

POET'S CORNER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE THISTLE.

Didst ever, reader, pause to see,
The Thistle and its purple flower?
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 whispering own,
That Jesus bled on Calvary.

I felt a blush, I felt a tear,
Rush to my cheek, and fill my eye,
As memory'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 flower?
Oh then you've learn'd with joy like
me,
To live for raptures yet to come.

THE BLIGHTED ROSE BUD

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

What tho' 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, an emblem 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 sighs,
But like your blushes, her's depart
Till pal'd as Death, the seraph dies.

Advice to Young Ladies on the im-
provement of the Mind.

BY THOMAS BROADHURST.

(Continued.)

Then again, as to the notoriety which is incurred by literature. The cultivation of knowledge is a very distinct 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 a scurrilous about the tomb of Achilles, 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 contributes 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 few who write bear no comparison to the many who read. We are most of the former, indeed, because they are, in general, the most ostentatious part of literature; but there are innumerable men, who, without ever laying their lives 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 may be an evil for ladies to be talked of; but we really think those ladies who are talked of only as Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Barbauld, and Mrs. Hamilton are talked of, may bear their misfortunes, with a very great degree of Christian patience; and such singular examples of ill fortunes, may perhaps render the school of adversity a little more popular than it is at present.

Their exemption from all the necessary business of life, is one of the most powerful motives for the improvement of education 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 responsibility. But if you neglect to educate the mind of a woman, by the speculative difficulties which occur in literature, it can never be educated at all; if you do not effectually rouse it by education, it must remain forever languid. Uneducated men may escape intellectual degradation; uneducated women cannot. They have nothing to do; and if they come untaught from the schools of education, they will never be instructed in the school of events.

Women have not their livelihood to gain by knowledge; and that is

one motive for relaxing all those efforts which are made in the education of men. They certainly have not; but they have happiness to gain, to which knowledge leads as probably as it does to profit; and that is a reason against mistaken indulgence. Besides, we conceive the labour and fatigue of accomplishments, to be quite equal to the labour and fatigue of knowledge; and that it takes quite as many years to be charming, as it does to be learned.

Another difference of the sexes 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 other. We can see no sort of reason, 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 employing time usefully. We admit many striking differences in the situation of the two sexes, and many striking differences of understanding, 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 nothing serious to do; is that a reason why they should be brought up to do nothing but what is trifling? They are exposed to greater dangers;—is that a reason why their faculties are to be purposely and industriously weakened? They are to form the characters of future men;—is that a cause why their own characters are to be broken and frittered down as they grow up? In short, there is not a single trait in that diversity of circumstances, in which the two sexes are placed, that does 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 advantages that would ensue, 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 housewifery—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 these pursuits the occupation of their lives and derive from them their subsistence, need not be ashamed. Now, one great evil of all this is, that it does not last. If the whole of life, as somebody says, were, an olympic game—it we could go on feasting and dancing to the end—this might do, but this is merely a provision for the little interval between coming into life, and settling in it, while it leaves a long & dreary expense behind, devoid both of dignity and cheerfulness. No mother, no woman who has passed over the few first years of life, 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 education, as it now stands, aims only at embellishing a few years of life, which are in themselves so full of grace and happiness that they hardly want it; and then leaves the rest of existence a miserable prey to idle insignificance. No woman of understanding and reflection can possibly conceive she is doing justice to her children by such kind of education. The object is, to give to children resources that will endure as long as life endures—habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy—occupations that will render sickness tolerable; solitude pleasant, age venerable, 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 of little temporary effect, which has no other consequence than to deprive the remainder 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 error is, to make these things the grand and universal object—to insist upon it that every woman is to sing, and draw, and dance—with nature, or against nature—to bind her apprentice to

some accomplishment, and if she cannot succeed in oil or water-colours, to prefer gilding, varnishing, burnishing, box-making, or shoe-making, to real & 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. We do not mean to speak slightly 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 spirited and sensible conversation—displaying, modestly, useful acquirements—and convincing rational curiosity, 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 exhilaration & 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 calm pleasure—better loved as it is longer felt—and suitable to every variety and every period of life. Therefore, instead of hanging the understanding of a woman upon walls, or hearing it vibrate upon strings—instead of seeing it in clouds, or hearing it in the wind—we would make it the first spring and ornament of society, by enriching it with attainments upon which alone such power depends.

If the education of women were improved, the education of men 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 society it is, whether a nobleman of first rate fortune and distinction is well or ill brought up—what a taste and fashion he may inspire for private and for political vice,—and what misery and mischief 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 vice, form a combination which baffles all remonstrance and invective, and beats down all opposition before it. A man of high rank who combines these qualifications for corruption, is almost the master of the manners of the age, and has the public happiness within his grasp. But the most beautiful possession which a country can have, is a noble and a rich man, who loves virtue and knowledge; who, without being feeble or fanatical, is pious—and who, without being factious, is firm and independent; 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 of 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 insensible 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 passes his early infancy, is always an event of the utmost importance to the child. A merely accomplished woman cannot influence her tastes into the minds of her sons; 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 frivolous, 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 ask so triumphantly, Why should a woman dedicate herself to this branch of knowledge? or why should she be attached to such science?

because, by having gained information on these points, she may inspire her son with valuable tastes, 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 a bad education.

It is of great importance to a country, that there should be as many understandings as possible actively employed within it. Mankind are much happier for the discovery of barometers, thermometers, steam-engines, and all the innumerable inventions in the arts and sciences. We are every day and every hour reaping the benefit of such talent and ingenuity. The same observation is true of such works as those of Dryden, Pope, Milton and Shakespeare. Mankind are much happier that such individuals have lived and written; they add every day to the stock of public enjoyment—and perpetually gladden 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 universe 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 on which men make 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 cultivate. Just as, in breaking up a common, it is sometimes very difficult to make the poor believe it will carry corn, merely because they have been hitherto accustomed to see it produce nothing but weeds and grass—they very naturally 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 well as men, the strongest 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 those perils which make it necessary that such talents should be totally extinguished, or at most, very partially drawn out. The burden 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 trifling, which nature has made capable of becoming strong and powerful. 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 magnificent presents; and we say to her—You are too luxuriant and munificent—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 fatal redundancy with which the world is afflicted, and the order of sublimity things deranged.

One of the greatest pleasures of life is conversation; and the pleasures of conversation are of course enhanced by every increase of knowledge; not that we should meet together 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 well educated, and of those who have not enjoyed this advantage. Education gives fecundity of thought,

copiousness of illustration, quickness, vigour, fancy, words, images, and illustrations—decorates every common thing, and gives the power of trifling, without being undignified and absurd. The subjects themselves may not be wanted, on which the talents of an educated man have been exercised; there is always a demand for the talents which his education has rendered strong and quick. No really nothing can be farther from our intention than to say any thing rude and unpleasant; but we may be excused for observing, that it is not now a very common thing to be interested by the variety and extent of female knowledge, but it is a very common thing to lament, that the finest faculties in the world have been confined to trifles utterly unworthy of their richness and strength.

The pursuit of knowledge is the most innocent and interesting occupation which can be given to the female sex; nor can there be a better method of checking a spirit of dissipation, than by diffusing a taste for literature. The true way to attack vice, is by setting up something else against it. Give to women, early youth, some thing to acquire of sufficient interest and importance to command the application of the mature faculties, and to excite the perseverance in future life—teach them, that happiness is to be derived from the acquisition of knowledge, as well as the gratification of vanity; and you will raise up much more formidable barriers against dissipation, than a host of invectives and exhortations can supply.

It sometimes happens that a fortunate man gets drunk with wealth—not to gratify his passions but to forget his cares; he does not set any value on what he receives but on account of what it excludes it keeps out something worse than itself. Now, though it were denied that the acquisition of knowledge is of itself important to a woman, still it prevents a taste for silly and pernicious works of imagination—it keeps away the herd trash of novels; and, in lieu of that eagerness for emotion and adventure, which books of that sort inspire, promotes a calm and steady temperament of mind.

A man who deserves such a piece of good fortune, may generally find an excellent companion for all the vicissitudes of his life; but it is not so easy to find a companion for his understanding, who has similar pursuits with himself, or who can comprehend the pleasure, he derives from them. We really can see no reason why it should not be otherwise; nor comprehend how the pleasures of domestic life can be promoted by diminishing the number of subjects in which persons who are to spend their lives together take common interest.

(To be concluded.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been reported to me, that about ten or twelve years ago my father and mother, at their death, requested that the administrators should send much money, and their two gold watches, from England, to me in the United States of America, I being the only heir alive. The money and watches were deposited in an iron chest, sent by a certain ship, and landed in the mouth of Patuxent river, in Calvert county, and sent by a certain General Wilkinson to the city of Washington. This money was sent to me about seventy years ago, and I think it hard that it should be treated in this manner. I believe there are three men now alive that will prove the money is in the City of Washington, and I am disposed to let the public know their names, Mr. Henry Rutter, James M'adwell, and John Bond, are the three men, that I believe, will prove the same.

YOUNG WILKINSON.

July 23.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING 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 after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS.

July 23.

MARY

VOL. LXX

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 13.

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 county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

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,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Fighman,
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, burnt in the night of the 3d inst. we made use of some observations which may be understood to reflect on the proprietors of these 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 sustained through life, we would presume was sufficient to shield them from any imputation whatever in relation to the subject, and to forbid that even the slightest suspicion could be raised that any allusion 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 respectable gentlemen 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, has undertaken a laborious analysis of the plans submitted to the Legislature, by the committee appointed at its last session, to report what measures, if any, are proper to be adopted in relation to the deficiency of state funds. 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 state 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 to show their inability, (the 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 elucidate 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 correct—and 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 ever 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 totally unsupported by his premises;

it is false in fact, and is altogether destitute of truth. Is it not obvious to every man in the community, that the present deficiency of state funds was caused by the necessary and indispensable 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 firesides, 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 bankruptcy. 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 direct 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 alleged 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 show that the treasury is not in a state of so great a depression as the writer in the Patriot would wish to make it appear. The net annual revenue derived from the present sources, as estimated by the Treasurer, at \$96,564 18. The annual expenditure at \$115,776 86; leaving a deficit of \$19,212 68. When the general government shall have paid to Maryland the proportion of the expenses of the War, which she has assumed to pay, viz. \$500,000, and this money shall be judiciously invested, as it no doubt will be, the annual revenue of the State will at once be very nearly adequate to its annual expenditure, and the capital of the State will fall very little short of what it was in the year 1811, as computed by the writer in the Patriot, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of the war.

