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answering such offence; and if such

recognizance, shall refuse to appear a

greeably thereto, or if having appeared

it shall appear that such slave or slaves

is or are entitled to freedom, then the

court shall adjudge them free, and if

said court shall adjudge them to be

slaves for life, or for a term of years,

and it shall appear that said slave or

slaves shall have been purchased with

intent to remove them from the state

of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the

same shall have been taken for such

slave or slaves, or a false or fraudu

lent bill of sale then the said court

the time such slave may have to serve.

for the benefit of the county, or for the

mayor and city council of Baltimore

if the aforesaid proceedings should be

had in Baltimore city court; but if any

slave or slaves, after a term of years.

or upon any contingency, then the said

servant or slave shall become imme

diately the right and property of the

said person entitled to such reversion

or remainder, in the same manner as

if the event or time in which the re-

version or remainder was to accrue

had actually occurred; Provided, that

the said person, so entitled to the re-

version or remainder, shall pay the

costs of the proceedings which may

have been had in the case, otherwise

the said servant or slave shall be sold

for the use of the county, or the may-

or and city council of Baltimore, for

the time he or she may have been

bound to serve the person who sold

said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be con-

strued to extend to the case of any ci-

tizey removing from the state of Ma

ryland with his servants and slaves

provided such citizen shall have resi

ded within the state one year next pre-

ceding such removal, or to any per-

son travelling with his or her servants

or slaves in or through the state, not

perchased with intent to export the

6. And be it enacted, That hereaf-

ter when any servant or slave shall be

committed to the gaol of any county in

this state, as a runaway, agreeably to

the laws now in force, and the notice re

quired to be given by law by the she-

riff shall have been given, and the time

for their detention expired, and no per-

son or persons shall have applied for

and claimed said suspected runaway,

and proved his, her, or their title to

such suspected runaway, as is now re-

quired by law, it shall be the duty of

the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave

or slaves before some judge of the

county court, or judge of the orphans

court, with his commitment, and such

judge is hereby required to examine

and inquire, by such means as he may

deem most advisable, whether such

suspected runaway be a slave or not.

and if he shall have reasonable grounds

to believe that such suspected runa

same within the meaning of this act.

PLINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, SEUROR-STREET, ARNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum

#### IN COUNCIL, March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at tember session eighteen hundred senteen, entitled, An act to preest the unlawful exportation of neand the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week, for uspecs of six months, in the Marydesette at Annapolis, the Federal and Federal Republican at ere, the Frederick town Herald, a lach Light at Hager's-town, the Herald at Cumberland, and Liston Gazette

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT burrent the unlawful exportation of egrees and mulattoes, and to alter planend the laws concerning run-

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact the preventing the kidnapping o negroes and mulattoes, and of rting out of this state negroes mulatioes entitled to their freedom braterm of years, have been found dicient to restrain the commission Ischenmes and misdemeanors; and subbeen found moreover, that ser the and slaves have been seduced on the service of their masters and en and fraudulently removed out his state; and that the children o' sugroes and mulattoes have been apped from their masters, protecsudparents, and transported to ant places, and sold as slaves for b prevent therefore such heinous nes, and to punish them when com-

be | Be it enacted by the General membly of Marvland, That from and the publication of this act, no mon shall sell or dispose of any serterslave, who is or may be entit in freedom after a term of years, ulerany particular time, or upon suctingency, knowing the said sergralive to be entitled to freedom plaresaid, to any person who shall abeat the time of such sale a bona resident of this state, and who has t been a resident therein for the resof at least one year next precedmr who shall be procured, engaged taployed to purchase servants or maforany other person not being thiming possessing, or being end to such servant or slave, shall a dispose of him or her to any non who is not a resident as aforeknowing that such person is aresident as aforesaid, or to any m who shall be procured, engaged taployed, to purchase servants or a for any other person not be to resident, knowing the per to buying or receiving such serfor slave to be so procured, en of or employed, or who shall sell apose of such servant or slave for term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve. yech person making any such or disposition contrary to the and intention of this act, shall nof the county where such seller eles shall reside, or sale be made. a conviction shall be sentenced to n iron chest, sent go confinement in the penitentialanded in the mot in Calver coun brding to the discretion of the court; in General Will sech servant or slave who may Washington. T me about seve been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is nink it hard that in this manner. resident as aforesaid, or to any who shall be procured, engaged hree men now & money is in the eaployed, to purchase servants or nd I am disposed u sforesaid, shall be sold by the

letion shall be had in Baltimore And be it enacted, That if any who is not a bona fide resident his state, and who has not resided n for the space of at least one offers for rest t text preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any conf Annapolis, oppo toy such servant or slave, who is be entitled to freedom as afore. knowing that such servant or sentitled to freedom as aforesaid. any person whomsoever who be procured, engaged or employ parchase servanta or slaves for her person not being resident as

of the court for the time he or

my have to serve, for the benefit

be had, or for the use of the may-

eity council of Baltimore if the

county where such conviction

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom 'as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant, or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the may or and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court provided nevertheless that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecu tion or the pupis 'men' as aforesaid.

3 And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in shall order such slave to be sold for a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opin on that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requi-

sites aforesaid. 4. And be it enacted. That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state it shall be their duty to take from the seller a hill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguish ing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal tees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to suspected runaway to prison, to be content any such servant or slave the house or place where such slaves suspected runaway to prison, to be content any such servant or slave may be, and such judge or justice is fined for such further or additional

hereby empowered and required to entime as he may judge right and pro-per; and if he shall have reason to beter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to delieve that such suspected runaway is mand of the person or persons in whose the slave of any particular person, he custody the said slave or slaves may shall cause such notice to be given by be, an inspection and examination of the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as said slave or slaves, and also of the bills he may think most advisable, but if of sale for them respectively, and if said judge shall not have reasonable upon such demand and examination no ground to believe such suspected runabill or bills of sale are produced for way to be a slave, he shall forthwith cither or any such slave or slaves, or if order such suspected runaway to be rethe bills of sale produced shall not have leased, and if no person shall apply for been executed, acknowledged and re such suspected runaway, after he may corded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the descripbe so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove tion of any such slave, or slaves shall his, her or their title as the law now be, in the judgment of such judge or requires, the said sheriff shall, at the justice of the peace false or fraudulent. expiration of such time, relieve and then it shall be the duty of such judge discharge such suspected runaway, and or justice of the peace to cause such in either case when such suspected slave or slaves, for whom no bill of runaway shall be discharged, the exsale is produced, or for whom a false penses of keeping such runaway in conor fraudulent bill of sale is produced, finement shall be levied on the county to go before some judge or justice of as other county expenses are now lethe peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have 7. And be it enacted, That in all said slave or slaves in possession shall cases where jurisdiction, power and aualso appear, &enter into a recognizance thority, are given by this act to the sebefore the same judge or justice of the veral county courts' in this state, for peace, with two sufficient securities in matters arising in said counties, the the sum of one thousand doilars, for same power and jurisdiction is hereby every such servant or slave in his, her, vested exclusively in Baltimore city or their possession, without bills of sale court, for all matters arising in Balti as is herein provided for, to appear at more county or city, and not in Baltithe next county court to answer to the more county court petition of said slave or slaves; and it 8 And be it enacted. That this law such judge or justice shall have reason shall not take effect until after the first to suspect that such slave or slaves day of July next, and the governor and have been stolen by such person or council be directed, and they are herepersons, or received by them knowing by directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are general the recognizance shall provide for their

person or persons, so having such SHERIFFALTY. slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect At the solicitation of many of his to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall friends the subscriber is induced to of commit said person or persons, and fer himself as a candidate for the office such slave or slaves, to the guol of the of sheriff of this county, at the ensu county; and the said judge or justice ing October election; and pledges him of the peace shall make return of said self should he be honoured with the commitment to the county court, or confidence of a majority of his fellow Baltimore city court if then in session, citizens, that in the execution of the and if not in session then to the next duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such BENJAMIN GAITHER.

ly published

Arundel county July 30. Planters Bank of Prince-Geor-

ge's County, July 16th, 1818. The stockholders of the said Bank

are notified, that the second instalment, of five dollars on each share, will become due on Saturday the 15th of August next, and . if the same is not punc tually paid, the first instalment, accord ing to the charter, is forfeited for the use of the bank

Notes of the Banks in the District of Columbia and Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, will be received in payment of the second instalment.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash'r July 30.

By order.

#### MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and 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 can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in acteal confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arandel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news-papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court-house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and scal this 19th day of March 1818

Richard Hidgely. June 4, 18:8.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county, Orphane Court, April 25, 1818 Onapplication by petition of Thomman, administrator of John Cross A. A. county, deceased, it is ordere that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their gainst 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 Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County. Notice hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Appe Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cross late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the yeuchers, thereof to the subset the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next. they may other rise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said es-tate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818. Thomas Sellman, Adm'r. 11 2, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership lately subsisting between the subscribers in the BRICK-MAKING husiness, has been dissolved

by mutual consent. WM ROSS. WALT. CROSS.

### WALTER CROSS,

Respectfully informs the public, that he still continues the Boot & Shoe mak. ing b siness, and that he has on hand & will continue to keep an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots of the first quality. Annapolis, July 30.

#### Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw. Annapolis, June 18, 1818

## SUBSCRIBERS To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed but the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr Geo Shaw, nd at the Office of the Maryland Sozette.

#### Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sairing Schooner, ED-WARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday mornng at 9 o'clock for Baltimore-returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodati-

All orders left at his store at West River with be punctually attended to.
WILLIAM NORMAN.
tf.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland.

Passed December Session, 1817. Price-8 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings Of last Session.

Price-8 1 50.

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

#### June 11.

NOTYCE. The Dayy Court of Anne-Arundal County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.

By order, June, 18. Wm. S. Gleson, Olk.

ouse particularly, adapted for a Bo situated in the con

d convenient to of November ner AH CLEMENTS MARXEAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 6.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles bounty, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Dr John Dare, Samuel Turner, Joseph W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke. /

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, E ward Griffith, Thomas Pitt Henry Keene.

FOR KEST COUNTY. Is iac Spencer, Henry Tyghman, Wolamaknight. Ti omay B. Hyn son. POR TALBOT COUNTY. Tab. Caldw 1.

Thomas Frizier. N cholas Goldsborough, Arthur Hot.

A letter from a gentleman in Kent county to his triend in this City, states that there is no possibility of the Democratic ti ket succeeding in either Cecil or Kent counties -the most sanguine democrat aming them not anticipating such a result. Such no doubt will be the case in other counties, much calculated on by them.

Wednesday next, the 12th inst. is appointed by the Governor for the execution of Negro Dick, convicted at a late special court, of a rape committed on the body of a White woman.

On Thursday evening last arrived and anchored off our harrouf, the French Frigate La Duchesse de B. rri, commanued by the Chevalier de la Villehelie, last from Martinique, with despatches for the French min ster. On Friday morning she fi da salute, 9-13 guns, which was I tuen a from Fort Severn, by the same number.

The following G ntlemen were ele 1. do Monday ast, Dr ctors of the Farmers Bank of Mary-Tylard, for the Western Shore, for the ensuing year

For Annapolis and Anne Arundel

County. Alexander C. Magruder, H nry Maynadier, I mes Shaw. Henry H Chapman, V rgit M xcv. Richard Harwood, of Thos. Toseph Harris-St. Mary's coun-

Philip Steuart - Charles county. Joseph Workinson-Caldest coun-

John C. Herbert-Prince George's county.

Thomas Davis - Montgomery

Henry Kemp-Frederick county. John T. Mason-Washington

Roger Perry-Allegany county. Thomas Harwood, (of Rd.)-Baltimor . ounty.

Henry Dorsey-Harford county. For the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

> John M.Pierson, William E. Williams, Casper Martz, William Ross, Thomas Hawkins, Richard Potts, John Brien, and Joseph Smith.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Federal Re publicane of Talbot county, convened at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 21st inst. in pursu ance of public notice, for the pur pose of selecting a candidate for the Sheriffalty and candidates for the General Assembly of Mary. land.

Mr. William Harrison, of James, was called to the chair and

The object of the meeting having been explained, On motion, it was resolved, That a committee of five from each election district, should be appointed by the meeting to make the selection of candidates; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, to wit:

For Easton District. Dr. John Stevens, Jr. Col. William B. Smyth, James Denny, Alexander Hands, and Thomas B. Pin-

For St. Michaels District. Capt. Thomas Frazier, James Seth, Samuel Harr son, Thomas Bruff, and Thomas Townsend.

For Trappe District. Edward N. Hambleton, Thomas Harrison, Daniel M'Ginney, Thomas Martin, and John Council.

For Chapel District. Richard Baker, Henry Casson, William Slaughter, George Parrott, and Henry Council.

Who having retired for some time, reported that they had nominated for the consideration of the meet ing, Allen Bowie, Esq. as the candidate for the Sheriffalty, and Jabez Caldwell, Thomas Frazier Nicholas Goldsborough, and Arthur Holt, Esqrs. as candidates for the General Assembly.

Wherefore it was resolved unanimously; that this meeting cordially approve of the foregoing nomination and that they will use all fair and honourable means to ensurtheir election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the secretary, and published in the Flaston Gazerte, the Federal Republican and the Maryland Gazette.

WILLIAM HARRISON, of Jas. Chairman.

EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sec'ry.

From the Easton Gazette.

There can be no stronger evi-

dence of the injustice of party,

than the attempt of the democrats

to attach the blame to the federalists for the present " deficiency of the State funds." Let any honest and candid man enquire how this "deficiency" was occasioned. Was it not occasioned by reason of the expenditure rendered necessary in order to repel the incursions of the enemy during the late war-a war not declared by federalists? Upwards of 450,000 dollars were ex pended on that account; about 300,000 dollars of which we have reason to believe will be reimburs ed by the general government, Was this expenditure a proper one? Will any American, having the spirit which an American ought to have down and quetly folded our arm. in meek and humble submiss on, and have permitted the British to have annual revenue of the state be so aste our fields, to have carried off our stock, to have pillaged our houses and village -- nav even worse things to have done, without even the show of resistance? Should Baltimore have been quietly surrendered? No Am rican will dare say such a course of conduct would have been correct, nor will the most har dened in falsehood of the democratic party pretend that we received any extraordinary aids in men or money from the general government. All must admit that Mary land during the late war was indebt ed for her safety, under heaven, to the bravery and patriotism of her own citizens. By whom was the militia paid and fed, who bravery and generously came forward and risked their lives in her defence? By whom were arms and ammuniti-

expended, is not now in the treasury? No just man can think so. But suppose (what I will never admit) the occasion of the expenditure did not justify it. That a different course should have been pur sued, and that we should have reli ed solely either on the protection of the general government, or the mery of the enimy; I know of no other alternatives. How will the democrats escape blame? The ascondency obtained by the federalists in 1812, 1813. 1814 and 1815 was but partial. They had the majority in the House of Delegates, but the Senate was unanimously dimocratic. All the measures that occasioned any expenditure of the public money was sanctioned by that

on placed into the hands of the pen-

ple? By the government of Mary-

land, cut of the pub ic treasury of

the state. It then the expenditure

was necessary and right, ought fe-

deralists to be consured and abused

because the money which was then

from the course pursued by the federalists being condemned by the democrats at that time, on account of the expenditure of the public money it would occasion, that they were violently reproached and abused in the democratic newspapers & electioneering harangues, &c. because they did not more lavishly expend it. The democrats wanted state barges, a state army, and to relieve the general government by paying the State's quota of the "direct tax" out of the public treasury, &c. Had all these steps have been taken, as the democrats recommended and pressed; what sort of an appearance would the latereport of your treasurer have exhibit. ed? It would have been truly " a beggarly account of empty boxes."

This plain and unvarnished state ment of facts and circumstances, of the truth of many of which record ed evidence can be furn shed, and with respect to others they are too notoriously true to be denied, is deemed sufficient to satisfy any honest and unprejudiced mind, that the federalists ought not to be blam. ed for the "present deficiency" of the state funds. At all events that the democrats are equally blameable; for the several measures that occasioned that "deficiency," met with their most decided approbation. The measures to which I particularly allude, were authorising the calling out of the militia, the purchase of arms, ammunition, camp

equ page, &c.

But our treasury is not in such a deplorab e state as for party purpos es it would be represented, although this drain of \$450,000 hath been made from it. When the general government shall have paid the \$300,000 which it hath assumed, and the same shall have been judi-Liously invested, the annual p rmanent revenue of the state, will equal or very nearly so, its annual permanent expenditure. The permanent annual expenditure of the govern ment, as estimated by the Treasurer, is 115,776 dollars 86 cents. The permanent annual revenue of the state, from the present sources as estimated by the same officer, is \$96,564 18. (Vide votes and pro ceedings of the last session, page 55.) Of the sum of \$115,776 86 the estimated annual expenditure of the state, upwards of \$14,000 consists of gratuities to the indigent surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. This drain is constantly deminishing and must in a lew years altogether cease.

The Legislature at its last sessi on arxiously directed its attention to the situation of the finances of the state. Should the subject be taken up at the next session and properly pursued, there can be no question, that any "deficiency" of the treasury which may then exist. may rea 'ily be provided for, and the augmented, as not only to meet the regular and authorised demands on the treasury for the ordinary purposes of government, but to have a handsome surplus applicable to benevolent and useful institutions and objects. All this can be effected without the imposition upon the people of a single cent of tax; a subject of pleasing and consolatory reflection, when we recollect the late heavy debts that were is curred during the war and the consequent severe drain upon the Treasury, rendered necessary in order, in good faith to discharge them, as hath been

A FEDERALIST.

From the American of Vesterday. FIRE

The alarm of fire yesterday mor ning, proceeded from the conflagration of the beautiful new Steam-Boat SURPRISE, which plies between this city, Annapolis and Easton, owned by Messrs. George Stiles and Son. The various companies evinced their undiminished vigilance in repairing to the wharf where the coat lay, and succeeded in preserving her from destruction; but not until considerably damaged. The Surprise had arrived from Annapolis at the usual hour on Monday evening, and as the customary precautions were taken to extinguish the fire on board, the mischief is attributed to design.

INDIAN NEWS. \*

Extracts from a letter written by Major General John Floyd, to the Executive of Georgia, dated Fairfield, near St. Mary's, June 24.

"The practice of driving cattle from Alachaway has been lately resumed, it seems, by dissolute chabody; every banthat was authoris- racters from both sides the St. Ma- expectation that the provinces would porting them to the South as a

Eschiel Forman, appointed secre- | ed received its approbation. So far | ty's river, who have had some skir- | boon fall into the possession of mishing with the Indians, in Worth three or four Indians are reported to have been killed, and one of the whites by the name of Vinsan.

"It is to be apprehended that ! species of depredatory warfare will be kept up by idle characters on both sides, to the annoyance of the peaceable and inoffensive frontier settlers, unless the general government adopt suitable measures to guard against such evils. " Taking into view the excesses

which have for the last ten years been committed on the frontiers of this country by the Indians, and many of them in times of imaginary peace, it would appear that no part of our extensive borders on the savages has a stronger claim to governmental protection, rendered the more necessary from the thinness of population and proximity to a neighbouring government, who, regardless of the sanctity of an existing treaty, have, it is believed, indulged a hinden hostility towards us, by directly, or indirectly exciting the savages (within their territorial limits) to acts of rapine and mu: der of our citizens; yet the tender sensibilities of many who are beyond the reach of the scalping knife and tomahawk; who have never witnessed the mangled corpse of a near relative, seem only to sympathize with our red brethren that have fallen victims to a misguided suspicion of their hostility.

"I deplore, as much as any one can, the shedding of the innocent blood of the people of any colour: but the expression of public opinion has transcended the bounds of reason, as regards the affair of the Chehaw town. A dispassionate enquiry would establish a criterion by which the public sestiment must eventually be regulated-to prejudge a cognizable case, is a proof of indiscretion, to say the least of it, and can only find an apology in the folly of those who indulge a propensi-

ty for injustice. " Major Bailey informs me that three men had recently returned from Alauchawa, who state that the party to which they were attached, consisted of ten men-that about an hour atter dark, on the night of the 16th inst while these informants were looking after their horses about one hundred and fifty yards from their encampment, the remain ing 7 men were suddenly attacked by a large party of Indians, who fired at least one hundred guns, and that as none of the number have since appeared, there can be no doubt of their massacre. They had previous to the last of currence kills ed seven Indians, which thy ad surprised in two small parties. They further state, that from the quantity of Indian signs, in almost every direction, their numbers must be considerable. Captain Cone, from Trader's Hill, has marched, I understand, with forty or fifty men to ascertain particulars and bury the

dead. "It is evident that General Jack. son's campaign has afforded no security to this frontier. The force of the savages nearest to us has not been broken, but rather increased by the fugitives who have joined them from other towns in their flight from the imposing torce of the army, and thereby pressed more upon this part of the frontier. It will be expedient to keep up a garrison at Trader's Hill, on the St. Mary's river, and on the Buffalo, on the Satilia, of at least fifty men each."-Georgia Journal.

From the Sevannah Republican, July 14.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

A g ntleman from St. Augustine, who left it on the 4th inst. inf rins us that there are not more than one hundred troops in the fort, and that they were on half allowance, provisions being very scarce. Our informant contradicts the report, that preparations were making to resist the American troops, should they make an attack; on the contrary, it was openly avowed that if a demand was made for its surrender, by gen. Jackson, the Governour would give it up. We also learn, that no vessel with provisions and money for the garrison, had arrived at Augustine, as was reported a few days since. A schooner, with provisions from Havana to Augustine, was captured near the latter port, by a Patriot privateer, in May last, the provisions taken out and the vessel scuttled. There were a number of Americans at Augustine, on the St. John's, and elsewhere in the Flori das, purchasing up land, under the

United States.

The President has lasted order for the arrest of capt, Obed Wrig which the marshal of this district will execute forthwith. A specil trial of Wright, to be held in Si tember next, in this city, or M fedgeville, at which two of the judges of the supreme cours are preside. Wright is charged wit having committed murder, at the destruction of the Chehaw town.

BRANDY AND CAMPHOR A short time ago, we published account of a man being reliev (by brandy and camphor) from a dreadful effects produced by co water, which be impredently dra while the system was overheate We are now called upon to cauti our readers against adopting the medy, which we then recommend (at the request of Dr. White) by writer in the Baltimore Patriot, w thus expresses himself:

" Having observed in the Patri of Monday last, an extract from New York paper, on the subject the use of camphor in cases cramp arising from cold water, have drawn up the following. marks, in the hope that they m have the effect of counteracting t bad consequences that may res from the paragraph alluded to. would be gleave, in the first pla to observe, that a gill of brandy not dissalve half an ounce of ca phor, as there stated. This quan ty of camphor is really dangero This ar icle cannot with safety given in a dose exceeding half drachm-which is but one eigh the quantity recommended. - D ing the preparation of the present tion (for it requires a considera time to dissolve camphor) the patie may actually die, or be complete relieved by a more convenient intaltible remedy. This remedy laudanum. If the symptoms extremely severe, no referet should be had to measuring its que tity-let it be poured into the pent's mouth by the spoonful. It case be not extreme, a tea-spoor administered every 5 or 10 minus until restef is procured will suff This remedy is always at hand ! no time need be lost. But it a be observed, that in this case, least, camphor was effectual, therefore it deserves to be med gain. I answer that the relief v the effect of the brandy, not of camphor; and accordingly, weken that trandy, or rum alore will quen ly obtain relief when op ut net at hand, or the bye standers afraid to administer it.

"It may be proper to add, the he treatment here recommended laid of which the orections of several humane societies that he noticed this subject, and that sor times in the beginning of the tack, before the powers of the s ting is also proper."

Repub. Chron

From the Mississippi State Gaze As the general impression is General Jackson has on his own sponsibility, tried, shot and hu the noted Arbuthnot and his c panion in villatiny, perhaps a list the officers composing the gen court martial which senienced! to death, would be gratifying your readers, particularly as it covers great prudence in the c manding general, by selecting see so respectable, both for rapk and

telligenee: REGULAR ARMY. Major Gen. Ganes, presid Col. King, Lt. Col. Arbuckle, jor Twigg, Captain Vashan,

tain Gadsden. VOLUNTEERS. Lieut. Col. Gibson, Lt. Col. er, Lt. Col. Williams, Lt Col.

liott, Capt. Critendon; Lieut. sel, recorder,

There was a 'ull court of thir members, but I have forgotten names of the others. An of just from the fort at St. Marks, forms me that the papers found possession of those exciters of dian barbarities, was proof ( tive) of their being the instiga of the Seminole war.

To the Printer of the Orleans gette.

The arcicle published in your zette of Thursday last, in rela to the violent and inhuman kid ping of people of colour in jetsey, for the purpose of the

to illust. eb hancecen which has c tion, judicis facts are, I The brig Mar

port some to ses and peo warticles of leport of Pert errance from P covered that ied by law, on twise, had ery important ence the ves transported ted; and the athe penalties lets for failing quisites. Wh. mil, it appea ting Mary A lered for New Murch; that wirds when fe on board leen brough selet sloop in

at the time th dthe brig, a r sight-on the an the hold, welly made ena Amboy. the revenue ere brought to There was I F erting to be a s Hassert Colly escopy of a l a, of negroe meined accord lew-Jersey, to he brig Mary A Oriene. This ce of it the m sachood and fr mpet, as in cor maid have pass day collector was disfigure seations throu werd was mise dere was left a the middle of th entined only t d the negroes; rated in many There were fendants the ex bre Judge Van odge; but the ecreated. Wen tout one half . twa positivel be of the pers

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NTEERS.

