neglect I have, With tormer passion still I burn, And cherish, with a jealous care, A love that meets not with return.

I know 'tis fully - I contess "The weak, my spirits thus to lose, And drain the days of biteiness, Because an ingrate scorns my vows.

Yet must they become feel a vend (Which she, and only he, can fill) Whole blastul mornents, once enjoyed, Are present to the Shorory still.

And wayward fancy loves to trace The le tures of the theent care. And dwell upon that w tehing fare. Which promised Hope, and left Despuir.

Then can'st thou bant-h from my mind The image I so much ado et If not - I must expect to h d My long lost happine no more.

LAWS OF CARYLAND.

Passed at December Session, 1818. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and redueing into system the laws and regulations, concerning last wills and testaments, the duries of executors and administrators, and the rights of orphans, and other re presentatives of deceased persons.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General As sembly of Maryland, That in all cases in which the executors or administrators of any deceased person have received, or shall bereal er seceive, any sum or sums of mo ney 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 belong ng to the estate of such deceased, and shall be accounted for by them, in the same manner as other asse's are directed to be accounted for by the original act to which this is a further additional supple-

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 ser van's belonging to the estate of such deceised, during the time in which the said executor or administrator may be entitled,

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 e tate; 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 he it enacted, That any person inperested 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 se curity, 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 supple

4. And be it enac'ed, That hereafter it shall be law-ul for the register of wills of the ceveral counties in this state, to grant o issue letters o administration during the recess of the orphans court of the several

5. And be it enacted. That all letters of administration which have been he etofore granted by the register of wills in the ecess of the orphans courts of the several counties in this state, and all proceedings under such litters 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 dives into the public gails of this state, except when committed by due cour cot law.

Sec 1 Be it enacted by the General As sembly 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 in due course of law.

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

3 And be it enacted. Toat no long 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 slives, from having any slave committed to jail, and supported there 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 art, 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 seve ral acts for the administration of justice in testamentary affairs, and also in the act, en titled. An act to prevent rigorous prosecu tions 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 affect 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 bro kers and Lottery Office Keepers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General As sembly of Maryland, Thattroin and after the first day of May next, no person shall exereise the employment of a broker in buy ing and selling such bank notes as by the puties. 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 li cence therefor from the governor and council

2. And be it enacted, That before and broker shall proceed to act as such, he sha take an oath, or affirmation, as the ca may be, to the effect following, viz: "1 solemnly promise and awear, (or affirm: that I will truly, honestly and faithfully, 4-

by law, to the possession of such slaves or becute 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 judg-3. And be it enacted, That no person

shall be admitted to act as a broker aforesaid, until he shall, with good and sufficient surities, 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 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

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 unn est factum, sha l

5 And be it enacted, That the licence as aforesaid shall have continuance for one year only, and if any person not being li cenced as aloresaid, shall act as broker aforesaid, he shall pay and forfeit two thonand dollars for earb and every offence to be recovered by acion of debt, one half to he use of him whe shall sue for the same, and the other half to the use of the state.

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

Afirther supplement to the Act, entitled, An act to establish Pilots and regulate

Sec 1 Be it emeted by the General As sembly of Marylaid, That the board of exammers, and their egister, appointed by or in virtue of the ict to which this is a sup severally to chage and seceive fifty per centum on the mount and addition to the fees to which they are now entitled by law, upon cases dispited before them.

2 And cit nacted, That it shall not be lawful for anypilot or pilots to charge or receive greateror lesser fees than allowed by law for any serices rendered under the act (to which this a supplement and the several supplements thereto,) under the penalty of fifty ollars for each and every of ence, to be ecovered in the name of the state, for the use of the informer, before a justice of th peace, as small debts are reco

3. And hit enacted, That the warrant or license of ay pilot to act as such, granted o him by se said board, or which hereafter may b granted to him, upon his removal out the state, shall become null and and, the vidence whereof shall be the pub I e declaraon of said hoard to that effect, published two or more of the newspapers printed the city of Baltimore.

4. An be it enacted, That no person shall bentitled to a warrant or license as a priot up as he shall satisfy the said board that he as served or been employed at least three yars in the business of piloting in the Chesarake Bay.

5. Ad be it enacted, That no person shall enploy his vessel as a pilot hoat un less his a licensed pilot, and follows that occuption, under the penalty of fifty dollars or every offence, to be recovered as heres before provided.

ENITENTIARY REPORT.

Baltimore City Court.

February Term, 1819. The Committee from the Grand Jury, ap. pented by the Court to visit the Penitentiag respectfully Report :-

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

The committee annex to this report, a list of convicts of each sex, their respective em ployments, 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 ignerance of every branch of trade, they had not in their pow-

er to obtain. The result connot but his as provide Sunday, two men readvantageous to the state, as it must be pleas ing to the philanthropist.

MALES.	20	PENALES.
Cordwaining	53	Carding & spin-
Broshmaking	40	ning 20
Painting	2	Weaving 6
Tailoring	3	Cooking 2
Weaving, warping	- 4	At house work 4
acc.	57	Nursing 1
Smithing	5	Nursing 1 Washing 7 Making soap 1 Sewing 3
Carpentering	10	Makingsoap 1
Nursing	1	Sewing 3
	42	Binding hats 6
	20	Johbing 6
Jobbing	5	Sick # 8
Dyeing	5	
At house work	3	X 45
Gardening	1	
Writing for depn.		
ty-keepers	1	1
Cooking & baking	z 6	64
Sirk and invalids	28	-
Turning	2	Males 250
-	-	Females 64
Males 2	250	314
Of the 53 males e		
		it, have been taught
in the institutio		16
		brushmaking. 12
have been tang	ht i	n do. 2 were finish-
ers .		13
Of 14 combmaking	ng,	all have been
taught		1.

Of 5 smithing, one Of 42 hatting, all do Taught in the "enitentiary Which is respectfully submitted. CHARLES WINGMAN, Foreman. JOHN OGSTON WILLIAM JENKINS. M SANDERSON CHARLES CROOK. True Copy.

Of 32 males and temales employed at the

loom, 28 have been taught in do.

Of 2 painting.

Of 2 tailoring, one

Boscon, March 6.

A letter has been received from an officer of the frigate Macedonian, capt. Downer, dated at sea, Dec. 13th, 1818, in lat. 1, N lun 21, 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 Vir ginia, of typhus fever, three days illness, and the fall from the fore.top-gallantyards, of Alexander Turner, a seaman, who sunk be forethe 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 sails very fast, and is much easier than when she lett 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 Ches nut street, between 7th and 8th ste fell a prev to the devouring flames. This elegan building, reased by the piety of faithful Bre thren, was one of the ornaments that graced our city. To the whole community, the loss is great, but most particularly so to the but this is not all, their means of usefulness from this extensive calamity, are, in a great measure cut off pursoing an extended system of love and benevolence, unknown to the world, agreeably to that divine precept of our Lord, which says, .. But when thou doe t 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 bursted, atter the company had assembled.

Lodge No 59, thad 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 build ings. 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 Kingson (U. C.) Chronicle. Extract of a letter dated Euroest Town, Wed. ne day morning, 2 o'clock. February 17th,

"I know not how to detail the a lancholy events of the present week in this place.

cooper and James Dusenberry) been from the Mill Creek Poin', and were returning in eleigh drawn by one horse, dron cracie, about a third of the distance where the ice had parted twenty or feet, and the water was skimmed on ice of the preceding night's freezing, horse and sleigh are supposed to han down instantly; butthe men remained surface, until their cries had alarmed on the island and another on this who ran to their assistance and near enough to see them strugglin before they could reach them, the down. The bottom was raked on w. and the bodies, horse and sleigh dry in twenty fathoms water. Yesterder

"This melancholy event was follow another. Mr. Edward Clerk, an en very infirm man, in the third to perished on Sunday night. He her h the bed, and went to light his place fire, when he fell into it, and was bei

"But those occurrences are fost as seen in the deeper gloom of an an which has just happened "Mr. James W Jones expected by

been in town on Saturday, but repeated

appointments prevented him Last he went up to the widow Williams's 'hree miles above the village) intende remain there until the morning, 'henny a horse from thence and go down to L ton. About 12 o'clock, I was wale shricks of some one passing my wall calling to me something (I know now about fire. As I opened my eyes, 1 ceived the room brightly lighted, and first, thought it must be our own hober veloped in flames. I sprang from bed. saw, from the window, Mr. Jone'shour vered with sheets of five. The tames ment, his daughter Julia (about 12 vem age, opened the kitchen door, and told her mother was in the house. We rank The front part of the house shewed not Mr. Wilcox caught a board, burst open door, and stepped to enter, when the floor came down with a dreadful crash a volume of smoke and flame bursting drove him back. The building war enclosed in an awful conflagration, and were forced to stand by, and gaze out scene, silent, awe struck and inactive.

Julia says, they went to bed about a o'clock. She and a little sister, a year two old, slept with her mother, in the w room at the end, of the front room. H mother put two or three green sticks a some kindling wood in the stove She w waked by her mother, standing by the b side, screaming to her; pointing to thekke en filled with flame, and exclaiming, the fire". She opened the kitche dior, to try il she could get to her la daughters in the other bed room; and, ath same time, told Julia to spring out of a window, which she did. She saw her m ther shut the kitchen door, and thinks if threw something out of the window, as it keep the air from drawing through. I guined to take the child from the bed. I ha ran round to the window of the rest where her other two sisters slept, butth flames precented her from entering or los ing in; and when she returned to the free window, she could see nothing of ber me

"We can now distinguish Mrs. Jose remains lying near where the bed stood; be have not yet attempted to remove the The scene is dreadful. I never witness any event, which cast so heavy a glos over my feelings."

THE NAVAL DEPOT.

We have it from an unofficial source one in which we can, nevertheless, plus confidence, that the Navy Commission have combined in the establishment of grand Naval Depot for the Southern Setion of the Union, two distinct sites; Go port as a fitting, repairing and docking yard, and Burill's Bay as the building yard. The latter place is in the county of Isla Wight, off the South side of James Ries, 5 or i miles below James Town, and about 30 miles distant from Norfolk; it heads the long bar which extends from the Warnith Store, familiarly and the Paint of Shall shore, familiarly called the Point of Short around which the channel of the rive winds its course From the bay of Hast ton Roads is almost a straight course, as the depth of water is sufficient for ships the largest draft. At every point where may be necessary to erect works of defeat nature has provided a toundation of solving, and the entrance may be so fortified. as to render it impassible to an enemy. presume, however, that no publick wor will be commenced there until after the next session of Congress, when the Repert of the Commissioners shall have been attraction by that holds. Norfolk Herald. on by that body.