But notwithstanding all the lamentations 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, 1813, Mr. Kell, the leading democrat in the House of Delegates, offered a resolution to raise the per diem of the members to \$5, which is one dollar more than they at present receive.—This resolution 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 alleged 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 election, 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 success 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 exclusively devoted to politics, and will no doubt like the “People's

Advocate,” which was established in the same city, for the same purpose, two years since, be a vehicle of the most foul and scandalous abuse 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 characterized 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 obtain it. It is highly gratifying to observe, that in many of the counties, particularly on the Eastern Shore, the Federalists, with 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 and honorable 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 made. We disclaim all intention of interfering in the local concerns of other counties, 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 upon 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 Free-men of the other counties.

Negro Dick was yesterday executed pursuant to his sentence.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. GIST, JOHN W. BORDLEY, ESQ. to Mrs. SARAH WHITTINGTON, all of this city.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

It is somewhat amusing to find such a degree of uneasiness among a certain description of politicians, in various parts of the country, at the recent intelligence of the establishment and views of the French colony, in the province of Texas. 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 be 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 these 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 freely bestowed upon these foreigners their friendship, and their confidence. Many of these colonists possess a high military reputation;—they 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 Europe, when he wished to gain their confidence, for the purpose of laying 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—and 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 eye 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 Buonaparte dynasty, and involved in the ruin of its overthrow, may be expected to crowd with eagerness to this new retreat from their present stagnant and irksome condition. It would

not be strange, if in one twelve month, this new “Military Republic” should contain fifteen or twenty 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, McGregor, and others of the chiefs, who volunteered their services in the cause of the Patriots of the South, succeeded in drawing in many of the bold and daring 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 are men 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 suffered 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 settlement of their countrymen, who flock in great numbers to the United 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 characters alone, and above all other people, restless and ambitious, fond of war, and aided with the idea of conquest and military renown, no sooner asked than it was granted. Such blind and inconsiderate policy, always leads to mischiefs.

The Sea Serpent, as stated in the Salem Gazette and Register, was seen on Saturday sennight, at the mouth of Gloucester Harbour, by a Mr. Wm. Sargent and others who were out on a fishing party. The Serpent passed within an ear's length of the boat; his motion through the water was slow and deliberate; and Mr. Sargent counted 32 protuberances on his back, and estimated his length at upwards of 100 feet. His body appeared as large as a lime cask, his colour a dark 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 Serpent with harpoons. 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 sinking 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, Fort George was stormed and taken by the Americans from the British, and on the 16th December, 1813, general 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 Gaz.

“1814, May 6—Fort Oswego, on 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 Ameri-

cans opposed to them; they had even times the force we had, & were obliged to evacuate in the night.]—ib.

“1814, Aug. 11.—The town of Stonington, N. A. attacked and taken by Sir Thomas Hardy.”

[The British attacked Stonington on the 9th of August, 1814, with 74, two frigates, one brig, and a sloop of war, which was defeated by a few militia, and three or two of them, long 18's. The attack commenced at 9 at night, and continued till one in the morning, when round shot, bombs and rockets were renewed in the morning. 74 partook in the brave affair, thousands of shot were fired, the whole squadron which participated, at length withdrew, enemy had a large full of men and the brig almost torn to pieces. We lost no men, had four slightly wounded, two houses fired, which were immediately extinguished, horses killed, and it is reported chicken slightly wounded.]

On the 11th August, they made a second attack, which continued with some intermissions, until 10 o'clock the next day, when they gained withdrawal. In this last affair their force was increased to, consisted of, one 74, one razee, frigate, one bomb ship, a sloop of war, and two brigs!

Stonington village contains 100 houses, and 800 inhabitants, was never surrendered;—the inhabitants 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, eleven months previous to time, every vessel belonging to British was taken by our fleet, lake Erie; and the British chronicler, would have shook like an open leaf had he been opposed to Mr. Aspin's, in a convenient manner forgotten to the correct day of the year & month of our victory on lake Erie, and substituted “Attack of the British on the Americans,” slight errors in a fact chronology, which we hope he correct in the next edition.]—ib.

“1815, Sept. 6. Battle of Plattsburgh: the Americans driven from their forts by Sir George Prevost. [Besides the untruth of the event of this battle, the year, and day the month are also mistaken. The battle and victory, both on lake and on land, by fleet and by foot, McDonough and by Macomb, took place on the 11th of September, 1814, precisely one year and one day after Pe'try's victory, which was an attack, and which Commodore Yeo called, in his official dispatch communicating the defeat, “an unratified action.”]—ib.

“1815, Jan. 15. The American ship President of sixty guns, & men captured by Capt. Hope, of the Endymion frigate, off Sandy Hook.”

[The President frigate was captured after an action of four hours and a half by one frigate and three frigates. The President frigate was commanded by the gallant Decatur, whom it was to be expected would more candour from a British chronicler, for his polite treatment of the officers and crew of the Endymion, a British frigate captured by him with a frigate of equal force and brought safely into an American port. But let the faithful chronicler in the next edition look the following advertisement copied from a London paper, and let him blush, not only for himself, in publishing a gross misstatement, but for his naval heroes, who, as Mr. Nil editor of the invaluable register served, were willing to give up the glory of the achievement, and cared about dividing the spoil.]

London, May 4. Notice is hereby given to the officers and companies of H. M. S. Endymion, Pomona and Tenedos, captains Hope, Parker and Lum, commanders, who were on board the capture of the American frigate President, on the 15th Jan. 1815, that they will be paid their respective proportions of the net proceeds of head money for the said capture on the 10th inst. and all shares then claimed will be recalled at 23, Norfolk street, Strand, on Tuesday & Friday for three months from the first day of payment.

WILLIAM MARSH, Jr.

A similar advertisement was printed at Bermuda, March 8, 1815, the distribution of prize money (the proceeds of the value of the hull and stores of the President) amongst the officers and crews of the above enumerated vessels, together

with the Major... The capture... is carefully... of the galla... errors conta... chronological de... thought unneces... every American... the time the eve... able to det... should, however... have forgotten th... let him make it... himself on the s... work called “the... on's history of...
AWFUL AND CALA... Extract of a letter... to the edito... St. Cla...
On Friday eve... we had, in this... shower of rain... gladder and high... consequences... in our neighbour... his creek, how... miles from this p... quite different... this creek, befor... by experience... danger struck, w... their streams... way for the awf... followed. At t... experiencing the s... stood the ran... vicinity of M... houses, and swe... of destructio... battle, and in... thing that oppos... ther with the w... ing house of ma... who resided ne... water undermis... formed an exca... as deep as the b... which remains... ych was very... swept off. Ma... about thirty on... was much resp... hours and acqu... been married ab... had a wife and... as it were in a... wife and his ch... from the enj... from all the or... and blessings of... of their God an... prison heard of... and effective a... vice Providence... dies were found... Major Hardesty... children, who v... and in one com... ing; but the bo... ing two childr... deep discover... naturally remi... and uncer... things, and d... took to us, “Ar... it but a vapo... for a little tim... away.” And... command, “Be... which an hour a... of man co... attract of a...
One of the... ever visit... in the south... county, on Fe... The rain... about 4 hours... the creek, ... well beyond... the crops on... several places... But the... was the h... destest, h... Mr. H... the creek abo... Fairville, ... med by the... Friday eveni... himself, his... children all p... Mr. Hardesty... and about t... field.—
One of the... out a mile d... and your... been foun... suffered in c... and we... case of clay... people wh... of desolation... the house w... and

the Majestic, John Hayes, captain.—ib.

The capture of the Chesapeake frigate by the British frigate, Shannon, is carefully noted, but not a word of the gallant exploits of our brave men is mentioned. To point out the errors contained in the above chronological details would be, it is thought unnecessary. As we hope every American who could read, at the time the events occurred, will be able to detect their fallacy. Should, however, there be any who have forgotten the true statement, let him make it a task to inform himself on the subject, by a reference to Niles' Register, and the work called "the War, or Thompson's history of the war."

AWFUL AND DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

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

On Friday evening the 17th inst. we had, in this vicinity, a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with lightning and lightning; but no injurious consequences resulted from it, in our neighbourhood. On M-Mah's creek, however, about seven miles from this place, the case was quite different. The inhabitants of this creek, before the middle of the day experienced a very violent thunder gust, which somewhat raised their streams, and prepared the way for the awful visitation which followed. At the time we were experiencing the shower already mentioned, the rain fell in torrents in the vicinity of M-Mah's creek between us and swept off, with the force of destruction, fences, grain & timber, and in fact almost everything that opposed its course, together with the whole family & dwelling house of Major John Hardestey, who resided near the creek. The water undermined the house and formed an excavation where it stood as deep as the bottom of the creek which remains. The stone chimney, which was very large, was entirely swept off. Major Hardestey was about thirty years of age, and was much respected by his neighbours and acquaintances. He had been married about nine years, and had a wife and four children. But just as he was in a moment, himself, his wife and his children, were snatched from the enjoyment of health, & from all the ordinary endearments and blessings of life, to the presence of their God and Judge. We have seldom heard of so sudden, so awful, and so destructive a dispensation of Divine Providence. Four of the bodies were found next morning, viz. Major Hardestey, his wife and two children, who were decently interred in one common grave this morning; but the bodies of the remaining two children have not as yet been discovered. Such visitation naturally remind us of the shortness and uncertainty of all sublunary things, and forcibly puts the question to us, "And even our life what but a vapour which appears but a little time, and then vanishes away." And also of that divine command, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

Extract of another letter—same date.

One of the most destructive rains ever visited this country, fell on the southern part of Belmont county, on Friday evening the 17th inst. The rain fell in torrents for about 4 hours. M-Mah's creek, and Captena, were swollen beyond all former knowledge. The crops on the low ground were swept away, and many places wholly destroyed and several houses and barns swept away. But the most melancholy event was the death of Major John Hardestey, his wife and four children. Mr. Hardestey lived near the creek about five miles from St. Clairsville. His house was undermined by the water about dark on Friday evening and suddenly upset. Himself, his wife and four small children all perished. The body of Mr. Hardestey was found buried in the creek about two miles below in a field. Mrs. Hardestey and one of the children were found about a mile down the creek, the second and youngest children have not yet been found. The 4 bodies were interred in one grave on Sunday last, and were attended to their last journey by a vast concourse of people whom this affecting scene of desolation had brought together. The house was dashed instantly to pieces and carried off. No two

sticks of the timber that composed it, were found together.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardestey were young people just setting out in life, and were much respected for their good disposition and industrious habits; and this awful catastrophe took place within about 40 rods of the father 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 Dartmouth, from his friend now absent, dated, Bahia, May 18, 1818.

"I write this from the very regions of dulness and dirt, idleness and sloth, opulence and indigence, bigotry 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 miserable.

"As I am no connoisseur of either architecture or scenery, 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 vanishes. 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 barracks, 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 daughters. 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 fairies of them are swarthy; indeed I believe a handsome woman would be esteemed a greater prodigy than a Rhinoceros in Dartmouth; in fact it 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!"

"I met with a truly shocking incident this morning.—Passing along the street, I accidentally 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 comments."

