





124 An act for the benefit of the heirs of Joseph Woodhall, late of Kent county, deceased.  
125 A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.  
126 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorise and empower the levy court of Charles county, to assess and levy a sum of money on the assessable property thereof for the purpose of building a road in said county.  
127 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorise Zephaniah Waters, of Charles county, to raise by lottery a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.  
128 An act to authorise the levy court of Harford county to levy money for building a bridge.  
129 An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to erect a town in Queen-Anne's county.  
130 An act authorising the sale of certain property therein mentioned.  
131 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna, near Rock Run.  
132 An act to authorise the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the West Nottingham Academy in Cecil county.  
133 An act to incorporate the Hagerstown Fire Company, in Washington county.  
134 An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Richardson, late of Caroline county, deceased.  
135 An act to ratify and protect the title of The Third Haven Monthly Meeting of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Talbot county, in and to the lots of land on which their several meeting-houses stand, and to incorporate certain members of their Society, as a body politic for their benefit.  
136 An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county, and to incorporate the same.  
137 An act authorising Henry S. Yates, of Charles county, to bring sundry negroes into this state.  
138 An act to authorise Nathaniel Cacy, of Queen-Anne's county, to sell the lands therein mentioned.  
139 An act relating to the Rector & Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church, of St. Peter, in the city of Baltimore.  
140 An act to incorporate the Patapsco Manufacturing Company.  
141 An act to repeal part of the act, entitled, An act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounds of lands, and in the manner of obtaining injunctions.  
142 An act authorising the conveyance of certain property therein mentioned.  
143 An act to lay out a road in Baltimore county.  
144 An act to incorporate a company, under the name of the Nottingham Library Company.  
145 An act to authorise the sale of certain real estates held by Joseph B. McKean, in trust for the children of Andrew Buchanan, deceased.  
146 An act to lay out and open a road therein mentioned, in Cecil county.  
147 An act for the relief of the Baltimore Company.  
148 A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company, under the name of the Elkton Bank of Maryland.  
149 An act relative to the administration of justice.  
150 An act for draining part of a Branch, known by the name of Andover Branch, lying in Queen-Anne's county.  
151 An act appointing James Res, trustee, and authorising him to sell certain real property therein mentioned.  
152 An act authorising Adam Whann, and William Ricketts, to complete the collections of Jacob R. Hewitt, in Cecil county.  
153 An act for the relief of Susanah Parker and her infant children.  
154 An act to repeal an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to lay out and make public a road in Baltimore county.  
155 An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and le-

vy a sum of money, for the purposes therein mentioned.  
156 An act for the relief of James Woods, of Caroline county.  
157 An act annulling the marriage of Michael Adalid and Rosella Adalid, of the city of Baltimore.  
158 An act for the benefit of Anne Higgins, of Anne-Arundel county.  
159 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Havre-de-Grace Bank.  
160 An act authorising a lottery for raising a sum of money to build a church in St. Mark's Parish, in Frederick county.  
161 An act for the benefit of the infant children of Jeremiah Crabb, late of Montgomery county.  
162 An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the mouth of Monocacy, of some place near thereto, through Montgomery county, to intersect the Baltimore and Fredericktown turnpike road at the Poplar Springs, in Anne-Arundel county.  
163 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.  
164 An act to incorporate the Baltimore Exchange Company.  
165 An act for the relief of William Welch, of Talbot county, an insolvent debtor.  
166 An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the Frederick and Baltimore turnpike road, commencing at the west end of Frederick town, to Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river.  
167 An act declaring the continuation and extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned.  
168 An act extending the benefit of the insolvent laws to certain petitioners therein mentioned.  
169 An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the title of the Consolidated Bank of Maryland.  
170 An act for the relief of sundry poor out-pensioners.  
171 An act to authorise the collectors of the county taxes of this state to execute deeds of conveyance in the cases therein mentioned.  
172 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from or near Baltimore city, in Baltimore county, through Liberty-town, in Frederick county, to Hagerstown, in Washington county.  
173 An act to authorise the sheriffs and collectors of the several counties of this state to complete their collections.  
174 An act to enable Robert Lloyd Tilghman, Tench Tilghman, and William H. Tilghman, the executors of James Earle, late of Talbot county, deceased, to sell and dispose of the real estate of his infant children.  
175 An act to authorise the sale of the real estate therein mentioned.  
176 An act to give effect to a compromise in certain actions of ejectment, in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Maryland.  
177 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish pilots and regulate their fees.  
178 An act for the benefit of James Sewell, of Cecil county.  
179 An act to make public a road from the Etna powder works in Baltimore county.  
180 An act for the relief of Nicholas Snyder, of Frederick county.  
181 An act for the benefit of Sarah Clarkson, of Kent county.  
182 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.  
183 An act to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Caroline county to discontinue the road therein mentioned.  
184 An act to secure the printing of the Laws and Votes and Proceedings, and to require the faithful performance thereof by the printer to the state.  
185 An act to incorporate the trustees of the Bladensburg Academy, and for other purposes.  
186 An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for completing an Episcopal church in Baltimore county.  
187 An act for the relief of Theodore Weems, of Anne-Arundel county.  
188 An act to condemn a lot in the city of Baltimore for a street.

189 An act to open a road from William P. Patterson's farm, in Queen-Anne's county.  
190 An act to incorporate a company to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned.  
191 An act authorising the sale of the real and personal estate therein mentioned.  
192 An act to make valid the deed therein mentioned.  
193 An act to lay out and straighten a road in Baltimore county.  
194 An act to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.  
195 An act to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government, for the year 1815.  
196 An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Barrow, late of Dorchester county, deceased.  
197 An act to confirm and make valid the proceedings of the orphans court of Frederick county.  
198 An act authorising the levy court of Calvert county, to borrow a certain sum of money from the banks of this state.  
199 An act to settle and ascertain the salary the members of the council for the ensuing year.  
200 An act for the relief of William S. Gaither, of Allegany county.  
201 A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for extending Green-street, in the city of Baltimore.  
202 An act to revive and continue an act, entitled, An act for the relief of Henry Howard, of Johns, of Montgomery county.  
203 An act for the relief of Lewis Michael, of Frederick county.  
204 An act for the relief of John Davis, of Talbot county.  
205 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to direct defects.  
206 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorise the filling up and extending of certain lots on the fourth side of the Basin in the city of Baltimore.  
207 A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the regulation and improvement of Denton, in Caroline county.  
208 An act annulling the marriage of George Little, and Mary his wife.  
209 An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money for certain purposes therein mentioned.  
210 An act to alter and change the name of Lewis Pinney, of the city of Baltimore, into the name of Lewis Lea.  
211 An act to incorporate the president and directors of the Etna company.  
212 An act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a lot of ground in the city or precincts of Baltimore, and to erect a building thereon to be used as an engine-house.  
213 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Union Insurance Company of Maryland.  
214 A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of Tobacco.  
215 An act to alter the times of holding of the court of Appeals, and for other purposes.  
216 An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Athenian Society.  
217 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to extend Alzquith street, in the city of Baltimore.  
218 An act to make valid the proceedings of the orphans court of Queen-Anne's county.  
219 An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.  
220 An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.  
221 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating the City Bank of Baltimore.  
222 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate certain persons in every christian church or congregation in this State.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY FEB. 1, 1816.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Tuesday, having passed 222 laws; a list of which appears in this day's paper.

Robert Goodloe Harper, esquire, was on Saturday night last, elected Senator to represent this state in the Congress of the United States. The votes were as follow:  
For R. G. Harper 45  
J. T. Mason 44

#### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

[Saturday's Proceedings continued.]  
The bill authorising the extension of Pratt and Lombard streets, was referred to the 4th day of July next—yeas 37, nays 28.

On motion by Mr. E. K. Wilson, leave given to bring in a bill declaring the continuation and extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned.

Mr. Bradford delivers a report unfavourable to the petition of sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road from John Harry's mill to Belle Air. Concurred in.

Mr. Hall delivers a bill supplementary to the act to make a turnpike road from the City of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace. Mr. Davidson a bill to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned.

The clerk of the senate delivers

the bill authorising the levy court of Prince-George's to levy money for the support of sundry persons; the supplement to the act to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland—passed with amendments—agreed to. The bill for the benefit of Susan Rich and Samuel Rich; the bill to revive an act for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomack; the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Eli Gibbons—passed with amendments—Read. The bill to establish a bank under the name of the Centreville Bank of Maryland; the bill to establish a bank under the title of The Bank of Dorchester; the bill to increase the capital stock in the Hagerstown Bank; the bill to authorise the recording a certain deed of bargain and sale—will not pass. The resolution relative to the employment and harbouring of runaway negroes by the citizens of Pennsylvania—disseminated from. A further supplement to the act to make a turnpike from the cross roads near Richard Caton's lime-kilo, to the city of Baltimore; a bill for the relief of the Baltimore Company—passed. Read.

Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 22.

The bill annulling the marriage of John McCanles, and wife, was referred to the 4th day of July next.

#### PETITIONS.

From Gove Smith, of Caroline, for a divorce. From William Start, of Caroline, to change his surname. From Edward Gray, and others, of Baltimore, to incorporate a cotton factory. From Alexander Nisbett, of Baltimore, to repeal a certain law. From Hugh Beard, and others, for the sale of part of the real estate of William Kirkpatrick, deceased. From William S. Gaither, of Allegany, for a special act of insolvency. A memorial from Philip Reed, of Kent, to be exonerated from payment of 15 per cent. as security of Josiah Johnson. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for relief relative to the passage of a certain law. Severally referred.

Mr. E. K. Wilson delivers a bill declaring the continuation and extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned—twice read, passed, and sent to senate.  
Mr. W. Stewart delivers a report unfavourable to the petition of Christopher Hughes. Mr. Stoddert a report favourable to the memorial of Luther Martin. Mr. Hughes favourable to the keeper, and deputies of the penitentiary. Mr. Davidson unfavourable to the petition of James Jackson, also unfavourable to the petition of Hugh Beard, Abner Kirk, John Marshall, Samuel Miller, and John Rodney. Severally read.

Mr. Beall delivers the following report:  
The committee to whom was referred the memorial of James Wilkinson, adjutant-general and colonel of the northern continental army, and late a major-general in the army of the United States, beg leave to report—That they have examined the same, in connexion with the documents and vouchers by which it is supported; that they view with grateful recollection the honorable and highly serviceable career of the memorialist, during that memorable struggle which terminated in the independence of our country; and that they have in proof before them, the activity and enterprise by which he never failed to distinguish himself, either under the orders of the illustrious commander in chief, or of other general officers.