Norfolk, March 10.7 Ditressing Occurrences On Sunday ternoon as the Steam boat Sea Horse we crossing from Hampton to this place. soon after she had entered the Roads, M Joseph W. Hall, a respectable inhabitant Portsmouth, was by an unlucky action

d by the disengaged . g with it the ery effort to re al that came n; but poor ing overpower es, and beau no more. ot until th ain and pass put back to nee being feetly recove

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unstances of this stellanoholy case were follow.—The descated and Edent John Wish; of the navy, had falsen their seats a riding gig white, was stowed away on the forecastle, when, in consequence of any heavy sex rudning, the bost games anden lurch so violent that the body of the gin consequence of the resistance occasioned by the weight of the persons in it, as disengaged from the shake in a twinking and precipitated over hould, carring ong with it the autorumes subject of this ong with it the amfortunate subject of this stice and his companion. Capt. Wade mediately had the host stopped and made mediately had the host stopped and made ory effort to residue these infortunate men on a watery grave—every floating marial that came to hand was thrown over to ein; but poor Hall, ere assistance came, ing overpowered by the dashing of the aves, and becombed by the cold, sunk loves, and beaumbed by the cold, sunk loves no more. Lieut, W was more fortunated to be had causible a finement of e be had caught a fragment of the gig t clang to it until he was taken an after a negle of more than helf an hour a few seats more and he too would be num od with the dead, for when taken on it he was completely insensible, and it is not until the humane exections of the s not until the humane exections of the considerable time to restore him that he e any symbours of animation. In the in time Capt. Wade, with a laudable kiety to afford him every possible relief, i put back to Hampton, where proper asnce being procured, he soon became fleetly recovered.

CONFLAGRATION AT PETERS.

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orfolk Herald.

olk, March 10:

On Sunday of Sea Horse was this place, at the Roads, Mable inhabitant

inlucky accides

EPOT.

BUGICG

Petersburg (fir) Marc4 8 - Evening. It is now . o'clock, and we have just rerned from witnessing a most terrific ene. Nearly the whole of that part of Bersburgh called Bland ord, is consumed hie The fiame commenced about hall st 3 o'clock. In the margin of the river be wind blowing from N W with conpgress, and in three hours time the whole the buildings on Main street, beginning the Causeway, and runn ng parallel wit. re electroyed, among them two Were uses, with at hids. Tobacco, and the ASONIC JALL.

From a London Paper.

Mr Courtois, whose dea hat an advanced

havrecen ly been recorded, was for ma

years a han dresser in the neuropoles by

of ext. andmary exe tions in various

s, and through a most rigid system of e-

nony in his expenditure, this man twho emed to have no small postion of the chain diel i maensely rich, having amassed ording to confident reports, nearly 2.04 or Old Courton was long we'l known the purhaus of St. Martin's and the Hayde His appearance was meagre and uald, and his clothes, such as they we e, repertuacrously got up in exactly the cut and fashion, and the colour always her lawn or morone. For the last thirty in the renerable chapean was uniformly the same cock. The principal fees, hower, to which this fervent votary of Plutus peared before the public, was his curious duesily fatal affair with the unfortinate Matia Phere-a Phepoe. About twen years ago, this ill fated woman projected ther bungling scheme in order to trighther old acquaintance and isitor, Courout of a considerable sum of money One evening, when she was certain of his lling, she had her apartment prepared for neception in a species of the real style -pier, a black velvet pall, black wax can-le lighted, &c. No sooner had the old entered the room than the Lady, ased by her maid counced on him. forced mo an arm chair, in which he was for dy held down by the votan, while the o'e, with some violent increasions that tan should be his list, it he did not give an order on his lineser to a late sum he desperate female asked to pen, ink, page, which being immedia els probelieve two thousand pounds. He m hately retired with precipitation, happy escape without pe sonal injury m the bed. J morning, before its opening, he at w of the rest fled at the Bank with some pulice myra slept, butth ons, and on Mrs. I'hepoe's making her earance with the cheque, she was ar ntering or look ed, and subsequently tried at the Old ley, on a capial charge, grounded on above proceedings. However through able delence made by her Counsel (ow thing of her m Justice Fielding) who took a legal obon to the case a proved, and contended h Mrs. Jose she never had or obtained any property

Ir. Courtois, on the principle that pusion constituted the first budge of owner she was eventually acquitted. uth, however, obliges us to add, that Phepoe, who was once connected with pectable family in the si ter island, was out four years after capitally convicted charge of cutting and maining a poor of the law. Some years since, the Lord Gage met Courton at the court of the East India House, on an electiusiness. Ah, Courtois, said his Lord-what brings you here! — To give my my Lord, was the answer.— What! ou a proprietor? - Most certainly, more votes than one! - Yes my Lord. e four!'—'Aye, indeed! Why then, he you take the book, pray he kind enough n up my curls!" With which modest est the proprietor of four votes, equal to housand pounds, immediately compli-

chemist of Copenhagen has discovered ans of producing aclively yellow colour yeing cloth. He gathers the tops of, olatoes, when ready to flower, preses ice, mixes it with more or less water, affers the cloth to remain in it during rs. He then dips it in spring water. cloth may be either of wool, silk, cotflax. By plunging the cloth thus with yellow into a vessel of blue, a ant and last ug green is obtained.

PALSY.

a case of palay of the lower extremities. in attack of the rhearns is in. Dr Her gave the oleander with great soccetaken in powder, in doses of five a three times a day, increased gradual larty five grains each dose; universal eation followed, and a twitching serwen of motion telurned.

The wife of a respectable trade min in Leth from some family cause, shrew figured into the beat at Layer or Basis, west of New Inven, on the Tok put, being full tide. It Liston, of the Hoyal Nave, who lives in the neighbouthout, seing apprised of the circumstance, immunistely required to the beath, and with the characteristic courage of a British beaman, threw bimself-in, contrary to the urgen entreaties of his wife; he succepted in the chiractic hody, which is a fat least 155 years in the sea, and orought is to shore, adulating storishment of a number of spectators. Every exertion was used by medical gentlemen and others, who after

by medical gentlemen and others, who after used in such cases, happily succeeded in relarge family has been saved from a watery The conduct of Lieut, Liston deserves the highest praise and admiration.

A lady in Charlotte street, Glasgow, had bequeated in her settlement, a legacy of 1001 to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, but, in a letter to the Treasurer, expressing her high estimation of the public value, and excellent management of that institution, she intimated her resolution, in present aid of the funds, to convert the legacy into a donation, which has accordingly been paid.

SLAVE TRADE.

Estract of a letter dat d St. Mary's Gam ba, Sept 28, 1818.

At last the French are making a shew of stopping the slave trade. A lew days a to one of their armed vessels brought into Goree, a schooner under American colors with about thirty slives on board; but we have not yet heard the result of this de en-tirn. However, I find that there is a visi-ble change both in St. Loris and Goree, since the commandant forbid the exportation of slaves, but I assure you the channel is only turned another way for the Green craft now run across from the coust, and particularly from Brisson, to the Cape de Verd Islamis, with wenty or hirty slaves at a time, and lan . them on one of these islands, which are now become the grand deput for sla es, from thence they are pubetteshipped for the Havanna, &c.

Parties of slaves from the interior are frequently arriving on the coast. The re-

stop to all lawful commerce.
With this you will see a letter from Cap! Gray, dated August 7, 1815, at which time he and his party were at Samba Kantaye -The Captain says, that he had only lost two men and Mr Burton's Lacatenant lost that except three, tue whole othe horsest dided on the journey. The Almarny of soundard was very friendly to the mission, and had built them a good bouse to stay in during the rains which were t'en very heary

I am sorry that this young seulement is almost inundated with water. The few Europeans who are obliged to remain on it dread the end of the season when the marshes begin to dry. Sierra Leone has been sickly this year, perhaps this is occasioned by the beavy rains, which have not been equalled since 1'12, when Senegal was al nost covered with water, and two thirds of the Europeans died.

REMARKABLE ANECDOTE

There were in the village of La Chine two remarkable Indians, the one for his sta tre, being six feet four inches in beight and the other for his strength and ac isity These two merting together one day in the street is third being present; the former in a high tone made use of some Limiting lan guage to the other, which he could not well put up with, he called him, a coward, said he was his inferior in every respect, and so provoked his anger, that mable any longer o contain him elf, the latter invanty is "You have grossly insulted me, but will prevent you foin doing the like and at the same moment dathed him through the boy with me knife, to The claim being in a ediately spread through the viliage, a could thidrans as emble and the monde or having seated of esels on the greet has the side of the dead hour cooly awaited us ate, which he co. ld ex ect to be any other than immediate dea to partic la ly as he civ of the people was while him will him. But although But although he placed his body and head in a prope posture to receive the stroke of t e forma hawk, no our attempted to lay hands on him, but after removing the dean body from where it lay, they left him alone No: meet ing here wild his expected fale, he tore from this place for a more public part of the village, and the e lay down on the ground in the thope of being the sonner despatened; but the spectators, after liewing him, all retired again. Sensible that his life was justly for leited, and anxious to be relieved from a state of suspence, he took the conding to go to the mother of the deceased, an aged widow, whom he addressed in these words. Woman, I have killed the son he had insulted me, i is true; but still be was thine, and his life was valuable to thee. I, theirfare, now surrender my seif up to the will Direct as thou will have it, and relieve me speedily from mis-

To which the woman answered: "Thou hast, indeed killed my son who was dear to me, and the only s poorter I had in my old age. One his is already lost, and to take thing on that account, cannot be of any service to me, nor better my situation Thou hast, however, a non, whom if thou wilt give me in place of my son whom thou hast slain, all shall be wiped away." The murderer then replied: "Mother, my son is yet but a child, ten years old, and ean be of no service to thee, but rather a trouble and charge; but here am I, truly capable of supporting and mentaining thee; if thou wilt receive me as thy son, nothing shall be wan ting on my part to make thee comfortable while thou livest." The woman approving while thou livest." of the proposal, forthwith adopted him as her son, and took the whole family to her

A new application of Steam.

We hear that a Patent has been taken out in the city of Washingon to apply Steam in the place of Gunpowder, to propel Balls, &c. rom Cannon, &c. We are assured hat much confidence is reposed in his discovery and much expectation is excited as to the effect to be roduced by this new application of steam .- Demo. Press.

From a late London paper. NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The discovery of a New Colony on the Namern Shores of Baffin's Bay has given rise to a variety of speculative opinions.

The information we shall obtain from the Work which is promised us from the pen of Captain Ross, will be most important. In the mean, time, a few observations founded upon a conversation with several of the persons who accompanied the Expedition, may not be uninterest-

.It is quite clear, that upon a part of the Northern Coast of the Bay, which there was no previous reason to suppose was inhabited, seven or eight persons were seen and conversed with. The intercourse was carried on through the medium of John Sackheouse, an Esquimaux. who accompanied the ships through the whole of their voyage.

This Ishu Sackheouse is described by all the persons on board, to have proved himself, duri g the vovage, an enterprising and intelligen young man.

H s own history is eventful, havng been found far at sea, in his ca noe, driven by the wind, and unless ne had providentially been picked up by one o' our ships, he must have Deris' cd.

We have seen some of the pictures drawn by Sackheouse, as representations of his first interview with these n wly discovered inhabitions of the Northern Regions, and they described, perhaps better than h. could in words, the meeting as it took place.