From the Hager's Town Torch Light.

Another "Misery" of Editors.

Some of our brother editors have published long lists of the "miseries" 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—a "misery" to which we have frequently to submit.

There is no class of people more accommodating than newspaper editors. Seldom does any person re-

quest the perusal of a paper or any given number of papers, that has a quest is not cheerfully indulged. But even the good nature of editors 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 our files; and last though not least, are as impervious to every modest intimation of displeasure, as a bombardier is to the influence of heat. Nothing but a point blank declaration 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 about 21, and the latter about 18 years of age, sons of William Donovan, then of Trinity-place, in the city of Dublin, Ireland, Goldsmith, quit their father's residence, and went beyond seas. It is imagined the former departed to the United States of North America, and the latter to the East Indies.—They took no property whatever with them—and if alive, it is apprehended they may be enduring great hardships and privations in foreign lands. These boys, together with their sisters, Mary Anne and Margaret Donovan, have lately bequeathed a considerable personal property, amounting, as at present ascertained, 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 world, may, by transcribing the same, give notice to those poor destitute boys, of the competency that awaits them upon their return.—Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their solicitor, Mr. William Hope, No. 54 Dawson street Dublin.

Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS.

Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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.

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. UO.

WM. THOMPSON,
Boot & Shoe Maker.

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

July 9.

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, 103 feet to Cathedral-street, thence with Cathedral-street 62 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.
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. tf.

NOTICE

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

August 13.

NEGROES WANTED.

We wish 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 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 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 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 clover and plaster. The buildings are good and commodious, and the site 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. Aquila Baden, the present manager of the farm.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser 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 approved 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.
Oakland, near Piscataway, August 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne 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 Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration 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 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 the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Susanna Wells, executrix of the last will and testament of Daniel Wells, son, 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 Intelligence.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, son, 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 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, 1818.

Susanna 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 waistcoat, one osanburgh 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.

IZEKIEL STEWART.
Living in Anne Arundel county, about 7 miles from Cragg's Ferry, on the Annapolis road, near Poulton's Tavern
July 23.

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 published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for 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 John Munroe, 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 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, ex'rx. of the last Will and testament of John Munroe.

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 measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, 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 plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9.

POETS CORNER.

From the Exeter Watchman.

"My days are passed away as the
great ships."

Yes—dark is the storm beaten marin-
er's way.

As o'er the blue bosom of ocean he
glides.

But darker the tempest of life's fleeting
day.

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 pleas-
ure restore;

For the beam that at morning illumined
the wave,

Now darkness, 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 dark waters hurled.

The soft fits fondness, betray'd by
its smile.

Yet how can the bosom unheeding re-
sign.

The joys it has cherished, the joys
it has known.

Should no beam from on high with ef-
fulgence divine.

Shed its light on the path, where we
wander alone.

O thou! who with goodness, unceasing,
dive.

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 fix-
ed upon thee!

Then long may the wild warring ele-
ments rave;

They move not the soul from its
tranquil abode.

For calm as the skies, is the evening
wave.

And the spirit exalted, ascends to its
God.

Advice to Young Ladies on the im-
provement of the Mind.

BY THOMAS BROADHURST.

(Concluded.)

One of the most agreeable con-
sequences of knowledge, is the re-
spect and importance which it com-
municates to old age. Men rise in
character often as they increase in
years;—they are venerable from
what they have acquired, and pleas-
ing from what they can impart. If
they outlive their faculties, the mere
frame itself is respected for what
it once contained; but women
(such is their unfortunate state of
education) hazard every thing upon
one cast of the die, when youth is
gone, all is gone. No human
creature gives his admiration for
nothing; either the eye must be
charmed, or the understanding grati-
fied. A woman must talk, write, or
look well. Every human being
must put up with the coldest civi-
ty, who has neither the charms
of youth, or the wisdom of
age. Neither is there the slightest
commiseration for decayed accom-
plishments;—no man mourns over
the fragments of a dancer, or drops
a tear on the relics of musical skill.
They are flowers destined to perish;
but the decay of great talents is al-
ways the subject 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
religious principles; and yet certainly
there is, in the minds of some
timid and respectable persons, a
vague and finite dread of knowl-
edge, as if it were capable of pro-
ducing these effects. It might al-
most be supposed, from the dread
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 delu-
sion and imposture, the detection of
which, by the improvement of the
understanding, would be attended
with the most fatal consequences to
all, and particularly to women. If
we could possibly understand what
these great secrets were, we might
perhaps be disposed to concur in
their preservation; but believing
that all the salutary rules which are
imposed on women are the result of
true wisdom, and productive of the
greatest happiness, we cannot un-
derstand how they are to become
less sensible of this truth in propor-
tion as their power of discovering
truth in general is increased, and
the habit of viewing questions with
accuracy and comprehension estab-
lished by education. There are

men, indeed, who are always ex-
claiming against every species of
power, because it is connected with
danger: their dread of abuser is so
much stronger than their admira-
tion of uses, that they would cheer-
fully give up the use of fire, gun-
powder, and printing, to be freed
from robbers, incendiaries and libels.
It is true, that every increase of
knowledge may possibly render de-
pravity more depraved, as well as it
may increase the strength of vir-
tue. It is in itself only power; &
its value depends 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 be tutor, guar-
dian, or friend, ever contents him-
self with infusing the mere ability
to acquire; 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 propensity—a disposi-
tion better cultivated—and associa-
tions of a higher and more impor-
tant class.

In short, and to recapitulate the
main points upon which we have in-
sisted.—Why the disproportion in
knowledge between the two sexes
could be so great, when the inequal-
ity in natural talents is so small;
or why the understanding of wo-
men should be lavished upon trifles
when nature has made it capab-
le of higher and better things
we profess ourselves not able to un-
derstand. The affection charged
upon female knowledge is best cured
by making that knowledge more
general, and the economy devoted
upon women is best secured by the
rational, dignified and convenience
which proceeds from neglecting it.
For the care of children, nature has
made a direct and powerful provi-
sion; and the gentleness and elegance
of women is the natural consequence
of that desire to please, which is
productive of the greatest part of
civilization and refinement, & which
rests upon a foundation too deep
to be shaken by any such mod-
ifications in education as we have
proposed. If you educate women
to attend to dignified and important
subjects, you are multiplying, be-
yond measure, the chances of human
improvement, by preparing and me-
dicating those early impressions,
which always come from the mother;
and which, in a great majority of
instances, are quite decisive of char-
acter and genius. Nor is it only
in the business of education that
women would influence the destiny
of men;—if women know more, men
must learn more;—for ignorance
would then be shameful;—& it would
become the fashion to be instructed.
The instruction of women improves
the stock of national talents, and
employs more minds for the instruc-
tion and amusement of the world;
—it increases the pleasures of so-
ciety, by multiplying the topics up-
on which the two sexes take a com-
mon interest;—and makes marriage
an intercourse of understanding, as
well as of affection, by giving dig-
nity and importance to the female
character. The education of wo-
men favours public morals; it pro-
vides for every season of life, as
well as for the brightest and the
best; and leaves a woman when she
is stricken by the hand of time, not
as she now is, destitute of every
thing, and neglected by all; but
with the full power, and the splen-
did attractions of knowledge,—dis-
tilling the elegant pleasures of polite
literature, and receiving the just
homage of learned and accomplish-
ed men.

From the Charleston Times.

There is perhaps no object of crea-
tion more beautifully attractive,
than a sensible well educated fe-
male.—How charming are all the
graces of her conversation—how
lovely in all her accomplishments—
Her price is, indeed far above rub-
ies, and he whose life is blest with
the love and society of such a wo-
man, is or ought to be, the happiest
of men. We could never contem-
plate the following portrait by De
Foe, without emotions of the purest
pleasure; nor the reverse, but
with feelings of the most painful
regret:

"A well-bred woman, says De
Foe, well taught, and furnished with
the additional accomplishments of
knowledge and behaviour, is a crea-
ture without comparison, her soci-
ety is the emblem of sublimer enjoy-
ments, her person angelic, and her
conversation heavenly. She is
softness, sweetness, peace, love, wit
and delight. She is every way suit-

able to the sublimest wish, and the
man that has such an one, to his
portion, has nothing to do but to re-
joice 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 soft & easy;
her wit, for want of teaching, ren-
ders her impertinent and talkative;
her knowledge, for want of judg-
ment and experience, makes her fan-
ciful and whimsical. If her temper
be bad, want of breeding makes her
worse, and she grows haughty, in-
solent 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 breeding) makes her conceit-
ed, 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 Blackwood's Edinburgh Mag-
azine.)

I wish now to give you some idea
of a scene I witnessed at Miranda
do Cervo, on the 9th day of our
pursuit. Yet I fear that a sight so
terrible cannot be shadowed out,
except in the memory of him who
witnessed it. I entered the town a-
bout dusk. It had been a black,
grim and gloomy sort of a day—
at one time fierce blasts of wind, and
at another, perfect stillness, with
far off thunder. Altogether, there
was a wild alarion of the west or
and the day to the retreat 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 roll off
in the red and bloody distance. I
felt myself, towards the fall of the
evening, in a state of strange ex-
citement. My imagination got the
better entirely of all my other fa-
culties, and I was like a man in a
grand but terrific dream, who never
thinks of questioning any thing he
sees or hears, but believes all the
phantasms 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 old haggard-looking wretch—a
woman, who seemed to have in her
hollow eyes an unaccountable ex-
pression of cruelty—a glance like
that of madness, but her deport-
ment was quiet and moral, and she
was evidently of the middle rank of
society, though her dress was faded
and squalid. She told me (without
being questioned) in broken English,
that I would find comfortable ac-
commodation 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 shiv-
elled hand and arm, and giving a
sort of hysterical laugh—"You will
find, said she, nobody there to dis-
turb you."

I followed her advice with a kind
of superstitious acquiescence. There
was no reason to anticipate any ad-
venture or danger in the convent;
yet the wild eyes, and the wider
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 must
imposing 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
cloisters of the convent. I then
saw something that made me speed-
ily forget the old woman, though
what it was I did see. I could not
in the first moments of my amaze-
ment and horror, very distinctly
comprehend.

Above a hundred dead bodies lay
apparently in the very attitude or
posture in which they had died. I
looked at them at least a minute be-
fore 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 com-
pany. 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
glazed eyes were wide open; and
perhaps this was the most shocking
thing in the whole spectacle. Some
eyes that saw not, all seem-
ingly fixed on different objects,

some cast up to Heaven, some look-
ing straight forward, and some with
the white orbs turned round and
deep sunk in the sockets; it was a
sight of hospital.—These wretched
beings were mostly all desperately
or mortally wounded; and after hav-
ing 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
me.