From the high and honourable authority of president Washington, and of his immediate successor, and from the testimony of generals Knox and Hamilton, and the records of the old Congress, the committee derive their impressions of the virtues, the merits, and military talents of the memorialist, from which his country, (his native state in common with the rest) has received numerous and important advantages. They therefore contemplate, with deep sensibility, the prospects which threaten to cloud the decline of that patriot's life with penury, which was not only early devoted to the revolutionary cause, but has encountered, for thirty years, the perils and vicissitudes incident to active military duties.

From these considerations, the committee are of opinion, that the soldier who has thus exhausted the vigour of his life, should be entitled to remuneration for past and arduous and important services, and that the rewards and benefits which have been heretofore bestowed upon other soldiers of the revolution, should, and ought to be, extended

to the memorialist.  
Whereas, it appears to the committee, that the said James Wilkinson, an officer in the revolutionary war, and who served with distinction, did not receive commutation money of six hundred dollars, in lieu of the half pay for which he was entitled, and who, who continued in service to the termination of the war, therefore,  
Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and directed, to pay to the said James Wilkinson, the years full pay of a lieutenant, as remuneration for services rendered his country in the revolutionary struggle for liberty.

Read.

Adjourned.

Tuesday Jan. 23.

The bill from the senate for the relief of the Baltimore Company was passed and returned to the PETITIONS.

From Elizabeth Barrow, of Dorchester, to sell certain real property. From Evershed Bowie, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for the erection of schools in the several counties; also for a supplement to the act authorising a lottery to build a school and meeting-house. Referred.

Mr. McMahon delivers a bill to incorporate the Patapsco Manufacturing Company—twice read, passed, and sent to senate.  
Mr. Lecompte delivers a favourable report on the petition of Andrew Lord—Concurred with.  
The further supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, was passed and sent to senate.

The report on the memorial of Luther Martin was disseminated from—yeas 32, nays 32.

The bill to authorise the people to elect the judges of elections referred to the next general assembly, and ordered to be published with the votes and proceedings for the consideration of the people.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorise the president and directors of the Chesapeake Bridge Company to contract with the levy court of Caroline, for the passage of the citizens over a bridge; the bill supplementary to an act to build a bridge over the Susquehanna; the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Joseph Woodhall; the further supplement to an act to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county; the supplement to the act to authorise and empower the levy court of Charles, to levy money for building a road; the supplement to the act to authorise Zephaniah Waters to raise by lottery a sum of money; the bill to authorise the levy court of Harford to levy money for building a bridge; the additional supplement to an act to erect a town in Queen-Anne's county; the bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Richardson; the bill to ratify and protect the title of The Third Haven Monthly Meeting of Friends; to several lots of ground; the bill to authorise the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the West Nottingham Academy—severally passed with amendments—agreed to.

The bill relating to the removal and trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, and the supplementary to the act to make a turnpike road from Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace—passed with amendments—read. The bill authorising a lottery to buy a lot of ground in Frederick town—passed with amendments—disagreed to. The bill to correct a mistake in a deed therein mentioned; and the bill to authorise the commissioners of the western precincts of Baltimore to make a survey and plat of said precincts—will not pass. A bill relating to streets in the city and precincts of Baltimore; a supplement to the act to make a turnpike from or near Baltimore city to Hagerstown, and an additional supplement to the act relating to negroes—severally passed. The resolution authorising the executive to employ additional counsel to defend the suit commenced against the Mountjoy Bayly, in favour of J. S. Smith, in favour of J. S. Smith.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, following message was agreed to by the Senate,  
We feel no disposition to interfere with the officers of the civil list provision, and therefore refer the bill for reconsideration, to be by us as to date, on further examination and you will concur with us in that no constitutional objection is to the bill in its present form.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to incorporate a company under the name of The Nottingham Library Company; the bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county; the bill authorising the conveyance of certain property; and the bill to authorise the sale of certain property held by Jos. B. McKean, in trust for the children of Andrew Buchanan, deceased.

On motion by Mr. Nisbett, a resolution was put, that the memorial of the petitioners be referred to the committee on the petition of Robert L. Tilghman, to sell the real estate of James Earle, deceased—passed.

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from the Aurora.

January 22, 1816.

### Keep a Good Look Out a Head.

Previous to the day upon which the different treaties, by the combined powers and France were signed at Paris, a separate treaty was made by England with Spain.

The government of the United States surely cannot be ignorant of the facts. If not, their agents abroad have been remiss in not furnishing the necessary information.

The Emperor of Russia made stand against the pretensions of England. He overruled the intentions of the cabinet of London.

Through his minister a note was presented to Lord Castlereagh, containing an ultimatum with an assurance, that his troops should not act any longer, if the pretensions of Great Britain in the negotiations with Spain were persisted in.

Lord Castlereagh yielded to the proposition—but postponed the definitive ratifications of the general treaties until an opportunity was afforded to have that with Spain first concluded. He was successful, and immediately afterwards was authorized by the prince regent to close the bargain as to Europe, by signing them.

To no potentate in Europe are the United States more indebted than to the emperor of Russia. The magnanimity displayed by him throughout the arduous struggle in which he has been engaged, has in many instances, defeated the machinations of the British cabinet—and has evinced a disposition to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the United States. His ambassador here has confirmed this assurance to our government.

Let us embrace it—and let Russia and America hereafter be considered as twin sisters. There is no possible cause of jealousy or rivalry. Their interests are the same, whether considered in a commercial or political point of view.

That the United States has serious difficulties to expect, cannot be doubted. Uncontrovertible proofs of the fact, will in a short time be furnished for publication. Our late minister at Ghent, have been apprised of many—but since their departure from that place, more has been developed.

The expectation of a long peace is visionary—however devoutly to be desired.

On our part no disposition to war has been manifested at any time—and it is hoped that the spirit which was displayed in 1776, and the naval and military valor of 1813 and 1814, will not be relaxed in 1816, through feeble or temporary counsels, into the humiliating condition in which they were in 1811 and 1812.

Conquest forms no part of American ambition—but a surrender of rights will always be resisted by freemen.

Embrace the present moments—prepare for the ultima ratio. The time is at hand—and that we may not be so enfeebled as we were at the beginning of the late war, is among the cares and obligations which congress has to fulfil to their country.

A WATCHMAN.

### From the Baltimore Telegraph. WAR WITH SPAIN.

"What is this, that roars so loud, and thunders in the index."

For some time past, the journals in the confidence of the cabinet, have more than hinted, that the U. S. were on the eve of a war with Spain. Duane, several months ago, was absolutely in raptures, to think that a number of Americans were preparing to join the cause of what is denominated the Spanish patriots of South America. These transports were, however, extinguished by the President's proclamation.

Afterwards, the Chevalier de Orléans was formally acknowledged as the minister of his Majesty, King Ferdinand. Thus far, every thing seemed to wear an auspicious and pacific appearance. If the minister of his Catholic Majesty, was received as such, it seemed a pledge that we should not interfere in the internal commotions of his South American colonies. Scarcely had we received this information, however, before intelligence reached us through some of the democratic papers, that the Spanish minister had made some insolent demands upon our government.

This was contradicted in the Aurora, by some one, in behalf of the Spanish Minister, who further stated that important documents in the possession of our cabinet, were suppressed from the

public eye. A writer in the Aurora of Monday last, states that a separate treaty has been entered into between England and Spain; that the government of the United States are acquainted with the fact; that the Emperor of Russia had made a stand against the pretensions of England; that his minister presented a note, with an ultimatum, to Lord Castlereagh, which was to withdraw his troops from the service of the confederacy, if the pretensions of England in her negotiations with Spain, were persisted in; that his Lordship yielded to this remonstrance, and postponed the negotiations with Spain, until the treaty with the allies was concluded; that his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia was particularly friendly to the United States, and had on several occasions defeated the machinations of the British cabinet. The writer declares that "a long peace was visionary, however devoutly to be wished." He says "that the United States have serious difficulties to expect, cannot be doubted; that uncontrovertible proofs of this fact will, in a short time, be furnished for publication; that our late ministers at Ghent have been apprised of many of the facts, and that since their departure from the place, more have been developed. The writer of this article appears to be acquainted with some facts, which have not yet met the public eye, and no man would have dared to speak such language, we conceive, without authority. He refers us to our late commissioners for more precise information. Mr. Clay, one of those gentlemen, held in a recent debate in the House of Representatives, the following language:

"The taxes had been opposed, on the ground that we were at peace with all the world, and likely to remain so. Mr. Clay said, among other things, that the relations with Spain were by no means pacific. That the Spanish minister had lately made a peremptory and impudent demand of a portion of our territory—a demand which he could not speak of with sufficient contempt. He asked, if gentlemen knew the state of our relations with the insurgents of South America, and he expressly intimated, that we might, before long, engage in warlike enterprises, to aid in establishing their independence."

We do not say that Mr. Clay was the author of the paragraph in the Aurora; but we should not be at all astonished, if, while he blushed his cheeks to scarlet, in communicating such intelligence to Congress, he should, without a suffusion of the face, have penned such an article for the Aurora. He might thus have referred to himself as an evidence, while he should hesitate to give such testimony in his own person. If Mr. Clay is not the author, it is singular that a correspondent of the Aurora should have referred to him as an authority for his assertion, and that he should have given the same testimony on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Now here is Mr. Clay furnishing the precise information alluded to by this writer. He expresses an opinion that the United States will be embroiled in a war on the side of the Spanish insurgents of South America. The writer in the Aurora intimates that Russia is to become a party with the United States in this alliance, and he speaks of his own knowledge of the fact. By what means he came in possession of this information does not appear, he states the ultimatum of the Emperor of Russia, and its acceptance on the part of Lord Castlereagh, and refers to documents which have not seen the light in proof of this assertion: an assertion which Mr. Clay as far as his testimony goes corroborates.

Let it be remembered further, that when our cabinet contemplate the perpetration of an enormous act, they suffer the information to steal out through other channels than the court gazette.