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This quan

The brig Mary Anne arrived in port some time last month, and orted at the Gustom House, 45 of articles of merchandize, from heport of Perth Amboy, and a geol cirgo from New York. On pining the slave manifest and Marine from Perch Amboy, it was Movered that the formalities red bylaw, on transporting slaves twise, had been neglected in ty important particular. In consence the vessel in which they transported, was seized as fore ed; and the captain prosecuted the penalties which the law into for failing to cost piy with its equisites. When these cases came pial, it appeared in evidence that ing Mary Anne left New-York, bered for New-Orleans on the 6th Mirch; that about four days af much, when the brig had got mide of Sandy Hook, there were the on board 38 negroes, which len brought from Amboy by a mittsloop in the night; that aat the time the packet approachthe brig, a revenue cutter hove aght—on the appearance of which a segroes were rapidly hurried en the hold, and the packet preweldly made her way towards ma Amboy. On the departure the revenue cutter, the vessels

mes put on board the brig. There was produced a paper, purerting to be a slave manifest, hav-Held rised on it a certificate sign-Hassert Colly, declaring that to escopy of a list detained in his a, of negroes which had been maned according to the laws of lev Jersey, to be shipped on board teing Mary Anne, bound to New-Drans. This paper bore on the ke of it the most evid nt marks of schood and fraud .- It was such a upit, as in common sense, never mid have passed through the hands fay collector in the U. States. was disfigured with artful intermentions throughout; almost every wid was miserably spelled, and there was left a whole blank page in he middle of the list. This paper entined only the names and ages the negroes; their ages Talsely mated in many instances.

er brought together, and the ne-

There were offered by the desendants the examinations had befire Judge Van Wickle and another lidge; but these examinations, it acresited, went to embrace only aout one half of the negroes, and twispositively sworn by one of er den lants with sses, that about be of the persons had been taken board by torce, and without any

Testimony was introduced on the ant of the prosecution to show that thwot New-Jersey, passed aout 18(4, the exportation of slaves uprehioited, except with their watconscot, taken by an examingmother law susequently passod negroes thereafter born were te, the males at 27 and females at 4. It was further shewn that by belate law in New Jersey the exetation of negroes was Aotally

There was no doubt with the ut either of the violation of the pland turpitude of its violators, decordingly the wessel was contraned without hesitation.

On another day the trial of caphis Lee for the penalties imposed him by law came on before a jupopon evidence, the same in sub lance as that which had appeared to the trial of the vessel.

After the fase was gone through the judge in his charge to the jury, and for the United States -The my, however, retired and immedi-tely returned with a verdict or defendant.

The person who figured in the etaminations to which we have had Pierence, as purchaser of the ne-Foes was Charles Morgan. From the coincidence in the name of the interper, mentioned in the Philadephila article, and that of his accitaries Van Wickle and others, here is little doubt but the negroes Mought here are the same of which he article speaks, or to others simiatly obtained.

From the finding of the jury in the case of Capt. Lee, we have a Precical illustration of the propriey of the observation ascribed to of the day, that of juries should dors.

o illustrate a transaction | find a verdict one hundred times in | Commerce assumes a new activiopposition to the charge of the court be would grant a new trial," and of Lord Mansheid's on a similar oc sion, that he would gra t new trials to all eteraity. Unfortunately in the case of Lee, the prosecution her ing on a penal statute, the findipg of the jury was conclusive.

It may be proper to add, that the negroes in question have not passed into the hands of persons who claim a property in them; they are still in custody of the law.

Charleston, July 23.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS. By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Eudora, Capt. Hugh E. Vincent, in 6 days from Havanna, we are put in possession of the very interesting intelligence, that the FLO. RIDAS have been ceded by the Spanish government to the United States. This pleasing and highly important information was communicated to capt. Vincent, the evening before he sailed, by Capt. Bonnell, of the schr. Mary Ann, of this port, who had just arrived at Havana, in 44 days passage from Cadiz. This news Capt. B. requested Capt. V. to report on his arrival in Charleston. It was also stated, that our Minister was on the eve of sailing, when the cession took place. We have not, as yet, been put in possession of the tacts and circumstances relating to this very important measure; but from a personal acquaintance for several years, with both the above named gentlemen, and from a conviction of their intelligence and veracity, we are inclined to place the greatest confidence in the report. A letter, we understand, has been received from capt. Bonnell, by a gentleman of respectability in town, corroborative of the

Capt. Vincent informs us, that the report of his vessel having lately been under seizure at llavana, is without foundation.

#### FOREIGN.

From London papers received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser,

London, June 10. The arrival of Major Moodie, on Sa urday, with despatches for Lord Bathurst, from Sir Hudson Lowe. at St. Helena, nas excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the land irg of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland, man of war, which carried Buonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with Euonaparte's servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an East-Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor, in the night, contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some hours gaily a mong Buonaparte's domestics. This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in conversation on board of the ship, he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidentially to his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested, & examined, and conducted home to England in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed Buonaparte knew of his being among his servants. However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Buonaparte's escape on board of any English vessel, the Cap ain of which might be inclin d for a bribe, or otherwise, to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed, it is reported several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir Hudson Lowe to deciare to the Government at home, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported in the city that Major Moodie is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be assigned for our

#### AN IRISH PUZZLE.

East Indiamen .- Courier.

Why is love like a potatoe? - Beause it shoots from the eyes! The royal yacht at Portsmouth is ordered to be ready on the 15th

Paris, June 6. The Duke of Wellington yesterday received the visits of the Duke of Richelieu, and of the Russian, Austrian, and Spanish Ambassa-

ty at Bordeaux. Numerous ships enter the port freighted with coloni-al produce. The activity which reigns on the quays, the works executed by order of government for the restoration of the Castle of Trompette, and the construction of a bridge at Lebourne, occupy a great number of artisans, and promise them work for the after sea-

. The heat yesterday was 23 de-

The German papers speak much of the prophecies of M. Dittmar, a physician, who published in the month of March last a volume in which he prognosticates the kind of weather which we are to have during the summer .- "April (he says) will be fine, but in the first half of the month of May the melting of the polar ices will cause a short cold which towards the end of the month will be succeeded by great heats." This is what has happened. M. D ttmar assures us that during June, July, August and September, the heat will go on increasing. The harvest of grain will be immense in humid situations. The vintage will be abundant, and the wine of an excellent quality. The fruits will be so abundant, that it will scarcely be known what to do with them.

Vienna, May 26. Recent accounts from Russia in duce us to infer, that the Emperor Alexander has renounced his intention of visiting the Crimea territory; but that after reviewing the army under the command of Gen. Bennigsen, his Majesty will proceed direct to Moscow, where he expects the King of Prussia.

Frankfort, June 1. The Countess Survilly (Madame Joseph Buonaparie) sets out to day for the waters of Ems, with the young Countesses, her daughters. The report of the marriage of the eldest of these young ladies with the eldest son of Madame Murat appears to be premature, as this young man is not yet 18 years of

Count Las Casas left this city 8 days ago for Wildbad, in Wurtemberg. He lived at Frankfort in the most retired manner.

#### WANTED.

A Gentleman from Virginia wishes to purchase Young Negroes for his own use. Apply at Mrs. Robinson's in Annapolis. August 6.

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absaloin Ridgely, fate of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to his

John Ridgely, Bavietrs. Aug. 6, 1816.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county will be sold at public auction, on Sa turday, the 17th of October next, at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Sterett, on Elkridge, in said county, All the Personal Estate of the deceas-

consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, looking glasses, China, &c. &c. a handsome second hand Car riage, horses and cows, with two male slaves for life. The terms will be, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to me, in Baltimore, for set-

J. STERETT, Ex'r.

# TAXES.

All persons indebted for Taxes will please to take notice, that the same are now due, and that they will be waited on by the subscriber's deputy. He hopes those concerned will be prepared for payment at as early a day as possible; it is important that his collections should be speedily made to enable him to meet the demands against him by those who have claims on the levy list Mr. William Warfield, of the city of Annapolis, is authorised to settle accounts, and pass receipts.

JOHN H. D. LANE. Collector A. A. County. pactfully solisited.

## To Farmers & Overseers

The subscriber has for rent two Farms, situate about 16 or 18 miles from Baltimore, the one adjoining the navigable waters of Severu, and the ather, those of Magothy; the average produce of the latter is about 200 bar rels of corn, and from 3 to 400 bushels of wheat and rye, and a profitable crop of market stuff, the production of which this place is particularly adapted to. It is divided into three fields, well enclosed with chesnut fence, has comfortable dwelling house, a good barn, &c has been carried on by an overseer a number of years. The produce of the other, about 100 barrels of corn, and 250 bushels of small grain, with mar-ket stuff. Both of these places has formerly produced good crops of tobacco. To men of industry, disposed to improve lands, the terms would be accommodating, clover and plaister furpished gratis.

Also, two Overseers are wanted, for the ensuing year, one for a tolerable large establishment, where there is a number of hands, teams, vessels, &c. employed. The other for a small farm, with only 4 or 5 hands, and a proportionable stock, &c.

To active, industrious men, who can come with a suitable recommendation, the highest wages will be given & cash payment. Single men would be pre ferred, but small families would not be objected to if the recommendations were fully satisfactory. Persons living at a distance might write me, & lodge the letter in the post office Baltimore enclosing their recommendation, and the terms on which they would engage, also informing the to what place I should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experience, if noted for industry and a capacity to improve, would be taken. CHS. WATERS.

Water's Ford, Aug 6, 1818 }

P. S. A lease would be given for term of years if desired. The Editor of the Easten Gazette will give the above six insertions, and forward his account to this office for

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on Tuesday the 14th inst. from the subscriber, diving at the upper ferry on South river, commonly called Quynn's ferry. Negro SAM, aged about 45 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected, has a very bad look, and also a scar over one of his eyes. Had on, an osnaburg shirt and trowsers; but took other cloathing with him He has relations on West river, at Mr. Philip Pindle's. The a bove reward will be paid if confined in any gaol so that I get him again

THOS PINDLE. B I forewarn all persons harbor-in or carrying off said fellow. T. P.

#### OSEPH PHELPS,

Tankful for past encouragement & desirous of being worthy of a continu ance of it, informs his steady customers and the public in general, that he has employed some excellent work men, who are now engaged in making

#### Fall and Winter Shoes

Their work he will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of

### Fine Boots and Shoes

as any to be med with in this city. Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch.

J P embraces this opportunity of making known, that

#### MRS. PHELPS,

For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, has at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment, (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of

#### Ladies Shoes

of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice prunellos. She likewise leeps a supply of Ladies

#### Plain Bonnets.

Ladies du posed to encourage her may rely upon being attentively and thank-fully served. Anna folis, July 16, 1818.

## WM. THOMPSON,

Root & Shoe Maker.

Informs in friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the shop remerly occupied by Mr. George Wells and opposite Ar. Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on the above business in all its branches. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. July 9.

# State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Courts July 18, 1818.

On application by petition of Susan-da Wells, executrix of the last will and testament of Daniel Wells, sen. late of A. A county, deceased it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be pubfished once in each week, for the space of six sponessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassarbay, Reg. Hills, A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. ate 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 1st day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July,

July 30 Qusunna Wells, extrx.

### Stop the Runaway.

#### 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be given for lodging in gaol or bringing home Negro Totn; about thirty years of age, 5 feet n or 7 inches high; he is tolerably black, and how legged; the first joint of one of his thumbs is rather short, with a small nail, occasioned by a whitlow. He had on and took with him, two pair of blue cloth pantaiouns; one old blue cloth cost, one black cassimere waistcoat, one osnaburgh frock shirt, and an old for hat He has relations living in Baltimore and Calvert counties I will give ten dollars if taken in Anne Arundel county, and if out of the county the

EZEKIEL STEWART, Living in Anne Arundel county, about 7 miles from Cragg's Eerry, on the Annapolis road, near Poulton's Tavern

July 23.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphuns court, June 23, 1518.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A A. 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 Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A A County. .

#### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orchans court of onne Arundel county. in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne Arundal 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 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Manroe, ex'rx. of the lust Will and testument of John Munroc.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, my expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce as nent, without respect to persons.

ANN MUNROE. ex'rx.

## Land for Sale.

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

GEORGE HOGARIH.

For the Maruland Gazette. THE THISTLE.

Didst ever, reader, pause to see, The Thistle and its purple flow? Its bloom at once reminded me, Of Death and Judgment's Holy hour.

In every spear, and in the crown! For such its flow'r seem'd to me, I felt my spirit whisp'ring own, That Jesus bled on Calvary.

I felt a blush, I felt a tear. Rush to my cheek, and fill my eye, As mem ry s magic show'd the scar, That Treason gave on Calvary.

I felt a pleasure, felt a grief, That instant rais'd my thoughts to Heav'n.

As Charity, in sweet relief, Seem'd breathing soft, of sins forgiv'n

Didst ever, reader, pause to see The Thistle and its purple bloom?-Oh then you've learn'd with joy like

To live for raptures yet to come

THE BLIGHTED ROSE BUD Ah! hapless Bud, in vain you strive To deck wit sweets your marke bow'r Heaven forbids, that you should live. And blights ere bloom'd, your fragrant flow'r.

What the' the prison that did hold, Your embryo blush withdraws its pow'r. The summer kills, as you unfold,

The life and spirit of your flow'r. Thought, musing says, anemblem thou

Of Beauty's self in adverse hour, When Fate commands an Angel bow. And sorrows blanch her bosom's flow'r.

Like thee, she struggles to impart, A joy with her latest right, But like your blushes, her's depart Till pald as Death, the scraph dies.

Advice to Foung Ladies on the improvement of the Mind.

BY THOMAS BROADHURST.

(Continued.)
Then again, as the notoriety which is incurred by crature. The cultivation of knowledge is a very itis tinct thing from its publication. nor does it follow that a woman is to become an author, merely because she has talent enough for it. We do not wish a lady to write books, to defend and reply-to s uabble a. bout the tomb of Ach lies, or the plain of Troy-any more than we wish her to dance at the opera, to play at a public concert, or to put pictures in the exhibition, because she has learned music, dancing and drawing. The great use of her knowledge will be, that it contri butes to her private happiness. She may make it public; but it is not the principal object which the friends of female education have in view. Among men, the lew who write bear no compar son to the many who read. We h ar most of the former, indeed, because they are, in general, the most ostentatious part of literary men; but there are innumerabe men, who, without ever laying thems lves before the public, have made use of literature to add to the strength of their understandings, and to improve the happiness of their lives After all, it miy be an evil for ladies to be talked of: but we really think those ladies who are talked of only as Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Barbauid, and Mrs. Hamilton are talked of, may bear their mistortunes, with a very great degree of christian pattence; and such singular examples of ill fortunes, may perhaps render the school of, adver-sity a little more popular than it is at present.

Their exemption from a the ne cessary business of life, Is one of the most powerful motives for the improvement of enucation in women. Lawyers and physicians have in their professions a constant motive to exertion; if you neglect their education, they must in a certain degree educate themselves by their commerce with the world: they must learn caution, accuracy and judgment, because they must incur r. sponsibility. But if you neglect to educate the mind of a woman. by the speculative d fliculties which occur in literature, it can never be educated at all: if you do not effectually rouse it by education, it must remain torever languid. Uneducated men may escape intellectual degradation; uneducated women cannot. They have nothing to do; and if they come untaught will never be instructed in the school

one motive for relating all those ef- some accomplishment, and if she orts which are made in the educati n of men. They certainly have ot; but they have happiness to ain, to which knowledge leads as robably as it does to profit; and hat is a reason against mistaken indulgence. Besides, we conceive the labour and fatigue of accomplishments, to be quite equal to the la bour and fatigue of knowledge; and that it takes quite as many years to be charming, as it does to be learn-

Another difference of the sex-s is, that women are attended to and men attend. All acts of courtesy and politeness originate from the one sex, and are received by the o ther. We can see no sort of rea son, from this diversity of condition, for giving to women a trifling and insignificant education; but we see in it a very powerful reason for strengthening their judgment, and inspiring them with the habit of em ploying time useful y. We admit many striking differences in the situation of the two sexes, and many striking differences of understand ing, proceeding from the different circumstances in which they are placed: but there is not a single difference of this kind which does not afford a new argument for making the education of women better than it is. They have noth ng serius to do; is that a reason why they should be brought up to do nothing but what is triffing! They are ex posed to greater dangers; -is that a reason why their faculties are to be purposely and industriously weakened? They are to form the characters of luture men; -is that a cause why their own characters are to b. proken and frittered down as they now are? In short, there is not a single trait in that diversity of circumstances, in which the two sexes are placed, that down not decidedly prove the magnitude of the error we commit in neglecting (as we do neglect) the education of women.

If the objections against the better education of women could be overruled, one of the great advan tages that would ensur, would be the extinction of innumerable follies. A decided and prevailing taste for one or another mode of education there must be. A century past it was for housewif ry-now it is for accomplishments. The object now is, to make women artists-to give them an excellence in drawing, music, painting and dancing-of which, persons who make togse pursuits the occupation of ther lives and derive from them -their suns stence, need not be ashamed. Now, one great evil of all this is, that t does not last. If the wible of life, as somebody says, olympic game-it we could go on feating and dancing to the ondthis might do, but this is mently a provision for the little interval between coming into life, and settling in it, while it leaves a long & drea ry expanse behind, devoid both of dignity and cheerfulness. No mo ther, no woman who has passed over the few first years of Mie, sings, or dances, or draws, or plays upon musical instruments. These are merely means for displaying the grace and vivacity of youth, which every woman gives up, as she gives up the dress and the manners of eighteen: she has no wish to retain them; or, if she has, she is driven out of them by diameter and derision. The system of female educa tion, as it now stands, aims only at mbellishing a few years of he, which are in themselves so tull of grace and happiness that they hardly want it; and then leaves the rest of existence a miserable pray to idle insignificance. No woman of un derstan ing and reflection can possibly conceive she is doing justice to her children by such kind of education. The object is, to give to children résources that will endure as long as life endures - habits that time will ameliorate, not destroyoccupations that will render sickness tolorable; solitude pleasant, age v nerable, life more dignified and useful, and therefore death less terrible; and the compensation which is offered for the omission of all this, is a short-lived blaze— little temporary effect, which has proother consequence than to deprive the re-mainder of life of all taste and relish. There may be women who have a taste for the fine arts, & who evince a decided talent for drawing, or for music. In that case, there can be no objection to their cultivation; but the egror is, to make from the schools of education, they these things the grand and univer

cannot succeed in oil or water-colours, to prefer gilding, varnishing, burnishing, box-making, or shoe making, to feal & solid improvement in taste, knowledge & understanding.

A great deal is said in favour of the social nature of the fine arts. Music gives, pleasure to others Drawing is an art, the amusement of which does not centre in him who exercises it, but is diffused among the rest of the world. This is true; but there is nothing, after all, so social as a cultivated mind. W. do not mean to speak slightingly of the fine arts, or to depreciate the good humour with which they are sometimes exhibited; but we appeal to any man, whether a little spirit ed and sensible conversation-displaying, modestly, useful acquire ments-and . vincing rational curi osity, is not well worth the highest exertions of musical or graphical skill. A woman of accomplishments may entertain those who have the pleasure of knowing her for half an hour with great brilliancy; but a mind full of ideas and with that elastic spring which the love of knowledge only can convey, is a perpetual source of exhibaration & amusement to all that come within its reach-not collecting its force into single and insulated achievements, like the efforts made in the fine arts-but diffusing, equally over the whole of existence, a calmplea sure-better loved as it is longer felt-and suitable to every variety and every period of life. There for , instead of hanging the understanding of a woman upon walls, or hearing it vibrate upon strings-instead of seeing it in clouds, or h. aring it in the wind-we would make it the first spring and ornament of society, by enriching it with attain ments upon which alone such pow-

er depends. It the education of women were improved, the education of me would be improved also. Let any one consider (in order to bring the matter more home by an individual instance) of what immense importance to soci ty it is, whether a nobleman of first rate fortune and distinction is well or ill brought up -what a taste and rashion he may inspire for private and for political vice .- and what misery and mischiel he may produce to the thousand human beings who are dependent on him! A country contains no such curse within its bosom Youth, wealth, high rank and vic., form a combination which baffl sall remon strance and invective, and beats down all opposition letore it. A man of high rank who combines these qualifications for corruption. the master of the manners of the age, and has the public hap piness within his grasp. But the mosbeautiful possession which a country can have, is a noble and a rich man, who loves virtue and know ledge; who, without being feebie or fanatical, is prous-and who, without being factious, is firm and inde p ndent; who, in his political life. is an equitable mediator between king and people; and, in his civil life, a firm promoter of all which can shed a lustre upon his country, or promote the peace and order o the world. But if these objects are of the importance which we attribute to them, the education of women must be important, as the formation of character for the first seven or eight years of life seems to depend almost entirely upon them. It is certainly in the power of a sensible and well educated mother to inspire, within that period, such tastes and propensities as shall nearly decide the destiny of the future man; and this is done, not only by the intentional exertions of the mother, but by the gradual and insen sible imitation of the child; for there is something extremely contagious in greatness and rectitude of thinking, even at that age; and the character of the mother with whom he pass s his early infancy, is always an event of the utmost im portance to the child. A merely accomplished woman cannot infuse her tastes into the minds of her sous: and, if she could, nothing could be more unfortunate than her success. Besides, when her accomplishments are given up, she has nothing left for it but to amuse herself in the best way she can; and, becoming entirely trivolous, either declines the fatigue of attending to her children, or, attending to them, has neither talents nor knowledge to succeed: and, therefore, here is a plain and fair answer to those who sal object-to insist upon it that ask so triumphantly, Why should a

beganae, by having gained informat copiousness of illustration, qui tion on these points, she may in-tion on these points, she may in-and illustrations is decorates a which may abide by him thro life, and carry him up to all the sublimities of knowledge-because she can not lay the foundation of a great character, if she is absorbed in frivolous amusements, nor inspire her child with noble desires, when a long course of trifling has destroyed the little talents which were left by bad education.

It is of great importance to ountry, that there should be as many understandings as possible acively employed within it. Man kind are much happier for the discovery of barometers, thermometers, stram-engines, and all the innumerable inventions in the arts and sciences. We are every day and every hour teaping the benefit of such talent and ingenuity. The same observation is true of such works as those of Dryden, Pope. Milt in and Shakespeare. Mankind are much happier that such individuas have lived and written; they add every day to the stock of pub lic enjoyment-and perpetually glad den and embellish life. Now, the number of those who exercise their understandings to any good purpose, is exactly in proportion to those who exercise it at all; but, as the matter stands at present, half the talent in the un verse runs to waste, and is totally unprofitable. It would have been almost as well for the world, hitherto, that women, instead of possessing the capacities they do at present, should have been born wholly destitute of wit, genius, and every other attribute of mind or which men mike so eminent a use: and the ideas of use and possession are so united together, that, because it has been the custom in almost all countries to give to women a different and a worse education than to men, the notion has obtained that they do not possess faculties which they do not cuitivate. Just as. in breaking up a common, it is sometimes very difficult to make the poor believe it will carry corn, mer ly because they have been hitherto accustomed to see it produce nothing but weeds and grass-they very natural y mistake its present condition for its general nature. So completely have the talents of women been kept down, that there is scarcely a single work, either of reason or imagination, written by a woman, which is in general circulation, either in the English, French, or Italian literature; scarcely one that has crept even into the ranks of our minor poets.

If the possession of excellent talents is not a conclusive reason why they should be improved, it at least amounts to a very strong presumption; and, if it can be shown that women may be trained to reason & imagine as will as men, the strongst reasons are certainly necessary to show us why we should not avail ourselves of such rich gifts of nature; and we have a right to call for a clear statement of these perils which make it necessary that such talents abould be totally extinguish. ed, or at most, very partially drawn out. The burthen of proof does not lie with those who say, Increase the quantity of talent in any country as much as possible-for such a proposition is in conformity with every man's feelings: but it lies with those who say, Take care to keep that understanding weak and triff ng, which natur has made capable of ecoming strong and powerfu . The paradox is with them, not with us. In all human reasoning knowledge must be taken for a good, till it can be shown to be an evil. But, now, Nature makes to us rich and magn ficent presents; and we say to her-You are too luxuriant and munifice it-we must keep you under, and prune you-we have talents enough in the other half of the creation-and, if you will not stupify and enfeeble the mind of women to our hands, we ourselves must expose them to a narcotic process, and educate away that tatal redundance with which the world is afflicted, and the order of sublunary things deranged.

One of the greatest pleasures of life is conversation; and the pleasures of conversation are of course enhanced by every increase of know ledge: not that we should meet to gether to talk of alkalis and angels, or to add to our stock of history & philology-though a little of all these things is no bad ingredient in conversation; but, let the subject be what it may, there is always a prodigious difference between the conversation of those who have been Women have not their livelihood to gain by knowledge; and that is nature—to bind her apprentice to she be attached to such action.

ry common thing, and gives the pe er of criffing, without being and nified and absurd. The subject themselves may not be wanted on which the talentarof an educ ed man have been exercised; there is always a demand for the talents which his education ! rendered strong and quick. No really nothing can be farther in our intention than to say any thi rude and unpleasant; but we m be excused for observing, that it not now a very common thing to interested by the variety and exten of female knowledge, but it is a ry common thing to lament, t the finest faculties in the world he been confined to trifles utterly worthy of their richness and th strength.

The pursuit of knowledge is most innocent and interesting oc pation which can be given to female sex; nor can there be a b ter method of checking a spirit dissipation, than by diffusing ata for literature. The true way to tack vice, is by setting up somethi else against it. Give to women. early youth, some hing to acqui of sufficient interest and important to command the application of the mature faculties, and to excite th perseverance in future life-tea them, that happiness is to be der ed from the acquisition of kno ledge, as well as the gratification vanity; and you will raise up much more formidable barrieragan dissipation, than a host of inve tives and exhortations can supply

It sometimes happens that an fortunate man gets drunk with we had wine-not to gratity his pala but to forget his cares: he does i set any value on what he receive but on account of what it exclud it keeps out something worse th itself. Now, though it were nied that the acquisition of serie knowledge is of itself important a woman, still it prevents atta for silly and pernicious works imagination-it keeps away the he rid trash of novels; and, in lieu that eagerness for emotion and a venture, which books of that so inspire, promotes a calm and stea temperament of mind.

A man who deserves such a pie of good fortune, may generally fit an excellent companion for all t vicissitudes of his life; but it is n so easy to find a companion for t understanding, who has similar pu suits with himself, or who can con prehend the pleasure, he derive trom them. We really can see t reason why it should not be other wise; nor comprehend how the ple sures of domestic life can be pre moted by diminishing the number subjects in which persons who a to spend their lives together take common interest.

( To be concluded.)

## TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been reported to me, that bout tin or twelve years ago my fath and mother, at their death, requeste that the administrators should send much motey, and their two gold waters, from Pagland, to me in the Unite States of a merica, I being the on heir alive. The money and watche were deposited in an iron chest, sent be a certain ship, and landed in the moot of Patuxent river, in Calvert county and sent by a certain General Wilkin son to the city of Washington. The money was sent to me about sevent money was sent to me about sevent years ago, and I think it hard that should be treated in this manner. believe there are three men now alive that will prove the money is in the City of Washington, and I at disposed the public know their names, Mr Henry Rutter, James Melewell, an John Bond, are the three men, that alive, will prove the same.