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 cov-
ered 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 ag-
onies he had bitten his under lip al-
most entirely off, and his long black
beard was drenched in the clot-
tored 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
my own company, perhaps the finest
made and most powerful man in the
British army. My soldiers had
nicknamed him, with a very coarse
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
giant's muscular arm, it fell down
again with a hollow sound against
the bloody side of the corpse.

My eyes unconsciously wandered
along the walls. They were cov-
ered with grotesque figures and car-
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 wretches who had con-
ceived them lay all dead corpses a-
round my feet. I saw two books
lying on the floor. I lifted them up.
One seemed to be full of the most
hideous obscenity; the other was
the Bible! It is impossible to tell
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
this! 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 thro' &
yearned in the last convulsion to-
wards some one of those 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 per-
fect 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—Mouchere fits,
&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 convul-
sed, and bloody, and mangled bodies,
once lie 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, ravish-
ers, incendiaries, murderers, sui-
cides, (for a dragon lay with a pis-
tol in his hand, and his skull shat-
tered to pieces,) heroes! the only
two powers that reigned here were
agony and death. Whatever might
have been their characters when a-
live, all faces were now alike. I
could not, in those fixed contor-
tions, tell what was pain from what
was anger—misery from wicked-
ness!

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 ar-
ray. A loud squall of wind came
round the building, and the old win-
dow casement gave way and fell with
a shivering crash in upon the floor.
Something rose up with an angry

gloom from among the dead bodies.
It was a huge dark coloured wolf-dog
with a spiked collar round his neck
and seeing me, he leaped forward
with gaunt and bony limbs. I am
confident that his jaws were bloody.
I had instinctively moved backwards
towards the door. The surly
beast returned growling to his
lair; and, in a state of stupefaction
I found myself in the open air.
bugle was playing, and the light in-
fantry company of my own reg-
ment was entering the village, with
loud shouts and hurrahs.

TAXES.

All persons indebted for Taxes, who
please to take notice, that the same are
now due, and that they will be wait-
ed on by the subscriber's deputy. He has
those concerned will be prepared to
payment at as early a day as possible.
It is important that his collection
should be speedily made to enable him
to meet the demands against him from
those who have claims on the levy in
Mr. William Warfield, of the city
Annapolis, is authorised to settle ac-
counts, and pass receipts.

JCHN H D LANE,
Collector A. A. County.

July 30.

To Farmers & Overseers

The subscriber has for rent in
Farms, situated about 16 or 18 miles
from Baltimore, the one adjoining the
navigable waters of Severn, and the
other, those of Magothby; the aver-
age produce of the latter is about 200
bushels of corn, and from 3 to 400 bush-
els of wheat and rye, and a profitable
crop of market stuff, the production of
this place is particularly adapted to
is divided into three fields, well en-
closed with chestnut fence, has comfort-
able dwelling houses, a good barn, &c.
has been carried on by an overseer a
number of years. The produce of the
farm, about 100 barrels of corn, &
250 bushels of small grain, with mar-
ket stuff. Both of these places have
formerly produced good crops of
bacco. To men of industry, dispos-
ed to improve lands, the terms would
be accommodating, clover seed and plai-
furnished gratis.

Also, two Overseers are wanted,
the ensuing year, one for a tolerably
large establishment, where there is
number of hands, teams, vessels, &
employed. The other for a small farm
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 pre-
ferred, but small families would not
be objected to if the recommendation
were fully satisfactory. Persons liv-
ing at a distance might write me, & lodge
the letter in the post office Baltimore
enclosing their recommendation, &
the terms on which they would engage,
also informing me to what place
should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experi-
ence if noted for industry, and a capacity
to 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. C. W.

The Editor of the Eastern Gazette
will give the above six insertions, &
forward his account to this office for
collection.

20 Dollars Reward.

Run away on Tuesday the 14th in-
st from the subscriber, living at the op-
posite end of the river, commonly called
Quinn's ferry, a Negro SAM, aged
about 45 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high, dark complexioned, has a very
broad nose, and also a scar over one of
his eyes. Had on an orange shirt &
trousers; but took other clothing
with him. He has relations on the
river, at Mr. Philip Pind's. The
above reward will be paid if confined
any goal so that I get him again.

THOS. PINALE.

N. B. I forgive all persons who
bring or carry him said fellow.

July 30.

FOR RENT.

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

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

SARAH CLEMENTS.

July 23.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal

Are informed that the work is ready
and ready for delivery, at the
Store of Mr. Geo Shaw, and at the
Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb. 1).

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1818.

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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the last session, entitled, "An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways," be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Philadelphia, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette at Annapolis.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom, have been found to be defective in many respects, and whereas, it is the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the better regulation of the trade in slaves, and to protect the rights of the free negroes and mulattoes, and to punish them when committed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose 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, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom, to any person who shall not be a resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident 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 entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, he shall be liable to prosecution for the same, and shall be punished as a felon.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident 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 entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, he shall be liable to prosecution for the same, and shall be punished as a felon.

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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 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 shall not be liable to prosecution 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 which 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 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 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 reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such reversion 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 his 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 purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county or 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 may be, and such judge or justice is

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 bill of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such 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, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, and 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 greably 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 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 citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6 And be it enacted, That hereafter 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 his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required 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 runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe 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 runaway 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 runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7 And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several 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 Baltimore 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 generally published.

SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges himself, 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 general satisfaction.

BENJAMIN GAITHER

Anne Arundel county July 30. 1818

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. DANE,

Collector A. A. County.

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 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 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 newspapers 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 show 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 seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely.

June 4, 1818.

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 having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, 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 skillful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

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

WILLIAM NORMAN.

June 18. 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1 50.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption 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 Abraham 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 indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

John Ridgely, } Ex'rs.

David Ridgely, } Aug. 6, 1818. 3m.

By order of the Or-

phans 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 Sterrett, on Edridge, in said county, All the Personal Estate of the deceased,

consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, looking glasses, China, &c. &c. a handsome second hand Carriage, 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 settlement.

J. STERETT, Ex'r.

August 6. 6w.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING 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 after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS.

July 23. 1818.

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.

Feb 11.

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, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

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. Leconte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Fitch,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,
Thomas Frazier,
Nicholas G. Idsborough,
Arthur Holt.

COMMUNICATED.

BALTIMORE.

The Democratic City of Baltimore it seems, is again in a state of turbulence and commotion. Much dissatisfaction has been produced by the proceedings of the Mayor and City Council, who are charged with wasting the revenue of the city in wild, visionary, and expensive projects. It is not for us to interfere in the local concerns of Baltimore, but we cannot but admire the hardihood of its democratic 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 profusely squandering the public money, and of being incompetent to the management of the local concerns of the city, that these very charges should be alleged, in the same papers, against the Federal party, as it respects the revenue of the State. In Baltimore the democratic party has the entire and uncontrolled dominion of the city, and sure if they are incompetent to the management of its local concerns, or have been guilty of a wasteful and injudicious expenditure of its funds, it cannot be expected that they would be better qualified to manage the more important concerns 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 debt 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 democratic Legislature of Baltimore, in the plenitude of its power, have managed to further 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 ruinous condition, might we not anticipate the State Treasury would have been reduced, had it been subjected to the control of democracy! How different has been the result under the auspices of Federalism—notwithstanding the immense expenses of the War, such has been the judicious conduct of the Federalists, so rigid has been their economy, and so vigilant their attention to the interests of the State, that its annual revenue is even now nearly 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 revenue of the State will be amply sufficient for all its legitimate expenditure. All this has been effected, let it be remembered, without the imposition of a single tax! while at the same time the people of Baltimore, under the dominion of Democratic Rulers, are groaning under the burthen of oppressive taxes, and are daily threatened with an increase of them. And yet our democratic editors have the hardihood 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 turn—at 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 forms the burden of the song. The statement now going the round in relation to this subject is grossly incorrect, and thus the persons who are giving 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 subject.—For if it is exhausted, democrats, not federalists are to blame. This is a plain matter of fact. The money was expended in defending the state. Who then made the war that rendered this expenditure necessary. Certainly it was not the act of federalists, for they did all in their power to prevent the declaration of war. Reader it is 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 furnished with arms and paid for defending the state, this expenditure of the state funds is fairly and honestly chargeable to the authors of the war—to the democratic party.

Fr d. Town Herald.

Consistency is a pretty thing.

In Massachusetts the Federal Executive has been most liberally abused by the democrats, for not ordering 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 militiaman for his services is squandering the public treasure.—What say you to this treemanship of Maryland—or this is a question for you to decide.

[Ibid.]

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CONNECTICUT.

The "Hartford Convention," authorized by the Tolerant 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 framed 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 revolution came—the republicans, under the name of Tolerantists, gained the ascendancy 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 odious, aristocratical, tyrannical charter, was too democratic!—Yes, reader, too democratic even for 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 places in perpetuity! The people were thereupon commanded forthwith to elect delegates to prepare the new fabric of government.—But alas! how short is the sight of man! How uncertain and futile are human calculations! But yesterday, as it were, the heart

of every democratic office-holder & expectant in Connecticut, was beating high with exultation. Joy and gladness reigned with the party throughout the state, and the eyes of every Tolerantist sparkled like the icy gems of a January morning. To day, all their prospects, their dreams of power and wealth are blasted. The cup of felicity, 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 demagogues—the political empiricks and mushrooms who sought to demolish the most perfect political edifice in existence, they went soberly to work, & made choice of some of the wisest, most experienced and learned sages and statesmen to be found in the union. The Tolerantists were appalled—confounded. Reason, they found, had resumed her empire; and they well knew that before such a phalanx of enlightened and patriotic statesmen as will compose the federal part of the convention, "the dogmas and crudities of speculative smatterers would shrink into nonentity." Such is the present situation of affairs in Connecticut; and we have every reason to believe, that science, religion and patriotism, 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 Tolerant 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 speculation whether in fact a new constitution is either expedient or necessary—unless they exclusively can make it.

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 published 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, Fahrenheit at least 5 degrees, which added much to the satisfaction and convenience of our citizens; several panes of glass we know have 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. If 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 grandeur of the scene is not easy to describe, but the sensations it excited will long be remembered 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 sons of a Mr. Loney, were killed,

in another a lady was severely shocked; several persons in different houses were slightly shocked. The passengers in the Versailles mail stage were wonderfully preserved—the 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 preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, 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 remember, about 8 or 10 hogsheads and 50 or 60 barrels of cider 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 cider 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 cellar. 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 secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples 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 mellowed, 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, discharge it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure is in making the liquor ruer. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full to permit the froth and pumice 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 carefully, ceasing the moment you observe 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 the last time to be bunged close in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use.

Late cider need not be racked until 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 running a cask, is mixed with cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious."

Mr. Nall's is the result of long experience and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, July 23, 1818.