The natives are shown in their sleages, drawn by four dags. Sackneouse himself is devicted on the ce, letting up a pole with a flag upon it, to which were attached some beals and ot er triffes, intended as conclinatory presents.

The dress of the Natives cons sis of skin, covering the body as far as the loins, and breeches of the same materials fastened so as to meet the body covering. A small space, thro' which the flesh is seen, is observed in all the figures at this part where the upper and lower coverings meet, arising from their imper'ect mode or attaching them to each other.

In these drawings the as onishment of the natives, upon exemining the different parts of the vessel, is very characteristically depicted. One of them is viewing the anchor. another the mists, and the countenauces very faithfully describe to surprise occasioned by these new o'tects of vision.

In questioning Sackhouse upon sem pon s of the feterview, he s ates t e nat ves to have appared d cile, and ready to give such in formation as he was desirous or ob

tan be from them. il s anguige was sufficiently ana to, ous to c cirs, to allow of keeping up a con ersation with them; he in quired, amo gar other matters, as othe umper of their nation, but they a em either to have no idea of num - 13, or what is more probable, n corresponding term by which they could reply to the inquiry.

Their general conduct gave rea son to suppose that they had, like their more tortunate discoverer, fixed principles of social conduct. When chips were thrown over the viss l's side upon the ice, each coi lected as much as he could, but no one appeared to infringe upon the bung cof another. He who had gath red any little stock, seemed to be recognized as the proprietor, although he left it to proceed in his further collection.

It is not very astonishing that they endeavoured to appropriate some of the objects of wonder which they saw about the vessels, but their very mode of attempting to piller was a proof that they had not acquired dexietity by practice.

In a few instances they took ar ticles from the ship with a view o purloining them, but they were as necessarily unsuccessful, for they did not understand concealment, some part of the pilfered property being always left uncovered, and in

The circumstance which excited the most attention on the part of the discoverer, was the finding in the possession of the natives, knives, the blade part of which was of 1-

They had already ascertained that wood was unknown to these newly found beings, and that the only fuel which they had, if fuel it could be called, was a species of moss, and the use made of this moss seemed to be confined to the dipping it in oil, and burning it as a torch or candle.

Through the medium of Sack-

heorise, however, it was discovered

I that two blocks of iron, in its pure state, situated at no great distance from the shore, were known to the natives, and that for making their knives, they hammered off pieces of it by means of heavy stones. One of these knives we have seen

It is formed of a piece of bone about seven inches long, the upper part, to which the iron is attached, being grooved. In this groove, several irregular serrated pieces of iron are nserted.

These appear to have been bearen flit with stones, and as they present an imegular serrated edge, it should

rather be called a saw than a knife. The bone handle smeils insufferably strong of rancid oil, from the saturated state in which it has been used, and every common means to discharge this taint has been unsuc cessfully attempted.

We have likewise acen one of their spears. It consists of several pieces of the horn of the sea unicorn, tied together with thongs of skin-about one third from the end is a stop for the thumb to press against in throwing it. This, like the knife, is of the nost rude con trivance. It is not even straight in its form, but is curvilinear. This partakes of the same offensive smell as the knife handle.

Their principal food consists of birds, of which it appears the number is astonishing. These they eat raw. The flesh of seals and or the sea unicorn is also a part of their nourishment.

Unlike the Esquimaux on the coast of America, they have no canoes, nor did they seem to know he use of vessels of any description; and if they do form a distinct separate nation from the rest of the world, they are probably the mps: uncivilized of the earth's inhabi-

On board the discovery slips were several dogs, apparently of the Danish breed; rough wiry hair, fox face, and brushy tail, being the principal characteristics. They do not bark, nor in common, make any particular noise.

The only dog which Captain Ross obtained from the natives is stated to have been lost overboard in a gale of wind off Cape Farewell; but from the description given of it, it was not unlike (though larger in size) the dogs which were brought from the coast of a more southern

In one of the drawings before mentioned, John Sackheouse, the Esquimaux is represented with his arm in a sing, and upon asking the cause, he stated that it was done by the concussion of a f wling piece, which he had loaded up in the prin ciple of "the more fillee more shootee;" by the blow his collar bone was broken.

He had never learned to draw when he put to paper the subjects he had depicted, but his representaresemblance to the scene he des cribes, from its very rudeness than the most fin shed drawings of our offices would possess.

Washington City, March 11.

Melish's Map has been referred to in the last negotiations with Spain. From that Map it appears, that the whole domain of the Un:ted States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is about equal to two million two hundred and fifty six thousand, nine hundred and fitty five square miles; of which that part lying East of the Mississippi, and including the Floridas, is equal to nine hunared and forty two thousand one hundred, and thirty square miles. If the whole domain were as populous as Connecticut as the last Census, (1810) it would contain a population of one hundred and thirty five milions, four hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred persons: and, if as populous as Italy now is, the number would be five hundred and one million, forty four thousand and ten! Give but the imagination play, and there is no limit to the grandeur we may anticipate for our country. Nay, if arithmetic be true, a very lew brief years will find this the most powerful nation on the globe. We have only to wish that it may he as enlightened as it will be pow-Nat. Int.

A Persian Envoy arrived at Constantinople in Nov. with horses and rich cloths, as presents to the Grand Signar, the Emperor o. Austria, King of France, & Prince Regent of England.

Paris papera

Bridgepore, Con. March 10.
A scion of a Virgoutense, charafted last spring into the stock of a Wild Pear, one loch in diameter, on the grounds of Mr. Benjamin Brooks, of this place, grew in that season (measuring all the shoots from it) 14 feet, and its fellow scion 10 feet 6 inches, making a growth of 24 feet 8 inches from the two scions. Two scions in the other fork of the same tree grew 16 feet 10 inches, all of which shoots are of good size for their length, and generally much larger than hatural ones; the four making a head as large as the one cut off last spring.

It may be proper to remark for the consideration of farmers and gardners, that this having been the last tree that was engrafted, and the tow having been expended, a linen fag was used to cover the plaister, which may have a tendency to preserve the moisture longer; it is certain that it does not hold out the temptation to the birds which tow does. A number of the scions on the other stocks was observed to be broken and displaced by the irds perching upon them to pull off the tow for nuilding.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fleri 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 a tract of Land called Braughton's Ashley, containing 250 acres more or less; Also the following negroes; that is to say. Hopewell, Tonuy, Mill, Sarah, Beck, Bett, Sarah and Lucy. Seized and taken as the property of Jacob Pattison, and will be sold to satisty 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, shift. A. A. County.

March. 18.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facide saued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be eve posed to public sale, on Saturday the third day of April next, on the premises, one negro girl named Betty. Seized and taken as the property of John Weikes, and will be sold to satisly a debt due Leonard Scott, and also a debt due Nichoias Brewer and Dennis laude, Ex'rs of Barney Curran Sale commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, shift, A. A. County

March. 18

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orhans 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 tion has probably a more fa thful twen'y 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

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 Council men, of the city of Annapolis. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A M.

By order, JOHN BREWER Clk. March 18, 1819

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William James, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceass ed, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

March 18 WILLIAMS, adm'r.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gool of Anne-Arendel county on the 1st day of March 1812 as a runsway, a ne. of man named COBERT, about 5 feet 7.1-2 inches high who says he belongs to Col. John Stevart, of Westmoreland county, Virgina. His clothing consists of a blue roundabout jacket, a pair of home spun kersay trovsers. In oznaburgh shirt, and old ur hat, a pair of coarse knit stockings, and a pair of old shoes. His master is required of to come prove property, pay his wall fees and expenses, otherwise to will be soid. Was committed to the gool of Anneand expenses, otherwise to will be soid as the law directs.

BENJAMIN GAITHER,
Sheriff Anne Arundel County,
Annapolis, Murch 18, 1819.

our. Lacock's Report relative to the Semmole War.

(Concluded.)

Your committee would be unwilling to attribute improper motives. where those of ad ferent character could be possib'y inferred, more es pecially, when it is to affect a cha racter, whose military fame is the price 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, adduced.

is it appears to the committee, incontrovertibly evident from the facts * The Constitution declares, Art. 1, sec. 8, "Congress shall have pow er to declare war, grant leiters of marque and represal, and to mak. rules concerning captur s on land and water;" surely it was never designed by this provision, that a mi litary 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 pacifi relations of the nation. The President of the United States is bound constitutionally, to preserve the peace of the country, until Congress declares it 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 invadel the United States, or that Congrees had declared war against that nation and of course the relations o pace did exist between the two countries, at the time gen. Jackson to k passession of the Spanish pos-Bess ons in the Fioridas; these facts beine admitted, and they cannot be denied, the only question to decide is, whether the military conduct of gen. Jickson, was not war against Spafft, and on this subject, there can be no room to dount. The capital of a Spanish province is taken by the sword, a bertress is invested and bombarded, lives are lest, and the pla e surrendered on cap tulation, the terms of which are declared. emor ta. weable than a conquered enemy merited," mil tary others and nen, is we has the e in the co vil departments of vovernment, are transported to the West Indes, and the new government established or the conquered country. It all these acts of most bity commend, do not constitute war, the committee conits d finition; or if the rat be denied the consequence of such de nial, will be a promi. that no war wis made by the Seminote Indiana on he United Stat s, and of course, that the invasion it Fiorida, was an unauth rise lact of aggression on the part of the Unite ! States Bur the committee will pursu this subject a little firther, and xamine the reasons off red by the other commanding, fartaki g possession of, and or cupying the Spinish fortress. es more especially l'insteals and the Barra cas. Those reasons afe to be lou d' n his numerous reports to the War D partment, and his Litter to the Spanish officers who commanded in the different fortresses, and are th se: That Spain had not observed her treaty stipulations with the Un ted States, as it relate to the Forida Indians, & whose peareable conduct she was bound to guarantee to the United Sates. I hat she but furnished those Indi and at war with the United States. with arms, among itrou and supplies necessary to carry on the war. Here the committee would observe, that they are neither the advocates, hor the apologicis of Span: there can be no dou it, but she had by the violation of the renging ments, given the United States sufficient cause of war; but they defend the constitution, by saving that general lackson had no power to declare nor make the war withat neither he, nor even the President of the United States, hadanov discretion or power to judge, what was, or was not, cause of war, this, the constitution had wisely lodged in Congress. The tr aty with Spain still existed: it was made by the constitution, the supreme law of the land, and had

article of that treaty, still the executive of the United States, who is bound to see the laws "faithfully ex ecuted," 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 violati ons of treaty stipulations, & might have been considered good cause of war ly Congress: but of this, general lackson was not the judge. His duty was pointed out; it was to sub due and punish the Seminole Indians, with whom we were at war; for this purpose he was ordered to pur sue 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 par'y to this war, must have merged her neutral character in that of the enemy, and clearly i dentified herself with the Semi ole Indiana, and by acts of open & un disguised hostility to gen. Jackson, have opposed him by physical, not moral force.