Thus far we are enabled to pry into the mysteries of cabinet depravity. Let us remember further, that Joseph Buonaparte the ex-king of Spain, is now in this country; that French Generals formerly in the service of Napoleon, are constantly arriving. That Ney and Buonaparte himself wished to be allowed a free passage to America. Do we believe that the ex-king of Spain, and his generals, wish to exchange their crowns and swords for shovels and spades? Rather, is it not presumable that they contemplate an exchange of a Peninsula for a continent—that his eyes are

new fixed on the mines of Potosi and Peru? Is it not presumable that he will promise to his insurgents of Mexico, liberty *à la mode de France*? that he knows the weakness of the Spanish Monarch at the present moment, and his incompetency to subdue the insurgents by force of arms. Let us remember, that we have an army disbanded and panting for employment, before whose eyes the rich mines of Mexico are presented as the reward of their enterprise! Let it further be recollected that we are on the eve of the Presidential election, and that the democratic party are seriously divided in the choice of their candidate.

They may contemplate that a new war will reconcile all their animosities. Here are motives of avarice and ambition both held out as the lures for us to embark in this controversy. Our cabinet will not indeed spring the mine until all the materials are prepared; but to assert that they do contemplate some enormity, is only to say in other words, that James Madison and James Muhroe are members.

### THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Report of the Director to the President of the United States:  
Mint of the United States,  
January 1, 1816.

SIR—I have the honour at this time, of laying before you, a report of the operations of the mint, during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that during that period there have been struck at the mint, in gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to \$375 dollars.

In silver coins, 69,232 pieces, amounting to 17,308 dollars; making in the whole 69,867 pieces, amounting to 20,482 dollars.

The high price of gold and silver bullion, for some time past, in the current paper money of the country, has prevented, and, as long as this shall continue to be the case, must necessarily prevent deposits of these metals being made for coinage, to any considerable amount.—But a fresh supply of copper having lately been received at the mint, we have again resumed the coinage of cents; and it is believed that we shall, in the course of the year, should no failure in the expected supply of copper take place, be fully able to coin fifty tons weight, amounting to nearly 47,000 dollars; and that, with a regular supply of copper, which can readily be procured, on terms highly advantageous to government, we can continue to coin fifty tons per annum, as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these copper coins, and of those heretofore issued from the mint, amounting to 251,646 dollars) and which must be still nearly all in the country, would, it is presumed, upon supply in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have now almost totally disappeared.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant.

R. PATTERSON.  
James Madison,  
President of the U. States.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
January 9, 1816.

On application by petition of Sarah Aisquith, Administratrix of Edward Aisquith, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and one of the Baltimore papers.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wille,  
A. A. County.

### This is to give Notice,

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 Edward Aisquith, 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 Samuel I. Donaldson in the city of Baltimore, at or before the ninth day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1816.

Samuel Aisquith, Adm'r.

### NEW GOODS.

#### Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

#### SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Amongst which are the following, viz  
Superfine and second  
Cloths assorted,  
Common do.  
Double Milled Drabs  
Milled & Single Cas-  
simeres assorted,  
Stockingnets,  
Swansdown & other  
vestings assorted,  
Velvets, Constitution  
& other Cords as-  
sorted in colours &  
quality.  
Shirting, Scarlet and  
other Flannels as-  
sorted,  
Baze, Boeking do.  
Coatings, Flushing,  
and Blue & white  
Kerseyes,  
Plains, Rose Blank-  
ets, Matchcoat do.  
Ribbons assorted,  
8-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4  
Linen & Diapers,  
Irish Linens,  
Shirting Cambric,  
6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cam-  
bric Muslins,  
Fancy Muslins, Ele-  
gant Chintz Shawls,  
Damask & Lintion  
do.  
Common do.  
Bandannos, Barcelona  
Madras & other  
Handkerchiefs,  
Lamb Wool, Wor-  
sted, Cotton & Silk  
Hose,  
Elegant Florence  
Silks, assorted,  
Calicoes, Union  
Plaids, Gloves, &c  
Domestic Shirts,  
& Plaids, assorted.

#### Also a Selection of

#### IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.

With a general supply of

#### LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE.

And a choice selection of

#### GROCERIES, viz

Cogniac Brandy, Imperial, Hyson, T.  
Holland Gin, Hyson, Souchong,  
Spirit, & Green Teas,  
Whiskey, Mustard,  
Madeira, Lisbon, Pepper,  
Malaga, and Port Wines, Salt Petre, Rice,  
Brown and Leaf Su- Nutmegs,  
gar, Soap, Candles,  
Java Coffee, Chocolate,  
St Domingo do. Best Chewing Tobacco, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.  
October 19, 1815. 16tf.

### NEW GOODS.

#### Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marcellies Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.  
Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. 19tf.

#### COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

#### JONA. HUTTON,

Continues the above businesses at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, where all work in either of these lines, is executed with neatness, strength and despatch. He has on hand and will sell on accommodating terms for cash, a convenient, fashionable,

#### Light Gig,

with Plated Harness, together with

#### Two Sulkeys,

both light and well constructed. And is also finishing a handsome,

#### Strong Coach,

which he will dispose of on the same terms.  
Annapolis, Dec. 14. 8

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round Jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me.  
Dec 21. 8  
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarded harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.  
W. G. S.

#### To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.  
17

### Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into a Partnership in trade under the name of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans  
James Iglehart

#### Evans & Iglehart

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK.  
Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

#### SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Among which are the following, viz  
Superfine and second  
Cloths assorted,  
Common do.  
Double Milled Drabs  
Milled & Single Cas-  
simeres, assorted,  
Stockingnets,  
Swansdown and other  
Vestings, assorted,  
Velvets, Constitution  
and other Cords,  
assorted in colours  
and quality.  
Shirting, Scarlet and  
other Flannels, as-  
sorted,  
Baze, Boeking do.  
Coatings, Flushing,  
Blue and White Ker-  
seyes,  
Plains, Rose Blankets,  
Match Coat do.  
Ribbons assorted,  
8-4, 7-6, 6-4 and 3-4  
Linen and Diapers,  
Irish Linens,  
Shirting Cambric,  
6-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Cam-  
bric Muslins,  
Fancy Muslins, Ele-  
gant Chintz Shawls,  
Damask and Lintion  
on ditto,  
Common ditto,  
Bandannos, Barcelona  
Madras and other  
Handkerchiefs,  
Lamb Wool, Wor-  
sted, Cotton and Silk  
Hose,  
Elegant Florence  
Silks, assorted,  
Calicoes, Union  
Plaids, Gloves, &c  
Domestic Shirts,  
& Plaids, assorted.

#### Also a Selection of

#### IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks,  
Carving do.  
Butchers & Shne do.  
Penknives, Scissors,  
Locks,  
Hinges,  
Screws,  
Drawing Knives,  
Hondaws,  
Cards, &c. &c.

With a general supply of  
LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,  
And a Choice Selection of  
GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy, Imperial, Hyson, T.  
Gin, Hyson, Souchong,  
Spirit, & Green Teas,  
Whiskey, Mustard,  
Madeira, Lisbon, Pepper,  
Malaga, and Port Wines, Salt Petre, Rice,  
Brown and Leaf Su- Nutmegs,  
gar, Soap, Candles,  
Java Coffee, Chocolate,  
St Domingo do. Best Chewing Tobacco, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.  
October 14 10tf.

### Forty Dollars Reward,

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel County, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong in her make, has large and thick lips, blue in speech, and mild and placid in manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh. formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present is informed in the possession of Mr. Philip Thomas, living on Thomas's point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harboured, or has been furnished with a pass having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I will give the above reward if she and woman be apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges county, and \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again.  
Jan. 18, 1816. 3 Joseph Howard.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Absalom Ridgely and Sarah Woodfield against George W. Higgins, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of said Higgins, on Monday the 19th day of February next,

A tract or parcel of land called Red Vall's Range, containing 281 acres more or less, lying and being in Anne Arundel County. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the said land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Also will be sold at the same time a number of sheep and cattle, and two valuable negro men, one a carpenter and joiner, the other a cooper and sawyer.

#### Terms of Sale.

The purchaser of the land to give bond, with good security, to the trustee, for payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. The purchaser of the personal property to pay cash on the day of sale, or on ratification thereof by the chancery court. On payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed for the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.  
Jan. 18, 1816. 3

(VOL. LXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per An-

NUSTRACT OF THE PRO-

CEEDINGS OF THE

Legislature of Mary-

HOUSE OF DELEGAT-

Thursday, Jan. 25.

5 O'CLOCK P. M.

The clerk of the senate

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presented to the bill

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to complete his colle

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—Twice read and passed

A petition from Wm. P

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Mr. Bradford delivers re

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Mr. Thomas delivers a re

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mountain to the Ohio, be

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The clerk of the senate

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mentioned; to repeal

an act to lay out a

public road in Baltimore

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another—will not pass.

Leave given to bring in

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Adjourned

Friday Jan. 26.

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On motion by Mr. Vanh

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The bill relating to con

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The bill annulling the

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The clerk of the senate

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to Daniel Ross—will



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXIII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1810.

No. 61

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

5 O'CLOCK P. M.

The clerk of the senate delivers the engrossed bill from No. 1 to the House.

The bill, authorizing Enoch Combs, to complete his collections; Robert Welch, of the benefit of Thomas W. Griffith; William Waller to complete his collections; Solomon Groves to complete his collections; Thomas Stevens to complete his collections; for the benefit of Robert Gorsuch; for the benefit of the infant children of Jeremiah Crabbs, deceased—passed.

The bill for the relief of John Parker—passed. The bill for the benefit of the infant children of Jeremiah Crabbs, deceased—passed with amendments—Read. A bill to authorize the sheriffs and collectors of the several counties to complete their collections—passed—Twice read and passed.

A petition from Wm. P. Ridgway, of Talbot, for a special act of insolvency. Referred.

Mr. Bradford delivers reports in favour of Michael McCann and Abraham Hooper. Concurred with.

Mr. Thomas delivers a report recommending that the bill from the senate to authorize the president of the United States to erect toll-gates from Cumberland across the mountain to the Ohio, be negatively agreed to.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill for the relief of Ann Higgins; annulling the marriage of Michael Adair and wife; for the relief of James Woods; to authorize the levy out of Anne-Arundel to levy a tax of money for the persons there mentioned; to repeal a supplement to an act to lay out and make public roads in Baltimore county—passed.

The supplement to the act to establish a bank under the name of The Havre-de-Grace Bank—passed with an amendment—agreed to. And the bill relating to cases removed from one county to another—will not pass.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the payment of the journal of accounts.

Adjourned.

Friday Jan. 26.

The bills from the senate to give effect to a compromise in certain actions of ejectment in the circuit court, and the bill for the relief of dry-out-pensioners, severally passed, and returned to senate.