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 frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

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, remained quietly about fourteen leagues from Port-au-Prince. The troops which had been ordered from Aux Cayes to Port-au-Prince, had returned to their former station, there being no longer any apprehension of an attack from Christophe, and the force remaining at the port being deemed sufficient for its protection.

The Indian War not ended.—A passenger in the schooner Victory

from Pensacola, which arrived Mobile on the 14th of July, states that the Indians had assembled in great force on the river Escambia, and that Col. King had dispatched a detachment of 150 men in pursuit of them.

From the Alexandria Gazette, of August 11.

A KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.

The public will be pleased to hear that the scoundrels who were believed to have stolen a negro boy Thursday, have been apprehended and the principal lodged in prison. The circumstances, as far as we collect them, are briefly these: On the day abovementioned, a man having purchased a watermelon at one of the wharves, employed the boy to carry it to a boat at some distance, being in company. On his reaching the place, he was seized by him and with the aid of another man secured under one of the seats the boat, which immediately put to sea. On arriving, the boy was taken to the residence of one of the kidnappers, and locked up. Being afterwards liberated under a promise not to go away, he was seen and cognized on Saturday by Mr. Thomas Bruce, formerly of this town, whose humane interference the owner of the boy is indebted for his recovery, and the public for the apprehension of the miscreants. They were immediately lodged in jail. One of them, however, naturally feeling restless from his unpleasant association with foul air and cramped exercise, (very fit stimulants to mental invention!) conceived in a lucky moment that his liberation could be effected by a maneuver not unfrequently resorted to in degenerate times by those rogues who disregard the precept, "Honor among thieves;" and that simply to turn state's evidence! He was accordingly held to bail to appear the next court, to confront (perish the thought!) his accomplice.

THE FLORIDAS NOT CEDE.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated 13th June, are received in Norfolk and that they make no mention the cession of the Floridas to the United States. Hence our correspondent infers, that the Havana rumor on the subject is incorrect. However strong or feeble this inference, we have never given least credit to the report. Wherever and wherever a treaty of cession shall have been concluded, a first authentic or official account it will not reach the United States from the Havana. The probability is, that the arrangement, if it take place, will be negotiated in Washington, but, should Madrid the seat of the negotiation, or Minister there would undoubtedly despatch a Messenger with the intelligence, without a moment's delay.

FOREIGN.

Latest from England and France.

New-York, August 10.

By the arrival yesterday, of the brig Tom Hazard, in 50 days from Liverpool, and the ship Rubicon 42 days from Havre de Grace, we have London dates to the 19th June, and Paris to the 23d. Lloyd's Lists are to the 16th. Extracts from each will be found under their appropriate heads.

Among our selections will found some account of the execution of three of the murderers of Fualdes. The execution took place on the 3d of June.

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

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

London, June 16.

Accounts from Frankfort state that the differences between the King of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Baden are amicably settled through the mediation of the Austrian Court.

Private letters from France and Ireland represent the heat in the countries as excessive. The streets and roads are nearly deserted in the middle of the day, as which few persons are seen out of doors who are not compelled by necessary business.

the freedom of election not ad-
the present of the milita-
they are obliged to evacuate the
country and borough towns,
their immediate vicinity, which
constitute their present quarters.
The troops thus removed will occu-
points at a proper distance, until
election being over they can con-
ditionally resume their former
residence.—Gravesend is thus filled
with soldiers from other parts of
Kent. Saturday morning a troop of
the 15th dragoons left Hounslow,
and took up their quarters at Hemp-
stead.
"It is believed," says a private
from Paris, "that the trial of
Martinet and Cantillon will be car-
ried before the Court of Assize in
the ensuing month. The last in-
terrogatory of Martinet threw much
light on the odious plot of which the
Duke of Wellington was to have
been the victim. It appears cer-
tainly that a late Minister of Buona-
parte who has resided some time in
the ports of the Adriatic, and was
pry to this infernal plot, as well
as a ci-devant great personage who
now resides in the U. States. There
are, it is said, such grave circum-
stances in the last disclosures of
Martinet, that it would be impru-
dent to commit them to a private
printer. Every thing announces that
this plot was as vast as it was seri-
ous, and at the same time as base as
it is possible to imagine; for, in or-
der to accomplish the assassination
of one man, conspirators appear to
have communicated with each other
between the two hemispheres.
His Catholic Majesty having
heard the opinion of his Supreme
Council of War, on the 27th of Fe-
bruary last relative to foreigners
who make common cause with the
insurgents of Spanish America, has
decreed that every foreigner who
shall be taken with arms in his
hands, in his Majesty's dominions of
America, shall be treated as a rebel,
and be subject to the same punish-
ment as natives, having a due re-
gard to the different ranks in which
they serve.
Madrid, May 8, 1818."
The above decree is of more im-
portance, as it affects individuals,
than its relation to the Govern-
ment of Foreign States. We have
more than once admonished those of
our countrymen who seemed bent
on adventures across the Atlantic,
that by doing so they put themselves
out of the protection of their own
Government, and expose themselves
to whatever severities the Spaniards
might 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 expedi-
tion has at length sailed from Cadiz
for South America, but it consists
only of 2000 men and a frigate, a
force as large we believe, as the
present state of Spain can afford to
send, but too contemptible to effect
any important object on the vast
Continent of South America. No
notice is taken in these papers of
the rumor we mentioned yesterday,
relative to the confederation of the
King of Portugal with the Indepen-
dents in the Spanish provinces.
—
THE NORTH POLE EXPEDI-
TION.
It appears from a letter received
from Lloyd's from Lerwick, that the
expedition to the North Pole, arriv-
ed at the Shetland Islands on the
30th April and the 1st of May, and
sailed again on the 3d and 10th of
May.
—
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 constructed
as a defence against the Swedes,
now become a national concern
to save the expense of their useless
prisons. The Swedish Prince
Royal, Oscar, is appointed by his
father, the King, to the command of
the Norwegian army. The Hamburg
papers announce the death of Field
Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly,
one of the most distinguished offi-
cers in the Russian army.—Field
Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, the
commander in chief of the allied
armies, on their first entrance into
France, also lies dangerously ill at
Vienna.
—
Paris, June 12.
At half past 10 o'clock on the
night of the 2d inst. the King's At-
torney General of the Tribunal of
the First Instance at Paris, receiv-
ed by express the decree of the Court
of Cassation, rejecting the appeal of

the prisoners. On the morning of
the 3d, the military posts in and a-
bout the prison were doubled; and
an officer announced to the crimi-
nals the fate that awaited them.—
Jausion 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 no-
thing from them but protestations of
their innocence.—The Chaplains of
the prison then joined them, and
conjured them to repent and con-
fess; 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 scaffold,
with sufficient resignation; Colard
was in a state of complete agony,
and shewed in his last moments none
of that firmness which he had dis-
played on his trial; but Bastide fol-
lowed with firmness, and submitted
to his fate 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 F. P.
She shed tears during the whole
time of her punishment, and appear-
ed to regret Colard very much.
Bastide, as before stated, has been re-
prieved; but the woman Bancal,
who was respited in expectation of
her making important discoveries,
had relapsed into her fit of obses-
sion, and declared that she would re-
veal nothing but to her confessor.
It was thought, that if she persisted
in this determination, she would be
executed on Saturday last.
—
Brussels, June 11.
His Majesty has just granted his
pardon to M. Mariscal, formerly
farmer of the octrois of Antwerp.
Having been first condemned (in his
absence) to 20 years imprisonment,
by the same sentence which acquit-
ted those concerned with him, he
appeared of his own accord in 1816,
before the Court of Assizes at Brus-
sels; which far from justifying a
confidence, which the Court proved
to be rash, sentenced him to im-
prisonment in irons, and to the pil-
lory. This sentence, annulled by
the Court of Cassation, was follow-
ed by that pronounced by the Court
of Assizes of Ghent, at which M.
Wys was President; and which
mitigating the preceding sentences,
condemned M. Mariscal to 2 years
imprisonment. M. Jousaud, his
Counsel, after having exerted him-
self repeatedly before the Tribunal
now sees his efforts crowned by this
act of clemency, for which he has
not implored his Majesty in vain.
—
The Waterloo Society, which us-
ually celebrates the Anniversary
of the memorable Battle of the 18th
on the following day, 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
consolidated by the courage of the
brave men who fought there for
the liberty of Europe.
—
M. Camoacres has just begun 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 ribbon. He seems
to be entirely reinstated. If 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 nu-
merous charities, in which his im-
mense 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.
June 3.
The purpose of the approaching
Congress of the Sovereigns at Aix
la Chapelle, seems to be pretty well
understood. The Austrian Obser-
ver was certainly right in saying,
that the Monarchs would meet in
order to decide the question on the oc-
cupation of France by their troops.
But with this measure many others
are connected that respect the fur-
ther security of peace and order in
Europe. For as it is uncertain what
may be the consequence of with-
drawing the foreign troops from
France, considering the instability

of people's minds, and the manœ-
uvres of party 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 ne-
cessary it is to keep a watchful eye
over that kingdom, that the order
of things now restored may not be a-
gain troubled, and that the princi-
ples of legitimacy which have been
confirmed by the Holy Alliance, un-
der the ægis of Alexander, may be
supported for the future. The a-
dopting 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, whe-
ther, under existing circumstances,
it may be advisable wholly to dis-
solve 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 revolun-
ary storms; or to keep it for a
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-
lien Bill.—The Edinburgh Star con-
tains the following:—"The most
expeditious journey between Lon-
don and Edinburgh ever known has
just been performed. On Monday
last, after it was ascertained that
Lord Castlereagh meant to intro-
duce a Bill into the House of Com-
mons that night, for the purpose of
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 natu-
ralized subjects of Scotland; a gen-
tleman received a number of pow-
ers of attorney 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 a-
vailable, 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 favour of foreigners on Wed-
nesday, and about 100 since the 20th
of April last; & but for the discov-
ery 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 Earl of Dal-
housie embarked on Friday morn-
ing on board His Majesty's brig
Grasshopper which soon after sail-
ed for Lunenburg; after landing His
Excellency there, the Grasshopper
proceeds to Bermuda.
His Excellency Maj. Gen. Smyth
came in the Wye, from New Bruns-
wick.
On 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 un-
derstandings, that the indulgence
would not again be granted to them;
a certificate to that effect was en-
dorsed upon their registers, and the
skippers requested to make it as
public as possible for the informa-
tion of the people of the U. States
engaged in the fisheries. The re-
maining three, discovered fishing in
harbours to the eastward of Halifax,
are now labelled, 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 de-
sire he feels to preserve the harmo-
ny which at present happily subsists
between Great Britain and the U.
States; and we sincerely hope will
so operate, as to deter, for the fu-
ture, American vessels from com-
mitting similar trespasses. At the
same time His Majesty's subjects in
his North American dominions
must be satisfied, that it is the Rear
Admiral's determination to guard
from every infringement and viola-
tion, those rights to the fisheries
which exclusively attach to them.