But the weakness of the Spanish authorities is orged in justification of this ou rage upon our constitute on; and is the weakness of an independent power, to disparage their neutral rights or to furnish pretences for a powerful neighbour to weak. en them further by hostile aggres sions? 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 flest by Great Britain, and the subjugation of Europe by Bonaparte? and shall the U. States be called upon to initate the exam ple, or silently acquiesce and there by subscribe to dictrines, and approve measures, that are in direct prosition to the repeated and in variable 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 neu tral 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 Fut pe?

"The time was when the United States were also weak, she had no navy, she had no army. In those days she wis a strong advocate for neutral rights, actions that free ships should make free goods, that the neutral flig of the republic should pro ect all saving under it. ever protesting against and complaining of the violation of her neutral rights by the belligerents of Eur pr. But these times have passed away, the nation has tried her strength in baitle, and tound herself quite equal to the struggle; she has had time to strengthen her army and increase her navy; her former weakness for gotten, her former precepts abandoned, and feeling power and forgetting right, she walks over a prostrate constitution, to conquer and subdue a miserable and fee le. 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 ommittee have too much reaion to fear, will the civil zed world view this transaction, and if sanc tioned by the nation, they regret to say there will be too much reason g ven, thus to consider it.

But there are still other reasons disclosed and facts developed, that discover the motives of the com manding 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 ex cute it, which is to reduce the tertress 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 I'wiggs' letter, marked No. 5. I contemplated that the agents of Spain, or the others at fort St. Augustine, would excite the Indians to hostility and furnish them with the means of war. It will be ne cessary-to obtain evidence aubstan Spain violated on her part, every triating this fact, and that the hostile

Indians have been fed and furnished I 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 xisting 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, bottomed on the broad basis of the law of nature and of nations, and justi fied by giving peace and security to our frontiers, hence the necessity of procuring evidence of the fact of the agents or officers of Spain. hav ng 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 for St. Augustine, except a positive order from the Department " War

"Orders some time since have been given to the other of the orlinance, commanding at Charleston. o have in readiness a complete batering train, the number and calibre of the guns pointe out; I have no cubt you will find them in readi

"I enclose you the report of capt. Henley of the naval force or that station; you will open a correspodence with commandant A. J. Dat las, to insure his co operation, pro-vided it should be required."

In this projected expedition, it was not thought necessary or expedient to con ult the execuave bra ch of the government; the order sent to genera Gaines was peremptary. on the discovery being made toa th Indians had been supplied with ammunition and provisions, and excit d 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 or war, declared the Seminole war at an end, and after which no: a single new act of hostility had been committed. Yet in this state of peace. is 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 the nation subject to the will of a military despot, and were there no constitutional barriers to the inordinate exer ise 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 acquescence 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 authorised 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 tame by reducing the British fortresses of Canada, and unfuring the star spangled banner of this nation, on the walls of Quebec.

We hope bett r things of the distinguished officer, at the head of our armies, and we had hoped better thing, 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 ree 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 Games, | pirates. *

for the reduction of St. Augustine. War, and a countermanding order of the usual and accustomed for promptly despatched to general in the punishment and conviction of Arbuthnot and conviction of Arbuthnot and conviction of Arbuthnot and accustomed the military. was transmitted to the Secretary of the military expedition set de foot by general Jackson had commenced; and thus was suddenly arrested a military scheme, (as unconstitution-al 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 unauthorised seizure, at the will of a commanding general, of the pos session of a neighbouring nation with whom the U. States are at prace, the committee recognize that sacred regard to the rights of other nations, which ought never to be departed from by the executive of a liee 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 justifi d, and to which the public sent ment gave a decided approba-

In reviewing the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, your committee cannot but consider it as an unnecessary acr of severity, on the part of the commanding general, & a departure from that iniid and hu mane system towards prisoners, which, in all our conflicts with savage or civilized nations, has here tofore 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 unit ed their fate with savag s, with whom the United States were at war, they for eited 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 priso iers of war, they were entitled to claim from the Am rican government, that protection which the most savage of our fors have uniformly experi need when disarmed and in our power. Humanity shudders at the idea of a coid 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 o 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 o Christian religion, but a violation of those great principles of moral rectitude which distinguish the American character. Retaination 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 exhibit. ed against Arouthnot and Ambris. ter, viz. "Inciting the Indiana to war." During the revolutionary war, only two cases occurred of per sons 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 Vincen nes, 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 sui h measure as retalia-

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

tion was resorted to.

The committee furbear to any other remarks on the viel of Arbuthnot and Ambrister cept that even despots claiming exercise absolute power gannot propriety violate their own rules.

Having detailed a court marti for the purpose, of trying she presoners, the commanding general). tence of the court and substitu for that sentence, his own achie will. In trials involving the life an individuel, a strict adherence form, is in ordinary cases consider the best security against oppressi and injustice.

A departure from these forms calculated to inflict a wound on t national character and tarnished laurels so justly acquired by a commanding general by bis mer victories. Such are the such are the views taken by of the important subject reference their consideration, and togethe with their report, they submit vi ous depositions and documents, which, and to the correspondent and documents relating to the Sec. nole war communicated to the nate by the President of the United States, at the last and present to sion, they refer.

"See Mr. King's letter to the cretary 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 vour paper take. So that news day I've a plenty Suce to follow in my wake.

"Tell me neighbour what the news is," Every one desires to know; Thinks I if a man refuses He perhaps might make a fue.

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?

AGRICULTURAL,

For the Maryland Gazette. MR. GREEN.

I have always been of opinion, a the agriculturalist in making a crop, or se ving one from destruction, de creeks o ght to receive, general publicity of hopes of the country, (it is said) are at time, strongly fixed on the success of farmer;" to aid then, in the smallest dein promoting that success, is to confe ent upon the whole con sequently to exhibit a portion of patriot laudable in itself, and worthy the imital of the wisest and hest men amongst in do not say this because I have any thin this happy effect, but simply because! lieve at to be strictly correct. Therefore, two brief pieces which I have to comme cate, will give me no claim to ment. I in substance, from a miscellancous published in England some years ago, the work has been very little known, and to was republished, in this country. NO FARME

A Receipt to Destroy the Turnip Fig. A distinguished farmer who had be without success, a variety of means to troy this troublesome insect, which commenced its ravages among historial last determined to try what effects king them would have; for this purpose collected all sorts of useless weeds. them with light dry brush and strey them in beaps on the windward side of field, and then set all the heaps on in-that the smoke might be drifted out whole field at the same time. By the periment, it is stated, he saved a crop recovered ten acies," the fly having the ther abandoned it in the course of thre four days after the first smoking, weeds used should not be too dry, be ifrather green, they will, by somewhat the ring the first increase the small thering the fire, increase the quant their poisonous stench, and thereby it more powerful in its operation at fly. [Trash tobacco would, no doubt great assistant to the weeds, &c.]

Receipt to prevent the Smut in Or "Take as much dunghill or rotten which distills from a dunghill, as will your quantity of grain swim, put de as much salt, with a pound of salt part in lieu thereof two pounds of copper will cause it to bear an egg; steep your twelve hours; after being carefully ship of the light corn, strain it out, and if with shaked lime, or dry tur shee, with slacked lime, or dry turf she, sow it; but be careful to sow it next the day following; for if wet weather pens, and it be kept 4 or 5 days aut ground, the corn peals and will so as the pickle decreases it may be ang by adding more water and salt, be the seed intended to be sowed &

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN.

RUSOH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. ce-Three Dollars per Annum

rom the National Intelligencer. ANK OF THE U. STATES. Marcana Court of the United States-McCulloh, Writ of error from the Court of Ap-

Chief Justice delivered the opinion

case now to be determined, the dea sovereign state, denies the obliof a law enacted by the legislature of on, and the plaintiff on his part, cone which has been by the legislature of that state. The m of our country, in its most inteand vital parts, is to be considered; flicting powers of the government of on, and of its members, as marked constitution, are to be discussed; and pion given, which may essentially in the great operations of the govern-No tribunal can approach such a n without a deep sense of its imporand of the awful responsibility involvs decision. But it must be decided illy, or remain a source of hostile ten, perhaps of hostility of a still more nature; and if it is to be so decided. tribunal alone can the decision he On the Supreme Court of the Unites has the constitution of our coun

olved this important duty. fir I question made in the cause is ongress power to incorporate a bank heen tonly said, that this can scarceonsidered as an open question, en he nation respecting it The prinwcontested, was introduced at a ve period of our history, has been redhy many successive legislatures a been acted upon by the judicial de nt, in cases of peculiar delicacy, as a

undoubted obligation. propation might be resisted, alter an acnce still longer and more complete tion, one on which human reason se and the buman judgment besus in the decision of which the great les of hiberty are not concerned, but ective powers of those who are ehe representatives of the people, to ted, if not put at rest by the practice vernment, ought to receive a cone impression from that practice. An on of the constitution, deliberately hed by legislative acts, on the fairh ch an immense property has been ad ought not to be lightly disregarded. ower now contested was exercised first Congress elected under the pre-Bank of the United States did not on an unsuspecting legislature, and understood, and was opposed with eal and ability After being resisted.

e fair and open field of debate, and rds in the executive cabinet, with a ersevering talent as any measure has ints which convinced minds as pure intelligent as this raintry can boast, to expire; but, a short experience of barrassments to which the refusal to esposed the government, convinc who were most prejudiced against are of its necessal and induce age of the present law. It would no ordinary share of intrepidity to bat a measure adopted under these stances was a bold and plain usurpawhich the Constitution gave no observations belong to the cause;

are not made under the impression re the question entirely new, the ld be found irreconcilable with the tion.

cussing this question, the counsel State of Maryland have deemed it of portance in the construction of the ion, to consider that justrument not sating from the people, but as the sovereign and judependent states wers of the general government, it nead, are delegated by the states. one are truly sovereign, and must be id in subordination to the states, who sess supreme dom nion ald be difficult to sustain this pro-

The convention which framed titution was indeed elected by the islatures. But the instrument when from their hands, was a mere proithout obligation or pretensions to reported to the then existing Con the United States, with a request light .. be submitted to a convention ates, chosen in each state by the hereof, under the recommendation gislature, for their assent and ratifi

This mode of proceeding was a and by the convention, by Connd by the state legislatures, the inat was submitted to the people. They pon it in the only manner in which nact safely, effectively, and wisely subject, by assembling in convenis true, they assembled in their seates pand where else should they sembled? No political dreamer was ld enough to think of breaking down which separate states, and of comthe American people into one comass. Of consequence, when they y act in their states. But the mea hey adopt do not, on that account, or become the measures of the state

these conventions the constitution its whole authority. The govern-receds directly from the people; is ted and established" in the ohme of ple, and is declared to be ordained en to form a more perfect union, es-Justice, ensure domestic tranquility, It may with great reison be contended, that,

and secure the bleating of liberty to them a solves and to their underity? The assess por the states in their apprecia capacity is implied in calling a convention, and thus a submitting that instrument to the people as But the people were at perfect liberty to accept or seject it; and their act was final. It required not the affirmance, and could not be negatived, by the state governments. The convention, when thus adopted, was of complete obligation, and bound the state soccording the s plete obligation, and bound the state sovereignties.