YOUNG WILKINGON.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILD-ING in the city of Annapolis, opposit the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Board ing House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt-House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS

Price-Three Do IN COU predered, That th amber session derenteen, entit the anlawful e the laws con

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person or persons, so having such

slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect

to enter into such recognizance, then

such judge or justice of the peace shall

commit said person or persons, and

such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the

county; and the said judge or justice

of the peace shall make return of said

commitment to the county court, or

Baltimore city court if then in session

and if not in session then to the next

term of said courts respectively; or if

such person, having entered into such

recognizance, shall refuse to appear a

greeably thereto, or if having appeared

it shall appear that such slave or slaves

is or are entitled to freedom, then the

court shall adjudge them free, and if

said court shall adjudge them to be

slaves for life, or for a term of years.

and it shall appear that said slave or

slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state

of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the

same shall have been taken for such

slave or slaves, or a false or fraudu-

lent bill of sale, then the said court

shall order such slave to be sold for

the time such slave may have to serve.

for the benefit of the county, or for the

mayor and city council of Baltimore.

if the aforesaid proceedings should be

had in Baltimore city court; but if any

slave or slaves, after a term of years,

or upon any contingency, then the said

servant or slave shall become imme-

diately the right and property of the

said person entitled to such reversion

or remainder, in the same manner as

if the event or time in which the re-

version or remainder was to accrue

had actually occurred; Provided, that

the said person, so entitled to the re-

version or remainder, shall pay the

costs of the proceedings which may

have been had in the case, otherwise

the said servant or slave shall be sold

for the use of the county, or the may-

or and city council of Baltimore, for

the time he or she may have been

bound to serve the person who sold

said servant or slave; provided, that

nothing herein contained shall be con

strued to extend to the case of any ci

tizen removing from the state of Ma

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, SEURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

price-Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818. idered, That the Act passed at renteen, entitled. An act to prethe anlawful exportation of ne se and mulattoes, and to alter and the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week, for nee of six months, in the Mary. Guette at Annapolis, the Federal and Federal Republican at hisers, the Frederick town Herald, aforth Light at Hager's-town, the m Herald at Cumberland, and Iston Gazette,

NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council AN ACT

perent the unlawful exportation of groes and mulattoes, and to alter al smend the laws concerning run-

Thereas, the laws heretofore enact be preventing the kidnapping o segroes and mulattoes, and of sporting out of this state negroes agiatides entitled to their freedom braterm of years, have been found Scient to restrain the commission exherimes and misdemeanors; and in been 'ound moreover, that ser and sies have been seduced on the service of their masters and nes, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of sterroes and mulattoes have been been been their masters, protec and parents, and transported to sist places, and sold as slaves for be prevent therefore such heinous exe, and to punish them when com-

be | Be it enacted by the General

beably of Maryland, That from and

for the publication of this act, no

men chall sell or dispose of any ser-

mter slave, who is or may be entitto freedom after a term of years, refer any particular time, or upon montingency, knowing the said sermter slave to be entitled to freedom ulresaid, to any person who shall abeat the time of such sale a bona e resident of this state, and who has t been a resident therein for the gisch sale, or to any person whomaresfor any other person not being mient as aforesaid, and if any per nduning possessing, or being en led to such servant or slave, shall of or dispose of him or her to any mon who is not a resident as aforearesident as aforesaid, or to any mawho shall be procured, engaged taployed, to purchase servants or in for any other person not be to resident, knowing the per as buying or receiving such serat or slave to be so procured, en ged or employed, or who shall sell ispose of such servant or slave for larger term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve such person making any such or disposition contrary to the maing and intention of this act, shall lible to indictment in the county nof the county where such soller ellers shall reside, or sale be made on conviction shall be sentenced to go confinement in the penitentia braterm not exceeding two years. rding to the discretion of the court; Much servant or slave who may a been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any wa who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ares for any other person not a resi at a aforesaid, shall be sold by the trof the court for the time he or any have to serve, for the benefit the county where such conviction all be had, or for the use of the mayand city council of Baltimore if the

And be it enacted, That if any n who is not a bona fide resident this state, and who has not resided trein for the space of at least one are next preceding such purchase, all purchase or receive on any con act any such servant or slave, who is may be entitled to freedom as afore-id, knowing that such servant or we is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, If any person whomsoever who all be procured, engaged or employ to purchase servants or slaves for sy other person not being resident as foresaid, shall purchase or receive on

atiction shall be had in Baltimore

ing that such servant or slave is entit-led to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such peron making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentlary for a term not exceeding two years and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall, be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving snall not be liable to prosecu tion or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of to suspect that such slave or slaves years, or after any particular time, or have been stolen by such person or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer the recognizance shall provide for their any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing. under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale at as aforesaid should not be so executed acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the sla very or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requi sites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the unission of any one of the requi-

sites aforesaid. 4: And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and disting lish ing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be ac knowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clork shall immediately on the receipt thereof actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so

recording and authenticating the same. 5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves by contract any such servant or slave the house or place where such slaves fined for such further or additional may be, and such judge or justice is fined for such further or additional

hereby empowered and required to en- time as he may judge right and proter into any such boose or place where per; and if he shall have reason to besuch slave or slaves may be, and to delieve that such suspected runsway is mand of the person or persons in whose the slave of any particular person, he custody the said slave or slaves may shall cause such notice to be given by be, an inspection and examination of the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said playe or slaves, and also of the bills of site. for them respectively, and if said judge shall not have reasonable upon such demand and examination no ground to believe such suspected runabill or bills of sale are produced for way to be a slave, he shall forthwith either or any such slave or slaves, or if order such suspected runaway to be rethe bills of sale produced shall not have leased, and if no person shall apply for been executed, acknowledged and resuch suspected runaway, after he may corded, agreeably to the provisions be so remanded, within the time for herein contained, that the descripwhich he may be remanded, and prove tion of any such slave or slaves shall his, her or their title as the law now be, in the judgment of such judge or requires, the said sheriff shall, at the justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runsway, and or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the exsale is produced, or for whom a false penses of keeping such runaway in conor fraudulent bill of sale is produced, finement shall be levied on the county to go before some judge or justice of as other county expenses are now lethe peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have 7. And be it enacted. That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and ausaid slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, &enter into a recognizance thority, are given by this act to the sebefore the same judge or justice of the veral county courts in this state, for peace, with two sufficient securities in matters arising in said counties, the the sum of one thousand dollars, for same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale court, for all matters arising in Balti. as is herein provided for, to appear at more county or city, and not in Baltithe next county court to answer to the more county court petition of said slave or slaves; and if 8 And be it enacted. That this law such judge or justice shall have reason

shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six menths from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published

#### SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to of fer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensu ing October election; and pledges him self, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office no pains will be spared to give go tral satisfaction.

BENJATIN GAITHER

Anne Arundo county July 30. tf

Manters Bank of Prince-George's County, July 16th, 1818.

The stockholders of the said Bank of the solders of the said Bank are notified, that the second instalment, of five dollars one ach share, will become due on Saterday the 15th of August next, and if he saue is not pune tually paid, the hist instalment, according to the charter, is forfeited for the use of the bank use of the bank

Notes of the Bank, in the District of Columbia, and Cities, of Baltimore and Annapolis, will be received in payment of ment of an second installaction By order.
TRULMAN TYLER,

July 30.

#### MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit. On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Novem ber session one thousand eight hundred and five, and 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 can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me. by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal committed to the gaol of any county in appearance at September Court next, to this state, as a runaway, agreeably to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors I do hereby order and adjudge that the riff shall have been given, and the time same Charles A Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by son or persons shall have applied for causing a copy of this order to be inand claimed said suspected runaway, serted in some bne of the news-papers and proved his, her, or their title to in the city of Annapolis, for three such suspected runaway, as is now re months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice quired by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave to his creditors to appear before the or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans County Court, at the Court-house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the court, with his commitment, and such morning of the first day, to shew cause judge is hereby required to examine if any they have, why the said Charles and inquire, by such means as he may A. Harvey should not have the benefit deem most advisable, whether such of the several acts of Assembly of this suspected runaway be a slave or not state for the relief of insolvent debtors, and if he shall have reasonable grounds as prayed. Given under my hand and to believe that such suspected runaseal this 19th day of March 1818

Richard Ridgely.

Dissolution of Partnership. he partnership lately subsisting bein the subscribers in the BRICK-ING business, has been dissolved by multial consent. WM. ROSS.

WALT. CROSS.

WALNER CROSS, Respectfully interms the public, that he still continues the Boot & Shoe making business, and thanks has on hand & will continue to keep an assertment of Ladies and Gentlemen Shoes and Boots of the first quality,

Annapolis, July 30.

#### Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having emloyed the industrious poor of this city, manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw. Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

#### Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of he Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, L.D. WARDLLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o clock for Baltimore-returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodati-

All orders left at his at re at West River will be punctually it ended to. WILLIAM V RMAN.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at this Office, The Laws of Maryland, Passed December Session, 1817. Price-8 1 50.

ALSO, The Votes & Proceedings Of last Session. Price-8 1 50.

# 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 l'obacce Nates, &c. &c. June 11.

### WANTED.

A Gentleman from Virginia wishes to purchase Young Nescoes for his own use. Apply at Mrs. Robinson's in Annapolis. August 6

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absalom Ridgely, late of sant county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this

John Rivgely, Bavietrs. 6, 1816.

#### By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 17th of October next, at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Sterett, on Elkridge, in said county,

All the Personal Estate of the deceased. consisting of bads, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, looking glasses, China, &c &c. a handsome second hand Carringe, horses and cows, with two male slaves for lite. The terms will be, a

credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to me, in Bultimore, for set-

tlement. J. STERETT, Ex'r. August 6.

pred for a Board uated in the centre convenient to the ession will be given November next. I CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 13.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

I TOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire of Charles county, is a Candidage to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert Sounties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

YOR PALVERT COUNTY. Don Dare, uel Turner, oh W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Israc Spencer, Henry Tilghman, William Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Jabez Caldwell, Thomas Frazier. Nicholas Goldsborough, Arthur Holt.

STEAM BOAT SURPRISE.

From the Federal Republican.

We regret that in expressing our sympathy for the loss sustained by the owners of the Surprise steam boat, burns in the night of the 3d inst. we made use of some observations which may be understood to reflect on the proprietors of those packets, which run from Baltimore to the same places as the Surprise steam boat. Such was not our intention, and the high character which these proprietors have sus tained through life, we would presume was sufficient to shield them from any imputation whatever in relation to the subject, and to forb d that even the slight st suspicion could be raised that any aliusion was designed by us to be made to them. Having learnt that we were misunderstood on the subject, as an act of justice to ourselves and these re spectable gentiemen we deem it our duty to make this explanation.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot. who has the vanity to think himself an able financier, bas und rtaken a laborious analysis of the plans submitted to the Legislature, by the committee appointed at its last session, o to report what measures if any, are proper to be adopted in re-Lation to the deficiency of state fords." He commences by stating, that in the year 1812, when the Federal Party first obtained the ascendancy in the state, they found the Public Treasury in a most flourishing condition-the capital of the stat-being at that period, according to his computation, \$791,977 51cts. Assuming this statement as his date, (and which is conceded to him, for I have not examined into the correctness of it.) he goes on to say-"It is designed t shew their inability. (t Federal party ) to manage the fiscal concerns of the state, by an exhibition of their talents in providing ways and means to fill a treasury, which they have wastefully exhausted." To clucidate this proposition he enters into a long and tedious examination of the reports of the treasurer, the committee of claims, and the financial committee, made at the last session of the legislature, from all of which he draws the conclusion, that there was a deficiency of state funds at that period, and that the Federal party, by their wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money, produced this deficiency. Now, as to the first part of his conclusion which respects the deficiency of state funds, it is admitted to be correctand this conclusion he might have arrived at with infinitely less trouble than it has cost him. It has never been denied and no attempt has over been made to conceal it-it was published to the world at the last session of the Legislature. But as it respects the latter part of his conclusion, that the deficiency of state funds has been produced by the misconduct of the Federal party, it is clusively devoted to politics, and retreat from their present stagnant totally unsupported by his premises; will no doubt like the "People's and irksome condition. It would

to every man in the community, that the present deficiency of state funds was caused by the necessary and indispensible appropriations made by the legislature, during the war, for the protection and safety of the state. And were not these appropriations sanctioned and approved of by a democratic senate? For let it be remembered, that these appropriations for the defence of our fresides, our property, our wives and our children, were all made during the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15. during all which time the senate of Maryland was democratic, and had it in its power to prevent the appropriation, by a federal house of delegates of a single cent for these or any other purposes. This exposition of the cause of the deficiency of state funds is too plain to be misunderstood, and too true to be denied. It needs no comment. So unfounded is the charge made against the federalists of wasting the public money, that experience has demonstrated, that to their foresight and wisdom, it is to be attributed that the state has been saved from entire bankrupcy. Had the federal house of delegates sanctioned the schemes which were projected by the democrats during the war; had it lavished the public money in building a flotilla of petty barges. to be exploded as soon as the enemy approached them, as was the case with Barney's; had it assumed the payment of the state's quota of direet tax, and given its sanction to other wasteful and visionary measures, which emanated from democracy, then indeed might the charge of wastefully expending the public money been alledged against the federalists. But from these evils the wise and enlightened policy of federalism has saved the state, and it may be safely asserted, that the public treasury is in a far more flourishing condition at present than it would have been, had it been subjected to the control of Democracy for the last six years.

It now remains only to shew that the treasury is not in a state of so great a depression as the writer in the Patriot would with to make it appear. The net annual revenue derived from the present sources restimated by the Treasurer as \$96,564 18. The annual expenditure at \$115,776 86; leaving a deficit of \$19,212 68. When the ge neral government shall have paid to Maryland the proportion of the expeaces of the War, Which she has assumed to pay, viz. \$300,000, and this money shall be judiciously invested, as it no soubt will be, the annual revenue of the State will at one-be very nearly adequate to its annual expenditure, and the careful of the State will full very little short of what I was in the year 1811, as computed by the writer in the Parriot, notwithstanding the heavy ex-

penses of the war. But notwithstand mentations about the deficiency of state funds, it would seem that the democratic party in the legislature thought them amply sufficient to enable them, could they have induced the Federalists to consent to it, to appropriate a larger proportion of them to their own use. On the 14th of February, 1818. Mr. Kell. the leading democrat in the House of Delegates, offered a resolution to raise the per diem of the members to 85, which is one dollar more than they at present receive .- This resolut on was rejected by the Federalists. It is deemed altogether unnecessary to say any thing more on this subject. The people of Maryland have sanctioned the conduct of the Federal party, through 5 years of unusual difficulties and embarrassments in the science of Legislation, and nothing which has yet been alledged against them, it is confidently believed, will induce them to withdraw their confidence where they have found it so wisely placed.

> COMMUNICATED. THE ELECTION.

It would seem that the Democrats are determined to make a desperate struggle at the ensuing October e lection, to obtain the ascendancy in the state. They have, we believe, organized an opposition in all the counties which have hitherto been deemed doubtful, and they appear determined to use every exertion to insure the suocess of their candidates. To aid their views, it is proposed to establish in Baltimore a new paper to be called the "Maryland Consor," which is to be ex-

it is false in fact, and is altogether | Advocate," which was established not be atrange, if in one twelve | cane eppered to them; they be it false in fact, and is altogether | Advocate," which was established not be atrange, if in one twelve | cane eppered to them; they be it false in fact, and is altogether | Advocate," which was established not be atrange, if in one twelve | cane eppered to them; they be pose, two years since, he's vehicle lic" should contain fifteen or twenof the most foul and scandalous a. buse of the Federal party. But notwithstanding all the arts of intrigues to which the restless spirit of Democracy may have recourse, Federalists have nothing to fear if they will only manifest the same zeal and energy which have characterised them for several years past. Let them not be lulled into a fatal security by the belief that the victory will be easily obtained-It is indeed in their power to render it sure and certain by contending earnestly for it. But if, while our opponents are using every exertion to gain the contest, we make no preparation for it, how can we hope to obtainit. It is highly gratifying to observe, that in many of the counties, particularly on the Eastern Shore, the Federalists, dith their accustomed zeal, have made a timely nomination of their candidates, and have made a solemn pledge to their political brethren throughout the state, that they will use every fair as d honourable means to insure their election. This example is highly worthy of imitation, and we should be much pleased to find that it should be speedily followed by those counties in which no Federal nomination has yet been nade. We disclaim all intention of interfering in the local concerns of other counties, or or wishing to dictate to our political friends the course which they should pursue in the nomination of their candidates; but being fully sensible of the influence which an early nomination of candidates in the respective counties has up n the general exertions of the party, it would be gratifying to add, as soon as may be practicable, to the list of Federal candidates already published, the names of those who shall be selected and recommended to the Freemen of the other counties.

> Negro Dick was yesterday exeuted pursuant to his sentence.

> > MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. GIST, JOHN W. BORD-LEY, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH WHIT-TINGTON, all of this city.

From the New York Daily Advertiser. It is somewhat amusing to find such a degree of uncasiness among a certain description of politicians, in Various parts of the country, at the recent intelligence of the estab. lishment and views of the French colony, in the province of T. xas. As this colony is made up of French men who are the devoted friends of Buonaparte, many of them officers of distinction, there seems now to he some additional fear of its consequences, arising from this very fact. It is curious, that a circumstance, which was, of itself, the source of a great part, if not the whole of the sympathy, which our government experienced towards hese people, & which induced them to make them so liberal a sale of land in our southern territory, should now prove the cause of very serious alarm to those who thus treely bestowed upon these foreigners their riendship, and their confidence. Many of these colonists possess a aigh military reputation; -: hey are men of courage, skill and experience, thoroughly disciplined in the arts of war, and inured to service and suffering. The language of their association cannot be misunderstood -it is exactly in the spirit with which their master, Buonaparte, visited the different nations of Eu rope, when he wished to gain their confidence, for the purpose of laving waste their territory with fire and sword, to plunder them of their wealth, and entail upon them all the horrors and calamities of war .-"We attack no one," say these modern Tartars, "we have no hostile intentions." Probably not, at present. They are now too weak-& they have reason to expect to gain strength rapidly. There are multitudes of their countrymen in the United States, taught in the same school, and disciplined in the same camp, with themselves-many of them doubtless under their own eve and direction. These men will flock to "Camp de Azile" with all possible expedition, and multitudes more in France and in other countries, attached to the Buonapartean lynasty, and involved in the ruin of its overthrow, may be expected to crowd with eagerness to this new

thousand veteran warriors -- a force sufficient not only to resist every thing that we could send against them, but abundantly able to carry their conquests, and to plant their standard, in spite of both Royalists and Patriots, in the centre of the city of Mexico. Indeed, if once this veteran band should announce their object to be the subjugation of the neighbouring Spanish provinces, we should be much mistaken if they are not joined by great numbers of adventurers even of our own countrymen. Mina, M'Gregor, and others of the chieftains, who volunteered their services in the cause of the Patriots of the South, succeeded in drawing in many of the bold and dashing spirits of the United States. And yet these leaders were in a great measure destitute of means to carry on their undertaking, or talents and character to warrant the expectation of success. But the principal officers in the French colony armen of high military character, of long experience, of tried bravery and splendid talents. Unless the attempt to dislodge them shall be made in season, we very much believe it will be made in vain.

It must be a mortifying reflection to the government, that they suf fered their old yearnings for revolutionary France to lead them into the hobble in which they now find themselves. We do not believe that any other set of emigrants than French, could have obtained a tract of territory from government with such ease and promptitude. Last winter an attempt was made by the principal Irish emigrants in this country, to purchase from congress, a tract of land for the settlem nt of their countrymen, who flo k in great numbers to the Unit ed States, but without success. Now there is no distinguished military characters among the Irishmen, to render them formidable upon our frontiers; still congress would not listen to their application. But Frenchmen, made up of military haracters alone, and, above all o ther people, restless and ambitious, fond of war, and added with the i dea of conquist and military renown, no sooner asked than it wa granted. Such blind and inconsiderate policy, always leads to mis

The Sea S-rpent, as stated in the Salem Gazette and Register, was seen on Saturday sennight, at the mouth of Gloucester Harbour, by a Mr. Wm. Sirgent and others who were out on a fishing party. The Serpent passe, within an oar's length of the boat; his motion thro he water was slow and deliberate; and Mr. Sargent counted 32 pro tuberances on his back, and estimated his length at upwards of 100 reet. His body appeared as large as a lime cask, his colour a dar brown, his scales as large as a man's hat, his protuberances as large as a 12 gallon keg, and the barnacles on his body about 4 inches long.

Later advices from Gloucester, as given in the Boston Daily Advertiser, announce, that "an attack was made on the Sea S rpent with har poons. Capt. Webber and others in a boat succeeded in hitting him twice, but owing to the thickness of his scales or coat, the harpoon did not penetrate. On one occasion the Serpent ran down for the boat, and when within a short distance sunk, so near, that the draught caused by his anking came near drawing the boat under after him."

From the Franklin Gazette. ASPIN'S CHRONOLOGY. Mr. Bache,

The following notices of military events are taken from "Aspin's Chronology," printed in London, in 1816, and shew the regard to truth and candour, which is paid by British writers, when their military character is concerned.

"1813, Dec. 19-Fort George, North America, stormed and taken by the British."

[On the 27th May, 1813, Fore George was stormed and taken by the Americans from the British, and on the 16th December, 1813, gene ral M'Clure removed the public stores, and destroyed the fort, and retired to the southern side of the Niagara river, before the enemy approached.]-Ed. Franklin Gag.

"1814, May 6-Fort Oswego, on

obliged to evacuate in the nig Steniogrom, N. A. attacked taken by Sir Thomas Hardy." The British attacked Stoning on the 9th of August, 1814, with 74, two frigates, one brig, and sloop of war, which was delen by a few militia, and three gu two of them, long 18's. The att commenced at 9 at night, and co qued till one in the morning, round shot, bombs and rockets was renewed in the morning. 74 partook in the brave affair; so thousands of shot were fired. the whole squadron which pan pated, at length withdrew. enemy had a barge full of men at and the brig almost torn to pie. wounded, two houses fired, w

> chicken slightly wounded. On the 11th August, they m a second attack, which continu with some intermissions, until o'clock the next day, when they gain withdrew. In this last aff their force was increased to, consisted of, one 74 one razee, trigate, one bomb ship, a sloop war, and two brigs!!

were immediately extinguished,

horses killed, and it is reported

Stonington village contains 100 houses, and 800 inhabitants was never surrendered;-the if bitants proved too Hardy for Thomas-and the two 18's kept squadron completely at bay.]-"1814, August 12-Attack of British on the American vessel Lake Erie!!!"

On the 10th of September, 1 -cleven months previous to time, every vessel belonging to British was taken by our fleet lake Erie; and the British chre loger, would have shook like an pen-leaf had he been opposed to ry's fire. Mr. Aspin has, in ac venient manner forgotten to g of our victory on lake Erie, and substituted "Attack of the Britis for "Glorious victory of the A ricans," slight errors in a fait hronology, which we hope he correct in the next edition. ]-ib

"1815, Sept 6. Battle of Pia urgh: the Americans driven un t eir forts by Sir George Prevol [Besides the untruth of theev of this battle, the year, and day the month are also mistated. battle and vict ry, both on lake on land, by fleet and by fort. M.Donough and by Macomb, t place on the 11th of Septem! 1814, precisely one year and one after Petry's victory, which is s d an attack, and which Commod Yeo alled, in his official dispat communicating the defeat, "an rated action."]-ib.

"1815, Jan. 15. The Americ ship President of sixty guns, & men captured by Capt. Hope, of andy mion frigate, off Sandy He

The President trigate was c tured after an action of four ho and a half by one fazee and th trigates. The President frigate commanded by the gallant Decar whom, it was to be expected met ed more candour from a Brit chronologer, for his polite treatme of the officers and crew of the ! cedonian; a British frigate captu by him with a frigate of equal for and brought safely into an Ame can port. But let the faithfolch nologer in the next edition look the following advertisement cop from a London paper, and let h blush, not only for himself, in P lishing a gross mistatement, but his naval heroes, who, as Mr. Nil editor of the invaluable register served, were willing to give up glory of the achievement, and of cared about dividing the spoil. London, May 4

Notice is hereby given to the ficers and companies of H. M. I Endymion, Pomona and Tenede captains Hope, Parker and Lum commanders, who were on board the capture of the American frig. President, on the 15th Jan. 18 that they will be paid their respe tive proportions of the net procee of head money for the said captu on the 10th inst, and all shares the hen claimed will be recalled at h 23, Norfolk street, Strand, ever Tuesday & Friday for three mont from the first day of payment. WILLIAM MARSH, Jr. Age

A similar advertisement was pri ed at Bermuda, March 8, 1815, Lake Ontario, captured by the British."

[At the capture of this fort, the enemy lost in killed and wounded as many men as there were Amerian above enumerated vessels, togeth

W the Majes morcaptain. The capture frigate by the H ord of the galla my is mentant dronological de boght unnecci very American be time the eve Should, however, have forgotten th let him make it see to Niles' ork called "the

AWFUL AND CAL. Emact of a lett ter, to the edi St. Cl On Friday eve e had, in this

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AWFUL AND DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

Emact of a letter from Dr. Atwater, to the editor, dated St. Clairsville, July 19, 1818.