FOUND,
A Pocket Book, containing a sum of
money. The owner by describing the
same, and proving property, may ob-
tain information thereof on application
at this office.
Aug. 20. *1 Parker*

Wanted to purchase;
By a person residing in this city, a
Woman of good character who under-
stands plain cooking. One from the
country would be preferred. Inquire
at this office.
Aug. 20. *1 Haver*

An Overseer wanted.
One who can come well recommend-
ed 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 pre-
ferred. Apply to John Smith, Anna-
polis, or
SARAH BATTEE,
South River Neck.
Aug. 20. 3w.

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 Crom-
well, admrs of Oliver Cromwell.
R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff.
A. A. County.
Aug. 20.

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 Ta-
vern, 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. shiff.
A. A. County.
Aug. 20.

Carpeting.
CARPET WARE-ROOMS,
Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH
CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
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 select-
ed Stock of
BRUSSELS
SUPERFINE and
COMMON

Carpeting.
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 re-
duced 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 fit fitted to the rooms.
LATIMER & LYON.
August 13. 110.

WANTED.
A Gentleman from Virginia wishes
to purchase Young Negroes for his own
use. Apply at Mrs. Robinson's in
Annapolis.
August 6. 2

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
a call at Mr. Brewer's Hotel.
2 DAVID BUTTON,
JOHN SHORTRIDGE.
Annapolis, Aug. 13.

Valuable Estate for Sale.
Under the authority of a decree
from the Equity Court of Prince-Geor-
ge'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 clo-
ver and plaster. The buildings are
good and commodious, and the site 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 pur-
chaser shall pay one third in ready mo-
ney, and the residue in two equal annu-
al 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 li-
berty of seeding a crop of winter grain.
2 Thomas Mundell, Trustee.
Oakland, 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
published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks, in the
Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-
ligencer.
John Garsaway, 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 John Munroe,
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 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, ex'x. of the
last Will and Testament of
John Munroe.
July 2.
All persons indebted to said estate
are again called upon to settle their ac-
counts. All who do not comply with
this request by the 1st day of Septem-
ber next, may expect that measures
will be taken immediately thereafter
to enforce payment, without respect to
persons.
ANN MUNROE, ex'x.

Land for Sale.
I will sell the land whereon I live,
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A-
rundel county, about 20 miles from the
city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles
from Baltimore; it contains between
nine hundred and one thousand acres,
is considered by judges to be interior
to no land in the county for the cultiva-
tion of tobacco, and is acted upon by
plaster and capable of great improve-
ment by clover, a great proportion of
the land is covered with wood timber &
may be easily carried to market, hav-
ing the advantage of fine landing plac-
es, being bounded by the water. Per-
sons inclined to purchase it is presu-
med, will view the premises, which they
are invited to do. The terms will be
accommodating on payment of part of
the purchase money in hand. For
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who
is authorized to contract for the land,
GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9.

POETS' CORNER.

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 impart.

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 mountain maid;

And thy picture so sweet of "Loch Lomond's" dark wave,
Is in colours so bless'd, they never can fade.

And the tale of the "Outlaw" must ever awake
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 the mountain
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 tale
Is dwell'd on with pity, and blest with a tear;

Where the story of Misery never can fail
To move with compassion the rough mountaineer.

Land of the brave! the red tide of blood
Has crimson'd thy heather in its 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 echo'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 battle had met;

For the sun, that rose on them in vigour and life,
At eve o'er their cold beds of heath they might set.

Then thy sons, as their own mountain breezes were free;
No vision of slavery e'er darken'd their view;

Each warrior brave was a bulwark to thee,
And each brand that they bar'd was a guardian as true.

Land of the hero! thy children have left
The tyrant's fell power and slavery's chain;

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

But thy chiefs are no more; thy warriors have gone,
And on their cold grave the wild thyme now blooms;

Nought remains of the heroes that in battle once shone,
And tradition alone can point to their tombs.

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

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

"Of Walter Scott, the author of the inimitable Lay, and splendid medley of Marmion; it is a pleasure to speak.—He is unique, without having any marked peculiarity of character. He is unique, because he unites simplicity of manner with splendid talents—undefatigable industry, both in business and literature, with manners engaged, social and easy; and doing more than any other 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 admiration,) and half 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 playful 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 attention 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 Fanshawe was the intimate friend 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 Fanshawe, and the pretty epigram 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, piety, benevolence, and all the polished graces of a fine and highly cultivated mind, has few, if any equals; yet is accounted shy and somewhat fastidious. Before I quit this subject, I must mention another female, who, to genius of the highest order, unites 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 respectable 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 possessing 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 ingenuity 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 gentleman 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 his hand, and requested of the clerk to see his master alleging that he had business of great importance with him; the clerk shew'd the gentleman into his bedroom, where he lay fast asleep, and upon his awakening was addressed by his visitor as follows:—"Sir, I am the person whom you so scandalously treated yesterday in court, without

any reason, and I am come personally to chastise you with this horse-whip for your insolence." "Are you indeed," replied the barrister, "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, & bursting 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 distress 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—"Huzza! huzza! huzza!" was his answer. Perhaps thought I, we have gained some signal victory, (for it was during the revolution) and so I huzzed too.—The crowd increased 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 ternal kicking." 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 advice.

My son, (the old man used to say) this little trifling 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 fool, and it is no more than prudent to find out before you make a beginning, lest you be foolish like your neighbour.

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 about her to the neglect of the other ladies—and—here my uncle interrupted me with the exclamation of Nonsense! that puts

me in mind of the Dog act again! He then went on to say, that he should have no hesitation in pronouncing Miss a fool—for, said he, she must be destitute of delicacy 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 impudence than real merit.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"For all the Athenians, & strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear something new." Ats XVII, 2.

When the accomplished Paul visited 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 the soul. The novel doctrine preached by the apostle excited the buzz of curiosity in every part of Athens; the schools of the Epicureans, and of the Stoics were deserted; the mechanic, the merchant, the priest and the soldier crowded round the orator, to hear what this "scatter tortoise of strange gods" had to say; and when their curiosity was gratified, they laughed at him and left him, satisfied at having 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 it may be to collect memoranda for a "Right merrie and conceitede tour" in the manner of the authentic Ashe, or a merchant whose business may be to procure a little par money from a neighbouring bank, arrives at the Caravansera of a country town, the good citizens immediately forget every thing else, but the news which may be brought by this omnivorous 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 white 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 modern 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 finish the day at quito or five. 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 great design.

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, 104 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.

Annapolis, August 13.

NOTICE

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

August 13.

To Farmers & Overseers

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

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

To active, industrious men, who come with a suitable recommendation, the highest wages will be given & payment. Single men would be preferred, but small families would not be objected to if the recommendation were fully satisfactory. Persons living at a distance might write me, & lodge the letter in the post office Baltimore enclosing their recommendation, & 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 to improve, would be taken.

CHAS. WATERS

Water's Ford, Aug. 6, 1818. } 6 miles above Annapolis.

P S A lease would be given for term of years if desired.

The Editor of the Eastern Gazette will give the above insertions, & forward his account to this office collection.

State of Maryland, so

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court

July 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Susanna Wells, executrix of the last will & testament of Daniel Wells, sen. late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered she give the notice required by law 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 Gassarway, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

Notice is here'y 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, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, & if they fail to do so, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July 1818.

Susanna Wells, ex'x.

July 30.

Stop the Runaway.

20 DOLLARS REWARD

The above reward will be given for lodging in gaol or bringing home Ned Tom, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is tolerably black and how legged; the first joint of one of his thumbs is rather short, with 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 waist coat, one osenburgh frock shirt, and an old tur 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 Crags Ferry, on the Annapolis road, near Boulton's Tavern

July 23.

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. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1813.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the last session, entitled, "An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Light at Hagerstown, the Cumberland Herald at Cumberland, and the Annapolis Gazette.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and for exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found deficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, it has been found that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and fraudulently removed out of the state, and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been snatched from their masters, protected and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of preventing such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall reside at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident of this state, and if any person shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, every such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the tenor and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county where the county where such seller or seller shall reside, or sale be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court, and such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person 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 aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident of this state, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

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 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 shall not be liable to prosecution 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 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 upon 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 reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such reversion 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 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 affiant 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 may be, and such judge or justice is

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 such 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, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the 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 goal 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 greably 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 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 citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal 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 his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required 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 ground to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe 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 runaway 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 runaway and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several 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 Baltimore 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 generally published.

SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges himself, 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 general satisfaction.

BENJAMIN GAITHER
Anne-Arundel county July 30. 1818.

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.

2

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.

2

MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit: On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, 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 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 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 newspapers 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 show 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 seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely.

June 4, 1818.

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 having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, 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 skillful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

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—\$ 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1 50.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption 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 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 indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

John Ridgely, Ex'rs.
David Ridgely, 4
Aug 6, 1818. 3m.

By order of the Or-

phans 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. At the Personal Estate of the deceased, consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, looking glasses, China, &c. &c. a handsome second hand carriage, 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 settlement.

August 6, 1818. 4

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING 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 after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS.

July 23, 1818. 6

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.

Feb. 11.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Annapolis, Thursday, August 27.

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

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,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Fulgham,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,
Thomas Frazier,
Nicholas Salisbury,
Arthur Holt.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

George Semmes,
William D. Digges,
Samuel Claggett,
James Somervell.

"Examiner" will be attended to next 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 outcry 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 indispensable 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 adjournment of the Legislature during the Christmas holidays, 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 Christmas was established by the 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 allege as a charge against the Federalists, an act of which they were themselves the first to set the example, and of 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 Wednesday, 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 yeas and nays were taken on the question, & appeared as follows:—The names of the Democrats are in Italics.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Speaker, Jones, Knight, Eccleston, Neale, Hynson, C. Stewart, R. Dorsey, Gray, Weems, Turner, Graham, Garner, Price, Shivers, Snowden, Johnson, Stevens, Tenant, Carroll, Lecompte, Keene, Digges, Somervell, Semmes, Claggett, Oude, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Roberts, Downey, Buckley, Bradford, Sewell, Steel, Davis, Holbrook, Saulsbury, Kell, Woodyear, Sweetzer, Schnubly, Washington, Lenthorn. 44.

NEGATIVE.