It has been said, that thu people had already surrendered all their powers to the state sovereignties, and, had nothing more to give. But surely the question whather they may resume and modify the powers granted to government does not remain to be settled in this country. Much more might the tegitimacy of the general gavern-ment, be doubted, had it been created by the states. The powers delegated to the state sovereignties were to be exercised by them selves, not by a distinct and independent so-versignty-resaid by themselves. To the formation of a league such as the confederation, the state sovereignties were certainly com-But when win order to form a more perfect Union," it was deemed pecessary to change this alliance into an effective government, possessing great and sovereign power and acting directly on the people, the neces sity of referring it to the people, and of de-riving its powers directly from them, was felt and acknowledged by all.

The government of the Union, then, whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case, is, emphatically and truly, a government of the people, In form and in sub-stance it omanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit.

This government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. ciple that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge. The principle is now universally admitted. But the question respecting the extent of the powers actually granted, is perpetually arising, & will probably continue to arise as long as our vatem shall exist

In discussing these questions, the con flicting powers of the general and state go vernments must be brought into view, and the supremacy of their respective laws,

when they are in opposition, must be settled. If any one proposition could command the universal assent of mankind, we might expect it would be this that the government of the Union, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action. This would seem to result necessarily from its nature. It is the government of all; its pow ers are delegated by all; it represents all and acts for all. Though any one may be willing to contr 1 its operations, no state is willing to allow others to control them. The nation, on those subjects on which it can act, must necessarily bind its component parts But this question is not left to mare reason; the people have, in express terms decided it, by saving, othis constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land," and by requiring that the members of the state legislature and the officers of the executive and judicial departments of the state, shall take the oath

The government of the United States then, though limited in its powers, is su prome, and its laws, when made in pursu ance of the constitution, form the supreme law of the land, wany thing in the constitu tion or laws of any state to the contrary not withstanding "

Among the enumerated powers, we do not find that of establishing a bank or creating a corporation But there is no phrase in the instrument which, like the articles of confederation, excludes incidental or implipower; and requires that every thing granted shall be expressly and minutely described. Even the 10th amendment, which was framed to: the purpose of quieting the excessive jealousies which had been excited. omits the word "expressly," and declares only that the powers and delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people. thus leaving the question, whether the par ticular power which may become the subject of contest, has been delegated to the one government, or prohibited to the other, to depend on a fair construction of the whole instrument. The men who drew and adopt. ed this amendment had experienced the embarrassments resulting from the insertion of this word in the articles of confederation. and probably omitted it to avoid those em harrasaments A constitution, to contain an accurate detail of all the subdivisions of which its great powers will adm t, and of all the means by which they may be carried in to execution, would partake of the prolixity of a legal code, and could scarcely braced by the human mind It would pro batly never be understood by the public Its nature, therefore, requires that only its great outlines should be marked, its impor tant objects designated, and the minor in gred ents which compose those objects he deduced from the nature of the objects themselves. That this idea was entertained by the framers of the American constituti on, is not only to be inferred from the natore of the instrument, but from the language. Why else were some of the limitations, found in the ninth section of the 1st article, introduced? It is also, in some degree, warranted by their having omitted to use any restrictive term which might prevent its receiving a fair and just interpreta tion. In considering this question, then, we must never forget that it is a constitution

we are expounding. Although, among the enumerated powers of government, we do not find the word "bank" or "corporation," we find the great powers to lav and collect taxes, to bor row money, to regulate commerce, to deelare and conduct a war, and to raise and support armies and navies. The sword and the purse, all the external relations, and no inconsiderable portion of the industry of the nation, are entrusted to its government. It can never be pretended that these vast powers draw after them othersolipferior impor tance, merely because they are inferior Such an idea can never be advanced

powers, on the due exempton of which the happiness and prosperity of the nation so sitally depends; must also be entropted with ample means for their execution. The pro-er being given, it is the interest of the nation to facilitate its execution. It can never be their interest, and cannot be presumed to have been their intention, to clog and im-barrass its execution by withholding the most appropriate means. Throughout his vast republic, from the St. Croix to the Golph of Mexico, from the Atlantic tothe Pacific, revenue is to be collected and exported. The exigencies of the nation may require that the treasure raised in the parth should be transported to the south, that raised in the east conveyed to the west, or that this order should be reverged. Is that construction of the constitution to be preferred which would rander the operations difficult, bazardons, and expensive. Can we idopt that construction, unless the words imperi-ously require it, which would impute to the framers of that instrument, when granting these powers for the public good, the intening a choice of means? It indeed, such be the mandate of the constitution, we have only to obey; but that instrument does not profess to enumerate the means by which the powers it confers may be executed, nor does it prohibit the creation of a corporation, if the existence of such a being sential to the beneficial exercise of those powers It is then the subject of fair enquiry, how far such means may be employed.

It is not denied, that the powers given to the government imply the ordinary means of execution. That for example, of raising revenue and applying it to national purposes, is admitted to imply the power of son veying money from place to place, as the exigencies of the nation may require, and of employing the usual means of conveyance. But it is denied that the government has its choice of means, or that it may employ the most convenient means, if, to employ them it be necessary to erect a corporation.

On what foundation does this argument rest? On this alone: The power of creating a corporat on is one appertaining to sove reignty, and is not expressly conferred on Congress. This is true. But all legislative powers opportain to savereignty. The original power of giving the law on any sub-ject whatever, is a sovereign power; and if the government of the Union is restrained from creating a corporation as a mean for performing its functions, on the single rea son, that the creation of a corporation is an act of sovereignty; if the sufficiency of this reason be acknowledged, there would be some difficulty in surtaining the authority of Congress to pass other laws for the ac-

The government which has a right to do an act, & has imposed on it the duty of performing that act, must, according to the dictates of reason, be allowed to select the means; and those who contend that it may not select any appropriate means, that one particular mode of effecting the object is excepted, take upon themselves the burden of establishing that exception.

The creation of a corporation, it is said, appertains to sovereignty. This is admitted - But to what portion of sovereignty does it appertain? Does it belong to one more than to another? In America, the powers of sovereignty are divided between the government of the Union and those of the states. They are each sovereign, with respect to the objects committed to it, and neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other. We cannot com-prehend that train of reasoning which would maintain that the extent of power granted by the people is to be ascertained, not by the nature and terms of the grant, but by its date. Some state constitutions were formed before, some since that of the Un ted States. We cannot believe that their relation to each other is in any degree dependent upon this circumstance respective powers must, we think, be preciscly the same as if they had been formed at the same time. Had they been formed at the same time, and had the people con terred on the general government the pow er contained in the constitution, and on the states the whole residuum of power. would it have been asserted that the govern ment of the Union was not severeign with respect to those objects which were entrusted to it, in relation to which its laws were declared to be supreme? If this could not have been asserted, we cannot well comprehend the process of reasoning, which maintains, that a power appertaining to sove reignty, cannot be connected with that vast portion of it which is granted to the general government so far as it is calculated to sub serve the legitimate objects of that govern ment. The power of creating a corpora tion, though appertaining to sovereignty, is not, like the power of making war, of levying taxes, or of regulating commerce, a great aubstantive and independent power which cannot be implied or incidental to other powers, or used as a means of executing them. It is never the end for which other powers are exercised, but a means by which other objects are accomplished. No contributions are made to charity for the sake of an incorporation, but a corporation is created to administer the charity; no seminary of learning is instituted in order to be incorporated, but the corporate character is conferred to subserve the purposes of education. No city was ever thill with the sole object of being incorporated, but is incorporated as affording the hest means of being well governed. The power of creating a corporation is never used for its own take, but for the purpose of effec ting something clee. No sufficient reason is, therefore, perceived why it may not pass no incidental to those powers which a c

secuting them. But the constitution of the United States has not left the right of Congress to employ the necessary means for the execution of the powers conferred on the government to general reasoning. To its enumeration of powers is added that of making call have which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow ers, and all other powers vepted by this con stitution in the government of the l'nited States, or in any department thereof."

expressly given, if it be a direct mode of

The Council of the State of Maryland have urged various arguments, to prove

government entrusted with such amile that this clause though in terms a grant of the wors, on the due execution of which the power, is not as in effect but is, teally, real trictive of the general right, which might otherwise be implied, of selecting means for Phey have found it necessary to contend

that this clause was inserted for the purpose of conferring an Congress the power of making laws. That, without it, doubts might be entertained, whether Congress could exercise its powers in the form of legislation.

But could this be the object for which it was inserted? A government is created by the people, having legislative, executive, and judicial powers. Its legislative powers are vested in a Congress, which is to con-sist of a Senate and House of Representa-Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; and it is declared that every hill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it became a law, be presented to the President of the United States. The 7th section describes the course of proceedings, by which a bill shall become a law; and, then, the 8th section enumerates the powers of Congress Could it he necessary to say, that a legislature should exercise legislative powers, in the shape of legislation? After allowing each house to prescribe its own course of pro-ceeding, afterdescribingthe mapner in which a bill should become a law, would it have entered into the mind of a single member of the convention, that an express power to make laws was necessary to enable the le-gislature to make them? That a legislature, endowed with legislative powers, can legislate, is a proposition too sell evident to have been questioned.

But the argument on which most reliance is placed, is drawn from the peculiar language of this clause. Congress is not empowered by it to make all laws which may have relation to the powers conferred on the government, but such only as may be sieceseary and proper for carying them into exe cution. The word "necessary" is considered as controling the whole sentence, and as limiting the r ght to pass laws for the exare indispensable, and without which the power would be nugatory. That it excludes he choice of means, and leaves to Congress, in each case, that only which is most direct and simple.

Is it true, that this is the sense in which

the word "necessary" is always used? Does it always import an absolute physical necessity, so strong, that one thing, to which another may be termed necessary, cannot exist without that other? We think it does not. If reference be had to its use, in the common affairs of the world, or in approved authors, we find that it frequently imports no more than that one thing is convenient, or useful, or essential to another. To em ploy the means necessary to an end, is genecalculated to produce the end, and not as being confined to those single means, with out which the end would be entirely unat tainable. Such is the chareter of human language, that no word conveys to the mind, in all situations, one single definite idea; and nothing is more common than to use words in a figurative sense. Almost all compositions contain words, which, taken in their rigorous sense, would convey a meaning different from that which is obvi ously intended. It is essential to just con struction that many words which import something excessive, should be understood in a more mitigated sense, in that sense which common usage justifies. The word necessary is of this description. It has not a fixed character peculiar to itself. It ad mits of all degrees of comparison, and is often connected with other words which in crease or diminish the impre sion the mind receives of the urgency it imports A thing may be necessary, very necessary, absolute ly or indispensably necessary. To no mind would the same idea be conveyed by these several phrazes. This comment on the word is well illustrated by the passage cited at the har from the 10th sec. of the 1st act, of the constitution. It is we think impossible to compare the sestence which prohibits a state from laying composts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws," with that which authorises Congress ito make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into exe cution" the powers of the General Government, without feeling a conviction that the onvention understood itself to change materially the meaning of the word necessary by prefixing the word absolutely. This word, then, like others, is used in various senses, and in its construction, the subject. the context, the intention of the person using them, are all to be taken into view.