On motion by Mr. Vanhorn, that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal an act to fix and establish the salary of the adjutant-general and brigade-inspector? Determined in the negative.

The bill to pay the civil list for the year 1815, was passed and sent to senate.

The bill relating to conveyances of non-residents, was referred to the next general assembly.

The bill annulling the marriage of James W. Elliott and wife, was passed—yeas 11, nays 33.

The clerk of the senate delivers a further supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts; for the relief of William Welch; to incorporate the Baltimore Exchange Company—passed.

The bill to incorporate a company to make the several turnpikes therein mentioned; and the bill extending the benefit of the solvent laws to certain petitioners—passed with amendments—Read.

The bill for the relief of Middleton Magruder; annulling the marriage of John Thompson and wife; for the relief of Levin Jones; to authorize the sheriff of Baltimore county to record a deed from Peter Gerhart to Daniel Ross—will not pass.

A resolution in favour of James Harrison—assented to. And a bill to authorize the levy court of

Caroline to discontinue a road—Read.

Mr. Stensbury submitted a resolution in favour of Emanuel Ebbs; assented to and sent to senate.

Mr. Lloyd delivers a report unfavourable to the petition of William P. Ridgway—concurred with.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock, P. M.

A sufficient number not appearing to form a quorum, they adjourned till to-morrow.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill to secure the printing of the laws and votes and proceedings, and to require the faithful performance thereof by the printer to the state—passed.

Also the bill to establish the Consolidated Bank of Maryland—passed with an amendment. Read.

The bill to increase the allowance of the justices of the orphans courts in the several counties therein mentioned, was read and will not pass.

Mr. Spencer delivers a report in favour of Philip Reed. Read.

The bill from the senate relating to streets in the city and precincts of Baltimore, was read, will not pass, and sent to senate.

On motion Mr. Stensbury, resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this house are hereby given to the honourable Henry H. Chapman for the attention, able, and impartial manner, in which he conducted the business thereof as Speaker.

The bill to establish The Land Bank of Upper Marlborough, was referred to the next session.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the benefit of James Sewell. The supplement to the act to establish pilots, and regulate their fees—passed with amendments—agreed to. The bill granting a loan of money to the levy court of Calvert county; and the bill for the relief of William G. McCluer—will not pass.

The report on the memorial of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and the report on the petition of the keeper and deputy-keepers of the Penitentiary, were referred to the next general assembly.

The bill from the senate to secure the printing of the Laws and Votes and Proceedings, was passed, and returned to senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to make a public road from the Aetna Powder works; for the relief of Nicholas Snyder; supplement relating to persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors, passed with amendments, agreed to. The further supplement to the act fixing the quality of silver plate—passed with amendments—Read. The bill respecting the register of wills for St. Mary's county—reconsidered, and will not pass.

The bill authorizing Joseph Darden to complete his collection—will not pass. The resolution in favour of Emanuel Ebbs—assented to. And the following message.

Genl. of the H. of Del.

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, to proceed immediately to the election of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States. John T. Mason is put in nomination by this house in addition to the person named by you. Messrs. Kent and Hawkins are appointed to join the gentlemen named by your house, to count the ballots.

Resolved, That the person to be chosen shall be a resident of the western shore of the state of Maryland; and that the person having a majority of all the attending members of both houses of the general assembly, be declared duly elected to represent this state in the senate of the United States; and that a commission issue to the said Senator, appointed as aforesaid, signed by the Governor for the time being, or in his absence by the presiding member of the council, in the following words, to wit: The State of Maryland, To \_\_\_\_\_, Greeting.

The general assembly of Maryland, reposing especial confidence in your integrity and abilities, have appointed you Senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, from the present time to

the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one. Given under my hand, and the seal of this state, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Read.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert the following message was agreed to.

Genl. of the Senate.

We accede to your proposition to go into the election of a Senator in Congress.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock, P. M.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, the following message was agreed to and sent to Senate.

Genl. of the Senate.

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, to proceed to the election of bank directors for the state. Messrs. Richard K. Heath and Washington Hall are put in nomination for the Union Bank of Maryland; for the Commercial and Farmers Bank, Christian R. Borg, George Taylor and Abraham Sellers; for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Thomas H. Bowie and Daniel Murray; for the Branch Bank at Easton, James Price and Tench Tighman; for the Hager's town Bank, Joseph M'Henry, John Harry, George C. Smoot and Samuel Hughes; and for the Elkton Bank, William Alexander, are put in nomination by this house. We have appointed Messrs. Stoddert and Meconiken to join the gentlemen named on the part of your house, to count the ballots and report the result.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to incorporate the Bladensburg Academy; authorizing a lottery to complete an episcopal church in Baltimore county; and a bill for the relief of Theodore Weems—passed.

A supplement to the act to authorize the filling up and extending certain lots on the south side of the Basin in the city of Baltimore—passed with an amendment—Read. The resolutions in favour of Rezin Simpson, Caleb Stewart and Henry Thompson, in favour of the clerks, relative to the equipment of the quota of militia, relative to the safe keeping of arms, &c.—assented to. Also a communication from the Executive, notifying that the office of register of wills for Cecil county has become vacant by the resignation of Wm. Alexander, esq. Read.

On motion by Mr. Davidson, a message was read, proposing to go into the election of a register of wills for Cecil county, and nominating Mr. Henry D. Miller.

On motion by Mr. E. K. Wilson, an amendment was proposed to the message, proposing at the same time to go into the election of a register of wills for Queen-Anne's county.

The house assented to the message, as amended, and the same was sent to senate.

The house proceeded to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. S. the ballots were deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen appointed to count them retired, and after some time returned and reported, that Robert Goodloe Harper was elected. Whereupon

Resolved, That Robert Goodloe Harper be, and he is hereby declared to be, the Senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

The house proceeded to the election of a Director in the Bank of Baltimore—upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Saml. Farnandis had 33 votes, John W. Thomas 13 votes, and Samuel Briscoe 27 votes, neither having a majority of votes of the attending members, the house proceeded to a second ballot, the result of which was, Samuel Farnandis had 33 votes, John W. Thomas 33 votes and Samuel Briscoe 1 vote—neither having a majority, the appointment was postponed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the benefit of Wm. P. Patterson; the bill to condemn a lot in the city of Baltimore for a street—passed. The bill securing to mechanics payment for their labour, &c.—will not pass.

Adjourned.

Sunday, Jan. 29.

The bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Athenian Society, was passed, and returned to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers resolutions in favour of the trustees of Harford county academy, Gessay Watkins, Basil Lucas, John Sullivan, Jonathan Tawiller, and relative to the government house—assented to. The resolution in favour of the orphans court of Frederick county; authorizing the levy court of Calvert to borrow money, to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council; for the relief of William S. Githier; the further supplement to an act for extending Green street; to revive an act for the relief of Henry Howard, of John; for the relief of Lewis Michael; and the bill for the relief of John Davis—passed.

The further additional supplement to the act to direct descents—passed with amendments—agreed to. The bill relating to the collectors of the county taxes in Allegany, and the supplement to the act relating to sheriffs—will not pass.

The bill from the senate to incorporate an association in the city of Baltimore, and the bill to empower the levy courts of the several counties therein mentioned to lay out public roads, were severally read, will not pass, and returned to senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorizing a lottery to purchase a lot of ground in the city or precincts of Baltimore; to incorporate the president and directors of the Aetna Company; to alter the name of Lewis Pinney; authorizing a lottery for certain purposes therein mentioned; annulling the marriage of George Little and wife; the further additional supplement to the act for the improvement of Denton; the supplement to the act to incorporate the Union Insurance Company; the further supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco—severally passed. The bill for the benefit of William Merriam, &c. the supplement to the act to empower Burgess Willet to collect county taxes; the bill for the benefit of Parker Bower—will not pass. The resolution in favour of Lt. Col. Thomas Wright—assented to. The resolutions in favour of Michael McCann, Samuel Frazier, Abraham Hooper and Zadock Hawley—dissented from. And a message agreeing to proceed to the election of registers of wills for Queen-Anne's and Cecil counties, and nominating William G. Elbert and Walter I. Clayton, for Queen-Anne's, and Edward H. Veasey, for Cecil.

The house proceeded to the election of a director for the Bank of Baltimore—on examining the ballots it appeared Samuel Farnandis was elected.

The bill from the senate entitled, a further additional supplement to the act relating to negroes, also the bill relating to the banks in this state, were rejected and returned to senate.

The house proceeded to ballot for registers of wills for Queen-Anne's and Cecil counties; on examining the ballots it appeared that Thomas C. Earle was elected for Queen-Anne's, and Henry D. Miller for Cecil county.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock, P. M.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act incorporating the City Bank of Baltimore; to make valid the proceedings of the orphans court of Queen-Anne's; for the payment of the journal of accounts; the supplement to the act to incorporate certain persons in every christian church; the supplement to the act to extend disqualification, and the act to continue in force the acts which would expire with the present session—severally

passed. The bill for the benefit of James Campbell, the supplement to the act for a lottery to purchase a lot of ground in Coxe's town; and the bill to release the rights of the state to part of a tract of land—will not pass. The resolution in favour of the examiner-general—assented to. The resolution in favour of Philip Reed—dissented from. The resolutions in favour of the members and officers of Both Houses, George Hobb and the West Nottingham academy—assented to.

Adjourned.

Tuesday Jan. 30.

A message was received from the senate proposing to go into the election of the several bank directors mentioned in the message from the senate a few days since. Also a relative to the erection of forts for the general government.

Mr. Little submitted the following resolution, which was assented to, and sent to senate—assented to.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and requested, in the absence of the legislature to arrange with the general government for the establishment of such scites within this state for the completion and establishment of fortifications as may be agreed on, & the jurisdiction of the same is hereby relinquished to the United States.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favour of John T. Stoddert, and the resolution authorizing the executive to arrange with the general government for this establishment of scites within this state—assented to.

The house proceeded to the election of directors for the several banks mentioned in the message to the senate; the ballots were deposited in the ballot-box, on examination thereof it appeared, that Richard K. Heath and Washington Hall, were elected for the Union Bank of Maryland; Christopher Raborg, jr. and George Taylor for the Mechanics Bank; Edward Harris for the Commercial and Farmers Bank; Thomas H. Bowie and Daniel Murray for the Farmers Bank of Maryland; James Price and Tench Tighman for the Branch Bank at Easton; Joseph M'Henry and John Harry for the Hager's-Town Bank, and William Alexander for the Elkton Bank.