On Friday evening the 17th inst. had, in this vicinity, a heavy erer of rain, accompanied with deader and lightning; but no injumes consequences resulted from it, nour neighbourhood. On M.Mahiscreek, however, about seven ples from this place, the case was wite different. The inhabitants of in creek, before the middle of the by experienced a very violent bonder gust, which somewhat rais. Atheir streams and prepared the wy for the awful visitation which miencing the show r already menposed, the rain fell in terrents in hericinity of M. Mahan's creek bebous, and swep off, with the bees of destruction, fences, grain & and, in fact almost every this that opposed its course, together with the whole tamily & dwelng house of major John Hardestry to resided near the creek. The pur undermined the house and femed an excavation where it stood sideep as the bottom of the creek which remains. The stone chimney. sich wis very large, was entirely prept off. Major Hardestey was most thirty one years of age, and was much respected by his neighburn and acquaintances. He had en married about nine years, and lad a wife and four children. But Bit were in a moment, himself, his vie and his children, were snatchdfrom the enjoyment of health, & from all the ordinary endearments nd blessings of life, to the presence their God and Judge. We have milon heard of so sudden, so awful, indiffictive a dispensation of Diine Providence. Four of the bo-Les were found next morning, viz. bijor Hardesty, his wife and two children, who were decently inter-nd in one common grave this morn-ng; but the bodies of the remainmgtwo children have not as yet discovered. Such visitation aturally remind us of the short ess and uncertainty of all sublunathings, and forcible puts the questo us, "And even our life what at but a vapour which appeare th ralittle time and then vanisheth ray." And also of that divine r from a Brit mmand, "Be ye also ready, for in than hour as ye think now, the is polite treatme

> Bract of another Metter-same date.

of man cometh."

One of the most destructive rains wever visited this country, tell the southern part of Belmont aty, on Friday evening the 17th the creek, and Capitena, were wilenbeyond all former knowledge. It cross on the low ground were sany places who have lestroyed and the house of the control eral houses and barns swept a-My. But the most melancholy eta: was the death of Major John adestey, his wife and four chil-Mr. Hardestey lived near streek about five miles from St. ned by the water about dark on ndy evening and suddenly upset. intelf, his wife and four small hildren all perished. The body of Hardesty was found buried in and about two males below in a manield.—Mra Hardestey and rect, Strand, evel of the children were found a-out a mile down the creek, the se-ond and youngest children have not the been found. The 4 bodies were ay of payment. AM MARSH. Jr. serred in one grave on Sunday transgressing the rules transgressing tr of the value of d

the Majestick, John Hayes, sticks of the timber that composed

it, were found together.

Mr. and Mra. Hardestey were young people just acting out in life, and were much respected for their good disposition and industrious habits; and this awfol catastrophe rook place within about 40 rods of the farner and mother's residence of Mr. Hardestey. We have not heard that any other lives were lost .--Western Herald.

From the New Bedford Gaz.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in Dattmouth, from his friend now absent, dated, Bahie, May 18, 1818.

"I write this from the very regions of dulness and dirt, idleness and sloth, opulence and indigence, bi gotry and superstition; where there are more soldiers than citizens; more, priests than soldiers; more prostitutes than priests; and more vermin than either. In short from the regions of every thing calculated to render life delightful or miser-

"As I am no connoisseur of either architecture or acenery, I can give you but an imperfect description of the town.-It is, however, built on the declivity of a mountain, and interspersed in every direction with all kinds of fruit trees, in a complete state of verdure; which, contrasted with the white houses, renders it, at a little distance, one of the most beautiful perspectives I have ever seen; -But the moment you enter the town, the delusion vanisnes. At the foot of the mountain, you are up to the knees in mud, in miserable narrow streets, the houses nearly meeting at the top. being arched over!-every sixth building is a church, and every 7th a soldiers barrack, or fort. At the summit of the mountain, the streets are tolerably wide, and there are a great number of extremely rich churches; particularly the one which the Prince visits when here. I should suppose at a moderate computation, that there are gold and silver images enough in that Church to purchase half the state of Massachusetts. As for the Priests, I am informed there is no kind of morality among them. I dined at an hotel last Sunday, on Shore, in company with one, who I was told, had been imprisoned five times for doing other men favours through the medium of their wives and Saughters. He appeared in high spirits, and kept the table in a continual roar by his witticisms, which I did not understand much of however. As for the ladies here, the fairest of them are swarthy; indeed I believe a handsome woman would be esteemed a greater prodegy than a Rhinoceros in Dartmouth; infactit would require a nice observer to distinguish some of them from baboons, of which there are great numbers here, as well as monkeys. parrots and all kinds of birds, even to paddy's nightingale, which cry who who, who, so delightful y!

"I met with a truly shocking incident this morning-Passing along the street. I accidently hit my foot against something which rolled along before me. & on looking down, I discovered it to be the head of a beautiful little infant apparently but a few hours old. I was, you may be assured, completely petrified for the moment; the blood ran cold through every vein, and curdled round my heart with horror; several people being near, came, & looking at it a moment, passed on with the utmost sang froid imaginable, observing that such instances often occurred. It appeared to have been cut off with an axe or some sharp instrument, and the blood was still fresh on the mangled part. This is the incident, make your own com-

From the Hager's Town Torch Light.

Another " Misery" of Editors.

Some of our brother editors have published long lists of the "mise ries" to which newspaper editors are exposed. We do not recollect to have seen the following in any of their lists; it certainly deserves a conspicuous place, as one of a most crying nature:-

When we have our papers assorted, our copy selected and matter arranged, to have all tossed into confusion, by an officious newsmonger, who is too ignorant to know and too inconsiderate to ask whether he is transgressing the rules of propriety -is a "misery" to which we have

There is no class of people more accommodating than newspaper edietts and carried off. No two tors. Seldom does any person re-

quest the perusal of a paper or any even number of papers, toot his re quest is not cheerfully indulged, Bur even the good nature of cortor may be imposed on; for there are persons who are not satisfied with this indulgence. They take possession of our desks, confuse our papers, derange our copy, tear lour files; and last though not least, are as impervious to every modert intimation of displeasure, as a salamander se to the influence of hear, Nothing but a point blank declara tion of it will they understand. which declaration we now publicly make, that we may save the trouble of doing it individually.

To the Editors of Newspapers all over the Globe.

About four years ago, two destitute orphan boys, William Donovan and James Donovan, the former a. bout 21, and the latter about 18 years of age, sons of William Donovan, then of Trinity-place, in the ty of Dablin, Ireland, Goldsmith, quit their father's residence, and went beyond seas. It is imagined the former departed to the United States of North Am rica, an! the latter to the East Indies .- They rook no property whatever with them-and if alive, it is apprehend ed they may be enduring great hardships and privations in foreign ands. These boys, together with their sisters, Mary Anne and Margaret Donovan, have lately bequeathed a considerable personal property, amounting, as at present scertained, to about fourteen or fifteen hundred pounds each, by the will of their late uncle, Kingsman Davan, Esq. This money is at present in the hands of these young ladies-and this public notice is now given, in the expectation, that the editors of newspapers in the East-Indies, America, and other parts of the orld, may, by transcribing the same, give notice to those poor destitute boys, of the competency that awaits them upon their return .- Any information res pecting them will be thankfully received by their solicitor, Mr. William Hope, No. 54 Dawson street

# Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET,

#### BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSRIBERS WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH,

#### FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS IMPERIAL IMPERIAL VENETIAN HALL and STAIR do SUPERFINE and COMMON INGRAIN

A HANDSOME ASSORTSENT

Hearth Rugs,

Ready made CARPETS,

Together with other

appertaining to their business. And have now in Store, a well selected Stock of BRUSSELS

COMMON Carpeting.

SUPERFINE and

# Which can be made up to any size

on the shortest notice.

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

#### INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and 48 inches, to close sales, are offered at reduced prices

An experienced UPHOLSTER attends at the Ware Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made as accurately as if fitted to the rooms. LATIMER & LYON.

August 13.

# M. THOMPSON,

Boot & Shoe Maker. Informs he friends and the public, that he has remixed from his former stand to the shop formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells. and opposite Mr. Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on the doore business in all its branches. A share of public patronage pectfully solicited,

FOR SALE

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59 opposite the Church, lately in the pos-session of Mr. Thomas Brown, front-ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Dactor-street, 105 lest to Calhedral street, theses with Cathedral street 82 feet, and thence to the Church-Circle, The Lot is enclosed with a good post and wall fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it nearly rea-dy for the first floor. Likewist may be had at mederate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW. Annapolis, August 13.

#### SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly solicited by my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing October election. Should I be favoured with the support of my fellow-citizens, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the public in general.

GEORGE W. DUVALL, of Marsh. Annapolis, Aug. 13. NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next Prince Georg e s county court for leave to discontinue the road by William D. Digges's mill near Bladensburgh.

#### August 13 NEGROES WANTED.

We wish to purchase about thirty Negroes to take on to Lexington, Ken tucky, and its neighbourhood, where slaves are as well treated as in any part of the world, for our own use. Girls from 9 to 20 years of age, and small Boys, would be preferred, for which we will give liberal prices. Those per sons wishing to sell will please give us

DAVID SUFTON,
JOHN SHORTRIDGE.
Annapolis, Aug. 13.

#### Valuable Estate for Sale

Under the authority of a decree from the Equity Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will on Wednesday the 23d day of September next, offer at public sale, at the house of Isidore Hardy, in Piscataway, a most valuable property, the

Estate of George H. Leiper, Esq. deceased, so well known by the name of MONTPELIER-about 2 miles from Piscataway, 9 from Alex andria, and 16 from Washington city This farm which contains rather more than 60 acres, is truly valuable. The soil is fertile and highly suscepti ble of improvement by the use of clover and plaster. The buildings are good and commodious, and the scite of the Mansione in beauty of perspective and salubrity of air, is excelled by few on Potomac river. To be enabled to appreciate fully the elegance of the situation and all the advantages which result to the possessor of this valuable be viewed, which may be done, and every necessary information obtained by application to the subscriber, or Mr Aquilla Baden, the present manager of

the farm. The terms of sale are that the pur chaser shall pay one third in ready mo ney, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bond with ap proved security, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money with the interest thereon due, and not before, the trustee will execute to the purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree The purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, will have the li ber of seeding a crop of winter grain Thomas Mundell, Truster.

Odcland, near Piscataway, August 13 State of Maryland, sc. Anna Arundel county, Orphans Court,

April 25, 1818. On application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of John Cross late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Garsarony, Reg. Wills,

Nutice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the or phans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Crosslate of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims a gainst the said deceased, are bereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of he said estate. Given under my hand, this \$5th day of April, 1818. day of April, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, Jam'r.

State of Maryland, sci-Inne-Arundel County Orphuna Courts July 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Susan, na Wells, executeix of the last will and testament of Daniel Wells, sen. late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills, . A. A. County.

## Nolice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Appe-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st flay of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July;

July 30 Jusanna Wells, ex'rx.

## Stop the Runaway.

### 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be given for lodging in gaol or bringing home Negro Tom; about thirty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is tolerably black, and bow legged, the first joint of one of his thumbs is rather short, with a small nail, occasioned by a whitlow. He had on and took with him, two pair of blue cloth pantaloons; one old blue cloth coat, one black cassimere waistcost, one osnaburgh frock shirt, and an old fur hat He has relations living in Baltimore and Calvert counties. I will give ten dollars if taken in Anne Arundel county, and if out of the county the above reward.

EZEKIEL STEWART Living in Anne-Arundel county, about 7 miles from Cragg's Ferry, on the Annapolis road, near Poulton's Ta-

July 23.

State of Maryland, sc.

Ante-Arundel County, Orphans court, |une 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executr'x of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decrased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-

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

#### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel quenty, hath obtained from the orphans court of \me Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claim; against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Manroe, ex'rx. of the last Will and testament of John Munrec.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, without respect to

#### ANN MUNROE, ex'rx. . Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Haltimore; 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 enpatte of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily cerried 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 torms will be accommodating on payment of part of he purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

#### POETS CORNER.

From the Exeter Watchman. "My days are passed away as the great ships."

Yes-dark is the storm beaten mariner's wav As o'er the blue bosom of ocean he glides.

But darker the tempest of life's fleeting And colder the storms that hang over its tides!

Poor wanderer! thy rest is the rest of the grave, No hour shall thy dawning of pleasure restore;

For the bearn that at morning illumin-.... Jarkness, and lights

thee no more.

And thus shall the soul, that is bound to the world, And drinks the bright draught of its pleasures awhile, At eve be afar on its dirk waters hurl-

The si ve fits fondness, betray'd by its smile.

Yet how can the bosom unheeding re-The opes it has cherist a, the joys i has known.

Should no beam from on high with effulgence divine. Shed its light on the path, where we wander alone.

O thou' who with goodness, unceasing, divine.

Dost calm the rude waves of the mer ciless sea. May this bosom, whatever its trials, be

thine. And where'er it shall wander, be fixed upon thee!

Then long may the wild warring elements rave;

They move not the soul from its tranquil ahode.

For calm as the skies, is the evening wave.

And the spirit exalted, ascends to its

Advice to Young Ladies on the improvement of the Mind. BY THOMAS BROADHURST. ( Concluded. )

One of the most agreeable consequences of knowledge, is the respret and importance which it communicates to old age. Men rise in character often as they increase in years; -they are venerable from what they have acquired, and pleasing from what they can impart. If they outlive their faculties, the mere frame itself is respected for what it once contained: bu' women (such is their unfortunate stile of education) hazard every thing upon is gote, a'l is gone. No human creature gives his admiration for nothing: either the eye must be charmed, or the understanding gratihed. A woman must tal. wsey or look w 1. Ev ry human being most put up with the coldest civili ty, who has neither the charms of youth or the wisdom of age. Neither is there the slightest commiscration for decayed accomplishmen'a:-no man mourns over the fra, ments of a dancer, or drops a tear on the relics of musical kill. They are flowers destined to perish; but the decay of great talents is al. w ys the subjet of solemn pity; and, even when their last memorial is over, their ruins and vestiges are regarded with pious affection.

There is no connexion between the ignorance in which women are kept. and the preservation of moral and ren, ious principle; and yet certain. ly there is, in the minus of some timid and respectable persons, a vague and finite dread of knowlogge, as if it were capable of priducing these effects. It might al most be supposed, from the dead which the propagation of knowledge has excited, that there was some great secret which was to be kept in impenetrable obscurity, - that all moral rules were a species of deluunderstanding, would be attended with the most fatal consequences to we could possibly understand what these great secrets were, we migh that all the salutary rules which are regret: imposed on women are the result of greatest happiness, we cannot understand how they are to become less sensible of this truth in propor

men, indeed, who are siways ex- lable to the sublimest wish, and the lapme cast up to Heaven, some lookclaiming against every species of power, because it is connected with danger: their dread of abuser is so much stronger than their admiration of uses, that they would cheerfully give up the use of fire, gunpowder, and printing, to be freed from robbers, incendiaries and libels. It is true, that every increase of knowledge may possibly render depravity more depraved, as well as it may increase the strength of virtue. It is in itself only power; & its v lus epends on its application. But trust to the natural love of good, where there is no temptation to be bad, it operates no where more forcibly than in education. No man, whether he betutor, guardian, or friend, ever contents himself with infusing the mere ability to a quire; but, giving the power, he gives it with a taste for the wise and rational exercise of that power. so that an educated person is not only one with stronger and better faculties than others, but with a more useful propens ty-a disposion better cultivated -and associtons of a higher and more important class. In short, and to recapitulate the

main points upon which we haven

sisted .- Why the disproportion in snowledge between the two sex s ould be so great, when the incquality in natural talents is so small; ir why the understanding o wo men should be lavished upon trifles. when notire has made it capable of higher and better things we profess ourselves not able to understand. The affectation charged upon female knowledge is best cured by making that knowledge more general, and the economy devolved upon women is best secured by the ruin, disgrace and inconvenience which proceeds from neglecting it. For the care of children, nature has made a direct and powerful provisi o ; and the gentl ness and elegance of women is the natural consequence of that desire to please, which is productive of the greatest pat of civilization and refinement, & which rests upon a foundation too deep t be shaken by any such mod fications in education as we have proprosed. If you educate women to attend to dignified and important subjects, you are multiplying, beyoud measure, the chances of human improvement, by preparing and medicating those early impressions, witch always come from the mother; and which, in a great majority of tostanies, are quite decisive of character and gen us. Nor is it only in the business of education that women would influence the destiny of men; - if women knew more, men const learn more-for agnorance become the fishio to be instructed. I'm instruction of women improves the stock of national talents, and employs more minds for the instruction and amusement of the world; - t ureases the peasures of so ty, by multiplying the topics up on which the two s xes take a coin mon interest; - and makes marriage an intercourse of understanding as well as of affection, by giving dignity and importance to the female character. The education of women favours public morals; it provides for every season of life, as well as for the brightest and the best; and leaves a wom n when she is stricken by the hand of time, not as she now is, destitute of every turng, and neglected by all; but with the full power and the splen did attractions of knowledge,-diffusing the elegant pleasures of polite interature and receiving the just

ed men.

homage of learned and accomplish-

From the Charleston Times: There is perhaps no object of creation more beautifully attractive, than a sensible well edcucated fe male-How charming are all the grices of her conversation-how lovely in all heraccomplishmentssion and imposture, the detection of Her price is, indeed far above ou which y the improvement of the bics, and he whose life as blest with the love and society of such a woman, is or ought to be, the happiest all, and particulary o women. If of men. We could never contem place the following portrait by De Foe, without emotions of the purperhaps be disposed to concur in est pleasure; nor the reverse, but their preservation; but believing with feerings of the most painful

"A well-bred woman, says De true wisdom, and productive of the Foe, well taught, and turnished with the additional accomplishments of knowledge and behaviour, is a creature without comparison, her societruth in general is increased, and the habit of viewing questions with accuracy and comprehension established by education. There are listed without comparison, her society and de ght. She is every way suit-

man that has such an one to his portion, has nothing to do but to rejoice in her and be thankful. On the other hand, suppose her to be the same woman, and deprived of the benefits of education, it follows thus:- If her temper be good, want of education makes her soit & easy; her wit, for want of teaching, renders her impertinent and talkative; her knowledge, for want of judgment and experience, makes her fanciful and whimsical. If her temper be bad, want of breeding makes her worse, and she grows haughty, insolent and loud. If she be passion. ate, want of manners makes her a termagant and a scold. If she be proud, want of discretion (which is still ili breeding) makes her conceited, fantastic, and ridiculous, and from these she degenerates to be turbulent, clamorous, noisy and hasty."

Hospital scene in Portugal. Extract from the Journal of a Bri-

tish Officer, in a series of letters to a friend. (From B ackwood's Edinburgh Mag

agine.)

I wish now to give you some idea of a scene I witnessed at Miranda do Cervo, on the 9th day of our urse t. Yet I fear that a sight so retrible cannot be shadowed out. xcept in the memory of him who beneld it. I entered the town a bout dusk. It had been a black. grim and gloomy sore of a day-at me time herce blasts of wind, and t another, perfect stiliness, with ar off thunder. Altogether, there was a wild ada; tion of the west er and the day to the re reat of a great army. Huge masses of clouds lay motionless on the sky before us; & then they would break up suddenly as if with a whirlwind, and roil off in the red and bloody distance. I felt myself, towards the fall of the vening, in a state of strange exitement. My imagination got the better entirely of all my other faulties, and I was like a man in a grand but terrific dream, who never binks of questioning any thing he sees or hears but believes all the phantisms around with a strength of belief seemingly proportioned to their utter dissimilarity to the sub-

jects of the real world of nature. Just as I was passing the great cross in the principal street. I met an od haggard-looking wretch-a woman, who seemed to have in her millow eyes an unaccountable expression of cruelty-a glance like that of madness, but her deportment was quiet and moral, and she was ev dently of the middle rank of society, though her dress was faded being questioned) in broken English, that I would find comfortable accommodation in an old convent that stood at some distance among a grove of cork trees; pointing to them at the same time, with her long shrivelled hand and arm, and giving a sort of hysterical laugh-You will find, s.id she, nobody there to dis

turo you. I followed her advice with a kind of superstitious acquiescence. There was no reason to anticipate any adventure or danger in the convent; yet the wild eyes, and the wilder voice of the old crone powerfully affected me; and though, after all, she was only such an old woman as one may see any where, I really be gan to invest her with many most mpesing qualities; till I found, that in a sort of reverie, I had walked up a pretty long flight of steps, & was standing at the entrance to the choisters of the convent. I then saw something that made me speedily forget the old wbmai, though what it was I did see, I could not in the first moments, of my amazement and horror, very distinctly comprehend.

Above a hundred dead bodges lay and sat before my eyes, all of them apparently in the very attitude or posture in which they had died. I tooked at them at least a minute before I knew that they were all corpses. Something in the mortal silence of the place told me that I alone was alive in this dreadful company. A desperate courage enabled me then to look steadfastly at the scene before me. The bodies were mostly clothed in mats and rugs, & tattered great coats; some of them merely wrapped round about with girdles of straw; and two or three perfectly naked. Every face had a different expression-but all painful horrid, agonized; bloodless. Many

ing straight forward, and some with the white orbs turned round and deep sunk in the sockets; it was a sont of hospital .- These wretched beings were mostly all desperately or mortally wounded; and after having been stripped by their comrades they had been left there dead and to die. Such were they, who, as the old hag said, would not trouble

I had begun to view this ghastly

sight with some composure, when I saw, at the remotest part of the hospital, a gigantic figure sitting covered with blood and almost naked, upon a rude bedstead, with his back leaning against the wall, and his eyes fixed directly on mine. I tho't he was alive, and shuddered; but he was stone dead. In the last agonies he had bitten his under lip almost entirely off, and his long black heard was drenched in the clotten gore that likewise lay in large blois on his shaggy bosom. One of his hands had convulsively grasped the wood work of the bedstead, which had been crushed in the grasp. I recognised the corpse. He was a sergeant in a grenadier regiment, & during the retreat, distinguished for acts of savage valour. One day he killed, with his own hand, Harry Warburton, the right hand man of ny own company, perhaps the finest made and most powe. ful man in the British army. My soidiers had neknamed him, with a very course appellation, and I really felt as if he and I were acquaintances. There he sat, as if frozen to death, I went up to the body, and raised up the grant's muscular arm, it fell down igain with a hollow squad against the bloody side of the corpse.

My cyes unconsciously wandered along the walls. They were covered with grovesque figures and carica tures of the British absolutely drawn in blood. Horrid blasphemies, and the most shocking obscenities, in the shape of songs, were in like manner written there; and you may guess what an effect they had upon me when the wret he who had con . ceived them lay all dead corpses around my feet. I saw two books lying on the floor. I lifted th m up. One seemed to be full of the most hideous obscenity: the other was the Bible! It is impossible to sell you the horror produced in me by this circumstance. The books fell from my hand. They fell upon the breast of one of the bodies. It was a woman's breast. A woman had lived and died in such a place as that! What had been in that heart, now still, perhaps only a few hours before? I know not. It is possible, love strong as death-love, guilty, abandoned, depraved, and linked by vice into misery -but still love, that perished but with the last throb, & yearned in the last convulsion towards some one of these grim dead bodies. I think some such idea as this came across me at the time; or has it now only arisen?

Near this corpse lay that of a perfect boy, certainly not more than 17 years of age .- There was a little copper figure of the Virgin Mary round his neck, suspended by a chain of hair. It was of little value else it had not been suffered to remain there. In his hand was a letter. I saw enough to know that it was from his mother-Monchere his, &c. It was a terrible place to think of mother-of home-of any social human ties. Have these ghastly things parents, brothers, sisters, lovers? Were they once all happy in peaceful homes? Did these convalsed, and bloody, and mangled bodies, once he in undisturbed beds? Did those clutched hands once press in infancy a mother's breast? now all was loathsome, terrible, ghostlike. Human nature itself seemed here to be debased and brutified. Will such creatures, I thought, ever live again! Why should they? Robbers, ravishers, incendiaries, murderers, suicides, (for a dragoon lay with a pistol in his hand, and his skull shattered to pieces,) heroes! the only two powers that reigned here were agony and death. Whatever might have been their characters when alive, all faces were now alike. I could not, in those fixed contortions, tell what was pain from what was anger-misery from .wickedness!

It was now almost dark, and the night was setting in stormier than the day. A strong flash of light. ning suddenly illuminated this hold of death, and for a moment showed me more distinctly the terrible ara shivering crash in upon the floor. Office of the Maryland Carette.

growl from among the dead bodi It was a huge dark colouted wolf-d with a spiked collar round his need and seeing me, he leaped forward with gaunt and bony limbs. I confident that his jaws were blood I had instinctively moved backware owards the dapr. The surly a age returned growling to lair; and, in a state of stupefaction I found myself in the open air, bugle was playing, and the light fantry company of my own reg ment was entering the village Wi loud shouts and hurras.

# TAXES.

All persons indebted for Taxes please to take notice, that the same a now due, and that they will be wall on by the subscriber's deputy. He hop those concerned will be prepared payment at as early a day as possib it is important that his collection should be speedily made to enable h to meet the demands sgainst him those who have claims on the levy li Mr. William Warfield, of the city Annapolis, is authorised to settle counts, and pass receipts.

JOHN'H D LANE Collector A. A. Cour

nd ame

Wheres

July 30-

# To Farmers & Overseen

The subscriber has for rent to Farms, situate about 16 or 18 mil from Baltimore, the one adjoining to navigable waters of Severn, and the ther, those of Magothy; the average produce of the latter is about 200 h rels of corn, and from 3 to 400 bush of wheat and rye, and a profitable of of market stuff, the production of wh this place is particularly adapted to is divided into three fields, well enc ed with chesnut fence, has comfortal dwelling houses, a good barn, &c. 1 been carried on by an overseer and ber of years. The produce of the ther, about 100 barrels of corn, a 250 bushels of small grain, with m ket stuff. Both of these places formerly produced good crops of bacco. To men of industry, dispost to improve lands, the terms would accommodating, clover seed and plais furnished gratis.

Also, two Overseers are wanted, ! the ensuing year, one for a toleral large establishment, where there is number of hands, teams, vessels, employed. The other for a small far with only 4 or 6 hands, and a prop tionable stock, &c.

To active, industrious men, who come with a suitable recommendation the highest wages will be given & ca payment Single men would be p ferred, but small families would not objected to if the recommendation were fully satisfactory. Personslive at a distance might write me, & lod the letter in the post office Baltimo enclosing their recommendation, the terms on which they would engage also informing me to what place should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experien if noted for industry, and a capacity improve, would be taken.
CHS WATERS

Water's Ford, Aug 6, 1818. 6 12 miles above Annapolis. P. S. A lease would be given for term of years if desired.

The Editor of the Easton Gazes will give the abo ax in insertions, a forward his account to this office collection. collection.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ramway on Tuesday the 14th in from the subscriber, living at the up ferry on So th river, commonly call Quynn's ferry Negro SAM, ago bout 45 years, mout 5 feets or such high, dark completed, has a very blook, and also a schrover one of eyes. Had on, an ostaburg shirt a trowsers; but took ther cleaths with him. He has relations on Wriver, at Mr. Philip Pind 14. The bove reward will be paid it confined any good so that I get him again THOS. PIN LE.