Let this be done in the case under conideration. The subject is the execution of those great nowers, on which the welfare of a nation essentially depends. must have been the intention of those who gave these powers, to ensure, as far as human prudence would ensure their beneficial execution. This could not be done by con hning the choice of means to such narrow limits as not to leave it in the power of Congress to adopt any which might be appropriated, and which were conducive to the end. This provision is made in a constitution intended to endure for ages to coine, and, consequently, to be adapted to the verious croses of human affairs Te have prescribed the means by which government should, in all tuture time exe cute its powers, would have been to change entirely, the character of the instrument and give it the properties of a legal code. It would have been an unwise attempt to pro vide, by immutable rules, for exigencies which, if foreseen at all, must have been seen dimly, and which can be best provided for us they occur. To have declared that the best means shall not be used, but those alone without which the power given would be not atory, would have been to deprive the legislature of the capacity to avail itself of experience, to exercise its reason, and to accommodate its legi-lation to circum If we apply this principle of con struction to any of the powers of the government, we shall find it to permissions in its operation that we shall be compelled to diseard it. The powers vested in Congress may certainly be carried into execution without prescribing an oath of office. power to exact this security for the faithful performance of day, is not giren, nor is it

indispensably necessary. The different departments may be established, laxes may be imposed and collected, armies and navies may be raised and maintained, and money may be borrowed, without requiring an oath of office. It might be urged, with as much plausibility as other incidental powers have been assailed, that the convention was not unmindful of this subject. The oath which might be exacted that of fidelity to the constitution, is prescribed, and no other can be required. Yet, he would be charged with insanty who should contend, that the legislature might not soperadd, to the oath directed by the constitue tion, such other oath of office as its wiedom might suggest.

So, with respect to the whole penal code of the United States; whence arises the power to punish in cases not prescribed by the constitution? All admit, that the goviolation of its laws; & yet this is not among the counterated powers of Congress. The right to unforce the observance of law, by punishing its infraction, might be denied with the more plausibility, because it is expressly given in some cases.

Congress is empowered, "to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the se-States," and "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations." The several powers of Congress may exist. in a very imperfect state to be sure, but they may exist and he carried into execution, although no punishment should be inflicted in cases where the right to punish is not expressly given. Take, for example, the power to establish post offices and post roads." This power is executed ty the single act of making the establishment. But, rom this has been inferred the power and duty of carrying the mail, along the post road, from one post office to another. And, from this implied powers has again been interred the right to punish those steal letters from the post office, or rob the mail It may be said, with some plansibility, that the right to carry the mail, and to punish those who rob it, is not indispensatily necessary to the establishment of a post office and post road. This right is in deed essential to the beneficial exercise of the power, but not indispensably necessary to its existence. So, in the punishment of the crimes of stealing or faisifying a record or process of a court of the Unfied States, or of perjuly in such court. To punish these offences is certaily conductive to the due administration of justice. But courts may exist, and may decide the causes brought before them, though such crimes escape punishment

The baneful influence of this narrow construction on all t e operations of the government, & the absolute impractical ility of maintaining it without rendering the government incompetent to its great objects, might be illustrated by numerous examples drawn from the constitution and from our laws. The good sense of the public has pronounced, without hesitation, that the power of punishment appertains to sovereignty, and may be exercised whenever the sovereign has a right to act, as incidental to his constitutional powers. It is a means for carrying into execution all sovereign powers, and may be used, although not indispensably necessary. It is a right incidental to the powers, and conductive to its beneficial exercise

If this limited construction of the word

"necessary" must be abandoned in order to punish, whence is derived the rule which would reinstate it, when the government would carry its powers into execution by neans not vindicative of their nature? If the word unecessary" means uneedful," unequisite," nessential," uconducive to," in order to let in the power of punishment for the infraction of law, why is it not equally comprehensive when required to anthoexecution of the powers of government without the infliction of punishment?

In ascertaining the sense in which the word "necessary" is used in this clause of the constitution, we may derive some aid from that with which it is associated gress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to care ry into execution" the powers of government If the word mecessary' was used in that strict and ignrous sense for which the counsel for the state of Maryland contend. it would be an extraordinary departure from the usual course of the human mind, as exhibited in composition, to add a word, the only possible effect of which is to qua-hity that strict and rigorous meaning; to present to the mind the idea of some choice of means of legislation not straightened and compressed within the narrow limits for which gentlemen contend.

But the argument which most conclusively demonstrates the error of the construction contended for by the counsel of Maryland, is founded on the intention of the convention, as manifested in the whole clause. To waste time and argument in proving that, without it, Congress might carry their powers into execution, would be not much less idle than to hold a lighted taper to the sun. As little can it be required to prove that, in the absence of this clause, Congress would have some choice of means. That it might employ those which, in its judgment, would most advantageously effect the object to be accomplished. That any means adapted to the end, any means which tended directly to the execution of the constitutional powers of the government, were in themselves constitutional. This clause as construed by the state of Maryland would abridge and almost annihiliate this oseful and necessary right of the legislature to select its means. That this could not be intended is, we should think, had it not been already controverted, too apparent for controversy. We think so for the following

reasons. 1. The clause is placed among the powers of Congress, not among the limitations of those powers.

2nd. Its terms purport to enlarge, not to diminish the powers vested in the govern-ment. It purports to be an additional power, not a restriction on those already granted. No reason has been or can be assigned for thus concealing an intention to narrow the discretion of the national leriblature under words which purport to enlarge it. The (CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.)

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at amongst u have any thing which would b ply because! ct. Therefort, ave to com m to ment. TIM, and the iscellancous nown, and se ountry NO FARMER

he Turnip Fly. r who had t y of means to nsect, which mong his tare y what effect st for this purpose less weeds, ish and strew ndward side of e heaps on tire be drifted out time. Bythis

o fly having all st smoking. by somewhat so the quant e it the most and thereby ould, no doub, ods, &c.]

ie Smut in On ghill or rotten w unghill, as will n swim, put the ound of salt-part unds of copper egg; steep your ng carefully stim in it out, and if dry tarf shel, o sow it next day if wet weather or 5 days out or 5 days but it may be ang

be sowed by

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 25.

For the Maryland Gazette. CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY,

From the Port Folio of Henry Selwynn.

TO AN INFIDEL.

Ahl 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?

Bhall 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 ferrent 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 flutt'ring voins 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 verl aside, And these great truths . o 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 I ra 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 swol'n with philosophie pride,

The humble Chustian's faith no more de delide.

Which thro' the troubled mind diffuses peace.

Hard is the heart, which represents as vain The Hope that hears us cheerfully along The rugged path of life, when troubles

And all their several burdens must sustain.

Weak is the head which slights Religion's

She binds us to our duty; she deters From guilt and turpitude by wholesome lears;

Invigorates the soul, restrains her sighs; Dispels the horrows of this dark abyss, And points to regions of eternal bliss.

SONNET.

Path pours her balm into the wounded

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 soating from this vale of tears and

Basks in the aun-beams of her maker's love

Inspire me Heaven! with this consoling

Which lights with joy the features of des 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 fasting day.

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 President and the heads of Department, upon the subject of the execution of this late noble law for the suppression of the slave trade, and its obvious 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 liberty and means then to return if they

"May we not hope that Annapolis will afford us some of this de. scription, who will wish to go and judge for themselves, and give a report of the country to their brethren here?"

For the Md. Gazette. DEMOCRACY DEFINED,

A TOUCH AT THE TIMES.

Well!-as the old woman said, as she crammed the purse her neighbour 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 privilege 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 democracy and monarchy, aristocracy and republicanism.

Democracy, did once mean, popular form of government; that is a government originating with, and controled and protected by, the people. 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, undecorating and undecorated man, I look at men and things through a plain good natured glass, that sees every body, and every thing, a little better than they really are. I bear them through a clear and warmly philanthrophic ear, that always reports to me the fairest side of their story. If they are doing a praiseworthy act, I hope their motives 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. us christians indeed. or patriots in fact, I take off this plain good natured glass, that sees men and things a little imperfectly; I stop up this car, weakened by its warmth of philanthrophy; 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 beart, a trumpet in love with suspicion, and more than half enamoured of jealousy. Thus armed cap-a-pie, with an assurance fron: a good round experience, that nei-

ther my glass or my trumpet, tho'

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 political controversies, determined to give my support but to the deserving. This 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 actively 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 departments 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 oppressed for years, could not bury the corpse until the legislature, for her numberless transgressions, signed her death warrant. This gracious act was done "vi justitiæ udrocans infortunatos," during the last session; and on this night it was proposed, (the ex-honourables willing.) to prepare the ceremonies of her funeral. The people were called together to nominate her successors. Democratically, as I understood; but alas! alas! to my astonishment, this right was taken from its legitimate owners, the sovereign people, and vested first in the hands of the lonourable chairman, and then left to the discretion of four or five peers appointed by him. My glass instantly presented to me a Morarch surrounded by his Nobility, instead of a chairman surrounded by fellow-citizens, and my trumpet thundered in my ear from this assemblage of Dictatorial Democracy, sic esto perpetuo potestas nobiscum, instead of the popular incantation of "rox populi, rox Dei." And yet this was a democratic meeting 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-

"DEMOCRACY .- A form of government originating with the few; in which the people have no share, in which they have no voice, no powcr, no rights." ARISTIDES.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To Agriculturalists and scientific Ploughmen.

You will probably deem it necessary 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 heartate to offer you my little mite; not that I have the vanity to believe that nothing 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 mainly, that this, imperfect as it most surely is, may tend in some small degree, to awaken the attention of good ploughmen, in order to construct the Plough and Harrow on more philosophical principles.

The application of mathematical principles to almost every other subject of improvement has, in this. and in the last century, been very r-markable. And yet we see our harrows with perpendicular tins or teeth, and the plough with almost perpendicular coulters.

I would urge, with some very sim ple and plain reasons, that neither .hould be so constructed. But it is 4 common principle among mankind that what is always before their eyes

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. the stoical and thus suspicious, dare | attract least of their attentive observation. So that, at this moment, we see the harrow a parallellogram, a trapesium, 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 boon with the greatest resistance or friction, and therefore, require a proportional force to haul them.

Whereas, if harrows were formed in a circle or elipsis, 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 proportion to their respective out-

Upon the same mathematical principle, the tins or teeth, instead of being formed like inverted quadrangular 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 'esp sed and laid aside, the teeth or tins of a harrow should, in all cases, be formed in the shape of some convenient curviture or segment of a circle, or crooked sabre, edge foremost, 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 become 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 possible 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 superfices than a body in a perfect cube, or the shape of a die, acted upon with equal 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 16 of its superfices, 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 tins or teeth of the harrow, repu sion and force being reduced to the same proportion.

Now, the only question to be decided is, whether a harrow in the form of a square, or a regular parallellogram, with teeth in the form of regular inverted pyramids, descending 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 confined and circumscribed columns of a newspaper, further reasons, by mathematical demonstrations, would be given in this essay; but at present it shall content us with some further observations and general remarks. And if the forms I have taken the liberty to recommend be not approved, or reduced to practice, let the tins only be formed like coulters, edged in front, and projecting forward at an angle of 45°. or less, with the plane of the field or horigon, or indeed any other may be substituted, which may be found o produce less resistance or frictition, or force to drag it forward.