Adjourned till the first Monday in October.

AN ACT

To establish a Bank, and to incorporate a Company under the title of The Consolidated Bank of Maryland.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a bank, to be called and known by the title of The Consolidated Bank of Maryland, shall be established in the county of Baltimore, and without the precincts of the city of Baltimore.

2. And be it enacted, That the capital of the said bank shall be five hundred thousand dollars, money of the United States, to consist of five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be apportioned among the several incorporated banks out of the city of Baltimore, and such as may be incorporated during the present session, according to the limitations of their respective charters.

3. And be it enacted, That books of subscription for the said capital shall be opened in the city of Baltimore, under the direction of Henry H. Harwood, John L. Kerr, John Tyler, Robert J. H. Handy, John Ryder, L. D. Teackle, John Buchanan, James Sawall, William Hugglett, Upton Bruce, Frisby Tighman, John Gist, Levin Gule, George Hobb and Mark Pringle, or any three or more of them, on the first Monday of April next, at nine A. M. and continue open till three P. M. The several incorporated banks of this state, out of the city of Baltimore, and such as may be incorporated during the present session, shall be entitled to take of the stock an amount not exceeding the limitation and apportionment before said, upon the limitations of their respective capitals, during the said



be and are hereby made capable  
law to sue and be sued, plead  
impleaded, answer and be answer  
defend and be defended; in any c  
of record, or in any other p  
whatever; and also to make, l  
and use, a common seal, and the  
to break, alter and renew, at p  
pure, and to make, issue and m  
tiate, promissory notes, and gene  
ly to do and execute all such

JAMES MADISON  
Jan. 20th, 1816.

delivered to Toledo, fifteen hundred commissions in blank, from the body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a like number of officers, which he is recruiting in the territory of this Union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the perversity of these armaments, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the king my master

The third and last point is reduced to this:—that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the United States vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthageña of the Mexican congress, of Buena Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That he should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the prosperity of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthageña, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions of this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since, neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged, and it is consequently an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, who destroy

Translation which accompanied  
Note of the 2d January, 1815  
from the Chevalier de Onis, to  
Secretary of State.  
Sir—Since the last note I had

son, majors Eurie and Preise, and their followers, the king, my ma-

ter, will have reason to suspect that if those meetings are not a

thorised by the government, there are at least tolerated. All the assurances I may give to my sovereign, of the friendly disposition of his excellently the president, will not suffice, when compared with the evident proofs I had the honour to communicate to you in this and my former note; particularly when his majesty is well convinced of the resources and authority of the federal government, and the promptitude with which their orders are strictly observed in the whole Union. I do not entertain any apprehensions of the result of the expedition against these incendiaries—The European wars being terminated, his majesty will be able to direct all his attention and his powerful armies, to subvert at once the growth of that insurrection; but the philanthropic benevolence of his sovereign, the humanity which he is distinguished, and which constitutes the character of the Spanish nation, induce him to wish to establish order among the rebels rather by mildness than by force of arms, which cannot be effected without the effusion of the blood of his beloved subjects. This object cannot fail to be obtained as soon as the Mexican insurgents, who those of the internal provinces cease to be furnished by the elements of this republic, with arms, ammunition and troops.

the consequences of this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and if the citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia reflect deeply on this subject,

expect, sir, your answer to the  
important points, and I have  
your to be, c. &c. &c.

Mr. Munroe's reply in our next.

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Escaped from the gaol of Alexandria, on the night of the 30th inst. he had been committed to a likely mulatto boy, named **WILLIAM FELPS**, aged about 18 years, 5 feet and a half high, has a countenance, black hair and straight, has long eye-lashes, and has a small scar on one of his hands had on when sent to gaol a coat of drab coating, olive green, dark mixed-sherry valises & boots took with him two coats of broad-cloth, one of which much worn several pair pantaloons, some of country cloth were fastened. Purchased him about twelve miles from a Mr. William Brewer, at which place he had hired him some 10 miles to Major B. Clark, of Washington and Dr. Hall, of the army. A reward will be given for his apprehension so that I get him again.  
*Hora. M. Elders*  
No. 3.

**NOTICE.**  
The the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the Clerk's office on the third Monday next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the poor, the inspectors of tobacco warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the county for the year ending on the 31st of December.

*Wm. S. Green,*  
Clerk.

JAMES MADISON.  
Jan. 20th, 1816.

Wm. S. Green, C.



HYMENÆAL.

Married, On Thursday evening last, in this county, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, Mr. William Sanders, to Miss Eliza Smith.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hyland, Mr. Daniel Martin, of Talbot county, to Miss Mary C. Maccubbin, of this place.

AS WAR WITH SPAIN

Is the principal subject of speculation at this time, and as the opinion that such an event is not far distant originated in Spain demanding that the United States should evacuate that portion of West-Florida occupied by them, we have been induced to offer a few remarks in order that those who have no other source than the journals of the day from which they can derive information relative to the subject in dispute, may be able to form some idea of the justice of the claims of the respective parties; and as a brief history of West-Florida as well as Louisiana is necessary for this purpose, we will begin by conducting the reader as far back as the year 1568, in the early part of which Florida was in possession of the Spaniards, and during which they were compelled to evacuate it by some French adventurers; whose acts being disowned by the king of France, they in turn soon quitted the country, and the Spaniards again became masters of it, and retained it in their possession until the year 1763, when it was given by Spain to the kingdom of Great-Britain, in exchange for the Havana, and by Great-Britain, separated into two provinces, distinguished by the names of East and West-Florida, which remained in her possession till the year 1781, when the Spaniards captured West-Florida, and again became the rightful owners of the whole country by the treaty of 1783, in which England ceded it to them; in virtue of which cession they remained in undisputed possession until late in the year 1803, when claim was laid to part of it by the United States, as forming a part of the territory of Louisiana, ceded by France to this country in the treaty negotiated at Paris in October of that year. One year before the exchange was made in 1763, by Great-Britain and Spain of the Floridas for the Havana, the country called Louisiana, was ceded by France to Spain, but complete possession was not obtained by the Spaniards, on account of the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, till 1769, from which time no change in the proprietors of this country took place until the year 1800, when by the treaty of St. Ildefonso of October 1, Spain "promises and engages on her part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations therein contained relative to the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." Now, agreeably to the tenor and meaning of this extract, it is evident that Spain ceded to France by this stipulation, no greater portion of country than she had received from France in the year 1763, at which time, as appears from what has been already stated, the Floridas were in possession of Spain, and had

been ceded by her for many years previously; consequently, this treaty, which was intended to convey back to France Louisiana with exactly the same boundaries it had when France ceded it to Spain in 1763, could not have been considered as embracing any part of Florida, over which France at that period had no jurisdiction. Whether the conditions and stipulations concerning the duke of Parma, contained in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, and which could alone give effect to that treaty, were ever executed or not, we are unable to say, but it was maintained by the Marquis Casa Yrujo in the year 1803, that they were not, and objections were urged by him, in the name of his master, against the validity of the title of the United States to Louisiana, but as will be seen by reverting to a letter of his addressed to the secretary of state, in the month of November of that year, the objections were withdrawn as related to the Louisiana territory, and only those continued which touched upon West-Florida, a portion of which the government of the U. S. persisted in claiming under the treaty entered into at Paris in 1803; in which was inserted the article quoted before from the treaty of St. Ildefonso, for the purpose of shewing the right of France, as well as of defining the extent of the country she was about to sell. The treaty of Paris in one part reads thus: "The First Consul of the French Republic desirous of giving to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States in the name of the French Republic for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty." After the letter of the Spanish minister, the right of the U. States to the country claimed became a point of discussion between the two nations, and no other mode was pursued by Mr. Jefferson to establish our claim during his presidency; and the distracted state in which Old Spain was soon after thrown, and the rejection of a minister from the Cortes then governing, preventing a continuance of the discussion, no measures were adopted by Mr. Madison relative to West-Florida, till some time in October 1810, a short time after the inhabitants had declared themselves independent and solicited the protection of the United States, when he issued his proclamation directing governor Claiborne to call out a portion of the militia of this territory, and take possession of so much of it as was claimed. After the execution of these orders, nothing further transpired until the tranquility of Old Spain was secured, Ferdinand seated on the throne, and his minister, the Chevalier de Onis, accredited by the government of the United States, when his letter of the 30th December last reviving the subject, was communicated to our secretary, and is that which gives rise to the opinion that war will speedily ensue. We will now conclude this subject by observing, that we sincerely hope the administration of this country, will abandon every improper wish for an extension of territory, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and by acting with an eye single to justice, avert the calamity which is supposed to be impending over the nation, and thereby afford to the virtuous yeomanry of the land time to recover from the losses

suffered by her for many years previously; consequently, this treaty, which was intended to convey back to France Louisiana with exactly the same boundaries it had when France ceded it to Spain in 1763, could not have been considered as embracing any part of Florida, over which France at that period had no jurisdiction. Whether the conditions and stipulations concerning the duke of Parma, contained in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, and which could alone give effect to that treaty, were ever executed or not, we are unable to say, but it was maintained by the Marquis Casa Yrujo in the year 1803, that they were not, and objections were urged by him, in the name of his master, against the validity of the title of the United States to Louisiana, but as will be seen by reverting to a letter of his addressed to the secretary of state, in the month of November of that year, the objections were withdrawn as related to the Louisiana territory, and only those continued which touched upon West-Florida, a portion of which the government of the U. S. persisted in claiming under the treaty entered into at Paris in 1803; in which was inserted the article quoted before from the treaty of St. Ildefonso, for the purpose of shewing the right of France, as well as of defining the extent of the country she was about to sell. The treaty of Paris in one part reads thus: "The First Consul of the French Republic desirous of giving to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States in the name of the French Republic for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty." After the letter of the Spanish minister, the right of the U. States to the country claimed became a point of discussion between the two nations, and no other mode was pursued by Mr. Jefferson to establish our claim during his presidency; and the distracted state in which Old Spain was soon after thrown, and the rejection of a minister from the Cortes then governing, preventing a continuance of the discussion, no measures were adopted by Mr. Madison relative to West-Florida, till some time in October 1810, a short time after the inhabitants had declared themselves independent and solicited the protection of the United States, when he issued his proclamation directing governor Claiborne to call out a portion of the militia of this territory, and take possession of so much of it as was claimed. After the execution of these orders, nothing further transpired until the tranquility of Old Spain was secured, Ferdinand seated on the throne, and his minister, the Chevalier de Onis, accredited by the government of the United States, when his letter of the 30th December last reviving the subject, was communicated to our secretary, and is that which gives rise to the opinion that war will speedily ensue. We will now conclude this subject by observing, that we sincerely hope the administration of this country, will abandon every improper wish for an extension of territory, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and by acting with an eye single to justice, avert the calamity which is supposed to be impending over the nation, and thereby afford to the virtuous yeomanry of the land time to recover from the losses

LAW OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1815. An act to alter the times of holding the county courts in Frederick and Washington counties.