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

Now, upon an examination of this record, it appears, that of the 44

who voted for the adjournment, there were 23 Democrats and but 21 Federalists, and of the 22 who voted against the adjournment, 17 were Federalists and but 5 Democrats. Now if this can be called a party question, it is actually one for which the Democrats are responsible—for it appears, that of the 28 Democrats who voted on the question, 23 of them voted for the adjournment, and of the 38 Federalists who voted on the question, but 21 of them voted for the adjournment. So that it actually appears that there were more Democrats voted for the adjournment than Federalists, 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 party, and must be responsible for their acts.—admit the principle, and it applies with still greater force to the Democrats, for while nearly one 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 voted against it. Surely then, if 21 Federalists out of 38 are to be considered as representing the views and sentiments of the Federal party, 23 Democrats out of 28 must be considered as representing, in a still stronger point of view, the views and sentiments 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 1807 will show, that this measure, about which so much noise has been made, and so much indignation expressed, is of Democratic origin, that at the very last session of the Legislature, this very same measure was sanctioned and approved of 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 voted for this measure, was in a ratio greater than 2 to 1 than the proportion of Federalists representing the views of their party, and who voted for this measure. If all this has been manifested by a plain and uncontroverted statement of facts, does it not most conclusively appear, that the measure savours more of democracy than of Federalism, and that if there be anything 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 representatives of the satisfaction and delight which will experience in being present with our friends and families at that social season of the year, when we commemorate the nativity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, then must they say to their candidates, be they Federalists or be they Democrats, pledge to us your honour, ere we vote for you, that you will not adjourn the Legislature at the Christmas holidays. Yes this pledge must the Democratic counties of Harford, Queen Anne's, Caroline, and others, 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 callous to the finer feelings of honour and integrity, as to persist in alledging this measure as a charge exclusively applicable to the Federalists, when they are convinced in their own minds that the Democrats were equally, or as it has been shown, in a greater degree, the agents of it. But the reign of delusion we trust is over—the people have become too enlightened to be deceived by artful misrepresentations, or base and calumnious falsehoods. In order to give a more imposing air to this "Federal Peculation," as it has been termed, some calculations have been made to show what was the expense to the state of the adjournment of the Legislature during the Christmas holidays. This 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 gratifying to know, (for this does not appear in the calculation, as the Federalists are charged with receiving all the money, & which seems to be the great grievance,) how much of this \$438 per diem was pocketed by the Democrats. It appears then, that there were 35 Democrats in the last

Legislature, which at \$4 each per 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 yeas and nays, which were, yeas 44, nays 22—making 66 in the house of delegates; and it appears from the Journal 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	\$304 00
Speaker & President at \$5 each	10 00
10 clerks, and 4 door-keepers, 14 at \$4	56 00
	\$370 00

making an aggregate of \$370 per diem; and there being 28 Democrats present, they received, for their proportion, \$112 per diem. Nor is the number of days constituting the recess fairly stated in the calculation before alluded to—in that calculation two Sundays, and Christmas day, are included, and the computation is made for ten days; now it is not to be supposed that the legislature, 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 it is 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 Democratic computation which has been published. Of 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 show of decency, consistency or propriety, charge the Federalists with unwarrantably taking money from the public treasury. But to shew at once the hypocrisy of Democratic 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 following resolution was read: "Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to each member and officer of the Legislature of this State, One Dollar for each day's attendance 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 chief 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 calculations 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, 109 members and officers at \$1 per day, is \$109

Multiplied by 78 days gives \$8502 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. Deduct this from \$8502, the additional expense which the democrats would have imposed upon the state had they possessed the power, as

they did the will, and there is a clear saving to the people of Maryland by the federal party of \$5912 for the last session of the Legislature alone, even supposing, as has been proved not to be the case, 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 willing 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 consistent; 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 "speculators" for having advanced, or loaned, the sum of 300,000 dollars to the general government for the express purpose of paying the yeomanry 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 really in the bad state which certain office-hunters and other deceptions men from motives of interest represent it, and the people were to call 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 gentlemen try to huddle out of the scrape by saying four dollars each day was not enough to furnish them with "HOT TODDY?" Q

CONSISTENCY.

During the late war the executive of Massachusetts either neglected or refused 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. The 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 Federal 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 & cockatrice-species, who would thus delude ye, with the sole view of fattening on the public Treasury.

Fed. Rep.

From the Federal Republican.
COMMUNICATION.
THE TREASURY.

The federalists very good naturally suffer their opponents to be the assailants, and as it is easier to maintain the positive than the negative side of an argument, the democrats have too often succeeded,

They have now succeeded in creating a general belief that the treasury of this state has been so managed by the federalists, as to be entirely empty.

I deny the fact, and it should plainly and plumply contradict by us all; for, if the general government has not been so badly managed by the democrats at Washington as to be unable to pay its debts, the state of Maryland will have paid a very large sum acknowledged to be due it; and our treasury be, nay is full.

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

This may be the justice and generosity of the democratic general government, to rob the treasury and people of Maryland of their hard earnings, but surely the democratic government of Maryland, who are not the means of compelling it to repay us, did act wisely and economically too, in disbursing this money for the people's defence, and was better to call out and pay a militia, than suffer the state to be overrun and pillaged by the enemy which the people would have lost ten times as much, besides the character for courage and honour.

I do not know for what purpose money is treasured up by states in time of peace if not to secure their defence and safety in time of war. But I would ask, my turn, whether the democrats while they governed Maryland, did not fool away much of the people's treasure in erecting state buildings at Baltimore, whilst they had it in their power to erect charity schools and roads and bridges without it, but which they neglected? I am opposed to the erection of penitentiaries or hospitals, nor would I vil at the employment of democratic artists exclusively in building them, but I shrewdly suspect there was more money expended than necessary, because there was not authority to control the expenditure on the part of the state.

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

To return, however, to the fund in the treasury—what were the during the democratic state government? I answer, certificates of S. stock. What are they now? They promise to pay on the part of the same United States—and the only difference is, that which may be thought to exist between the word and the bond of a solvent person. But there is the security of the constitution and the law, in both cases, and the personal signature of a clerk or secretary, cannot add much to the solidity of the fund.

PACA.

From the National Intelligencer Aug. 13.

The following amusing memorandum are copied from an old Diary kept by an American gentleman who resided in London during the Revolutionary war. These memoranda are taken from a note under the head "Distinguished Characters," and handed to us for publication.

"I again met the worthy Doctor Ogle, Dean of Winchester, in Sherborne house Library, with Doctor Price, (which is very near the Dean's house in Berkeley square.) I began to rain, and I yielded to Doctor Ogle's solicitation to dine, although I had just promised Doctor Price to attend him to Hackney by a packet." Dr. Franklin. I never partook of a pleasant dinner, after getting the interesting account of the day at the St. James's Palace, (for the Dean is clerk of the closet to his majesty, and is frequently in waiting on the royal family.) I there met Lord Euston (son to the Duke of Grafton) very soon after his elopement with one of the queen's maids of honour, also, the witty and facetious Mr. Sheridan, then paying his address to Miss Ogle, the Dean's daughter, who was doing the honours of her father's table; and last, though not least in my estimation and regard, Bishop Watson, whom I had known at Oxford, in my visits to Mr. Harford, son of Lord Baltimore, as professor of chemistry, divinity, &c. &c. and had seen at his father-in-law's house, Mr. Wilson, of Dulham tower, near the lakes of Westmoreland. I shall never forget his

and his liberal conversation religious, secular; his admiration of the style of American State papers; the Declaration of Independence, &c. his general philanthropy; his encomiums on the mildness of American laws and institutions, inviting and opening her eyes to the enlightened and industrious of all nations, &c. The Bishop joined in ridiculing the yet false topic among the tory courtiers, warring for the balance of power! emphatically saying, Europe would likely soon have but two powers to rule, or rather three powers to rule, and those would be Russia, Austria & France, and that America would assuredly become the first naval power.

N. B.—Dean Ogle is brother to the late reg. Governor of Maryland, and enquired much after that family in Maryland, as his nearest family in England.

Miss Ogle was questioning Lord Euston, as to the fact then stated in the daily papers, about the two epistles which passed between the duke of Dorset and Lord Euston. He, the duke, having helped the runaway maid of honour in the post chaise, from the queen's palace, and laying his injunction of Lord Euston to write from the first stage, and you will meet a letter from me at Gretna Green. The return post chaise brought the Duke of Dorset the following:

"I am the happiest dog alive."

Yours,

EUSTON."

And he met at Gretna Green the following answer:

"Every dog has his day."

Yours,

DORSET."

Mr. Sheridan, always ready at quotations, mentioned his seeing the following lines scratched on a pane of glass, at the next Inn to Gretna Green, where the runaway lovers always stop to prepare for the blacksmith's marriage of them in Scotland.

"We loving fair ones keep this truth in view,
Few hasty marriages are happy too."

He caused a great laugh against Sheridan, on the Dean's saying, very good naturedly, (for Sheridan was soon after his son in law) I suppose you were the author of the letter, while you were running away with Miss Linley, the famed maid of Bath, a first rate musical performer, and to whom Mr. Sheridan was said to be but a bad husband."

of the time with which they stood accused, their fate was such as the law of nations warrants. But as to the idea of their being emissaries of the British government; it is too ridiculous a supposition to be seriously refuted."

It is stated, that a duel with sabres was lately fought at Lisbon, by an English officer and a Portuguese nobleman, 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 seriously 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. Gascoyne, were re-elected. At Westminster, Mr. Brougham, the leader of the opposition in the last House of Commons, lost his election. Finding himself greatly outnumbered, he withdrew from the contest on the evening of the fourth day of balloting. It is said that the opposition will obtain an accession in the House of Commons of between 20 and 30 members.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

This day (June 30) the Election for the city of Dublin came on at the Sessions house in Green-street. Mr. Grattan was proposed by Mr. La Touche, 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 twenty paces up Henry street, when a violent assault commenced. The flag bearers, in the front of the car, 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, with a mixture of indignation and horror, that Mr. Grattan received a concussion 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 Mary-street, and Mr. Shaw retired also.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Dublin Evening Post Office, three o'clock.

The people in immense multitudes continued to collect around the house of Mr. Preston, (where Mr. Grattan took refuge) assuming every moment a more determined and ferocious appearance.

Mr. Guinness, 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, wreak these wrongs upon your enemies, and not upon your zealous and

indefatigable friend. Remember, he it was that gave you a Constitution — and remember too, if all were like him, 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; feeble, 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 peaceably home.

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 terrified the neighbourhood.

Mr. Grattan retired, quite exhausted, to his carriage, which waited for him at the extremity of the A. B. Lane. He was attended by Mr. H. Bushe, Mr. Grattan, jun. Mr. Guinness, Lord Charlemont, &c.

NOTICE.

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

Aug. 27.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

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 goal so that I get him a gain.

Richard Harwood, (of Thos.)

Aug. 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 this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Allen, 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 shown to any one by applying to Mr. Joseph Allen 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 Arundel 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. ALLEN, T. TONGUE, Jr. Ex'rs.

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 persons 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.

Aug. 27.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.
Aug. 15, 1818.

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 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, 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 deceased, 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. Lane, adm'r.

Aug. 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 Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for 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 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 Warfield.