N. B. I fore with all persons had ing or carrying in said fellow.

July 30.

#### FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent large three storied BRICK BUIL ING in the city of Annapolis, oppor

the Church. The subscriber deems it unnece to describe this house particularly, is certainly well adapted for a Box ing House, being situated in the con of the town, and convenient to Stadt-House. Percession will be git after the 9th day of November act July 23.

# SUBSCRIBERS To Robbins' Journal

Are informed that the work is reed and ready for delivery, at the B Store of Mr. Geo Shaw, and at

knowingly aided therein, in such cases

the recognizance shall provide for their

answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such

slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect

to enter into such recognizance, then

such judge or justice of the peace shall

commit said person or persons, and

such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the

county; and the said judge or justice

of the peace shall make return of said

commitment to the county court, or

Baltimore city court if thes in session.

and if not in session then to the next

term of said courts respectively; or if

such person, having entered into such

recognizance, shall refuse to appear a

greeably thereto, or if having appeared

it shall appear that such slave or slaves

is or are entitled to freedom, then the

court shall adjudge them free, and if

said court shall adjudge them to be

slaves for life, or for a term of years,

and it shall appear that said slave or

slaves shall have been purchased with

intent to remove them from the state

of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the

same shall have been taken for such

slave or slaves, or a false or fraudu-

lent bill of sale then the said court

shall order such slave to be sold for

the time such slave may have to serve.

for the benefit of the county or for the

mayor and city council of Baltimore.

if the aforesaid proceedings should be

had in Baltimore city court, but if any

place or slaves, after a term of years,

or upon any contingency, then the said

servant or slave shall become imme-

diately the right and property of the

said person entitled to such reversion

or remainder, in the same manner as

if the event or time in which the re

version or remainder was to accrue

had actually occurred, Provided, that

the said person, so entitled to the re-

version or remainder, shall pay the

costs of the proceedings which may

have been had in the case, otherwise

the said servant or slave shall be sold

for the use of the county, or the may

or and city council of Baltimore, for

the time he or she may have been

bound to serve the person who sold

said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be con-

strued to extend to the case of any ci-

tizen removing from the state of Ma-

ryland with his servants and slaves,

provided such citizen shall have resi-

ded within the state one year next pre-

ceding such removal, or to any per-

son travelling with his or her servants

or slaves in or through the state, not

purchased with intent to export the

6 And be it enacted. That hereaf.

ter when any servant or slave shall be

committed to the gaol of any county in

this state, as a runaway, agreeably to

the laws now in force, and the notice re

quired to be given by law by the she-

riff shall have been given, and the time

for their dotention expired, and no per-

son or persons shall have applied for

and claimed said 'suspected runaway,

and proved his, her, or their title to

such suspected runaway, as is now re

quired by law, it shall be the duty of

the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave

county court, or judge of the orphans

court, with his commitment, and such

Judge is hereby required to examine

deem most advisable, whether such

suspected runaway be a slave or not

to believe that such suspected runa

same within the meaning of this act.

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CHS WATERS

6, 1818. 6w

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or A. A. Coun

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

STORCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price-Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818. ordered, That the Act passed at mber session eighteen hundred perenteen, entitled, An act to preat the unlawful exportation of neon and mulattoes, and to alter and the laws concerning runaways, Agreete at Anna colis, the Federal Republican at the Frederick town Herald, Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Herald at Cumberland, and Liston Gazette

By order. NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT perent the unlawful exportation of perces and mulattoes, and to alter mismend the laws concerning run-

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact the preventing the kidnapping of begroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes al mulattoes entitled to their freedom ersterm of years, have been found ficient to restrain the commission satherines and misdemeanors; and buhbeen found moreover, that serast and slaves have been seduced to the service of their masters and wars, and fraudulently removed out thu state; and that the children of waegroes and mulattoes have been blupped from their masters, protecmand pirents, and transported to least places, and sold as slaves for to prevent therefore such heinous

be I Be it enacted by the General henbly of Maryland, That from and her the publication of this act, no mon shall sell or dispose of any sermterslare, who is or may be entit to freedom after a term of years, riferany particular time, or upon ar contingency, knowing the said serand relate to be entitled to-freedom storesaid, to any person who shall nother the time of such sale a bona Meresident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the pan of at least one year next precedhysech sale, or to any person whom-over who shall be procured, engaged remoloyed, to purchase servants or ares for any other person not being endent as aforesaid, and if any permachining possessing, or being en-aled to such servant or slave, shall all or dispose of him, or her, to any and knowing that such person is xarcsident as aforesaid, or to any who shall be procured, engaged remployed, to purchase servants or ares for any other person not beto resident, knowing the per m so buying or receiving such serant or slave to be so procured, enwed or employed, or who shall sell dispose of such servant or slave for langer term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, my such person making any such maing and intention of this act, shall clable to indictment in the county of the county where such seiler rellers shall reside, or sale be made, blog conviction shall be sentenced to blog confinement in the penitentia-tica term not exceeding two years. cording to the discretion of the court; are been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any mon who shall be procured, engaged

ity court. 2 And be it enacted, That if any etion who is not a bona fide resident this state, and who has not resided berein for the space of at least one ter next preceding such purchase, ball purchase or receive on any con-fact any such servant or slave, who is may be entitled to freedom as afore-aid, knowing that such servant or lave is entitled to freedom as a foresaid. r if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employ ed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as doresaid, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave called to freedom as aforesaid, know-

renployed, to purchase servants or

ares for any other person not a resi-

and as aforesaid, shall be sold by the

eler of the court for the time he or

the county where such conviction all be had, or for the use of the may-

and city council of Baltimore if the

onviction shall be had in Baltimore

may have to serve, for the benefit

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or shave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or conract, contrary to the meaning of this et, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall n lergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years. and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the may or and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided necertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecu tion or the punishment as aforesaid.

3 And be it enacted. That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in when the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trul, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omesion of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the pur ! iser, with a certificate endersel thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly record

ed, on receiving the legal sees for so recording and authenticating the same. 5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland. shall have the some in any county within this state and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to he house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is | fined for such further or additional

hereby empowered and required to en- I time as he may judge right and proter into any such house or place where per; and if he shall have reason to besuch slave or slaves may be, and to delieve that such suspected runsway is mand of the person or persons in whose the slave of any particular person, he custody the said slave or slaves may shall cause such notice to be given by he, an inspection and examination of the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as said slave or slaves, and also of the bills he may think most advisable, but if of sale for them respectively, and if said judge shall not have reasonable upon such demand and examination no ground to believe such suspected runabill or bills of sale are produced for way to be a slave, he shall forthwith either or any such slave or slaves, or if order such suspected runaway to be rethe bills of sale produced shall not have leased, and if no person shall apply for been executed, acknowledged and resuch suspected runaway, after he may corded, agreeably to the provisions be so remanded, within the time for herein contained, that the descripwhich he may be remanded, and prove tion of any such slave or slaves shall his, her or their title as the law now be, in the judgment of such judge or requires, the said sheriff shall, at the justice of the peace false or fraudulent, expiration of such time, relieve and then it shall be the duty of such judge discharge such suspected runaway, and or justice of the peace to cause such in either gase when such suspected slave or slaves, for whom no bill of runaway shall be discharged the exsale is produced, or for whom a false penses of keeping such runaway in conor fraudulent bill of sale is produced. finement shall be levied on the county to go before some judge or justice of as other county expenses are now le the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have 7. And be it enacted. That in all said slave or slaves in possession shall cases where jurisdiction, power and aualso appear, &enter into a recognizance thority, are given by this act to the se before the same judge or justice of the veral county courts in this state, for peace, with two sufficient securities in matters arising in said counties, the the sum of one thousand dollars, for same power and jurisdiction is hereby every such servant or slave in his, her, vested exclusively in Baltimore city or their possession, without bills of sale court, for all matters arising in Balti as is herein provided for, to appear at more county or city, and not in Balti the next county court to answer to the more county court petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had

8 And be it enacted. That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are here by directed to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the Asws or orders of this state are general ly published.

SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to of fer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensu ing October election; and pledges him self, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his feilow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

BENJAMIN GAITHER.
Anne Arundel county July 30. tf

# TAXES.

All persons indebted for Taxes will All persons indebted for Taxes will please to take notice, that the same are now due and that they will be waited on by the subscriber's deputy. He hopes those concerned will be prepared for payment at as arrly a day as possible; it is important that his collections should be speedily made to enable him to meet the demanda against him by those who have claims on the levy list. Mr. William Warfield, if the city of Annapolis, is authorised to settle accounts, and pass receipts. counts, and pass receipts.

JOHN H D MINE, Collector A. A.

MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit: On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Novem ber session one thousand eight hundred and five, and 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 can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be dis charged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the or slaves before some judge of the County Court, at the Court house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles and inquire, by such means as he may A Harvey should not have the la efit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors. and if he shall have reasonable grounds as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818 way is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be con-

Richard Ridgelu. June 4, 1818. 3:m.

### Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw. Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

#### Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber baving purchased of the Messrs. Rarbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, ED-WARD LLOYD, has commenced running heras a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore-returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skillal and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be arsured that they will meet with the best accommodation

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to. WILLIAM NORMAN. June 18.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817. Price-S 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session. Price-8 1 50.

#### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. June 11

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absaron Ridgely, late of said county, occe sed. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary voncners, and ail persons midebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required buits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this

John Ridgely. \ Ex'ctrs. 3 John Ridgely. David Riagely, } Aug. 6, 1516.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 17th of October next, at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Sterett, on Eikridge, in said county, .Ill the Personal Estate of the deceas-

eii. consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs looking glasses, China, &c &c. a handsome second land Carriage horses and cows, with two male slaves tor life. The terms will be, a credit of six months for all sums over

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to me, in Baltimore, for set-

August J. STERETT, Ex'r.

#### FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that arge three storied BRICK BUILD. ING in the city of Annapolis, opposite

The subscriber deems it unnecessary o describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt House. Possession will be given

after the 9th day of November next,
SARAH CLEMENTS.
July 23
tf.

#### SUBSCRIBERS

#### To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr Geo Shaw, nd at the Office of the Maryland Guzette. teb II.

ed BRICK BUIL f Annapolis, oppor deems it unnecess ouse particularly, adapted for a Box situated in the cen od convenient to of November nex

CRIBERS ins' Journal

at the work is receively, at the B eo Shaw, nd at ryland Gazette.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 20.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, o Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Dr John Dare, Samuel Torner, Joseph W. R-vnolds, John J. Brooke.

YOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W Lecompte, L .ward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY. Israc Spencers Henry Tilgingan, William Knight

YOR TALBOT COUNTY. Jabez Caldwell. Thomas Frazier, Nicholas Gildsburough,

Thomas B. Hynson.

Arthur Holt.

COMMUNICATED. BALTIMORE.

The Democratic City of Balti-

more it seems, is again in a state of turbulence and commotion. Much dissatisfaction has been produced by the proceedings of the Mayor and Guy Council, who are charged with wasting the revenue of the city in wild, visionary, and expensive proceets. It is not for us to interfere in the local concerns of Baltimore, but we cannot but admire the hardshood of its democrat. ic editors, who, at the very period when their own papers are filled with the most serious and apparently well founded charges against the democratic City Council of Baltimore of profosely squandering the public money, and of being incompetent to the management of the local concerns of the city, that these very charges should be alledged, in the same papers, against the Federal party, as it respects the revenue of the State. In Baltimore the demouratic party has the entire and uncontrolled dominion of the city, and sure y if they are incompetert to the management of its local concerns, or have been guilty of a wastefut and injudicious expenditure of its tunds, it cannot be expected that they would be better qualified to manage the more important on c rns of the state, or that they would be more judicious and economical in the expenditure of its revenue. The investigation which has lately taken place into the proceedings of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, affords to the people of Maryland an opportunity of judging what would be the conduct of the democrats were they to obtain the ascendancy in the State. From this investigation it appears. that the public dent of Baltimore is estimated at \$487,614 66-to redeem which, if it were necessary, in the course of the present year, the investigation goes on to say, it would be necessary to tax the city to the amount of fifteen per cent. Now, if the demorratic Legislature of Baltimore, in the plenitude of its power, have managed to burthen their constituents with a debt of nearly half a million of dollars, which can only be redeemed by the imposition of grinding and oppressive taxes, to what a rumous condition, m ght we not anticipate the State Treasury would have been reduced, had it been subjected to the control of democracy! How different has been the resul. u der 'he auspices of Federalism-notwithstanding the immense expenses of the War, such has been the judicious conduct of the Federal sts, so rigid has been their economy, and so igilant their attention to the into sts of the S ate, that its annual rev nue is even in win arly adequate to its annual expenditures; and when the General Government shall have paid the State's claim of \$300,000 which may be daily expected, the sufficient for all its legitimate expenditure Ail this has been of | But yesterday, as it were, the heart | sons of a Mr. Loney, were killed, | passenger in the schooner Victory | business.

fected, let it be remembered, without the imposition of a single Tux! while at the same time the people of Baltimore, under the dominion of Democratic Rulers, are groaning under the burthen of oppressive faxes, and are daily threatened with an increase of them. And yet our de mocratic editors have the bardihood to charge the Federalists with a want of economy, and with mismanagement of the public funds.

The Annual Election is at hand, and the whole pack of democratic editors, from one end of Maryland to the other, have opened in full cry to hunt down Federalists .- These gentry usually have some hobby with which they attempt to run down their opponents. At one time the Church Bill served their turnat another the lie about Federalists depriving the poor of the Right of Suffrage - at a later day the Corporation Act-and the present year the situation of the State Treasury torms the burd n of the song. The statement now going the roun s in relation to this subject is grossly incorrect, and this the persons who are giv ng currency to it well know to be the fact. But was the Treasury even as poor as these men represent it to be, they ought not to say one word on the su ject-for if it is expansived, democrats, not federal: ists are to bame. I'me is a plain matter of fact. The money was x. pended in defending the state. Who then made the war that rensered this expenditure necessary. Certainly it was not the act of federal. ists, for they did all in their power to prevent the declaration of wat. Reader is it necessary to tell you that it was the act of Mr. Madison, with the aid of the democratic majority in both houses of Congress. Surely then if the militia was to be formished with arms and paid for detending the state, this expenditure of the state funds is fairly and honestly chargeable to the authors of the war-to the democratic par-

Fr d. Town Herald.

Consistency is a pretty this.
In Massachusetts the f dee ex bused by the democrats, for not grdering out the militia-In Maryland the federalists are abused by the same political party for ordering out the militia and paying them-For paying them seems to be the most objectionable part of the matter with these very economical gentlemen—According to their logic the 8 or 10 dollars a month paid the poor minitialman for his services is squandering the public treasure-What say you towns treemen of Maryland- or this is a question for you to decide.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CONNECTICUT. The "Hartford Convention," authorised by the Toleration party in Connecticut, is to assemble at the old Convention room, on the last Wednesday of this month, for the purpose of framing a new constitution of civil government Connecticut, it is well known, has kept the even tenor of her way,' and jogged on in her steady habits, ever since she became a member of the Confederacy, under the old charter, granted by King Charles-a charter tramed by the people themselves, & decidedly more democratic than the constitution of any State in the Union. This charter, containing the fundamental principles of the government, has hitherto answered the purpose very well, and while administered by federalists, the people were contented, prosperous and happy. But a revolutio . came-the republicans, under the name of Tolerationists, gained the ascendency after a struggle of thirty years-and now, nothing would do but they must have a new constitution. The truth was the new republican rulers were no sooner seated snugly in power, than they found that this old relic of monarchy-this od ous, arisocratical, tyrannical charter, was too democratic!-Yes, reader, too democratic eventor democrats themselves!-Nothing, then, as we said before, would answer, but they must have a constitution-one, as they fondly hoped, which would enable the new rulers to hold a tighter rein, and secure to them the r places in perpetuity! The people were thereupon commanded forthwith to elect delegates to prepare the new fabric of government -But alas! how short revenue of the State will be amply is the sight of man! How uncertain and futile are human calculations!

expectant in Connecticut, was beating high with exultation. Joy and gladness reigned with the party throughout the state, and the eyes of every Tolerationist sparkled like the icy gems of a January morning. To day, all their prospects, their dreams of power and wealth are blasted. The cup offelicity, which they already held to their lips in expectancy, was suddenly dashed in pieces! Contrary to their most sanguine expectations, the sovereign people, having recovered from the temporary frenzy and delirium of a contested election, returned to their "first love," & embraced their steady habits. Instead of electing the wild and visionary semagogues-the political empiricks and mushrooms who sought to demolish the most perfect political edifice in existence, they went soberly to work, & made choire of some of the wisest, most experienced and learned sages and statesmen to be found in the union. The Tolerationists were appal edcontounded. Reason, they found, had resumed her empire; and they well knew that before such a pha lank of enlightened and patriotic statesmen as will compose the tederal part of the convention, "the dogmas and crudities of speculative smatterers would shrink into nonentity." Such is the present situation of Mairs in Connecticut; aid we have every reason to believe, that science, religion and patriotsm, will ride the storm triumphant-

At all events, and strange as it may appear, the result of the election for delegates to the convention was no sooner known, than the Toleration men themselves began seriously to doubt upon the subject. They all at once began to think that they had reposed very comfortably for a century or two past, and are now making it a matter of specula tion whether in fact a new constitution is either expedient or necessary-unless they exclusively can

The Catskill Recorder states, that the gospel of St. Mark has been translated into the Mohawk language by the late celebrated Indian chief Brandt; and the gospel of John by Captain Norton, of Upper Canada, and the American bible society have ordered an edition of 1000 copies of each to be publish d and distributed among the Six Nations.

HAIL STORM.

Savannah, Aug. 6.

A novel scene as remarkable as it was cooling.

Yesterday afternoon we experienced for a few hours a pleasing terrible storm of wind, rain and hail, accompanied with violent thunder and lightning, which soon cooled down, Farenheit at least 5 degrees, which added much to the satisfaction and convenience of our citizens; materially suffered from the velocity of the hail stones. We believe no lives were lost, although several trees were blown or knocked down during the storm. Several stones picked up from the ground were as large as a good sized walnut. It the storm extended far into the country, we apprehend there has considerable damage been done to the cotton crop; the corn is so far advanced, that there is little danger of its being materially injured.

Lexington, Ken, July 29.

STORM. A tremendous rain storm accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and deep toned peals of thunder, which made the welkin ring and the earth tremble, burst suddenly upon us on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock P. M. In the course of twenty or 30 minutes the streets were completely deluged with water; in some of them an unbroken sheet, rapidly descending to its level and home in the neighbouring streams, was presented to the eye, for a considerable time after the storm had subsided. The lightning was stronger & more brilliant than we ever beheld it; the loud thunder which shook every building to its foundation, and reverberated from afar was terribly sublime. The granders of the scene it is not easy to describe, but the sensations it excited will long be re membered by those who witnessed it. The electric fluid was seen to play and sparkle and blaze on the Franklin rods. Several houses unprotected by these conductors, were struck and much injured; in one of them, three persons, brothers, the eldest about 15 years of age, the

of every democratic office-holder & | in another a lady was severely shock | from Ponsacols, which arrived ed; several persons in different houses were slightly shocked. The passengers in the Versailles mail stage were wonderfully preservedthe horses, just as the stage entered the suburbs, were all knocked down -but one only was killed. The storm with such uncommon violence extended but a short distance.

> From the Raleigh Star. Receipt for making Cider, and pre-

serving it sound for years. Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Natl, Esq. who lives near deep river, at the upper extremity of Moor county, where I' drank old cider of a very superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, ensures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigour, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense, I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining and preserving it, in the hope advantage might accrue by a publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now remem ber, about 8 or 10 hogsheads and 50 or 60 barrels of order of different ages-the oldest was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old, and it was excellent. His oldest eider I did not taste, as he

tends it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to enable him to drink it of the age he wished; but intended to fill another cel ar. I here copy Mr. Nall's receipt, as he gave it to me in writing in April last.

"All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand se cret is in cleansing it from the filth and diegs as early as possible. Each sort of app es are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kind of juice, both good, would if mixed often make bad cider-Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun burnt apples, as well as dust and trash; Beat your apples before much mettowed, as they lose their strength, soundness, and spirit if too mellow. Let them stand a half a day after being beaten before put into the press: then press them slowly, discontinue it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure is in maxing the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite fuil to permit the froth and pummice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation-In a week rack off the cider care ulty, ceasing the moment you o'serve it to run muddy; now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time, and in fifteen days the third time. In every instance the casks are to be clean & perfectly filled, and when filled for

until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked un til March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after ringing a cask, is mixed with cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render oder unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious."

de p dry cellar, never

Mr. Nali's is the result of long experience and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I nope it will b tried.

CALVIN IONES.

Raleigh, July 25, 1318. N. B. I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and scumming, filtering through, &c. &c. &c. and found all useful, but is satisfied that tre quent racking or drawing is far preterable to any other method he has

From the Island of St. Domingo. Captain Bird, of the schooner Diana, who arrived this morning, in 18 days from Aux Cayes, informs us, that Christophe, with his forces, re mained quietly about fourteen leagues from Port au-Prince. The troops which had been ordered from Aux Cayes to Port-au-Prince, had re turned to their former station, there being no longer any apprehension of an attack from Christophe, and the force remaining at the port bein, deemed sufficient for its protection.

The Indian War not ended .- A

Mobile on the 14th of July, at that the Indians had assembled great force on the river Escamb and that Col. Kinghad dispatched detachment of 150 men in pursuit

From the Alexandria Gazette, of August 11.

A KIDNAPPER CAUGHT. The public will be pleased to he that the scoundrels who were lieved to have stolen a negro boy I nursday, have been apprehend and the principal lodged in prize The circumstances, as far as weet collect them, are briefly theses the day abovementioned, a manh ing purchased a watermelon at a of the wharves, employed the boy carry it to a boat at some distance, being in company. On his real ing the place, he was seized by hi and with the aid of another m secured under one of the seats the boat, which immediately put and was rowed with speed to Wa ington. On arriving, the boy taken to the residence of one of kidnappers, and locked up. Be afterwards liberated under a prom not to go away, he was seen and cognized on Saturday by Mr. Thon N'. Bruce, formerly of this town, whose humane interference the over of the boy is indepted for his covery, and the public for the prehension of the miscreants. The w-re immediately lodged in jail. One of them, however, natura feeling restless from his unpleas. association with foul air and crame exefcise, (very fit stimulants mental invention!) conceived in lucky moment that his liberat could be effected by a maneur not unfrequently resorted to in the degenerate times by those rog w o descepart the procept, "Hen among thieves;" and that simply w to turn s ute's er dence! He was cordingly held to bail to appear the next court, to confront (perh auront) his accomplice.

THE FLORIDAS NOT CEDE Letters from Gibraltar, dated 13th June, are received in Norle and that they make no mention the cession of the Floridas to United States. Hence our corr pondent infers, that the Havat rumor on the subject is incorre However strong or feeble this ference, we have never given t least credit to the report Who ever and wherever a treaty of c sion shall have been concluded, first authentic or official account it will not reach the United Sta from the Havana. The probabil is, that the arrangement, if it et take place, will be negociated Washington, but, should Madrid Minister there would undoubted despatch a Messenger with the telligence, without a moment's the last time to be bunged close in a lay.

#### FOREIGN.

Latest from England and France

New-York, August 10. By the arrival yesterday, of the brog Tom Hazard, in 50 days from Liverpool, and the snip Rubicon 42 days from Havre de Grace, have London dates to the 19th June, and Paris to the 23d Lloyd's Lists are to the 16th. tracts from each will be found and their appropriate heads.

Among our selections will found some account of the execut on of three of the murderers Tualdes. The execution took pla on the 31 of June.

The Rubicon has brought out de patches for the Secretary of Sta and six hundred thousand dolla in specie, principally for the Bank the U. States.

It is stated that an optician Paris has orders to make a Kill doscope embracing a variety of pt cious stones, instead of pieces coloured glass. When finished, is to be sent as a present to some reign court. Its price is fixed 20,000 francs.

London, June 16. Accounts from Frankfort sta that the differences between t King of Bavaria and the Gra Duke of Baden are amicably settle through the mediation of the At trian Court.

Private letters from France st Ireland represent the heat in the conntries as excessive. The street and roads are nearly deserted int middle of the day, as which the few persons are seen out of dog who are not compelled by necessa

The freedom of ting the presen they are oblige rious county an dtheir immedia stitute their troops thus re points at a proj belection being interionally resu midence. - Grav. th soldiers from Saturday is 13th dragoon took up their

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ting the presente of the milital h arrived. July, ata they are obliged to evacuate the rous county and borough towns, assembled er Escamb diheir immediate vicinity, which stitute their present quarters. d dispatcher troops thus removed will occun in pursuit points at a proper distance, until belection being over they can conintionally resume their former a Gazette, of didence. - Gravesend is thus filled h soldiers from other parts of CAUGHT. Int. Saturday morning a troop of pleased to he the 15th dragoons left Hounslow, who were took up their quarters at Hempa negro boy

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London, June 16.

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plice.

all is believed," says a private for from Paris, "that the trial of frinet and Cantillon will be card before the Court of Assize in e ensuing month. The last inregatory of Martinet threw much ht on the odious plot of which the Dake of Wellington was to have teathe victim. It appears cerant who has resided some time in at of the ports of the Adriatic, privy to this infernal plot, as all sa ci-devant great personage honow resides in the U. States. Thre are, it is said, such grave cirrestances in the last disclosures of Minnet, that it would be impruto commit them to a private ener. Every thing announces that this plot was as vast as it was serias and at the same time as base as suppossible to imagine; for, in orle to accomplish the assassination of one man, conspirators appear to be communicated with each other leween the two hemispheres.

"His Catholic Majesty having hard the opinion of his Supreme Council of War, on the 27th of Fefruity last relative to foreigners who make common cause . ith the assigents of Spanish America, has terred that every foreigner who full be taken with arms in his hists, in his basis, in his chargesty's dominions of America, shall be treated as a rebei, and be subject to the same punishunt as natives, having a due reand to the different ranks in which they serve.

Madrid, May 8, 1818."