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, that the times of holding the county courts of Frederick and Washington counties are found inconvenient; therefore

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the county court of Frederick county, shall hereafter commence and be held, on the first Monday in March, in each year, instead of the first Monday in February, and on the fourth Monday in October, instead of the first Monday in August; and that the county court of Washington county shall hereafter commence and be held on the third Monday in November instead of the fourth Monday in October.

And be it enacted, That the county court of Frederick county, which now stands adjourned to the first Monday in February next, shall be and is hereby adjourned to the first Monday in March next.

And be it enacted, That all process whatsoever now issued, or that may be issued in the county court of Frederick, returnable to the said court of said county, heretofore adjourned to the first Monday in February next, or to any particular day or days in the first and succeeding weeks, shall be returnable and returned to the first Monday in March next, or to the corresponding days in the first and second week succeeding the same, respectively; and all causes and proceedings civil and criminal, returnable and depending before the said county court of Frederick county, at the time of its last adjournment, shall be returnable and continued to the first Monday in March next, in the same manner as if the said causes, pleas and proceedings, had been regularly continued to the said time appointed by the act for holding the county court of Frederick county.

How to make Snow Soap!

Soap (it is said) is made of Snow in the following manner:—Take and cut into very small peices, one pound of good hard soap, dissolve it with a slow fire; when dissolved, put six or eight pounds clean Snow with it, and after having boiled them together well for three hours (or until it shews a lather on its surface) add a wine glass of Salt, and let it get cold, when it will be found the finest soap, and to weigh as much as the snow did originally—"Trial is all."

The United States frigate Java, Captain Perry, sailed from Newport, on Monday the 29th ult. for the Mediterranean.

Charleston, Jan. 24.

Captain Eaton, of the schooner Rover, confirms the account received by Baltimore, of Christophe's having been deserted by a body of his soldiers. The following are the particulars, as furnished by Capt. E.

Christophe landed near Jeremie on the 17th Dec. 200 soldiers, each having three muskets, with powder, ball, &c. &c. and 2000 Spanish dollars, to join old Gomar, in the woods, who had been for 5 years living in the Mountains to annoy Pétion's party. On the 18th, the two hundred soldiers killed their commander, and entered Jeremie; surrendered themselves with their equipage and cash, to the commandant of that place, who set them at liberty. This is the second instance of that barbarian's soldiers deceiving him in the same way.

Will be Sold,

At Public Sale, on the 27th February, 1816, at the late residence of John Hood, of John, in Anne Arundel county, a number of Negroes, (consisting of Men, Women and Children,) Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household furniture, Plantation Utensils, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hay, Straw, &c. &c. the terms of Sale are, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars; the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid before the property is taken possession of.

James Hood, of Jno. Administrator.

Feb. 1 1816.

Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered to public sale, on the premises the 30th day of this next, if fair, if not the next day, that pleasant and commodious Belvoir, the residence of the subscriber, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, and two miles from the city of Annapolis, the main road from Thomas to Belvoir, passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 20 miles. The improvements consist of a large two story brick dwelling house, kitchen, dairy and ice-house, a large stone building for servants, a brick barn and stables, cow-house, sheep-house, corn-house, &c. several other buildings, comprising what may be necessary for the use of a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling-house stands upon an eminence, affording a large view of the Severn River and of the adjacent country, the situation considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green and extensive garden containing a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. This tract of land contains near 1,600 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is on this land upwards of 100 acres of low ground meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay, also some lots set in orchard grass and clover. There is making out of the Severn River, a creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a bay craft can load with the produce of the farm. The arable land is of a sandy loam, dry and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. the proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the use of Plaster of Paris earlier than the Subscriber, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. This land is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of fine water, and two streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security carrying interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber.

After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of them half blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils. Henry Mansfield.

Belvoir, Feb. 8.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily American, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, and Frederick-Town Herald, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week, until the day of sale, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ransaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 5th inst. a black man named PETER; he is about four or five 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, thick lips, and when he speaks particularly if spoken to sharply) stammers, and at the same time draws down his eye-lids, his countenance sour; his common clothing a short jacket and trousers of coarse cloth, but I presume he has other clothes with him. 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 thirty dollars if taken in the county, provided that he is brought to me or secured in any goal so that I get him again.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.

Feb. 8.

The Editors of the Federal Republican, Baltimore Telegraph and Frederick-Town Herald, are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks and forward their account to this office.

His is to give Notice.

That the subscribers hath obtained from the Court of Anne Arundel county, an order to dispose of four negroes by the names of Maria, William, Samu and Susan, belonging to the estate of Edmund Kelly, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. The sale will take place at the late residence of the said Edmund Kelly, on Friday the 23d of February inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be on a credit of six months; bond and approved security, will be required, with interest from the day of sale.

Elizabeth S. Kelly, } Admin.

Francis Bird, }

Feb. 1, 1816.

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax will meet on the second Monday in March next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making of assessments. By order, H. J. Harwood, Clk.

60 Dollars Reward.

Stole from the pool of Alexandria on the night of the 30th ult. a white boy, he had been committed for a likely mulatto boy, named WILLIAM FELPS, aged about 21 years, 5 feet and a half high, has a fine countenance, black hair and beard straight, has long eye-lashes, and I think has a small scar on one of his cheeks—had on when sent to goal, a coat of drab coloring, olive corded shoes, dark mixed-sherry valises & boots, also took with him two coats of blue broadcloth, one of which much worn, and several pair pantaloons, some of which country cloth wore fustian. I purchased him about twelve months ago of a Mr. William Brewer, at Annapolis, who had hired him some time before to Major B. Clark, of Washington, and Dr. Hall, of the army. The reward will be given for his apprehension so that I get him again.

Mrs. M. Eldery.

3m.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public lands, the inspectors of tobacco at the several warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the county for the year ending on that day.

Wm. K. Green, Clk.



# POET'S CORNER.

## TO THE AFFLUENT.

Assist them, hearts from anguish free,  
 Assist them, sweet Humanity!  
 Ah! ye who meet stern Winter's frown,  
 Upheld by Fortune's powerful hand:  
 Who see the chilling snow fall down,  
 With all her comitorts at command;  
 O, think of their less happy doom,  
 Whom Poverty's sharp woes assail.  
 No sparkling fire, no cheerful room,  
 Revives their cheek, cold, wan & pale.  
 Deep howls the wind! the pelting rain  
 Drips through the shattered casement cold!  
 While the sad mother's arms contain  
 Her infants shivering in their fold.  
 In vain they raise their piteous cry,  
 And plead at hungry nature's call;  
 Their only food a mother's sigh—  
 Their only warmth the tears that fall.  
 Stretch'd on his miserable bed,  
 The wretched father sinks in grief,  
 Pale weakness rests upon his head,  
 And only hopes from death relief.  
 The parent's tender mournful eyes  
 Mingle their faint and humid beams;  
 Fresh woes from retrospection rise,  
 Fresh source from memory's fountain streams.  
 O, Rich! the transports might be thine,  
 To soothe their sufferings into peace;  
 To bid the sun of comfort shine,  
 And wane's oppressive empire cease!  
 To see the glow of health's return  
 Reanimate their faded cheek;  
 Life's feeble spark rekindled burn,  
 And give what language cannot speak!  
 On Fancy's pinion oft I roam,  
 With Pity, partner of my flight;  
 Forget awhile that grief's my own,  
 And taste a soothing, sweet delight.  
 Forget the many poignant woes,  
 That weigh this drooping form to earth;  
 Where restless sorrow hopes repose,  
 'Scap'd from those ills which gave it birth!  
 Oh! ye embark'd for Pleasure's shore,  
 Restrain awhile the fluttering sail!  
 At Pity's call retard the oar,  
 Nor let her plaintive pleading fail!

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
 January 9, 1816.

On application by petition of Sarah  
 Aisquith, Administratrix of Edward  
 Aisquith, late of Anne Arundel County,  
 deceased, it is ordered that she give  
 the notice required by law for creditors  
 to exhibit their claims against the said  
 deceased, and that the same be published  
 once in each week, for the space of  
 six successive weeks, in the Maryland  
 Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and  
 one of the Baltimore papers.

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

## This is to give Notice,

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 Edward Aisquith,  
 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 Sarah Aisquith, in the city  
 of Baltimore, at or before the ninth day  
 of December next, they may otherwise  
 by law be excluded from all benefit of  
 the said estate. Given under my hand  
 this 9th day of January, 1816.

Sarah Aisquith, Adm'r.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans  
 court of Anne Arundel County, the  
 subscriber will offer at public sale, on  
 Monday the 11th day of March next,  
 at her residence in this city, a few dozes  
 above Mr. Hunter's Tavern, at ten  
 o'clock A. M. Part of the personal  
 estate of John Hicks late of said county,  
 deceased, consisting of some valuable  
 milch cows, farming utensils & house  
 hold furniture. The terms are, a credit  
 of six months for all sums over twenty  
 dollars, the purchaser giving bond  
 with sufficient security, for the payment  
 of the purchase money, with interest  
 from the day of sale; all sums under  
 twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm'r.

## NEW GOODS

Nicholas J. Watkins,  
 Has received an additional supply of  
 goods, consisting of, best superfine London  
 Cloths, second quality ditto, best  
 English-Double Milled Cambrics, a  
 great variety of Stockings, Double  
 Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats,  
 Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution  
 on Cord and Thickets, a Variety of  
 Marcellles Vesting, and Fashionable  
 Vending for the fall, a few pieces best  
 White Flannel. All of which he offers  
 for sale on reasonable terms, or  
 made up in the most fashionable style.  
 Those who are disposed to buy bargains  
 will find it to their advantage to give  
 him a call.  
 Annapolis, Sept. 25, 1815.