A arraight edged buile, dual long the surface of a bide of in with a force equal to the 100th weight, with not cut t cularly in the hand; who held in a slope or acute angle or 30° with the plane of the lea a force of 50lb weight will es with the same velocity. And that a circular edge, of the outline, with as much of the pendicular edge of the knifears come in contact with the aurithe leather, would cut through hide with the same pressurers focity, which would only sens scratch it deeply with the king saddler's half circle cutting to a proof of this position. Those doubt it may try the expense Also a curvilinear of circular sabre or sword, every soldier will cut off a man's head or when a straight edged swood makes a deep wound. Those doubt this operation may make experiment; if not in kind, let make it in sort.

In well ploughed, free soils, it do pretty well, to retain as me Id forms as possible; or triang ones, with the angle acting in the and the harrow, in that case to or hitched to one of the angles the square would still be but an improvement upon imperfect for

Washington, Marchi THE SLAVE TRADE. Extract of a letter from a gentle in Virginia to his friend in District.

"I rejoice with you at the age of the law mentioned in letter-it does honour to ource try-I do not know that my A rican pride was ever more high excited. I should have been tified with any law which repe the former acts upon this subso loudly and justly complained and made any provision for suppression of the slave trade: Congress have spoken (11 always ought to speak) in the and spirit of a great people. 7 are not content with passing ! throwing impediments in the of this abominable trade and king its further prosecution d gerous and difficult; but they for the strength of the nation to put forth at once, to crush monster of in quity at a blow. stead of limiting the President a single ship or two to watch coast of Africa (whose vigila these rapacious adventurers m hope to elude) they place the wi navy at his command for this pose, that the ocean may be it at once of wretches who if disgrace to their country. policy of the law is as comment as its spirit. Ineffectual, in quate, or doubtful measures, rally cost more, always encod opposition and disobedience at last are to be changed to course more prompt and decis But let it be seen that what it hibited, will be certainly deted and punished, and that mean questionably adequate for this pose are to be employed, and bare passage of the law and preparations to enforce itraising the arm of the na drives off and intimidates ever fender. "But perhaps what I feel

pride about, is the humanity of

"The miserable captives may be rescued from the Vill that have seized them, are so ger to "be disposed of," but p ded for and supported-are! restored to their native contine are to be there supplied will cessaries till they can subsist t selves-and, to enable the ! dent to do this, 100,000 dolls

appropriated. "I trust this great law will b ecuted in the spirit of its adop and that strong and effectual sures will be taken to blet stain upon our country, and so plish an object which history

record to our honor. "Mr. Monroe is fortunate this record will refer to his nistration, & to him as the fa ed instrument of effecting ? as truly great, benevolent and triotic, as ever statesman achi

"Whatever is done, will Li be done with a promptness. will prevent the escape of now engaged in the trade.

"Many human beings ate upon the coast of Africa, man of barbarous plunderers, 16 of body and mind beyond con

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I know some officers of our naof distinguished character, who ready and eager for this service. o will prefer to all the laurels ty now wear, those that are to gained in a contest for the re aption of their country's honor, for the deliverance of the most sched and the most helpless of fellow creatures from the ver and cruelty of the most aban-

From the Federal Gazette. An unpleasant disturbance took ce yesterday on Spear's wharf, rasioned by a malicious and abd attempt to insult the feelings the catholick natives of Ireland ridiculing their tutelar saint. A are, better known by the name of hiffed Paddy, was suspended earin the morning to the yard of a hooner, nominally in the custody the law, but which it appears, s not in the care of any person. his exhibition drew a crowd of sh labourers to the place, who felt e insult as it was intended; and, thout enquiry as to the real culits, very improperly began to reak their vengeance on the ves-

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Information of the disturbance ing given to Judge McMechen, proceeded promptly to the place, lling to his aid such citizens and ace officers as he met by the way. ome opposition was at first made the incensed Irishmen, some of hom assaulted several of the cizens, and even the Judge. The layor, the Collector of the port, d a number of other citizens ere soon at the scene of disturnce to aid the efforts of the dge. The rioters were quickly spersed, several of the most disnguished in acts of violence being prehended and bound over to aner for their conduct at the next ity Court.

Governor Wolcott, of Conneccut, has, by proclamation, appoind Friday, the 9th of April next, be observed throughout that ate, as a "Christian Fast."

The Illinois Emigrant, a paper ublished at Shawaneetown in the tate of I linois, announces that he deaf and dumb brother and the dest son of Mr. Hunt, (designad in England by the name and tle of Orator Hunt,) arrived at the own on the 16th February The migrant remarks-"They have rought out with them many useful aplements of husbandry, and aparently a good stock of persever

The trials of Jack Hodges, James eed, David Conkling, Hanna red, and David Dunning, for the urder of Richard Jennings, were nished last Thursday at Goshen. hey were all found guilty-and Il except Hannah Teed sentences y Judge Van Ness, to be hung on he 16th day of April.

Haunah Teed, was first called P-The judge stated to her in subtance, that in consideration of her ex-of the probability, that the pandates of a stern and inflexible usband, might have influenced her onduct in relation to the murder. n consideration of her peculiar siuation, as represented to the court -and also in consideration of the estitute situation of her children, Iready deprived of a father-that he was now to be their only proector-the only parent to whom hey must in future look for support-that these, and a variety of other considerations pressed themelves 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

James Teed, David Conkling, David Dunning and Jack Hodgya, were next called up and addressed with great solemnity, by Judge Van Ness. He stated to them the na-

would therefore forbear.

The relief to be given them stored beyond the reach of human beyond the reach of human listance in this state, of a murder having been perpetrated by hired assinately drawn against these ring violators of the laws of God and man, or they will have escaped to cherish a forgiving disposition to their pray to some degraded to their pray to some degraded of, where the robber is welcomed to the sake of participating in his the sake of participating in his place where they then stood to the remedy has ever been discovered for the sake of participating in his place where they then stood to the remedy has ever been discovered for the sake of participating in his place where they then stood to the remedy has ever been discovered for the sake of participating in his place where they then stood to the remedy has ever been discovered for the westward and reached Constitute to the westward and reached Constanting, Kairkan and other population of the westward and reached Constanting, Kairkan and other population and other population of the laws of God to the fairness of the same that this was the first to the westward and reached Constanting, Kairkan and other populations, 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 Grath, his hody 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 bere-be addressed them in the langhage 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 depta-

From a Ralegh, (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 Wash ington 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 Mercuty, with their suitable emblems. These appear to my mind, the four most interesting epochas of his life; and as they are scu'ptured 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 inurderer, 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 de 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 Oglander, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul General at that place, a man of great worth, and in the prime of life, had failen victim to this dreadful malady. The plague had not reached Tripoli, but there is no doubt, from the fanaticism of the Musselmen that it will soon reach that place; it may then extend to Derne and Bomba when it will be arrested by the Lybian Desert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion first broke out at Oran, from thence it extended to Algiers, and se on across the Atlas mountains in-

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 Tarks 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 down fall. 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 super-N. Y. paper.

HORRIBLE PHENOMENA!

Galvanism .- On the 4th of Nov. last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the mur derer Clydadale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch, plates. The results were truly apalling. 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 colapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm; & it is tho't 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 murdererer'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 trans mitting of the electral power from the spinal marrow to the ulner nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great. at 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 crimnal might have been restored London paper.

> Boston, March 16. FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the brig Mary Jane, from Havre, we have been fa voured 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 13,271.7641 sterling, and for the year 1818, to 13,-398 7611.

The Emperor of Austria was about to proceed on a visit to Naples and Sicily, Florence, (where he was born,) Parma, Milan and Ty. rol. 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 commemo. ration of the Martyr-King, was performed in all the Churches in Paris on the Bist of Jan.

Subscriptions at Paris, for the American Champ d'Asile, have been discontinued "because that Asylum A trial has been going on at Brus-

thre and snormity of the crime of to the heart of Morocco, and east- sels of some persons charged with a

Botten, Jan. 7. Capt. Lemesle, of the ship Nes tor, which arrived yesterday from Marseilles, reports, that on the 15th Dec. tast, 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, mark-ed EFB. PB. CS. FB. LPF. 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 Tu

"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 teep an extensive assortment of SAD DLERY, made up in the best and most elegant manner, which they will sell on moderate terms for CASH

All those indebjed to Jonathan Waters, are requested to make immeliate payment. March 25.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have de clared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first and payable on or after the fifth of April next, to stock. holders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockhold ers 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.

The Editors of the Maryland Re publican, Annapolia, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three

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.

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 Council men, of the city of Annapolis Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

2 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 purchas ers. Apply to WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb, Il

EDUCATION.

As Mr. Curran's school is not numerous, he would gladly receive a class of sight 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 uses ful purpose. Annapolis, March 25.

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 T. W MAURICE.

Capt. Eng. Supt. William Bowie, and others, In Chancery.

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 shewn 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,

THOS. H BOWIE, Reg. Cur Can.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of 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

2 Harch 18 HENRY WILLIAMS, adm'r.

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 track 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 tak-en 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,

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the third day of pril next, on the premises, one nego girl named Betty. Seized and taken a the property of Juhn Weikes, and will be sold to satisfice a debt due I appared bott and also a a debt due Leonard debt due Nicholas Brewer and Dennis Claude, Ex'rs, of Barney Curran, Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, hff. A A. County March. 18

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans 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, Hoge plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale for all sums over twen'y 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.

20BERT FRANKLIN, Executor.

Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of he 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, 2' 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 hamanity, which will be remembered with lesting gratitude by his af-flicted parents and relatives by addressing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallery, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut:

Framers of the constitution wished its adoption, and well knew that it would be coden gered by its strength, not by its weakness Had they been capable of using language which would convey to the eye one idea and, after deep reflection, impress on the mind another, they would rather have dis-If then their in ention had been, by this clause, to restrain the f ee use of means which mucht otherwise have implied, that intention would have been inserted in another place, and would have been expressed in terms re-embling these. "In carrying into execution the toregoing powers and all othe.s," &c. "no laws shall be passed but such as a e necessary and proper." Had the intention been to make this clause res trictive, it would unquestionably have been so in form as well as in effect.