Aug. 27.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides, at Public Auction, on

Wednesday the 23d day of September next, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern 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 country, for the cultivation of all kinds of produce, and is capable of great improvement by clover, plaster is found to act with great power. The improvements are comfortable, a good dwelling house, with necessary out buildings. A great proportion of this land is covered with wood of almost description, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of convenient landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown at any time by the subscriber. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, meantime the purchaser will be privileged to sow grain, &c. and to exercise rights of ownership. The terms will be accommodating, on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben. shiff. 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 trespassing on her enclosures, of the following marks and description, viz. appears 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 requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

SARAH BROWN.

Aug. 26.

Carpeting.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS
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.

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.

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 subscriber. A single man would be preferred. Apply to John Smith, Annapolis, or

SARAH BATTEE,
South River Neck.
Aug. 20.

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. shiff.
A. A. County.
Aug. 20.

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 September 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. shiff.
A. A. County.
Aug. 20.

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 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.
Annapolis, August 13.

NOTICE

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

August 13.

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

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."

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 Intemperance
spurn'd,
Heart sick'n'd and decay'd,
To virtue's path again I turn'd,
And sought Religion's aid,
She smil'd—and with a holy tear
Embalmd each wound of woe,
Then softly whisper'd in my ear,
"Believe—believe ME Jo."

Now homeward, as I wand my way,
Each toil and duty o'er,
If e'er my wayward fancy stray,
And tell me I am poor—
From Virtue's smile the truth direct
Must still forever flow,
And conscience will the lie detect,
With "Don't believe it Jo."

VILLAGE MINSTREL.

Russian Embassy to Persia—1817.

Extract from the Inedited Journal
of 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 am-
bassador. He threw himself rather
awkwardly on a chair, smoked a great
deal, spoke little, and scarcely nod-
ded his head when we were present-
ed to him; but enjoyed the liquor in
spite of the prohibition of Maho-
met. The climax is, that he makes
no secret of it, but declares openly
that he could not live without spi-
rituous liquors. After a good half
hour he took his leave and invited
us all to dinner. At 12 o'clock we
proceeded with much pomp to the
fortress, which is only inhabited by
the Sadar.

We formed a handsome processio-
n; a detachment of cosacks went
first; then came our military band,
then the ambassador and his suite,
with another detachment of cos-
acks to close the procession. The
people had never before seen any-
thing like it, & pressed on us dread-
fully from all sides; the police offi-
cers threw great stones, beat back
the crowd with clubs, and particu-
larly one of them, who absolutely
marched before the ambassador, al-
ter the music, and who was provid-
ed with a club of metal, which he
laid about him most unmercifully on
the heads of the people. I believe
they would have killed me, had
not the ambassador out of compas-
sion begged them to desist.

When we came to the gate of the
fortress, the people were obliged to
leave us. We rode through narrow
streets and alighted from our horses
at the entrance of the house of
Sadar. After we had passed many
courts, which were all surround-
ed with armed men, we entered one
in the middle of which there was a
large marble basin, 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 Meman-
dar. Opposite to the opening side
of the saloon, the building forms a
great niche, in which there is a
beautiful basin of white marble
with some fountains. This side can
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 ad-
orned with fine trees, a beautiful
stone bridge with arches is thrown

across it, and the horizon is bound-
ed by Mount Ararat. Certainly no
house can be better contrived for a
summer residence; there is constan-
tly 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,
kallinon 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, particu-
larly before dinner. No body could
get down a morsel, and this prelude
to dinner was taken away. Here-
upon a number of servants appear-
ed with table cloths of white India
cloth, here and there ornamented
with flowers; in the corners were
some suitable sentences in the Per-
sian language, printed in black let-
ters; as, for example, "All the fruits
and 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 thou-
sand people might have dined upon
it. I will only mention what stood
on the table before me and Dr. Mul-
ler 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; half 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,
and no spoons.

All these were piled upon one a-
nother with the greatest rapidity,
so that I and Muller suddenly sat
behind a wall of meat, which de-
prived us of the prospect to the
court, and could not see our opposite
comrades except through little em-
brasures in these ramparts of cook-
ery. I attempted to see through a little
opening in my wall of dishes, what
the Sadar did. The left hand rest-
ing on a dagger, because the Persi-
ans never use the left hand in eat-
ing, 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
bread and whisks 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 swallow-
ed this also happily down. He then
put his finger according to his fancy
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
look'd pleas'd on his amazed guests.
As scarcely any body had touch'd
any of his dinner, for many things
could not be pulled out of the mid-
dle, for fear of upsetting the whole
pile, signal was made to bear off, &
the servants as well as the gentle-
men, standing out and envying 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 hap-
pily destroyed we uld take a mouth-
ful of fresh air; and the servants
presented water to wash the hands,
but without towels; the Persians
dry their hands in the air; we were
obliged to dry them on our pocket
handkerchiefs. Scarcely was this
work finished, when to our terror,
another army of dishes was brought
in; but this time we escap'd 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
dancers who just entered, & plac'd
themselves at the door. The music
was composed of a guitar, a kind of
violin with three strings and two
drums, and also a singer, who with
dreadful grimaces and real convul-
sions, 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 dress-
es to which silk ribbons of different
colours were fastened, were so in-
spired by this squeaking music, to-
gether with the screaming of the
singer, that they at first danced, and
at last perform'd summersaults.
They had in their hands little metal
castinets, with which they beat
time to the movements of the dance.
I believe that two of them repre-

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 summer-
saults, 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
head.

With full ears and empty stom-
achs, 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'
water.

From the Connecticut Mirror. ALISMA PLANTAGO.

As frequent inquiries have been
made, whether the Alisma Planta-
go is to be found in this part of our
country—we answer these 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 be-
ing the genuine plant. It perfect-
ly agrees with the following de-
scription, copied from an English
paper. It is said to be abundant
throughout our country. It frequents
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 A-
lisma Plantago, agrees with the one
published in our paper of the 6th
ult.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. HYDROPHOBIA.

At the present season of the year,
and with several cases of this most
dreadful of all maladies around us,
it may be useful again to call the at-
tention of our readers to a discov-
ery made by a Russian peasant of
Simbirsk, as announced in this
paper of the 23d of Feb. last. The
specific, which is said to be never-
failing, is the bulbous part of the
plant, called by botanists Alisma
Plantago, or the Great Water plant-
ain; and to add to the value of the
discovery, this simple is to be found
in all the countries of Europe. In
Germany as well as in Russia, the
extraordinary properties of the A-
lisma 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 quali-
ties, and give to it, if found effica-
cious, the sanction of their authori-
ty. The Russian Counsellor of
State, Lowshein, has lately publish-
ed a report upon the subject, in
which he bears ample testimony to
its efficacy, and prescribes the meth-
od 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 strewn 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 "Curtis's Flora
Londnensis," vol. 4, article 28, folio
edition.

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, per-
fectly entire, upright, slightly wav-
ed, the footstalks semi-cylindrical,
at bottom sheathing and purplish.
Stalk obtusely 3 cornered, naked,
smooth, from one to three feet in
height.

Branches producing the flowers
disposed in whirles round the stalk
and the lesser branches in a similar
manner round them, varying greatly
in number, and naked.

Stipules at the base of each whirle,
membranous, withered, and sheath-
ing.

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

*The season of flowering in Eng-
land is in the months of July, Au-
gust and September; the specimens
we have before us, and which may
be seen at our office, are of course
not at present in flower, but the id-
entity 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 a-
bove. 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 pa-
tient, whether it be men or animals.

Corolla three Petals, roundish,
purple, grav'd on the edge, flat,
spreading, somewhat remote from
each other, claws 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.

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
a call at Mr. Brewer's Hotel.
DAVID SUTTON,
JOHN SHORTBRIDGE,
Annapolis, Aug. 13.

Valuable Estate for Sale.

Under the authority of a decree
from the Equity Court of Prince Geo-
ge'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 suscep-
tible of improvement by the use of clo-
ver and plaster. The buildings are
good and commodious, and the site 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.
Aquila 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 annu-
al 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 li-
berty of seeding a crop of winter grain.
Thomas Mundell, Trustee.

Oakland, near Piscataway, 3
August 13.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live,
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Ar-
undel 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 country for the culti-
vation of tobacco, and is acted upon by
plaster and capable of great improve-
ment by clover, a great proportion of
the land is covered with wood timber &
may be easily carried to market, hav-
ing the advantage of fine landing places,
being bounded by the water. Per-
sons inclined to purchase it is presum-
ed, will view the premises, which they
are invited to do. The terms will be
accommodating on payment of part of
the purchase money in hand. For
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who
is authorised to contract for the land.
GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9.

To Farmers & Overseers.

The subscriber has for rent
Farms, situate about 16 or 18 miles
from Baltimore, the one adjoining na-
vigable waters of Severn, and the
other, those of Magothy; the average
produce of the latter is about 200 bu-
rels of corn, and from 3 to 400 bush-
els of wheat and rye, and a profitable
of market stuff, the production of which
this place is particularly adapted to,
is divided into three fields, well en-
closed with chestnut fence, has comfort-
able dwelling houses, a good barn, &c.
has been carried on by an overseer a
number of years. The produce of the
farm, about 100 barrels of corn, and
250 bushels of small grain, with im-
mense stock. Both of these places
formerly produced good crops of
baco. To men of industry, dispos-
ed to improve lands, the terms would
be accommodating, clover seed and plaster
furnished gratis.

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

To active, industrious men, who
come with a suitable recommendation,
the highest wages will be given & ca-
pable of being given & cap-
payment. Single men would be pre-
ferred, but small families would not
be objected to if the recommendation
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 me to what place
should send my answer.

Young Men, with little experi-
ence if noted for industry and a capacity
to improve, would be taken.

CHS. WATERS.
Water's Ford, Aug. 6, 1818.
12 miles above Annapolis, 6
P. S. A lease would be given for
term of years if desired. C. W.
The Editor of the Eastern Gazette
will give the above six insertions, &
forward his account to this office for
collection.

State of Maryland, sc

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.
July 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Sus-
anna 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
to creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, & that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Willt,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in M-
aryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of Daniel Wells, de-
ceased, of Anne-Arundel county, dec-
eased. All persons having claims against
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the
1st day of October next; they may
thereby by law be excluded from
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 25th day of July
1818.
Susanna Wells, ex'rx.

July 30.

Stop the Runaway.

20 DOLLARS REWARD

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

EZEKIEL STEWART,
Living in Anne-Arundel county,
about 7 miles from Crags Ferry,
near the Annapolis road, near Poulton's
vern
July 23.

SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly so-
licitied by my friends, I am in-
duced to offer myself as a can-
didate for the office of Sheriff of
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 satis-
faction of the public in general.
GEORGE W. DUVALL
of Marsh.
Annapolis, Aug. 18, 1818.