The above decree is of more impertance, as it affects individuais, his its relation to the Governnew of Foreign States. We have mer than once admonished those of ar countrymen who seemed bent madventures across the Atlantic, that by doing so they put themselves ent of the protection of their own Greenment, and expose themselves to whatever severities the Spaniards ngat think fit to exercise upon the persons of their own insurgents.

London, June 17.

This morning we received Paris papers of Sunday last. An article from Madrid states, that an expedition has at length sailed from Cadiz for South America, but it consists mly of 2000 men and a frigate, a d, but too contemptible to effect my important object on the vast Continent of South America. No notice is taken in these papers of the rumor we mentione yesterday, relative to the confederation of the Ling of Portugal with one Independents in the Spanish provinces.

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDI-TION.

It appears from a letter received Lloyd's from Lerwick, that the epedition to the North Pole, arriv-Mit the Shetland Islands on the 30th April and the 1st of May, and Biled again on the 3d and 10th of

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

A proposition has been made to the Diet of Norway to demolish all the fortresses of that kingdom. These works having been constructd as a defence against the Swedes, it now becomes a national concern have the expense of their useless Rrisons. The Swedish Prince Rayal, Oscar, is appointed by his fither Lieuten at General of the Norwegian are The Hamburg Papers announce the death of Field Marshal Prince Barclay de Toily, was of the Prince Barclay de Toily, of the most distinguished offi-London, June 100 on Frankfort state of the most distinguished offtences between the ria and the Grateria and the Grateria are amicably settle ediation of the Ale

Trance, also lies dangerously ill at Vienna.

Paris, June 12.

At half past 10 o'clock on the sight of the 2d inst. the King's Attorney General of the Tribunal of the First Instance at Paris, received by express the decree of the Court of Cassation, rejecting the appeal of

The freedom of election not ad- the prisoners. On the morning of of people's minds, and the manua the 3d, the military posts in and about the prison were doubled; and an officer announced to the criminals the fate that awaited them .--Jausian shewed much calmness and resignation; Bastide appeared cast down, all his audacity and courage which he shewed on his trial having forsaken him; whilst Colard wept bitterly, protested his innocence, and still spoke of his dear Anne Benoit .- A Magistrate attended them in the prison, to receive their last declaration, but he received nothing from them but protestations of their innocence .- The Chaplains of the prison then joined them, and conjured them to repent and tonfess; but all the way to the place of execution, and whilst there, they continued to the last to persist that they were guiltless. About half past four o'clock, they were brought in a cart to the place of execution. Jausion first mounted the scaffoid. with sufficient resignation; Colard was in a state of complete agony, and shewed in his last moments none of that firmness which he had displayed on his trial; but Bastide toilowed with firmness, and submitted to his late without a murmur. The execution occupied but a few mi nutes; and though the crowd was immense, the utmost order prevail ed, and not an exclamation was heard. Next day, at 10 o'clock, Anne Benoit was put in the pillory and branded with the letters I'. P. She saed tears during the whole time of her punishment, and appear ed to regret Colard very much. Bax, as before stated, has been r . prieved; but the woman Bancas, who was respited in expectation of her making important discoveries, had reiapsed into her fit of obs.inacy, and declared that she would reveal nothing but to her contessor. It was thought that it she persisted in this determination, she would be executed on Saturda last.

Brussels, June 11.

His Majesty has just granted his partion to M. Mariscal, formerly tarmer of the octross of Antwerp. Having been first condemned (in his absence) to 20 years imprisonment, by the same sentence which acquitted those concerned with him, he appeared of his own accord in 1816, before the Court of Assizes at Brussels; which far from justifying a confidence, which the Court proved to be rash, sentenced him to imprisogment in irons, and to the pillory. This sentence, annualed by the Court of Cassation, was followed by that pronounced by the Court of Assizes of Ghent, at which M. Wy s was President; and which mitigating the preceding sentences, condemned M. Mariscai to 2 years imprisonment. M. Jounaud, his Counsel, after having exerted himself repettedly before the Iribunais now sees his efforts ere wned by this breezs targe we believe, as the act of clemency, for which he has present state of Spain can afford to not implored his Maj sty in vain.

The Waterloo Society, waich u sually celebrates the Anniversary of the memorable Battl of the 18th on the following dy, will repair this year on the 21st, instead of the 19th, in solemn procession, to the spot where the independence of the kingdom of the Netherlands was consordated by the courage of the brave men who com atca there to. the liberty or Europe,

M. Campaceres has just began the tour which he is accustomed to make every year in Holland .- He has left the Hague and proceeded to Amsterdam. He has received from the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour permission to resume his insignia and his riubond He seems to be entirely reinstated. It this Circumstance should induce him to return to France, to settle there, he would be regretted in this country by the poor, on account of his humerous charities, in which his inmense fortune allows him to indulge; for he is said to have an income of 500,000 francs per annum, and does not spend any thing considerable in mere ostentation.

FROM THE MAIN.

The purpose of the approaching Congress of the Sovereigns at Aix la Chapelle, seems to be pretty well understood. The Austrian Observer was certainly right in saying, that the Monarchs would meet he ly to decide the question on the cuation of France by their troops. But with this measure many others are connected that respect the turther security of peace and order in curope. For as it is uncertain what may be the consequence of withdrawing the foreign troops from

wres of parcy spirit, which is far from being quelled: and considering that France is the country from which all revolutionary opinions have issued and spread over Europe, the Cabinets are sensible how necessary it is to keep a watchful eye over that kingdom, that the order of things now restored may not be again troubled, and that the principles of legitimacy which have been confirmed by the Holy Alliance, under the ægis of Alexander, may be supported for the future. The adopting of suitable measures for the attainment of this important end. is therefore wholly in the sphere of a new European Congress, upon whose decision it will depend, whether, under existing circumstances, it may be adviseable wholly to dissolve the army, composed of troops of the great powers, which has been hitherto in France, for the purpose of maintaining tranquility, and se curing Europe from new revolutionary storms; or to keep it for som time longer on foot. As for the contingents of the small powers, it seems to be already settled that they are to return home .- Whatever may serve to confirm the present po litical system of Europe, will also be discussed at this Congress.

Match against Time and the A-

ien Bi i. - The Edinburgh Star co .-

tains the follow ng:-"The most expeditious journey between London and Edinburgh ever known has just been performed. On Monday last, after it was ascertained that Lord Castlefeagh meant to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons that night, for the purpose o suspending the clause in the Scots Act of Parliament of 1695, which declares that all foreigners holding a share in the Stock of the Bank shall be held and considered naturanzed subjects of Scotland; a gentieman received a number of powers of att rney from foreigners re siding in London, with directions to proceed express to Edinburgh to purchase stock. He left London at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, & reach ed this about 12 on Wednesday, having thus performed the journey in the space of 42 hours! We un derstand he was fortunate enough to effect transfers of stock in favor of his employers before 3 o'clock, after which no transfer could be available, as the Bill introduced by Lord Castlereagh being read three times, and passed the Commons on Monday, would also pass the Lords on Tuesday, and receive the Royal Assent on Wednesday. No fewer than 38 transfers of bank stock were made in tayour of foreigners on Wednesday, and about 100 since the 20th of April last; & but for the discuvery of the clause in the Act before the rising of Parliament, there is little doubt that several thousand such transfers would have been made before the meeting of the new Parliament."

Halifax, July 29. His Excellency the Earle of Dalhousie embarked on Friday morning on board His Majesty's brig Grasshopper which soon after sailed for Luenburg; after landing His Excellency there, the Grasshopper proceeds to Bermuda.

His Excellency Maj. Gen. Smyth come in the Wye, from New Bruns-

Or the eight American vessels de tected fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia, and sent into this port for adjudication, five were liberated on Friday last; but with the full underatandings, that the indulgence would not again oe granted to them; a certificate to that effect was endorsed upon their registers, and the skippers requested to make it as public as possible for the information of the people of the U. States engaged in the fisheries. The remaining three, discovered fishing in harbours to the eastward of Halitax, are now ubelled, and will shortly be brought to trial in the Court of Vice Admiralty, where, we have no doubt they will be condemned.

The lenity thus shewn, by Rear Admiral Sir David Milne, to the vessels which he has liberated, must convince the Government of the United States, of the strong desire he feels to preserve the harmonywhich at present happily subsists between Great Britain and the U. States; and we sincerely hope will so operate, as to deter, for the future, American vessels from commuting similar trespasses. At the same time His Majesty's subjects in nis North American dominions most be satisfied, that it is the Real Admiral's determination to guard from every infringement and viora tion, those rights to the fisheries Cassation, rejecting the appeal of France, considering the irritability which exclusively attach to them.

FOUND,

A Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The owner by describing the same, and proving property, may obtain information thereof on application Aug. 20. Practice

Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a Woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

Harmond it. Aug. 20.

An Overseer wanted.

One who can come well recommendd for honesty, sobriety and industry, with a knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages for the ensuing year, on application to the sub scriber. A single man would be preferred. Apply to John Smith, Annapolis, or

SARAH BATTEE, South River Neck

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 12th of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock. for Cash, All the right, title, interest and claim, of John Lusby, of and to a tract or parcel of Land, called Gadsby's Range, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less, being seized and taken as the property of the said Lusby, to satisfy a debt due Richard Cromwell and Thomas Cromwell, adm'rs of Oliver Cromwell.

R. WELCH, of Ben. shff. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale,

on Saturday the 12th day of Septem ber next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash-One mulatto BOY named Isaac, being seized and taken as the property of Samuel C. Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Osborn Williams.

R. WELCH, of Ben. shift. A. A. County.

# Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS, Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH

CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSRIBERS

WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH, THEIR

FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS IMPERIAL IMPERIAL VENETIAN HALL and STAIR do SUPERFINE and COMMON INGRAIN

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Hearth Rugs, AND A SUPPLY OF

Ready made CARPETS

Together with other GOODS

appertaining to their business And have now in Store, a well selected Stock of

BRUSSELS SUPERFINE and COMMON

Carpeting.

on the shortest notice. ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

INDIA MATTING of the following widths, 18, 36, and 48

Which can be made up to any size

inches, to close sales, are offered at reduced prices An experienced UPHOLSTER

attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and di mensions of the room can be made as accurately as it fitted to the rooms. LATIMER & LYON.

August 13.

WANTED.

A Gentleman from Virginia wishes to purchase Young Negrous for his own Anna polis.

#### NEGROES WANTED.

We wish to purchase about thirty Negroes to take on to Lexington, Ken-tucky, and its neighbourhood, where laves are as well treated as in any part of the world, for our own use. Girls from 9 to 20 years of age, and small Boys, would be preferred, for which we will give liberal prices. Those persons wishing to sell will please give us a call at Mr. Brewer's Hotel.

DAVID SUTTON, JOHN SHORTRIDGE. Annapolis, Aug 13.

Valuable Estate for Sale:

Under the authority of a desired from the Equity Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will on Wednesday the 23d day of September next, offer at public sale, at the house of Isidore Hardy, in Piscataway, a most valuable property, the

Estate of George H. Leiper, Esq. deceased, so well known by the name of MONTPELIER-about 2 miles from Piscataway, 9 from Alexandria, and 16 from Washington city.

This farm, which contains rather more than 60 acres, is truly valuable. The soil is fertile and highly susceptible of improvement by the use of clos ver and plaster. The buildings are good and commodious, and the scite of the Mansion, in beauty of perspective and salubrity of air, is excelled by few on Potomac river, To be enabled to appreciate fully the elegance of the situation and all the advantages which result to the possessor of this valuable estate, it is only necessary that it should be viewed, which may be done, and every necessary information obtained, by application to the subscriber, or Mr. Aquilla Baden, the present manager of the farm.

The terms of sale are that the purhaser shall pay one third in ready money, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with upproved security, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money with the interest thereon due, and not before the trustee will execute to the purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree The purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, will have the liberty of seeding a crop of winter grain.

Thomas Mundell, Trustee.
Oalcand, near Piscataway, August 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A A. 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 sublished, area, in each week for the published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, r A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, lette testamentary o the personal estate of John Munroe, the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne-Arundercounty, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriper, at or before the latday of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, exp.x. of the last Will and estament of John Anniroe.

John Munroc.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that neasures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce oxyment, without research to to enforce payment, without respect to ANN MUNROE, extrx.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I Jive, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acree, is considered by judges to be interior 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 he purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land,

GEORGE HOGARTH.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser Lines on reading "Rob Roy."

Magician, the spell which thy wild stories give, Must ever a charm to the bosom im-

That long in the memory delighted

shall live, And remain deep impress'd on each Highlander's heart.

For thy tales speak of Scotland, the home of the brave. Of the warrior stern, and fair moun-

tain maid; And thy picture so sweet of "Loch Lo

mond's" dark wave. Is in colours so bless'd, they never can fade.

And the tale of the "Outlaw" must e-

In its children some fond recollection of home: Of some spot once so dear, some wild

lonely lake. And some torrent that rush'd thro' its valleys in foam.

Yes! even the heather that waves on its hills, Its moss-covered rocks, when painted

so gay. With the "bloom of its valleys," the

gush of its rills, Must be dear to each Scotsman, from home far away.

Land of the muse! where the rock and

Are mingled together in grandeur so wild;

Where the rush of the torrent and roar of the fountain Are music to him who is nature's

own child.

Land of the bard; where sorrow's sad Is dwelt on with pity, and blest with

a tear: Where the story of Misery never can fail

To move with compassion the rough

Land of the brave! the red tide of blood Has crimson'd thy heather in thele's

dark hour; When, defending their own native

mountain and flood, Thy children here fell 'neath the tyrant's stern power.

Thy hills, clad with pine, have oft e cho'd to war;

Thy heath has been stain'd with the hue of its rage; When thy clansmen, with valour, have

rush'd from afar, The foes of their country, their homes, to engage. !

And dread was the combat, and stern was the strife.

When the Gael and Southern in bat. tle had met, / For the sun, that rose, on them in vi-

At eve oer their cold beds of heather might set.

Then thy sons, as their own mountain breezes, were free;

No vision of slav'ry e'er darken'd their view; . Each warrior brave was a bulwark

thee. And each brand that they bar'd was a guardia A as true.

Land of the hero! thy children have

The tyrant's fell power and slavery's chain,

May the country where Bruce and where Wailace once dwelt, See Liberty smile o'er her mountains again.

But thy cheefs are no more; thy warriods have gone; And on their cold grave the wild

flowret now blooms; Nought remains of the heroes that in battle once shone,

And wadition alone can point to their bombs.

And dark are the halls where Beauty . dwelt bright, No more shall they echo the sound

of her voice; No more shall the warrior, victorious

in fight, O'er the feats of his arms with his vassals rejoice.

Deserted and lone is the lady's sweet bower, "The tall grass now waves" where

flowers once grew; No more shall her lover, in moonlight's

soft hour, In her ear breathe his promise and vows to prove true.

Land of the brave, and home of the bard! Where genius still dwells, and where

Ossian sung; Where the minstrel's wild harp so oft has been heard,

And the halls of thy chieftains with music have rung!

May Freedom once more in brightness beam o'er thee;

May she rise in her light from the slumber of years;

And the weil that so long has o'ershadow'd thy glory, Be remov'd from the face of a nation in tears.

From the Franklin Gagette. The following in an extract from letter purited from Edinburgh, to an American lady, by a Scotch lady, well known in the literary world.

"Of Walter Scott, the author of the mimitable Lay, and splendid medley of Marmion, it is a pleasure to speak .- He is unique, without having any marked peculiarity of character e implicity of manner with splendid talents-indefatigable industry, both in business and litera ture, with manners d sengaged, so cial and easy; and doing more than any oth r man, still finds leisure & warmth of heart to be kind, compassionate, and indeed most endearing to his little Swiss wife, (who looks up to him with unbounded ad miration,) and haif a dozen fine, artless, half rustic children, in whom he delights. His conversation is various, pleasing, and more engaging than brilliant. It resembles his notes, and abounds in that kind of easy told anecdote and playfur discussion. He is very social and hospitable, without affectation or profusion. He takes every advantage of his fame and popularity which it is necessary that a younger brother, with a large family should do, for their benefit; yet never neglects his old friends, and invites the plainest of his humble brothers\* to mingle at his parties with the leaders of fashion and the arbiters of taste.

Miss Hamilton (author of the works on education, &c.) lives here very respectably, receiving the adtention due to the real worth of her private character, from those who consider her opinions like mine, very antique, to say the best. She is most exemplary, and does much good in various ways. Sure I am, you must know Cowper, intimately, and must be interested in those admirable females who were to him as guardian spirits .- Miss Fanshaw was the intimate triend of the incomparable Lady Hesketh, who died only 3 years since, but who never recovered from the bodily fatigue and mental distress consequent on her last attendance on her cousin. You must have observed the high praise that Cowper bestows on the epistolary merits of Miss Fanshaw; and the pretty ejigram in which he compliments her on the solidity of her thought, and the purity of her language. There is hardly any thing I am so proud of as being the correspondent of so distinguished a being, who for wit, picty, berevo lence, and all the polished graces of a fine and highly ou tivated mind, has few, if any equals; yet is accounted shy and somewhat fastinious. Before I quit this subject, I must mention another female, who, to genius of the highest order, u a simplicity and even timidity of character. I mean Miss Baillie, who is one of my Scotch circle in London. I am not intimate with her; but I think I have already described this "bold enchantress," as Walter Scott calls her. O: the poet Campbell-I never knew of any one but himself, who, combining great talents with at least respect able morals, continued to make himself disliked and unhappy .- But his caprice and self-indulgence are boundless. Not so Walter. He lives and thrives just like other people, and has too much good sense to allow the consciousness of posses sing genius to interfere with the common duties of life."

\* There is some doubt whether this word is correctly given.

I laughed heartily the other day. at the ingeruity and presence of mind by which an English Sergeant at Law, celebrated for bullying and brow-beating witnesses, saved himself from the indignity and corporal pain of a good flogging. He had it appears, on the western circuit, most grossly insulted a respectable gent eman in court, in the course of a cross examination. The next morning, very early, the insulted party proceeded to the lodgings of the advocate, with a good horse-whip in h hand, and requested of the clerk to see his master alleging that he had business of great importance with him; the clerk shew ed the gentleman into his bed room, where he lay fast sleep, and upon his awakening was addressed by his visitor as follows:-4Sir, I am the person whom you so scandalously uncle interrupted me with the ex-

any reason, and I am come personally to chastise you with this horsewhip for your insolence." "Are you indeed," replied the barriater, "but surely you would not strike a man in bed;" "no sir, I pledge my honour not to do that," said the gentleman. "Then, by my merit," exclaimed the sergeant, "I will lie here till doomsday.". The humor of the thought disarmed the anger of the affronted gentleman, & burst-ing into a fit of laughter, he said "there sir, you may lie as long as you like; I will not molest you this time; but let me recommend you never again to hold up a person of respectability, whose only object is to tell the truth, to the derision of a court of justice," and left the man of law to console himself.

[Brydon's tour through Sicily.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of June 5.

Honourable conduct of the Americans.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, Feb. 12, 1818.

"Above half this once extensive and valuable town was last year destroyed by fire. This time 12 months such was the distr ss that the principal inhabitants, who have escaped the calamity, were under the necessity of feeding from 80 to 90 persons daily. The scarcity of provisions was such that the scanty proportion issued to the sufferers was obliged to be defended by a guard of 40 soldiers; and on the day of the first arrival, there did not remain in the town 5 cwt. of grain of any kind, for the support of from 12 to 14,000 inhabitants.

"What do you think of our neighbours of New-England? These men on hearing of the destruction of the place, (and at a season when we could expect but little, if any relief from the eastward) entered into the most liberal subscriptions in Boston and other places, for our relief, and in the most prompt manner loaded a fine new brig and sent her to this place with bread, flour, &c. as a gift to the distressed. One or two others, we understand, were loaded at New York and other places, but the sea being covered with ice, and the weather being so excessively severe, there was no possibility of approaching the coast. Such acts of disinterested generosity from men whom we heretofore considered as our greatest enemies, will derive additional brilliancy from the fact, that at this time the greatest reluctance was shown in the issues, from the King's stores; and when a barrel of flour could be obtained. one third more than the real value was extorted from the starving man who appealed for it."

From the Rochester Gazette.

-"Huzza! huzza! huzza!" bawled a fellow as I was passing him. What's the matter enquired I-"Huzzi! nuzzi! huzzi! was his answer. Perhaps thought I, we have gained some signal victory, (for it was during the revolution) and so I huzzaed too- The crowd increas. ed and all shouted huzza. The tumult subsided, and on asking the cause of the fellow's outcry, he informed us, with a self-approving laugh, that "his dog had just given John's a tarnal licking." You may truly guess we all hung our tails and sneaked home.

My good old Uncle Ned never told me this story (for him it was that used to tell it) without concluding with a long string of ad-

My son, (the old man used to say) this little triffing event done me more good than any one circumstance of my early life-it taught me one very important thing for a young man to know, that is, never to undertake or engage in any affair without first knowing from what principle I acted, the moving cause, and examining into the probable result. Never (he would say) do this, that or the other thing, because your neighbour such a one, may have done so; your neighbour such a one may be a tool, and it is no more than prudent to find out before you make a beginning, lest you be foolish like your nighbour.

One evening when coming into his presence he asked me significantly, (knowing I had been with the girls) how I spent my time:- I answered him, and then began telling him the particulars-as how Miss Such a one was making great havoc among the young men's hearts -and as how all of them flocked a bout her to the neglect of the other ladies-and --- here my

me in mind of the Dog acrape again! To Farmers & Oversee should have no hesitation in pronouncing Miss a fool-for, said he, she must be destitute of delicary to suffer herself thus to be flattered, and not only that, but must be weak minded in the bargain. My son, continued the old gentleman, never choose you a wife because of the number of admirers, or the noise she makes in society, for let me tell you, it is ten to one but you find more beauty than good sense, and more impadence than real merit.

From the Pittsburg Gizette. "For all the Athenians, & strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing clse, but either to tell or to hear something new." Ats XVII, 2. When the accomplished Paul vi

sited Greece, he found the inhabitants of her cities, as eager to hear strange news, as those of any little village of modern times. Eighteen hundred years have not altered the dispositions of man, and climate has made no change in the tone of tho't. The novel doctrine preached by the apostle excited the buz of curiosity in every part of Athens; the schools of the Epicureans, and of the Stoics were deserted; the mechanic, the nerchant, the priest and the soldier crowded round the ora or, to hear what this "setter forth of strange gods" had to say; and when their uriosity was gratified, they laughed at him and left him, satisfied at hav ing some plausible excuse for neglecting their different avocations. Our towns in these days, exhibit the same thirst to hear of passing events; when a traveller whose object itamay be to collect memoranda tor a "Righte merrie and conceitede tour" in the manner of the authentic Ashe, or a merchant whose business m y be to procure a little parmoney from a neighbouring bank, arrives at the Caravansera of a country town, the good cit zens immediately forget every thing else, but the news which may be brought by this ominous visitor The merchant locks his door. (for this may be done now a days without much loss,) the taylor quits his board, the blacksmith leaves his shop, the while the iron on the anvil cools, to catch with eager years, the events that are passing without the limits of the microcosm in which they dwell. Often have I wondered at the persevering curiosity of these worthy villagers, who generally succeed in finding out the whole business of the sojourner .- A stranger may remain in a city for months without being forced to disclose his views: but let him abide a day in one of our towns & his secrets are drawn from his bosom with as much ease, as the mo dern magi transfer a ball from your pocket .- But the consequences of this desire to hear news is fatal to our workmen; the business of the day is broke in upon; they meet to discuss the matter over an intoxicating cup, and from the tavern adjourn to fimsh the day at quoits or hves. The work is neglected, the employer murmurs, pay is withheld, and the industrious wife too often suffers with her little innocents. Eradicate then this thirst for news, which is too often the parent of idleness. No matter what bank has stopped; no matter who is in or who is out; it cannot affect you. If such a man as Paul arrive among us, we may neglect our business to listen to the word of his mouth-but until then, let us attend to our families. which conduct alone must be righteous in the sight of him who made us all, to fill some useful place in his

#### FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59. opposite the Church, lately in the pos session of Mr Thomas Brown, front ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 101 feet to Cathedral street, thence with Cathedral street 82 feet, and thence to the Church-Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW.

#### NOTICE

Amapolis, August 13.

Is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next Prince Georg e s county court for leave to discontinue the road by William D. Digger's mill near Bladensburgh. August 13.

The subscriber has for rent Farms, situate about 16 or 18 m from Baltimore, the one adjoining navigable waters of Severn, and to ther, those of Magothy; the aver produce of the latter is about 200; rels of corn, and from 3 to 400 bust of wheat and rye, and a profitable of market stuff, the production of wh this place is particularly adapted to is divided into three fields, well enc ed with chesnut fence, has comforte dwelling houses, a good barn, &c. been carried on by an overseer and ber of years. The produce of the ther, about 100 barrels of corn 250 bushels of small grain, with ket stuff. Both of these places formerly produced good crops of bacco. To men of industry, dispe to improve lands, the terms would accommodating, clover seed and plain furnished gratis

Also, two Overseers are wanted, the ensuing year, one for a tolera large establishment, where there is number of hands, teams, vessels, employed. The other for a small to with only 4 or 5 hands, and a prop tionable stock, &c.

To active, industrious men, who come with a suitable recommendate the highest wages will be given &c payment Single men would be ferred, but small families would not objected to if the recommendation were fully satisfactory. Persons liv at a distance might write me, & loc the letter in the post office Baltime enclosing their recommendation, the terms on which they would enge also informing me to what place should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experien if noted for industry and a capacity improve, would be taken.

CHS. WATERS

Water's Ford, Aug 6, 1818. 12 miles above Annapolis. P S. A lease would be given for

term of years if desired. The Editor of the Easton Gaze will give the above a insertions, forward his, account this office collection.

State of Maryland, so Anne-Arundel County Orphans Con July 28, 1818.

On application by pelition of Sue na Wells, executrix of the last will a testament of Daniel Wells, sen late A. A county, deceased, it is ordered the she give the notice required by law creditors to exhibit their claims again the said deceased, & that the same bep lished once in each week, for the sp of six successive weeks in the Maryla Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassarony, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

## Notice is here! y given

That the subscriber of Anne Arun county, hath obtained from the orpha court of Anne-Arundel county, in M ryland, letters testamentary ou t personal estate of Daniel Wells, se late of Annie Arundel county, decease All persons having claims against t said deceased, are hereby warned to a of, to the subscriber, at or before t 1st day of October next, Wet may benefit of the said estate. Given und my hand this 28th day of Ju July 30. July 30.