The result o the most careful and attentive consideration bestowed upon this clause is, that it does not enlarge, it cannot be con strued to restrain the powers of congress or to impair the right of the legislature to exercise its best judgment in the selection of measures to carry into execution the conno other motive for its invertion can be sug gested, a sufficient one is found in the desire to remove all doubts respecting the right to legislate on that vast mass of incidental power which must be involved in the con sticution, if that in trument be not a splen-

We admit, as all must admit, that the powers of he government are him ed, and that its limits are not to be transcended. But we think the sound construction of the consitution must allow to the national le gislature that discretion, with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will coable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it, in the manner most beneficial to the people Let the end be legitimate, let it be we had the scope of the constitution, and all the means which are appropriate which are plantly adapted to that cold, which not prombited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are con

That a corporation must be considered as a mean not less usual, no of higher organty. not more requiring a particular specimea tion, than other means, has been sudicien'ts pro el If we book to the organ of cargo ations, to the manner in which they have been hamed in that government free which we have derived most of our legal. they have been applied, we find on reason to suppose that a construction, consting, and for curving into execution the give powers we ted in give much, ought to have specified the Hall it been intra sel to grant this parser as one which it aid be distinct and enegrandent, to be experient in place among the en metated powers of the gove named. But beeng considered merely as a mean, to be employed only for the pur pose of carrying into execution the green poses there could be no motive to par-

The propriety of the remark would seem to be generally acknowledged by the univer as acquiere we with conduction which has been unitarily put on the aid see of the 4th arricle of the constituen. The power to . make all needful rule, and regu lations tespe it the termory or othe, pro more comprehensive, than the power to make all laws of a h. b.d. be necessary and proper for except anto execution" the mers of government Yet all admit the constitutions by at a territorial government,

It as pare in my be employed indu t iminalis a media i me cas lo carry into impate in examine tension lanck it a ban's it required for its importance in ! at had been confirmed a con a conwhich can fire the hones magnest that yielded those opinion is the excession and the nation. Under the confidence of the gress, pertising the was never distinct on y. transcented perhaps as powers to obtain the advantage on a bank, and our least at on at estatuc or iversal conviction of the utility of this measure. The frame has proved away discussion in order to prove the importance of mis instrument as a mem to effect the legituma e objects of the government.

But were its necessity less apparent, none can deny its bei .; an appropriate measure and it it is, the degree of its near ity, as has been very justly observed, is to be dis cussed in anothe place. Should Congress in the execution of its powers, adopt mea sares which are prohibited by the constitu tion, or should Congress under the pretext of executing is powers pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the government, it would become the pain ful duty of this tribunal, should a case to quiring such a decision come before it, to say, that such an act was not the law of the land But where the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the government, to undertake he e to enquire into the degree of its necessity, wo ld be to pass the line which circumscribes the judic al department, and to tread on legislative ground. This court disclaims all pretensions to such a power.

After this declaration it can scarcely be necessary to say, that the existence of State Banks can have no possible influence on the question. No trace is to be found in the constitution of an intention to create a de pendence of the government of the major on those of the states, for the execution of the great powers assigned to it his means are adequate to its ends; and on those means a lone was it expe ted to rely for the accom-plishment of its ends. To impose on it the necessity of resorting to means which it cannot control, which another government p ay furnish or withhold, would render its course precarious, the result of its measures uncertain, and create a dependence on other governments which might disappoint its most important designs, and is incompatible with the language of that constitution But were t otherwise, the choice of means implies a right to choose a national bank in

preference to state banks, and Congress a

ne can make the election. After the most deliberate consideration if is the unanimous and decided opinion ofthis court that the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States, is a law made in pursuance of the constitution, and is a part of the supreme law of the land

The Branches proceeding from the same stock, and being conducive to the complete accomplishment of the object, are equally constitutional It would have been unwis to locate hem in the charter; and it would be unnecessarily inconvenient to employ the legislative power in making those subordinate arrangements. The great duties of the bank are prescribed; those duties require branches; and the bank itself may, we think, be safely trusted with the selection of places where those branches shall be fixed; reserving always to the government the right to require that a branch shall be located where it may be deemed necessary It being the opinion of the court that the act incor porating the bank is constitutional; and that the power of establishing a branch in the state of Maryland might be properly exerrised by the bank i'self, we proceed to en

2. Whether the State of Maryland may without violating the constitution, tax that

That the power of taxation is one of vital importance; that it is retained by the states, that it is not abridged by the grant of a si milar power to the government of the union that it is to be concurrently exercised by the two governments, aretrnths which have ne ver been denied. But such is the paramoun character of the constitution, that its expa city to withdraw any subject from the action of even this power, is admitted. The states are expressly torbidden to lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be ab solutely necessary for executing their in spection laws. If the obligation of this pro hibition must be conceded wit mar restrain a state from the exercise of its taxing power on imports and exports, the same paramount character would seem to restrain, as it cer tainly may restrain, a state from such other excicise of this power as is in its nature in compatible with, and repugnant to the con lately repugnant to another as entirely re peals that other, as nexpress terms of reper

On the ground the council for the bank place its claim to be excriped from the pover of a state to tax its ope atoms. There ciami has been sustained on a principle which ture it a materwoven with its web, so blend ed with its texture as to be preacable of he ing eparated from it, without rending it into

of are sunteme, that they cont of the conand cannot be controlled by them From the which may be almost termed an axiom. other propositions accdeduced as corollaries. application to this ease, the cause has been supposed to depend. These are, 1st that a power to create implies a power to preserve 2d that a power to destroy, it wielded by a different hand, is hostile to, and incompati tle with these powers to create and to pre Ad that where the repugnancy ex its, that authority which is supreme must control, not yield to that over which it is

would perhaps, never be controverted. Their application to this case, however, has been denied, and both in maintaining the affirm ative and the negative, splendor of eloquence, and strength of argument, soldom, if ever surpay oil, have been displayed

The power of Congress to create, and of can se to continue the bank, was the subject of the procesing part of this opinion, and a no longer to be considered as questi

TO BE CONCLUDED

REMOVAL. ANN MERRIKEN, Milliner,

Vially informs the Ladies of Annapolish and its vicinity that she her removed from her original stand adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans & Iglehart, to the house formerly occupied by Mr Alcoh H. Slemaker, 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 Ludies sal find it to their advantage to give her a call, as she wishes it understood that they can be accommodated with any Cashion they may order, by her own manufacture All orders from Ladies in the country will be thankfully received, and duly March 4.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store.) The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City,

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price-124 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.

MORNING OHRONICLE, A NEW DAMY PAPER,

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subser ber 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 scorns any concealment it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and prac-tised in the day of Washington-that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote & fought and for which Montgomery fell—that fede-ralism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the gran-deur of their country, and which turns an eve of the most transcendant disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office-t'at federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and it opposition to that detestable, mushroom fede ralism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families -that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled hanner glitte ing over every sea our commerce bounded by no other restric tions than those of the ocean-that feeeral ism, 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 him el to te scurry meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare o his country. These are the federal sen timents of the Edisor, and such as he will he governed by until the hour of his dissolu tion. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large if he fails in this appeal to their con frience, he is content to remain unnoticed

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

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHAONICLE Will be pub lished daily, at eight dollars per ann From the pationage cheady othered, and from the lattering prospects held out. I is expected the publication will be commence. the 1st of October next Although the Editor intends it shall be a new payer, t is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the ma rine and me cantile departments, in these he will be assisted by persons well acquaint ed with the management of a commercial

It is intend d to issue from the Morning Ch onicle office, assoon as a sufficient num ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a ween at four dollars per annum, which will co. tain ail the news matter of the daily paper Every attention will be given to forward

the paper to subscribers at a distance with . Letters addressed to the Editor, No.

00 North Frederick street, will be attended

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

Anue-Arundel County, September Term, 1818. On application to the honourable Ri chard 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 Litchfield, of said county, praying the bene lit 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 outh, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Litch field having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and pray ed 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 or dered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is turther 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 Appapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his cre ditors 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 se veral acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Jan. 15. / WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers have obtained 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 authentiated, for settlement and those indebted o make payment HENRY BASSIORD, Lax'rs.

March 11.

March 11. 2

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 themselves into a society for the purpose of detecting & bringing to punish ment, 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 'urnt down, and a stable be longing to William Crane set on fire and, that there appears to be a syste matic plan among the above described offenders, 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 repe tition of similar outrages prevented. I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and con-ent 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, (L s) eighteen hundred and nine teen.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH By his Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council. dered, That the above Proclama tion be published twice a week for four weeks in the Marvland Gazette, Fede ral Gazette, & Federal Republican.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land wherean I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A rundel 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, hav ing the advantage of fine landing plac es, being bounded by the water. Per sons 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 or the purchase money in hand terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 938

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri chard H Harwood, Esq of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer 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 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 14 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H HARWOCD.

2R CHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. napolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are re quested to insert the above twice 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.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly excepted at this Office.

State of Maryland, a

Annie-Arundel County, Orphone ex Feb. 40, 1819.
On application by petition of Ba beth, Thomas and John A. Whitis tou, administrators pendente lite of Ja Whittington, late of A.A. County. ceased, it is ordered that they give notice required by law for creditors exhibit their claims against the sid ceased, & that the same be publish once in each week for the space of successive weeks, in the Maryland a zette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassuway, Heg. Wills. for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given That the subscribers of Anne Are

county, hath obtained from the in Maryland, letters of administrat pendente lite on the estate of John Wil tington, late of A. A County, dece All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned exhibit the same, with the walls thereof, to the subscribers, at or the 15th day of April next, they otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given undour hands this 10th day of February

Eliza. Whittington, Thomas Whittington. Juo. A. Whittington. Lile,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained rom the orphans court of Calien county in Maryland, letters of addi nistration on the personal estate a Benjamin Leitch, of Ben. late of Ca vert county, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceaed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, tothe subscriber, at or before the 9th day August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit ofthe said estate Given under my handtha 9th day February, 1819.
JNO IRELAND, adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court March 9th, 1819.

On application by petition of Prorest Cockey, executrix of the last will and testament or William Henry Cocker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decessed, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of it successive weeks, in tre Maryland Gr zette and Political Intelligencer John Gassareay, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on thepen some estate of William Henry Cocker, late of A and Arondel 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 benefit of the said estate Given on der my hand this 9th day of March 1819.

Provey Cockey, Executris of the last will and testament of Wm. II Cockey. March 11.

Public Sale.

Dy virtue of an order from the ecphare 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 lateresidence of Isaac Simmon

in Friendship,
All the Personal Estate
Of the said Date Simmons, consisting of the said Daac Simmons, consisting of one riding horse, one yoke of exemplose of one riding horse, one yoke of exemplose ther with a set of wheelwright soft joiners tools, a quantity of black Walnut plank, a quantity of pine ditto, for flooring and weatherbording, a quantity of Oak and Poplar scantling, a large quantity of cart wheel felloes dressed and undressed, hubs, epokes, &c. a small quantity of rum, sagar, candles, small quantity of rum, sagar, candles, soap, &c. and many other useful art cies too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit will be given, boss with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the ash to be paid. Sale to commence at ca o'clock. March ...

FOR SALE,

A large and commodious HOUSE on West street, in the city of Annapolis. This House has othe comfortable Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen and Cellars, which are bove ground. It is at toute I in a pleasant and healthy part of the city. Any person disposed to purhase will be informed of the terms by any least on at this office.

application at this office. March 11. h

VOL. I

JONA CHURCH-S

Extraore tract of a e have w ral of th rtier; bat ices me ti

Two da red the m essed an h! At the body co the mort rite of Cr ng from voured to in a fit posed, he

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