Stop the Runaway.

## 20 DOLLARS REWARD

The above reward will be given lodging in gaol or bringing home Neg Tom; about thirty years of age, 5 le o or 7 inches high; he is tolerably blad and bow legged; the first joint of of of his thumbs is rather short, with small nail, occasioned by a whitlow h hed on and took with him, two pair blue cloth pantaloons; one old bld cloth cout, one black cassimere wan coat, one osnaburgh frock shirt, and old fur hat He has relations living Baltimore and Calvert counties. Iw give ten dollars if taken in Anne Ara del county, and if out of the county ! above reward. EZEKIEL STEWART,

Living in Anne Arundel county. bout 7 miles from Cragg's Ferry. the Annapolis road, poulton T

#### SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly so licited by my friends, I am id duced to offer myself as a can didate for the office of Sheriff the ensuing October election Should I be favoured with the support of my fellow-citizens, pledge myself to discharge th duties of the office to the satis faction of the public in general GEORGE W. DUVALL

of Marsh. Annapolis, Aug. 18.

PRINTED AND

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JONAS C SHUSCH-STREE

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MINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, SHUBCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Pris Three Dollars per Annum

# IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1813. ordered. That the Act passed at neer session eighteen hundred perent sen, entitled, An act to prethe inlawful exportation of neis and mulattoes, and to alter and polished once in each week, for figure of six months, in the Mary and Federal Republican at him e, the Frederick town Herald, Tech Light at Hager's town, the Herald at Cumberland, and is ton Gazette.

3r order. NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council. AN ACT

werent the unlawful exportation of m roes and malattoes, and to alter k lamend the laws concerning run

I bereas, the laws heretofore enactior preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of sporting out of this state negroes mulatioes entitled to their freedom gaterin of years, have been found afrient to restrain the commission scherimes and misdemeanors; and nth been found moreover, that serin and slaves have been seduced nathe service of their masters and rana, and fraudulently removed out mastate; and that the children of e cerroes and mulattoes have been impped from their masters, protec mand parents, and transported to stant places, and sold as slaves for to prevent therefore such beinous fines, and to punish them when com

Sec. | Be it enacted by the General Autubly of Maryland, That from and the publication of this act, no misoa shall sell or dispose of any sernotor slace, who is or may be entitld to freedom after a term of years, rafter any particular time, or upon by contingency, knowing the said serastor slave to be entitled to freedom unforesaid, to any person who shall ate at the time of such sale a bona de resident of this state, and who has at been a resident therein for the per of at least one year next precedby sich sale, or to any person whomsever who shall be procured, engaged eremioyed, to purchase servants or the for any other person not being malent as aforesaid, and if any per bacianing possessing, or being en tied to such servant or slave, shall ell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforead knowing that such person is astarcsident as aforesaid, or to any procured, engaged loyed, to purchase servants wares for any other person not be at to resident, knowing the per sa so buying or receiving such ser ant or slave to be so procured, en figed or employed, or who shall sell w dispose of such servant or slave for longer term of years, or for a longer the than he or she is bound to serve. bery such person making any such tile or disposition contrary to the being and intention of this act, shall blable to indictment in the county mrt of the county where such seller rellers shall reside, or sale be made, and on onviction shall be sentenced to belergo confinement in the penitentiablor i term not exceeding two years, exorling to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may hie been sold contrary to the provisi on of this act, to any person who is not resident as aforesaid, or to any Pron who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase rvants or three for any other person not a resi deat as aforesaid, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or he may have to serve, for the benefit the county where such conviction hall be had, or for the use of the may-

dty court. 2. And be it enacted, That if any Prion who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforeaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employ ed to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave

and city council of Baltimore if the

enviction shall be had in Baltimore

led to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city countil if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her fitle to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing there. of, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecu-

tion or the punishment as aforesaid. 3 And be it enacted. That no sale of any servant or slave who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing. under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed. acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such set ant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated. then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the re version or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That whonever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the lunits of this state, it shall be their dut; to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguish ing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clock hall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly record ed, on receiving the legal ters for so

recording and authenticating the same. 5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland. shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves

ing that such servant or slave is entit- | hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any auch slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced a go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and he person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, &enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session. and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a greeably thereto, or it having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore. if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years. or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any ci tizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves,

same within the meaning of this act. 6. And be it enacted. That hereaf. ter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway. and proved La, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now re quived by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not and if he shall have reasonable groundto believe that such suspected runa way is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be con entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know- may be, and such judge or justice is fined for such further or additional

provided such citizen shall have resi-

ed within the state one year next pre-

ceding such removal, or to any per-

son travelling with his or her servants

or slaves in or through the state, not

purchased with intent to export the

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to be-lieve that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runa way to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runsway and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in con finement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now le

7. And be enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the se veral county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Balti more county or city, and not in Baltimore county court

8. And be it enacted. That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are general ly published

#### SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to at fer himself as a candidate for the offiof sheriff of this county, at the ensu ing October election; and pledges inm self, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his tellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties strat office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction

BENJAMIN GAITHER Anne-Arundel county July 30.

#### FOUND,

A Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The owner by describing the same, and proving property, may obtain information thereof on application at this office.

Aug. 20,

#### Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city. Woman of good character who under stands plain cooking. One from the ountry would be preferred. Inquire it this office. Aug 20.

#### MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit: On application to me the subscriber. in the recess of Anne Arundel county s one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland by petition in writing of Charles A Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolve t debtors, passed at November session are thousand eight hundred and five, and 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 can accordan the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charle: A Harvey having satisfied me, by emperent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel coun-ty to that effect, and prayed to be dis-charged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors. I do hereby order and djudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news-papers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to siew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit answer any allegations that may be A Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent betors, as prayed. Given under my had and seal this 19th day of March 1816

Richard Ridgey. June 4, 18:8. 3

#### Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having emloyed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stes of Joseph Sands and George Shaw, Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of he Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner. ED-WARD LLOYD, has commenced running heras a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore-returnrg, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engag-ed Capt Henry Crandell, a skil'ul and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodati-

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.
WILLIAM NORMAN.

JUST PUBLISHED. And for Sale, at this Office.

The Laws of Maryland.

Passed December Session, 1817. Price-8 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price-8 1 50.

#### BLA KS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumped generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Laboren Notes &c &c. June 11.

#### NOTIEE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absalom Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indehted, are informed that prompt set lement is required buits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this

Duvid Ridgely Ex'etrs.
5, 1816. 3m. Aun 6, 1816.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 17th of October next, at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Sterett, on Elkridge, in said county, Au the Personal Estate of the acceas-

consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chaus, boking glasses, China, &c &c. a handsome second hand Carringe, horses and cows, with two ii alo slaves for life. The terms will be, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to me, ip Baltimore, for act-

August 6. 4 STERETT, Ex'r.

#### FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILD-ING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt-House, Possession will be given July 23 D November next.

#### SUBSCRIBERS

#### To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr Geo Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Fab. 11.

We are authorised to state, that Iohn C. Herbert, esq. deglines being a Candidate for Congress at the enauing election.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Dr John Dare, Simuel Tirner, Joseph W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY. Islac Spencer, Henry Tilghman,

William Knight.

Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Jabez Caldwell. Thomas Frizier, Naholas Adsborough, Arthur Holt.

YOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. Gorge Semm s, William D. Digges, Samuel Clagett, James Somervell.

"Examiner" will be attended to n:xt week.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE CHRISTMAS RECESS. As is usual, a few weeks previous to the election, the democratic editors have opened their floodgates of abuse upon the Federal party. They have, however, been peculiarly unfortunate in the charges which they have this year conjured up. They commenced with making a great outery about the deficiency of the State Funds, and endeavoured to induce the people to believe that this deficiency was produced by the misconduct of the Federalists. This, however, has completely recoiled upon them-the people are satisfied that the deficiency of state funds was produced by the necessary and indispensible appropriations made during the war, and which appropriations were voted for and sanctioned by a Democratic Senate -Finding then that this charge will not answer their purposes, they begin to make a terrible yell about the a Hournment of the Legislature dur ing the Christmas hollidays, as if, indeed, this was an unusual thing, or was the exclusive act of the Federalists. It is well known, that the precedent of adjourning at Democrats in the year 1807, when they had the majority in the House of Delegates, and the Senate was exclusively Democratic-the truth of this can be demonstrated by a reference to the votes and proceedings for that year. Now, with what consistency, or propriety, or decency, can the democrats alledge as a charge against the Federalists; an act of which they were themselves the first to set the example, and o' which a majority of them approved and voted for at the very last session of the Legislature. On a reference to the votes and proceedings for We ne day, December 17 1817, the day on which the message proposing an adjournment, was sent from the House of Delegates to the Senate, it appears that the year and nays were taken on the question, & appeared as follows: - The names of the Democrats are in Italic.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Speaker. Jones, Knight, Eccleston, Neale, Hynson, C. Stewart, R. Dorsey, Gray, Weems, Turner, Gra hame, Garner, Price, Shorvers, Suorvden, Johnson, Stevens, Tenant, Carroll, Lecompte, Keene, Digges, Somerville, Semmes, Clagett, C'aude, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Roberts, Downey, Buckey, Bradford, Sewell, Steel, Davis, Holbrook, Saulsbury, Kell, Woodyear, Sweitzer, Schnebly, Washington, Linthian. 44.

NEGATIVE.

Causin, Blackistone, Estep, Nabb, Long, Murray, Haynie, Griffith, Pearce, Tyson, Thomas, Beard, Wilson, Handy, Henry, Hawkins, Vates, Kennedy, Forrest, Tomlinson, Scott, Tidball. 22.

there were 23 Democrats and but 21 Federalists, and of the 22 who voted against the adjournment, 17 were Federalists and but 5 Demo crats. Now if this can be called a party question, it is actually one for which the Democrats are responsi ble-for it appears, that of the 28 Democrats who voted on the ques tion, 23 of them voted for the adjournment, and of the 38 Federal ists who voted on the question, but 21 of them voved for the adjournment. So that it actually appears that there were more Democrats voted for the adjournment than Fe-'eralists, and more than 3 times as many Federalists voted against the adjournment as did Democrats. But it may perhaps be said, that as a majority of the Federalists present voted for the adjournment, they alone must be considered as representing the sentiments of their par ty, and must be responsible for their acts .- admit the principle, and it applies with still greater force to the Democrats, for while nearly or e half of the Federalists present, 17 out of 38, voted against the adjournment, only about 1.5, 5 out of 28. of the Democrats then present coted against it. Surely then, if 21 Federalists out of 38 are to be considered as repr senting the views and sentiments of the Federal par ty, 23 Democrats out of 28 must be considered as representing, in a still stronge point of view, the views and seatim ats of the Democratic party. If then, it has been made to appear, as it most unquestionably has, and as a reference to the votes and proceedings of the House of Delegates for 1847 will show. that this measure, about which so much noise has been made, and s much indignation expressed, is of Democratic origin, that at the very last session of the Legislature, this very sime measure was sanctioned and approved or by a majority of the Democrats then present, and that there were actually a greater number of Democrats voted for it, than Federalists, than the proportion of Democrats representing the views of their party, and who vot-ed for this measure, was in a ratio greater than 2 to 1 than the propor tion of Federal sts representing the views of their party, and wno voted for this measure. If all this has been manifested by a plain and uncontrovertible stitement of facts, does it not most conclusively appear, that the measure savours more of democracy than of Federalism, and that if there be any thing wrong in it the Democrats are the most culpable? Should the people be of opinion that this is a subject which requires their interference, should they wish to deprive their repr sentatives of the satisfaction and delight which werall experience in being present with our friends and families at that social season of the vear, when we commemorate \$ nativity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, then must they say to their | cer of the Legislature of this State, candidates, be they rederalists of be they Democrats, pledge to us your honour, 'ere we vote for you, that you will not adjourn the Le-gislature at the Christmas pollidays Yes this pledge musc the Democratic counties of Harford, Queen-Anne's, Caroline, and tothers, require of their candidates 'ere they can send the same representation which they last year made choice of. But notwithstanding this plain and undeniable exposition of this subject, there are, we know, men sufficiently devoid of principle, and so call ous to the finer feelings of honour and integrity as to persist in alledging this measure as a charge exclusively applicable to the Fede. ralists, when they are convinced in their own minds that the Democrats were equally, or as it has been shewn, in a greater degree, the agents of it. But the reign of delu sion we trust is, over-the people have become tog erlightened to be deceived by artful misrepresentations, or bise and calumnious falsehoods. In order to give a more im posing air to this "Federal Peculation," as it has been termed, some calculations have been made to shew what was the expense to the state of the adjournment of the Legislarure during the Christmas hollidays. I'his expense has been estimated at \$438 per day. Now, admitting this calculation to be correct, (which however is not the case, as will be presently shewn,) it would be grat lying to know, (for this does not appear in the calculation, as the Feder dists are charged with receiv-ing at the money, & which seems to

who voted for the adjournment, I Legislature, which at #4 each per | they did the will, and thele is a diem make \$140-nearly one third of the whole amount of the per diem. If this money has been unwarrantably taken from the Treasury, as has been said, and if such be democratic doctrine and belief, let these 35 democratic members refund the money they have pocketed, & then we shall have some confidence in the professions as well as the sincerity of democracy. But we have said that the calculation which has been made of the expense of the recess was not correct-this calculation is made on the supposition that all the members and officers of both houses of the legislature were present at the time of the adjournment -now this was not the fact, as appears from the year and nays, which were, yeas 44, nays 22-making 66 in the house of delegates; and it appears from the Jo mal that there were 12 members attending in the senate, making in all 78 members, and which affords the most correct data to ascertain the expense. The estimate will then appear more correct as follows: 76 members at \$4 5304 00

Speaker & President at ) 10 clerks, and 4 door-56 00 keepers, 14 at S1 \$370 00

making an aggregate of \$370 per diem; and there being 28 Democrats present, they received, for their proportion, \$112 per diem. Not is the number of days constituting the recess fairly stated in the calculation before allusted to-in that calculation two Sundays, and Christmas day, are included, and the computation is made for tendays; now it s not to be supposed that the legis. liture, supposing even all the members to have been present, would so far have offended against common decency as to have transacted business on the Sabbath, or on Christmas day; it will not be denied then, that tis proper that these three days should be deducted-the estimate will then be 7 days at \$370 per diem is \$2590,

being \$1790 less than the Demo-

cratic computation which has been published. Ot this \$2590, which has been computed as the total expense of the Christmas recess, the Democratic members received \$784 every cent of which must be refunded into the Treasury before the agents of democracy can, with any shew of decency, consistency or propriety, charge the Federalists with unwairantably taking money from the public treasury. But to shew at once the hypocrisy of De-

mocratic professions about economy, let the following extract from the votes and proceedings for February 14, 1818, page 123, bear witness:-On motion by Mr. Kell, the follow ing resolution was read: "Resolve i, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to each member and offi-One Dollar for each day's attend. ance during the present session, in addition to what they are allowed upon the Journal of Accounts, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." This proposition, made by Mr. Kell, the leader of the Democratic party in the House of Delegates, was rejected by the Federalists. Now let it be supposed that at the time this proposition was made, there had been a majority of Democrats in the House of Delegates, and that the Senate had also been Democratic, is there not reason to believe then that in this case this proposition would have been assented to and passed into a law, inasmuch as it was made by the acknowledged chieftain and leader of the Democratic party in the Legislature? And what would have been the additional expense to the state of the last session of the Legislature, had this proposition of Mr. Kell's to raise the pay of the members been assented to? As cal culations are now very much the fashion, we will try our hand at this. The Legislature consists of 95 members and 14 officers, making a total of 109. It commenced its session last year on the 1st December, 1817, and adjourned on the 16th February, 1818, a period of 78 days.

Now, 199 members and officers at \$1 per day, is Multiplied by 78 days

gives Which would have been the additional expense had Mr. Kell's resolution been passed. Now the whole expense of the recess at Christmas has been estimated at \$2590. Debe the great grievance,) how much of duct this from \$8502, the additi-this \$438 per diem was pocketed by onal expense which the democrats Now, upon an examination of this the Democrats. It appears then, that would have imposed upon the state gative side of an argument, the derecord, it appears, that of the 4-s there were 35 Democrats in the last had they possessed the power, as mocrats have too often succeeded. would have imposed upon the state gative side of an argument, the de-

clear saving to the people of Mary. land by the federal party of \$5912 for the last session of the Legislature alone, even supposing, as has been proved not to be the care, that the expense of the recess was exclusively chargeable to the Federalists. Such is the difference between Democratic and Federal economy. The Democrats make professions of it, the Federalists practice it. It may not here be improper to remark, that the period of the last session of the Legislature was not prolonged by the recess at Christmas, inasmuch as the House of Delegates had frequent sessions at night, after the recess, as will appear by reference to the votes and proceedings, when as much business was transacted as would have been done had there been no recess.

For the Maryland Gazette. Consistency is a pretty thing, and no men ought to possess more of it than those who set themselves up as dictators and teachers of the people; for, there are always dozens among us simple folks, who notice and note their actions, and are ready and will ng to remind them of the slightest departure which they may make from what they formerly insisted upon as right and laudable, and abused other people for not doing. Now, it is a sad pity our democrats are not a little more con sistent; if they were, it is to be presumed, after denouncing every man in Maryland as a "Tory" who happened to be opposed to spending the last farthing in the treasury in support of the late war, and in paying this state's quota of the direct tax, they would not at this moment turn about and say, that Federalists are "peculators" for having advanced, or loaned, the sum of 300,000 dollars to the general gover-ment for the express purpose of paving the veomanry who had gallantly turned out to fight battles, which the "life and fortune gentry," tho' pledged to fight, skulked from.

A Simple Poor Man.

For the Maryland Gazette. Mr. Printer,

Suppose the Treasury was real ly in the bad state which certain of fice-hunters and other deceptious men from motives of interest repre sent it, and the people were to cal our democratic legislators to an account for their attempt to place it in a worse condition by their motion to raise their pay to five dollars per day, would those Democratic gentlementry to hobble out of the scrape by saying four dollars each day was not enough to furnish them with "HOT TODDY?"

CONSISTENCY.

During the late war the executive of Massachusetts either neglected or refus d ordering out the militia of that state, for which he received the united maledictions & curses of every Democrat in the country. The papers devoted to the same party now liberally lavish their billingsgate slanders on the federal executive of Maryland, for ordering out the militia, AND PAYING THEM FOR THEIR SERVICES. I'ne impoverished state of the Treasury of Maryland, appears to be the burden, the fruitful theme of Democratic vulgarity. Who declared the War? The Democratic party. Who ordered out the militia of Maryland for the protection of the State? A Feleral Governor. Who paid them for their services? The Federal Executive. Who now with black ingratitude raise a hue and cry against the Federalists, and accuse them of rendering the state bankrupt? The Democratic party. Those modest gentlemen it is, who proclaim to the ignorant and uninformed, the ruined state of the finances of Maryland. Eight or ten dollars per month paid to the poor militia man for his services, sufferings and privations, according to the creed of those disinterested patriots, has involved the state of Maryland in utter and irrecoverable ruin!! Freemen of Maryland, discard from your confidence the leeches, asps & cock. atrice-species, who would thus delude ye, with the sole view of fat. tening ou the public Treasury.

Fed. Rep.

From thed Federal Republican. COMMUNICATION. THE TREASURY.

The federalists very good naturedly suffer their opponents to be the assailants, and as it is easier to maintain the positive than the pe-

They have now succeeded ating a general belief that the sury of this state has been so b managed by the federalists, as a entirely empty.

I deny the fact, and it should plainly and plumply contradi by us all; for, if the general vernment has not been so badly naged by the democrats at W ington as to be unable to pay t paid a very large sum acknowled to be due it; and our treasury be, nay is full.

If the whole sum advanced by state of Maryland is not sefon by the general government, why that is to be inferred from tie, the democrats, who declared war, and compose that governme are determined that the people the states who defended themsel should also bear a portion of expense incurred in the defence

This may be the justice and generosity of the democratic g ral government, to rob the treat and people of Maryland of t nard earnings, but surely the led government of Maryland, whole not the means of compelling it repay us, did act wisely and eco mically too, in disbursing this ney for the people's defence, an was better to call out and pay militia, than suffer the state to overrun and pillaged by the ene by which the people would h lost ten times as much, besides th character for courage and honon

I do not know for what purp money is treasured up by states people in time of peace if n t secure their defence and safety time of war. But I would ask, my turn, whether the democra while they governed Maryland, not fool away much of the people treasure in erecting state buildu at Baltimore, whilst they had it their power to erest charity school and roads and bridges without to but which they neglected? I am opposed to the erection of penite tiaries or hospitals, nor would I vil at the employment of democr ic artists exclusively in buildi them, but I shrewdly suspect the was more money expended than a cessary, because there was not . thority to control the expenditur on the part of the state.

As much at least, might have be saved then, in my opinion, as h been since taken from us by the neral government.

To return, however, to the fun in the treasury-what were th during the democratic state gover ment? I answer, certificates o S. stock. What are they now? T promise to pay on the part of t same United States-and the on difference is, that which may thought to exist between the wo and the bond of a solvent perso But there is the security of the co stitution and the law, in both case and the personal signature of a cle or secretary, cannot add much to the

From the National Intelligencer. Aug. 13.

The following amusing memoral da are copied from an old Diar kept by an American gentlemat who resided in London during of Revolutionary war. These mutes are taken from a note und the head "Distinguished Charac ters," and handed to us for public

"I again met the worthy Docto Ogle, Dean of Winchester, in She burne house Library, with Docte Price, (which is very near th Deari's house in Berkley square.) began to rain, and I vielded to Do tor Oble's solicitation to dine, 1 though I had just promised Docto Price to attend him to Hackney lo a packet " Dr. Franklin. I nev partook of a pleasanter dinner, a of the day at the St. James's Palace, (for the Dean is clerk of the closet to his majesty, and is fre quently in waiting on the royal family.) I there met Lord Euston (son to the Duke of Grafton) ver soon after his elopement with on of the queen's maids of honour also, the witty and facetious Mr Sheridan, then paying his addresses to Miss Ogle, the Dean's daughter who was doing the honours of hel father's table; and last, though not least in my estimation and regard Bishop Watson, whom I had know at Oxford, in my visits to Mr. Han ford, son of Lord Baltimore, as professor of chemistry, divinity, &c. &c. and had seen at his father-in-law's house, Mr. Wilson, of Dulk ham tower, near the lakes of West-morgland. I shall never forget his

non religious sec log of the stile apers; the Dec hopy; his enco es of America int, inviting to the enlig chous of all mati ip joined in ric Burite tof ic am

ira warring for wer!! emphati pe would likely misrule" its pec dely be Russia, ad that Americ ecome the first N. B.-Dean le late regal G and enquir amily in Maryla of bindred. Miss Ogle W Easton, as to th

the daily pap sconic epistles ween the duke Esston. He, the dthe runaway to the post chais make, and layir mind lord Eu te first stage, a heter from me The return post date of Dorset " am the hat Yours, And he met a

following answe Every dog h Yours. "Mr. Sherida

quations, me ne following li par of glass, Gretas Green, beers always the blacksmith' nicotland. We loving fair in view, few hasty m too."

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> LATEST F The ship I tomb, arrived hat, in 37 d bringing Lone ay, and Live are indebt

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outeligious sectaries; his admirthat the ion of the stile of American State apers; the Declaration of Indese been so h oralists, as t ind it should of American laws and instituly contradi inviting and opening her the general een so badly as of all nations, &c. The Bihe joined in ridiculing the yet facrats at W ble to pay t butte tof ic among the tory cour-Maryland wi warring for the balance of m acknowled ser!! emphatically saying, Euar treasury would likely soon have but two three powers to rule, or rather advanced by misrule" its people, & those would bely be Russia, Austria & France, is not tefun rnment, why d that America would assuredly d from this

come the first naval power. N. B.-Dean Ogle is brother to le late regal Governor of Maryand, and enquired much after that imily in Maryland, as his nearest

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PACA.

Miss Ogle was questioning lord Eston, as to the fact then stated sthe daily papers, about the two scone epistles which passed bewees the duke of D reset and lord Esston. He, the duke, having helpdue runaway maid of honour inonte post chaise, from the queen's mind lord Euston to write from te first stage, and you will meet a letter from me at Gretna Green. The return post chaise brought the the of Dorset the following: " am the happiest dog alive.

Yours, EUSTON."

And he met at Gretna Green the blowing answer:

"Every dog has his day. Yours,

"Mr. Sheridan, always ready at gistions, mentioned his seeing melallowing lines scratched on a parof glass, at the next Inn to Grina Green, where the runaway been always are p to prepare for the blacksmith's marriage of them sicotland.

le loving fair ones keep this truth in view.

Fire histy marriages are happy

Micaused a great laugh against Sherdan, on the Dean's saying, vey good naturedly, (for Sheridan va soon after his son in law) I suppose you were the author of the tenes, while you were running amy with Miss Linley, the famed mad of Bath, a first rate musical puformer, and to whom Mr. Sherida was said to be but a bad hus-

#### FOREIGN.

New-York, Aug. 17. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The ship Triton, Captain Holionb, arrived at Boston on Friday at, in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 4th of ntive Correspondent in Boston, reare indebted for Billinge's Lierpool Anvertiser of the 6th of Juy, and for extracts from Lloyd's late, and other Marine intelli-

The Queen of England was vi ated, in the latter part of Juge, ith another return of her disorder, continued seriously ill ap our tat dates.

On the 1st of July, their Royal shoesses the Duke and Dutchess Lent, with their suite, arrived in carriages at Caremont, the atof Prince Leopold, who was in tidiness with his attendants to retirehis Royal Sister and her Hus-

The Dowager Queen of Wirtem.

Biron Winzingerode, General of a Russian service, died on the 8th June. He was on a visit interesting are a significant of Grafton) very openment with one of Grafton of the color of Grafton of Grafton

The French government has ared to maintain a naval squadron the coast of Africa, for the object statoring the abolition of the slave tide.

A Decree has been issued by the

ling of Spain, auspending, until ave been adopted, the Decree whom I had all his been adopted, the Decree visits to Mr. Har hisblishing certain free ports, or otts of deposit, in that kingdom. On the execution of Arbuchnot ad Ambriatie, the London Couri-

accused, their fate was such as the law of nations watrants. But as to the idea of their being emissaries of the British government, it propy; his encomiums on the milder is too ridiculous a supposition to be seriously refuted."

It is stated, that a duel with sasto the enlightened and indus- bres was lately fought at lisbon, by an English officer and a Portuguese noble dan, in which neither was materially injured; It is added, that "the nobleman afterwards employed five or six ruffians to assassinate the English officer and his second, but

they failed in the attempt." The papers are filled with Election news. The contest is conducted with unusual animosity in many parts of England and Ireland; and in some parts of the latter the result has been highly tragical. Among the extracts given below, will be found some account of a riotous attack upon Mr. Grattan in Dublin, in which he was scriously injured, and a short speech delivered by the celebrated Counsellor Phillips, by which the riot was suppressed. At Westminster, Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Francis Burdett, were returned by large majorities. Orator Hunt, after all his exertions, could muster but 84 votes. At Liverpool, Mr. Canning and Gen. Giscoyne. were re elected. At W stmoreand, Mr. Brougham, the leader of the opposition in the last House of Commons, lost his election. Find ing himself greatly outnumbered, he withdrew from the contest on the evening of the fourth day of nalloting. It is said that the opposition will obtain an accession in the House of Common of between 20 and 30 members

From the Dubin Evening Post. This day (Jun- 30) the Election for the city of Dublin came on at the Sessons house in Green street. Mr. Frattan was proposed by Mr. Latouche, and seconded by Mr. Guinness. Mr. Shaw was proposed by the Lord Mayor, and seconded by Mr. Ball, the banker. There was no opposition, and scarcely forty electors present. Both gentlemen made speeches, and were very ill received by their audience.

Outrage on Mr. Grattan, 2" o'clock .- We regret exceedingly to state, that the populace broke out into acts of open outrage against their Representatives. A chair of considerable value, highly decorated, was prepared for the Representatives, but from the moment they appeared, they were received with hisses and groans. They had not proceeded (wenty paces up Henry street, when a violent assault commenced. The flag bearers, in the front of the Lar, were attacked with great fury, and were obliged to convert their flag staves into weapons of defence. The battle, however, was short. Missiles began to fly in all directions, and we have to state, lay, and Liverpool to the 6th, both with a mixture of indignation and belosive. To Mr. Hooper, our at- horror, that Mr. Grattan received a consusion in the forehead; he was obliged to descend from the car. which was instantly torn into atoms. The Right Hon. Gentleman took shelter in a house in Marystreet, and Mr. Snaw retired also.

> FURTHER PARTICULARS. Dublin Evening Post Office, three o' lock.

The people in immense multitudes continued to collect around the house of Mr. Preston, (where Mr. Gratt : 1 too' reluge) assuming eve ry moment a more determined and ferocious appearance.

Mr. Gui mess, Mr. Grattan, jun. and others, addressed them from the window, but it appeared to produce only the tranquility of a moment. Lord Charlemont, and a number of other Gentlemen appeared at the window, when Mr. Phillips was recognized in the street by the multitude, who immediately insisted that he should address them. He was accordingly admitted into the house, and he, Mr. Guinness, and Lord Charlemont stood together upon the platform beneath the window .-When silence was restored, Mr. Phillips spoke in substance nearly

as follows. My fellow countrymen, you know well that I feel for the humblest man amongst you - (Cries of we do, we do.) - and you know also what I feel for my country .- (Cries of bravo.) In the name, then, of the character, not merely of that humblest man, but of that country also, I call on you to redeem both from the stain which this day's abominable turpitude has cast upon it. You have wrongs, and I know them-I feel them-but in the name of God, Ministerial paper, thus re- wreak these wrongs upon your sealous and suks wife they were really guilty mies, and not upon your zealous and

deligne and his liberal converse of the crime with which they stood indefatigable friend. Remember, he l it was that gave you a Constitution -and remember too, if all were likehim, my poor countrymen would still have a country. (Applause.) Here do I, one of yourselves, address you, in behalf of yourselves -in behalf of the Man of the People, and standing by the son of that glorious Charlemont whom I emphatically call the Nobleman of the People. (Here there was an universal burst of applause, and Lord Charlemont repeatedly made his acknowledgments.) Remember 1782. Remember the period of the abominable Union! and prove by your conduct now, that you do not forget those times. (We will, we will.)-There is only one way of doing it. Do not insist on Mr. Grattan's being brought forth; feebie, as his surgeon tells me he is, with the dust and heat of this immense multitude -(shouts)-prove the necessity of his enthusiasm by acts, not words. Come, give him three hearty cheers, and then let every man go peacea-

> This address happily produced its effect. - The whole multitude gave 3 distinct cheers, and in a few minutes there was not a trace of the frightful uproar which had so terri-

fied the neighbourhood. Mr. Grattan retired, quite exhausted, to his carriage, which waited for him at the extremity of the A bey-lane He was attended by Mr. H. Bushe, Mr. Grattan. jun. Mr. Guinness, Lord Charlemont,

## NOTIC ...

We are authorised to say that Willi m O'Hara is a candidate for SHE RIFF, at the next October Election and will serve if elected.

#### 100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm on South river, in Anne Arundel county, on Friday the 21st inst. a black man

# PETER.

He is about six or seven and twenty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made, large hands and feet, has a remarkable scar on the cheek bone, under the left eye, in the form of an angle, large full eyes, thick lips, and when he speaks, (particularly if spoken to sharply.) stammers; his countenance sour, his common clothing of strong linen, but has other clothing I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the state; Fifty Dollars if taken within the state and out of the county, and Forty Dollars if taken in the county, provided that he is brought to me in the city of Annapolis, or secured in any gaol so that I get him a

Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) August 27. The Editors of the Federal Gazette

and American, will publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to

#### LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and tes tament of the late Benjamin Allein, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Thursday the 17th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of the deceased, All the Land he was possessed of, about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about one mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water mill, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and in tolerable good repair. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, subject to the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest thereon. The above property will be shewn to any one by applying to Mr Joseph Allein on the premises, or Thomas Tongue, jr. at Tracey's Landing, Anne Arundel county.

At the same time and place, by order of the orphans court of Anne A rundel county, will be sold a Negro Girl, about ten years of age, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

E ALLEIN, T. TONGUE, Jr. Ex'rs. d Aug. 27.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer, Washington, are requested to insert the above advertisement once a week for three weeks in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c. of the city of Annapolis, not to deliver to any person or parsous on my account, any goods, wares, merchandize, or articles of any description kept for sale, unless by a special order from me.

R. M. CHASE.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county. Orphans Court Aug. 15. 18:8.

On application by petition of John H D. Lane, administrator of John Lane, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice re quired by law for creditors to exhi bit their claims against the said de ceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg Wills, A. A. County Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lane, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said de ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1818

John H. D. Lune, aim'r. August 27

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

Aug. 22, 1818. On application by petition of Nicholas D. Warfield, executor of the last will & testament of Bela Warfield, late of A A County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-

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

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel

county, hath obtained from the or phans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Bela Warfield. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1818.

Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r. of the last Will and testament of Bela Warfiel 1.

#### A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides, at Public Wednesday the 23d day of September

next, at Mr William Brewer's l'avern in the City of Annapolis, at 3 o'clock, P. M. (if not previously sold at private sale, of which notice will be given.) This farm lies on the north side of Severn river, about two and a half miles from the city of Annapolis, adjoining the farm of Nicholas Brice, Esquire, containing 625 acres; is considered by judges to be equal to any land in the stry for the cultivation of all kinds of produce, and is capable of greatimprovement by clover, plaister is found to act with great power. The improve ments are comfortable, a good dwelling house, with necessary out buildings. A great proportion of this land is cover ed with wood of almost description, & may be easily carried to market, hav ing the advantage of convenient land ing places, being bounded by the wa ter. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shewn at any time by the subscriber Possession will be given on the first day of January next, mean time the purchaser will be privileged to sow grain, &c and to exercise rights of ownership. The terms will be ac commodating, on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben in the city of Annapolis, who is authorised to contract for the land, or to the subscriber, living on the premises

ALLEN WARFIELD. Aug. 27. The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Patriot, will publish the above once a week for three weeks. and forward their accounts to this office for collection

Anne-Arundel County, to wit: I certify, that Sarah Brown of county aforesaid, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, a small brown Mare, as a stray tres passing on her enclosures, of the fol lowing marks and description, viz. ap pears to be four or five years old this spring, fourteen hands, or thereabouts high, shod with old shoes, trots and gallops, no perceivable brand, light built, well formed, and in tolerable good order. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1818.

JOHN CORD.

The owner of the above described mare is requeted to come, prove pro porty, pay charges, and take her away SARAH BROWN.

# Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET,

#### BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSRIBERS WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH,

THEIR

FALL SUPPLY OF BRUSSELS IMPERIAL IMPERIAL VENETIAN HALL and STAIR do SUPPRFINE and

COMMON INGRAIN

# Hearth Rugs, AND A SUPPLY OF

Ready made CARPETS,

# GOODS

appertaining to their business. And have now in Store. a well select-BRUSSELS

SUPERFINE and COMMON

# Carpeting.

Which can be made up to any size

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

# INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and 48 inches, to close sales, are offered at reduced prices

An experienced UPHOLSTER attends at the Ware Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made as accurately as if fitted to the rooms.

LATIMER & LYON. August 13. 110.

#### An Overseer wanted.

One who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with a knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages for the ensuing year, on application to the sub. scriber A single man would be preferred. Apply to John Smith, Anna-

SARAH BATTEE. South River Neck.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 12th of September next, at Mr James clunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, All the right, title, interest and claim, of John Lusby, of and to a tract or parcel of Land, called Gadsby's Range, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less, being seized and taken as the property of the said Lusby, to satisfy a debt due Richard Cromwell and Thomas Cromwell, adm'rs of Oliver Cromwell

9 R. WELCH, of Ben. shff. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 12th day of Se; tember next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for Cash-One mulatto BOY named Isaac, being seized and taken as the property of Samuel C. Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Osborn Williams.

2 R. WELCH, of Ben. shift. A. A. County.

#### FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59. opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 402 feet to Cathedral street, thence with Cathedral street 82 feet, and thence to the Church Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at mederate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and ' indow frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to
JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis August 13.

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next Prince George a county court for leave to discontinue the road by Walliam D. Digger's mill near Bladensburgh. August 13.

#### POET'S CORNER.

From the Village Record. "DON'T BELIEVE IT JO."

My uncle Tim, a thoughtful wight, Who watch'd my early youth. Was fond of every sentence trite, That wore the face of truth; And when through life, alone to steer. Ambition bade me go, He only whisper'd in my ear,

To Fame, my suit I first address'd-She heard my ardent prayer-With love of glory fired my breast, And cured my soul's despair: I follow'd long-but reason came, With silent step and slow. And louder than the blast of fame, Cried, "Don't believe her Jo."

"Don't, don't believe it Jo."

Then Pleasure, next resolv'd to try, A wanton fill'd my arms, Warm'd in the sunshine of her eye, I revell'd in her charms: But short her reign, for conscience woke

To find me sunk so low. I listen'd, and the spell was broke With "Don't believe her Jo."

Intemperance now I swift pursued, and madly grasp'd the bowl-Inflam'd and poison'd all my blood, And strove to drown my soul: Twas vain-true Friendship loudly cried. The goblet's joys forego-

And e'en the fiend himself replied, Don t. don't believe ME Jo.

Fame, Pleasure and Intemp'rance spurn'd, Heart sicken'd and decay'd. To virtue's path again I turn'd, And sought Religion's aid; Ste smil'd and with a holy tear

Embalm'd each wound of wo, Then softly whisper'd in my ear, "Believe - believe Mr. Jo." Now homeward, as I wand my way,

Each toil and duty o'er, If e'er my wayward tancy stray, And tell me I am rook-From Virtue's smile me truth direct Must still forever flow, And conscience will the he detect, With "Don't believe it lo." VIL GE MINSTREL.

Russian Embassy to Persia-1817. Extract from the Inedited Journal or Captain Moritz von Kotzebue.

On the third day after our arrival at Erivan, the weather was fine; at ten o'clock in the morning the Sadar (or governor, paid a visit to the ambassador. He threw himselfrather aux wardly on a chair, smoked a great d al, spoke little, and arcely nod. ed his head we new were presented to him; but anjoyed the liquor in spite of the prohibition of Mahomet. The climax is, that he makes no secret of it, but declares openly tha he could not live without spituons liquors. After a good half hour he took his leave and invited us alt to dinner At 12 o'clock we proceeded with much pamp to the fortress, which is only inhabited by the Sidar.

We formed a handsome processi or; a detachment of cossacks went first; then came our military band, then the ambassador and his suite, win another detachment of cos & as to close the procession. The P ple had never before seen any t. ig like it, & pressed on us dread fully from all sides; the police officers threw great stones, beat back the crowd with clubs, and particularly one of them, who absolutely marched before the ambassador, after the music, and who was provided with a club of metal, which he lat about him most u-mercifully on the heads of the people. I believe they would have killed ma y, had not the ambassador out of compas-sion begged them to desist.

When we came to the gate of the

fertress, the people were obliged to leave us. We rode t rough narrow streets and alighted from our hors es at the entrance of the hous- of Sadar .- After we had passed many courts, which were all surroun ed with armed men we entered one in the made of which there was a large martile bason, and several fountains; the Sadar came to the door to meet us, and led us into a large saloon, the open side of which was towards the court, in which the most distinguished persons of Erivan stood assembled, and nobody was permitted to enter, except the bro ther of the Sadar, and our Memander \* Opposite to the opening side of the saloon, the building forms : great niche, in which there is a beautiful bason of white marole with some fountains. This side car also be opened, and affords the most beautiful prospects of a newly laid garden; the river Sango flows un der the window, the banks are a dorned with fine trees, a beautiful time to the movements of the dance. stone bridge with arches is thrown I believe that two of them repre- in number, and nakeda

ed by Mount Ararat. Certainly no house can be better contrived for a summer residence; there is constantly the fresh water from the fountains, and even the sight of the eternal snow upon Mount Ararat must produce a degree of coolness.

After we had all taken our seats. kallinont was presented, and then a small table placed before each of us, with sherbert and confectionary. The latter is made with sheep's fat, so that it may be imagined with what appetite we ate of it, particularly before dinner. No body could get down a morsel, and this prelude to dinner was taken away. Hereupon a number of servants appeared with table cloths of white India, cloth, here and there ornamented with flowers; in the corners were some suitable sentences in the Persian language, printed in black letters; as, for example, "All the fruits a. d provisions here presented to you are good, and given with a good will," &c. &c. But so much was given with a good will, that a thousand people might have dined upon it. I will only mention what stood on the table before me and Dr. Muller alone, and this will give an idea of the rest-a great pancake, which not only covered the whole table, but hung over half an ell all round; the Persians call it tschuruck, and make use of it both as bread and as a napkin; haif a sheep, a leg of beef, two dishes of different kinds of meat. five dishes of various ragouts with saffron, two dishes of boiled rice, two do with boiled fowls, two dishes of roasted fowls, two dishes of roast ed geese, two dishes of fish, two dishes of sour milk, a great dish with sherbet, and four pitchers of wine; and for all these no knife, no fork, nd no spoons.

All these were piled upon one aother with the greatest rapidity, so that I and Muller suddenly sat behind a wall of meat, which deprived us of the prospect to the ourt, and could not see our opposite comrades except through little embrasures in these ramparts of cookery. I attempted to see through a little opening in my wall of dishes, what the Sadar did. The left hand resting on a dagger, because the Persians never use the left hand in eating, he slowly puts his right hand in the dishes full of fat rice, kneaded with three fingers a good portion to gether, and put this with much dex terity into his mouth, so that the beard and whiskers seldom shewed any traces of it. After he had re peated this several times, he tore a piece off from the gigantic pancake, wiped his fingers in it, and swallowed this also happiny down. He then put his fi ger according to his lancy in different dishes which pleased his taste, and performed every time the same manœuvre; he at last took the sherbet, and drank part of it, and ook d pleased on his am ized guests. As scarcely any body had touched any of his dinner, for many things could not be pulled out of the middle, for fear of upsetting the whole pile, signal was made to bear off, & the servants as well as the gentlemen, standing out and entying us, took us to be very genteel, because it is the fashion in Persia at great dinners, that the less you eat, the more fashionable you are.

After our redoubts were all happily destroyed wec uld take a mouthtul of fresh air; and the servants presented water to wash the hands, out without towels; the Persians try their hands in the air; we were obliged to dry them on our pocket handkerchiets. Scarcely was this work finished, when to our terror, another army of dishes was brought in; but this time we escaped better because they contained fruit and confectionary, and happily only one dish stood before every one, or else we should have seen nothing of the dan ers who just entered, & placed themselves at the door. The music was composed of a guitar, a kind or violin with three strings and two drums, and also a singer, who with dreadful grimaces and real convulsions, screamed with all his might, but happily according to their cus tom, often covered his face with a piece of paper, not to shew to the public his wide jaws. The music kept time indeed, but altogether sounded like the mewling of cats.

Three pretty boys in long dresses to which silk ribbons of different colours were fastened, were so inspired by this squeaking music, together with the streaming of the singer, that they at first danced, and at last performed summersaults. They had in their hands little metal castinets, with which they beat

across it, and the horizon is bound- | sented women, as their movements ! were slower and more decent; but the one in the middle threw himself about as if he was mad, and turned himself alternately to the one and then to the other. The drollest was, when the music suddenly became very loud, the singers began to scream without mercy, the three dancers tumbled along the whole saloon, performing their summersaults, and at last stood still on both sides in a graceful attitude, while the middle one, standing upon his head, presented a couple of naked feet, which had before been hid by the long pantaloons .- One thing these dancers performed with great dexterity; they were able to throw themselves heels over head several times in the air without touching the ground with their hands on their

With full ears and empty sto machs, we at last broke up. The ambassador took leave of his liberal host; and we returned home in the same parade, to-get our dinner.

# The person whose charge it was to provide for the embassy. The tobacco pipe to smoke thro

From the Connecticut Mirror. ALISMA PLANTAGO.

As frequent inquiries have been made, whether the Alisma Plantago is to be found in this part of our ountry-we answer thes- inquiries by informing the public, that some of the above named plant has been gathered and left with us this of fice, by Dr. Comstock, of this city, and may be seen and examined by all who have any doubts of its being the genuine plant. It perfectly agreed with the following description, scopied from an English paper. It is said to be abundant throughout our country. It requents a wet soil, and is most luxuriant in low standing water, flowering about here, in the months of July and August. It will be seen also, that the following description of the Alisma Plantago, agrees with the one published in our paper of the 6th

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. HYDROPHOBIA.

At the present season of the year, and with several cases of this most dreadful of all maladies around us, i. may be useful again to call the attention of our readers to a discovery made by a Russian peasant of Simbirsk, as announced in this paper of the 23d o Feb. last. The specific, which is said to be neverfailing, is the bulbous part of the plant, called by botanists Alisma Plantago, or the Great Water plan tain; and to add to the value of the dis overy, this simple is to be foun in all the countries of Europe. In Germany as well as in Russia, the extraordinary properties of the Alisma in the cure of Hydrophobia. is said to have been established by the physical world; and we hope the physicians of our own country will. without delay, ascertain its qualities, and give to it, if found effica cious, the sanction of their authority. The Russian Counsellor of State, Lewshein, has lately published a report upon the subject, in which he bears ample testimony to its efficacy, and prescribes the method of administering it. The root which, when divested of the tuft of fibres, resembles an onion, may be reduced to a powder, which powder may be strewed on a slice of bread and butter, and given to the patient to eat.

The plant in question, grows in water marshes, lakes and stagnant pools, and we believe is to be found in such situations in almost every part of England. A specimen of this plant, gathered in a lane lead ing to West Derby, is now before us, and we find it to answer strictly to the description of the Alisma Plantago, given in "Cortis's Flora Londmensis," vol. 4, article 28, felio

Root perennial, white, somewhat bulbous, coated, and furnished with a tuft of numerous fibres

Leaves all springing from the root, standing on long footstalks, ovate, pointed, smooth, ribbed, perfectly entire, upright, slightly waved, the footstalks semi-cylindrical, ar bottom sheathing and purplish.

Stalk obtusely 3 cornered, naked. smooth, from one to three feet in height.

Branches producing the flowers disposed in whirls round the stalk and the lesser branches in a similar manner round them, varying greatly

Stipple at the base of each whirl, membranous, withered, and sheath-

Calyx: n Perianthium of three leaves, the leaves ovate, a little pointed, concave, marked with lines, spreading membranous on the edge.\*

\*The season of flowering in England is in the months of July, August and September; the spesimens we have before us, and which may be seen at our office, are of course not at present in flower, but the identity is indisputable. It may be gathered at any time, but is best when it has flowered. The roots should be washed and cleaned, and dried in the shade; when dry it is pulverized and administered as above. Two or three doses, it is said, have always been found suffi cient to effect a cure, even after the hydrophobia is declared in the patient, whether it be men or animals. Carolla three Petals, roundish,

purple, graved on the edge, flat, spreading, somewhat remote from each other, class yellow. Stamina, six Filaments, fine and

tapering, slightly bending inwards. Antheræ greenish.

Pistillum: Germina numerous, to 12 or more placed in a circle. Styles as numerous as the germina. filiform, upright. Stigmata simple. The Pistillum magnified.

#### REGROES WANTED.

We dish to purchase about thirty Negroes to take on to Lexington, Kentucky, and its neighbourhood, where slaves are as well treated as in any part of the world, for our own use. Girls from 9 to 20 years of age, and small Boys, would be prefarred, for which we will give liberal prices. Those persons wishing to sell will price give us a call at Mr. Brewer's Hutel. a call at Mr Brewer's Hate

DAVID SUTTON JOHN SHORTRIDGE Annapolis, Aug 13.

#### Valuable Estate for Sale.

Under the authority of a decree from the Equity Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will on Wednesday the 23d day of September next, offer at public sale, at the house of Isidore Hardy, in Piscataway, a most valuable property, the

Estate of George H. Leiper, Esq. deceased, so well known by the name of MONTPELIER-about 2 miles from Piscataway, 9 from Alex andria, and 16 from Washington city

This farm, which contains rather more than 60 acres, is truly valuable. The soil is fertile and highly susceptible of improvement by the use of clover and plaster. The buildings are good and commodious, and the serie of the Mansion, in beauty of perspective and salubrity of air, is excelled by few on Potomac river. To be enabled to appreciate fully the elegance of the situation and all the advanta, es which result to the possessor of this valuable estate, it is only necessary that it should be viewed, which may be done, and every necessary information obtained. by application to the subscriber, or Mr. Aquilla Baden, the present manager of

The terms of sale are that the pur chaser shall pay one third in ready ino ney, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bond with ap proved security, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the pay ment of the whole purchase money with the interest thereon due, and not before, the trustee will execute to the purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree The purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, will have the h berty of seeding a crop of winter grain Thomas Mundell, Trustec.

Oakland, near Piscataway, 3 August 13.

#### Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultiva tion 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 of he purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

To Farmers & Overse

The subscriber has for rent Farms, situate about 18 or 18 from Baltimore, the one adjoining navigable waters of Severn, and the ther, those of Magothy; the aver produce of the latter is about 2001 rels of corn, and from 3 to \$00 bal of wheat and rye, and a profitable of market stuff, the production of whi this place is particularly adapted to is divided into three fields, well encl ed with chesnut fence, has conform dwelling houses, a good barn, to been carried on by an overseer and ber of years. The produce of the ther, about 100 barrels of corn, 250 bushels of small grain, with m formerly produced good crops of baceo. To men of industry, disposed to improve lands, the terms would accommodating, clover seed and plain furnished gratis.

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Also, two Overscers are wanted, the ensuing year, one for a toler large establishment, where there is number of hands, teams, vessels, employed. The other for a small far with only 4 or 5 hands, and a prop tionable stock. &c.

To active, industrious men, who come with a suitable recommendation the highest wages will be given & es payment Single men would be p ferred, but small families would not objected to if the recommendation were fully satisfactory. Persons living at a distance might write me, & lod the letter in the post office Baltimo enclosing their recommendation, a the terms on which they would engage also informing me to what place should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experience if noted for industry and a capacity improve, would be taken.

CHS. WATERS. Water's Ford, Aug 6, 1818. ) 12 miles above Annapolis. P. S. A lease would be given for term of years if desired.

The Editor of the Easton Gazet will give the above as insertions, -: forward his account to this office collection.

#### State of Maryland, so Anne-Arundel County Orphans Cou July 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Sou na Wells, executrix of the last will a testament of Daniel Wells sen late A. A county, deceased, it is ordered the she give the notice required by law creditors to exhibit their claims again the said deceased, & that the same bept lished once in each week, for the spe of six successive weeks in tie Maryla Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

# Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arone county, hath obtained from the orpha court of Anne-Arundel county, in ryland, letters testamentary on t personal estate of Daniel Wills, so late of Anne Arundel rounty, deceared All persons having claims against t said deceased, are hereby warned to hibit the same, with the vouchers the of, to the subscriber, at or before t 1st day of October next; they may therwise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given upd my hand this 28th day of Ju

Sustana Wells, ex'rx.

Stop the Runaway.

# 20 DOLLARS REWARD

The bove reward will be given lodging in cool or bringing home Neg Tom, about thirty years of age, 5 is 6 or 7 inches high; he is tolerably blue and how legged, the first joint of of of his thumbs is eather short, with small hall, occasioned by a whitlow is small nail, occasioned by a whittow is hud on and tool: with him, two pair blue cloth pantaloous; one old blue cloth coat, one black tassimere was coat, one osnaburgh frock shirt, and old fur hat He has relations living Baltimore and Calvert counties. I we give ten dollars if taken in Anne-Ard del county, and if out of the county tabuse required. above reward.

EZEKIEL STEWART.
Living in Anne Arundel county. bout 7 miles from Cragg's Ferr the Annapolis road, near Poulton's

July 23.

## SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly licited by my friends, I am i duced to offer myself as a cal didate for the office of Sheriff the ensuing October election Should I be favoured with th support of my fellow-citizens, pledge myself to discharge th duties of the office to the satis faction of the public in general GEORGE W. DUVALL

of Marsh.

Annapolis, Aug. 18,

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