# B. CURRAN.

Has now on hand the following articles,  
 which have been carefully purchased,  
 and on the best terms, and invites per  
 sons inclined to purchase to examine  
 his goods, viz:  
 Superfine and second quality Cloths,  
 Double Milled Drabs and Coatings,  
 Cambrics and Stockings,  
 Swandown and other Vesting,  
 Corduroys and Velvets,  
 Scarlet, Red, White and Yellow Flannel,  
 Forest Cloth, Kersey and Plains,  
 Rose and Striped Blankets,  
 Men and Boys Wool Hats,  
 Women's Black and Coloured Worsted  
 Hose,

Do. Cotton, and Silk do.  
 Men's Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hose,  
 Cambric Muslins of all descriptions,  
 Fancy Muslins, Lenoex, and Gauze,  
 Plain, Book and Leno Muslin,  
 Jaconet, Cambric, and Mull Mull Mus  
 lin,

Calicoes, Ginghams and Dimity,  
 Umbrellas, and Silk Oil Cloth Hat  
 Covers,  
 Elegant Silk and Satin, Damask Silk  
 Shawls,  
 Chintz, Cotton, and Cambric do.  
 Large Black Silk Shawls and Hand  
 kerchiefs,

Cotton and silk black & White Shawls,  
 Bandannos and other Handkerchiefs,  
 Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,  
 Ladies Long and Short, White & Co  
 loured Kid Gloves,

Black and Coloured Italian Silk,  
 Black Silk Florentine for Vests,  
 Twilled and Plain Black Bombazette,  
 Plain and Printed do.  
 Brown, Green and Scarlet do.  
 White, Pink and Black Crape,  
 Drab, Slate, Pink and Buff Chinese  
 Crape,

Irish Linen, Sheet and Long Lawn,  
 White and Brown Russia Sheet and  
 Domestic Sheet and Cotton,  
 Domestic Plaids, Stripes & Shambrays,  
 Bed Tickens and Plain White Cotton,  
 A good assortment of Ribbons,  
 Sewing, Netting and Floss Cotton,  
 Philadelphia made Kid and Morocco  
 Shoes,

Children's Shoes, a large assortment,  
 Merino Capes and Comforts,  
 and almost every article in the Dry  
 Good Line, together with a large sup  
 ply of Spun Cotton, all of which he  
 will sell low for cash, and as usual to  
 punctual customers.

Annapolis, Nov. 30.

N. B. The Bank Notes of all the ad  
 joining States and of many other asso  
 ciations, will be received in payment;  
 and a reduction made for the Notes of  
 the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and  
 the Notes of the various Banks of Bal  
 timore taken without discount.

George & John Barber,

At their store on the dock, have re  
 cently laid in, on the best  
 terms, a very gene  
 ral assortment of

## Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit,  
 Cogniac Brandy,  
 Peach Brandy,  
 Apple Brandy,  
 Best old Whiskey,  
 Common do.  
 Holland Gin,  
 Cherry Brandy,  
 W. L. Spirit,  
 Claret,  
 Java Coffee,  
 Best Green do.  
 Hyson,  
 Young Hyson,  
 Souchong,  
 Hyson Skin,  
 Leaf and Lump Su  
 gar,  
 Brown Sugars,  
 Chocolate first and  
 second qualities,  
 Molasses,  
 Raisins, prunes,  
 Almonds, Currants,  
 Mulford, pepper,  
 Starch, Salt petre,  
 Rice,  
 Mould, Dipt, and  
 Spermaceti Can  
 dles,  
 Also an assortment of Crockery Ware,  
 LIKEWISE  
 Oils and paints, shoes, and water  
 proof boots, traces and leading lines,  
 best twill bagging, Jameison's Crack  
 ers, Baker's Flour, Superfine do. Gun  
 powder and Shot, Butte powder in  
 canisters, Brooms, and paint brushes,  
 castings of different kinds, osts and  
 bran.  
 With a variety of other articles too  
 tedious to enumerate, all of which  
 will be disposed of on the most favour  
 able terms.

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

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

January 23d, 1816.

On application by petition of Ste  
 phen Beard, jun. and John Beard, execu  
 tors of the last will and testament of  
 Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne  
 Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered,  
 that they 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 hath obtained  
 from the orphans court of Anne Arundel  
 County, letters of administration on  
 the estate of John Hicks, late of said  
 county, deceased. All persons having  
 claims against said estate are hereby  
 warned to exhibit the same, with the  
 vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on  
 or before the 30th of July next, other  
 wise they will be excluded by law, from  
 all benefit in said estate; and those in  
 any manner indebted, are called upon  
 to make immediate payment.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm'r.

Feb. 1, 1816.

## To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious build  
 ing on Church Street, formerly occupied  
 by the late Mrs. Davidson, and now  
 a boarding house. For terms apply at  
 this office.

# COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

## JONA. HUTTON.

Continues the above business at his  
 old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all  
 work in either of these lines, is executed  
 with neatness, strength and dispatch.  
 He has on hand and will sell on ac  
 commodating terms for cash, a con  
 venient, fashionable.

## Light Gig,

with Plated Harness, together with  
 Two Sulkeys,

both light and well constructed. And  
 is also finishing a handsome,

## Strong Coach,

which he will dispose of on the same  
 terms.

Annapolis, Dec. 14.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living  
 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland,  
 near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a  
 likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles  
 Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches  
 high; had on when he absconded, a  
 blue round Jacket, trimmed with red,  
 dark blue pantaloons very much worn,  
 white domestic cotton shirt, a new fur  
 hat, and boots. He has also a variety  
 of other clothing with him, which is  
 unknown—He is an artful fellow, and  
 as he reads and writes very well, no  
 doubt will forge a pass to answer his  
 purpose. The above reward, will be  
 given, for securing him in any Gaol,  
 so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars  
 if brought to me.

Dec. 21. William G. Sanders.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and o  
 thers, are forbidden harbouring or  
 carrying off said fellow, at their peril.  
 W. G. S.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:  
 I hereby certify that Sarah Ham  
 mond brought before me, the subscri  
 ber, a justice of the peace in and for  
 said county, as a trespassing stray on  
 her enclosures, a brown bay MARE,  
 five years old, about fourteen hands  
 high, no brand; trots and canters;  
 had a switch tail when taken up, but  
 since bobbed, shod all round. Given  
 under my hand this 23d day of January,  
 1816. Samuel Brown, jun.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

December 5, 1815.

On application by petition of Cas  
 sandra Gassaway, executrix of the last  
 will and testament of Nicholas Gass  
 away, late of Anne Arundel County,  
 deceased, it is ordered, that she give  
 the notice required by law for creditors  
 to exhibit their claims against the said  
 deceased, and that the same be published  
 once in each week, for the space of  
 six successive weeks in the Maryland  
 Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and  
 the Maryland Republican, of Annapo  
 lis.

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

## This is to give notice,

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 Nicholas Gass  
 away, late of Anne Arundel County, de  
 ceased. All persons having claims a  
 gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
 warned to exhibit the same, with the  
 vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at  
 or before the 25th day of June next,  
 they may otherwise by law be exclu  
 ded from all benefit of the said estate.  
 Given under my hand this 5th day of  
 December, 1815.

Cassandra Gassaway,  
 Executrix.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

January 23d, 1816.

On application by petition of Ste  
 phen Beard, jun. and John Beard, execu  
 tors of the last will and testament of  
 Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne  
 Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered,  
 that they 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.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel  
 County, hath obtained from the or  
 phans court of Anne Arundel County,  
 in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
 the personal estate of Stephen Beard,  
 sen. late of Anne Arundel County, de  
 ceased. All persons having claims a  
 gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
 warned to exhibit the same, with the  
 vouchers thereof, to the subscribers,  
 at or before the 1st day of April next,  
 they may otherwise by law be exclu  
 ded from all benefit of the said estate.  
 Given under our hands this 23d day of  
 January, 1816.

Stephen Beard, jun. & Est'x  
 John Beard.

# Land for Sale.

The subscribers offer at private sale  
 the land belonging to the heirs of Jo  
 seph Wilson in Calvert County, State  
 of Maryland, lying on Plum Point  
 creek, one of the most elevated situ  
 ations on the Chesapeake, four hundred  
 and fifty acres of first rate land, with  
 good improvements, fifty acres of it  
 by fine apple orchard of different kinds  
 of fruit. This farm is well adapted  
 for corn, wheat and tobacco; it is also  
 well calculated for raising stock; it  
 will be sold on or before the first day  
 of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made to  
 the purchaser; as it is expected that  
 all persons having a mind to purchase  
 will take a view of the land before they  
 purchase, they may know the terms  
 of sale, by applying to the subscri  
 bers.

Martha Wilson,  
 Edward Wilson, (of Jos.)  
 Joseph J. Wilson,  
 Thomas I. Wilson.

Jan. 25, 1816.

## Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on  
 the premises, by the subscriber, on  
 Monday the 18th day of March next,  
 a valuable Tract of Land, containing  
 about 670 acres, 230 of which are in  
 wood of the most useful kinds, lying  
 in Frederick County, Maryland, 12  
 miles from Frederick town, 2 1/2 miles  
 from Liberty town, and 3 miles from  
 Woodsbury. This land is situated on  
 the head waters of Israel's Creek, is  
 uncommonly well watered from never  
 failing springs of excellent water, and  
 has two considerable streams passing  
 through it; the soil is good, and re  
 markably well suited to the use of  
 plaster of Paris, and red clover—the  
 soil is of the blue slate kind, which  
 has been found in the adjoining farms,  
 where plaster of Paris and clover  
 have been used, to improve and yield  
 profitable crops. It is distant from  
 the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bor  
 dering on the road leading from thence  
 to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Ste  
 ven's Copper Mine. On this land  
 there are great appearances of rich  
 copper ore; and in addition to the  
 many advantages it possesses, it is con  
 sidered to be in a part of the country  
 remarkable for good health. The im  
 provements on this property consist of  
 two farms, with tolerable wooden build  
 ings, apple orchards and some meadow  
 on each, and about 440 acres of cleared  
 land between the two farms. The  
 terms of sale will be one third of the  
 purchase money in hand, and the bal  
 ance in three or four equal annual pay  
 ments, on bond with approved security.  
 Any person who may call to view said  
 property will be shown the same by  
 Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynard.

Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Tele  
 graph, Federal Republican, American,  
 and the Federal Republican, will publish  
 the above once a week till the day of  
 sale, and forward their accounts to  
 this office.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely

of Hampton, Esq. Governor of

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented  
 to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. sher  
 iff of Montgomery County, that on the  
 night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles  
 Farthing who had been found guilty  
 by the verdict of a jury of Montgom  
 ery County of stealing a bright bay  
 gelding the property of Benjamin  
 Stewart, and a certain negro man na  
 med George, the property of Thomas  
 Johnson, convicted of a rape on Ann  
 Keith, broke the public goal of said  
 county, and made their escape. And  
 whereas it is the duty of the executive  
 in the execution of the laws, to bring  
 all malefactors to justice, I have there  
 fore thought proper to issue this my  
 proclamation, and do by and with the  
 advice and consent of the council, offer  
 a reward of two hundred dollars to any  
 person or persons who shall apprehend  
 and deliver to the sheriff of Montgom  
 ery County either of the said persons  
 and four hundred dollars for both.  
 Given under my hand and the seal of  
 the State of Maryland, at the city of  
 Annapolis, this third day of January,  
 eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Negro George is between 20 and 25  
 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,  
 tolerably black. Charles Farthing is  
 about twenty five years of age, six feet  
 high, handsome, strong and active.  
 Ordered, That the foregoing procla  
 mation be published eight times in the  
 Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette,  
 Telegraph, Federal Republican, the  
 Herald at Fredericktown, and the Es  
 tian Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Man—He is com  
 pletely master of the Carpenter and  
 Joiners business. For terms, which  
 will be accommodating, apply at this  
 office.  
 Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1816.

# Co-Partner

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the land belonging to the heirs of Jo

seph Wilson in Calvert County, State

of Maryland, lying on Plum Point

creek, one of the most elevated situ

ations on the Chesapeake, four hundred

and fifty acres of first rate land, with

good improvements, fifty acres of it

by fine apple orchard of different kinds

of fruit. This farm is well adapted

for corn, wheat and tobacco; it is also

well calculated for raising stock; it

will be sold on or before the first day

of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made to

the purchaser; as it is expected that

all persons having a mind to purchase

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bers.

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from Liberty town, and 3 miles from

Woodsbury. This land is situated on

the head waters of Israel's Creek, is

uncommonly well watered from never

failing springs of excellent water, and

has two considerable streams passing

through it; the soil is good, and re

markably well suited to the use of

plaster of Paris, and red clover—the

soil is of the blue slate kind, which

has been found in the adjoining farms,

where plaster of Paris and clover

have been used, to improve and yield

profitable crops. It is distant from



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1816.

No. 7.

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
FRUIT-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Secretary of State to the Che-  
valier & Onis, Envoy Extraordi-  
nary and minister plenipotentiary  
to his Catholic Majesty.

Department of State, January 19,  
1816.

Sir, I have had the honour to  
receive your letter of the 30th Dec.  
of last, and to submit it to the  
President.

You demand that your sovereign  
shall be put in possession of West-  
Florida, that certain persons, whom  
you have mentioned, shall be ar-  
rested and tried on the charge of  
insurrection in the Spanish  
provinces, and exciting citizens  
of the U. S. to join it; and  
finally, that the flag of Carthage-  
na, the Mexican congress, Buenos  
Ayres, and other revolting provin-  
ces, shall be excluded from the ports  
of the U. S.

On the re-establishment of the  
diplomatic relations between the U.  
and Spain, it was hoped that  
your government would not have  
directed its attention to the objects  
which Spain is alone interested,  
but have extended to it the injuries  
which the U. S. have so long and  
justly complained, with a view to  
reparation as it might now be  
made. The subjects are, in their  
nature, intimately connected.

Some important circumstances,  
which it is impossible to separate  
from, since the exposition of the  
rights of the U. S. affords the pro-  
per answer, in those instances, to  
the complaints of Spain. It is my  
duty to bring these wrongs into  
view, that they may be duly con-  
sidered and provided for, in case  
your government has, as I am bound  
to presume, invested you with ade-  
quate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of  
the circumstances mentioned in your  
letter, the United States had suf-  
fered great injury by the unlawful  
seizure and condemnation of their  
ships in the ports of Spain. A  
provisioning an indemnity for  
the spoliation, was agreed to and  
executed by a minister duly authori-  
zed by each government, but its ratifi-  
cation, though negotiated and  
decided in the presence of the  
Spanish government, was after-  
wards declined by it. At an ante-  
cedent period too, the deposit at N.  
Spain, stipulated by the treaty  
of 1795, was suppressed. As the  
U. S. had done no injury to Spain,  
the acts so hostile in their nature,  
and injuries in their effect, excit-  
ed much surprise. It had been the  
object of this government  
to make such arrangements with  
Spain, respecting the free naviga-  
tion of the Mississippi & the bounda-  
ries, as securing to our citizens the  
enjoyment of their rights, and  
the peace and friendship of  
the two countries on a solid and  
stable basis. With this view it  
was sought to obtain of Spain, at a  
reasonable price, the territory east-  
ward of the Mississippi. Overtures  
to this effect, were made to the Span-  
ish government, and rejected. Be-  
lieving, the Minister of the U.  
was informed that Spain had ced-  
ed Louisiana to France, to whom  
it was referred for the acquisition  
of that territory, in that quarter,  
the most important event,  
the suppression of the deposit at N.  
Spain, a special mission was in-  
vited to France and Spain, the  
object of which was to avoid, by  
amicable negotiation and arrange-  
ment, the calamities of war. Affairs  
were especially by this act of  
violence and hostility, reached a  
point which precluded the idea of  
any palliative. A compre-  
hensive and permanent arrange-  
ment, and became indispensable, of  
which it was presumed, the govern-  
ment of France and Spain would be  
equally sensible. The result  
was a treaty, by which France to the U. S.  
ceded Louisiana, and the U. S. to France  
ceded Florida, with the consequence  
of the treaty.

as it was presumed would leave no  
cause of controversy with Spain.  
The mission had thus succeeded  
in a very important object, but  
there were others, of a similar char-  
acter, which remained to be ad-  
justed. The differences with Spain  
still existed, and to them was add-  
ed, a circumstance of much interest  
proceeding from the acquisition of  
Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries  
of the province, which were now  
to be established with Spain. Un-  
der the influence of the same policy,  
the special mission was ordered,  
soon afterwards, to Madrid, to in-  
vite a negotiation for the arrange-  
ment of all these important concerns.  
Spain still held territory to the east-  
ward of the Perdido, which by her  
cession of Louisiana, & its transfer to  
the United States, was separated  
from her other dominions, and lay,  
except on the side of the ocean,  
exclusively within our limits. The  
importance of this territory to Spain,  
in consequence of these events, in  
any view which may be taken of it,  
seemed to be much diminished, if not  
entirely lost, while in certain views,  
of which it was susceptible, it might  
prove highly injurious. There was  
danger that the continuance of a  
Spanish colony there, might produce  
jealousy and variance between the  
two nations. On the other hand,  
the U. S. had acquired territory  
westward of the Mississippi, ad-  
joining the provinces of Spain, which  
it was supposed, she might be  
desirous of obtaining. By mutu-  
al cessions of territory, in quar-  
ters most convenient to each other,  
and by forming an interval between  
their possessions, to remain vacant,  
the danger of collision might be a-  
voided, and their good understand-  
ing more effectually preserved. By  
rendering justice likewise to the  
claims of the U. S. their citizens  
would be contented, and their gov-  
ernment be better enabled to con-  
trol their conduct beyond their li-  
mits. Here then seemed to be a fair  
ground for amicable compromise be-  
tween the parties. An opportu-  
nity was presented for terminating  
every difference, and securing their  
future harmony, without loss or  
sacrifice, by either. On the result  
of this mission I need not enlarge.  
I shall remark only that the friendly  
policy which produced it, was not  
reciprocated by your government;  
it was perhaps not felt; it was cer-  
tainly disregarded. Every proposi-  
tion of the American ministers,  
having these objects in view, was  
rejected, and none made in return  
by your government.

This conduct of your government,  
would have justified if it did not in-  
vite the most decisive measures on  
the part of the United States. The  
refusal to make reparation for pre-  
ceding injuries or to surrender any  
portion of the territory, in the pos-  
session of Spain, to which they con-  
sidered their title indisputable, or  
to accept fair and liberal proposi-  
tions for the accommodation of these  
differences, or to make a proposition  
of any kind for the purpose, left the  
United States free, to pursue such  
course, as in their judgment a just  
regard to the honour, rights, and in-  
terests of the nation might dictate.  
In the condition of Spain, there was  
nothing to excite apprehension of  
the consequences, whatever might  
be the course decided on. Of this,  
the well known state of Peninsula,  
at the time, and since, and of the  
Spanish provinces in America, af-  
forded ample proof. The friendly  
policy which the United States have  
since pursued, is the more conspicu-  
ous, from the consideration, that  
your government has inflexibly main-  
tained the unjust and hostile attitude,  
which it then assumed, and has  
even added new injuries and insults  
to those of which I have already  
complained. I refer in this latter  
remark, to the breaches of the neu-  
trality of Spain, which her govern-  
ment permitted, if it did not author-  
ize, by British troops, & British ag-  
ents, in Florida, & through that pro-  
vince, with the Creek & other Indi-  
an tribes; in the late war with Great  
Britain, to the great injury of the  
United States. It is under these  
circumstances that you have made  
the demands above recited, to which  
I will now proceed to give a more  
particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be  
put into possession of West Florida,  
as an act of justice, before a dis-  
cussion of the right of the parties  
to it is entered on.

It is known to your government,  
that the United States claim by ces-  
sion, at a fair equivalent, the pro-  
vince of Louisiana, as it was held  
by France prior to the treaty of  
1763, extending from the River  
Perdido, on the eastern side of the  
Mississippi, to the Bravo, or Grande,  
on the western. To the whole ter-  
ritory within those limits, the United  
States consider their right es-  
tablished by well known facts, and  
the fair interpretation of treat-  
ies. In a like spirit may the United  
States demand the surrender of  
all the territory above described,  
now in the occupancy of Spain, as a  
condition to the commencement of  
any negotiation for the adjustment  
of differences. When we consider  
how long your government has main-  
tained what is deemed an unjust  
possession, more especially, when  
we recollect that the injuries before  
received are still unredressed, and  
that others have been since rendered;  
there can be, it is presumed, but  
one opinion, as to the great modera-  
tion of this government, in acquies-  
cing in it. But why restore this  
province to Spain, if it is the inten-  
tion of your government, to make  
the title to it, in connection with  
other differences, a subject of ami-  
cable negotiation and arrangement?  
May not such negotiation be enter-  
ed into, as well while it is in the oc-  
cupancy of the United States, as if  
it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. To-  
ledo and others, whom you mention,  
charged with promoting revolt in  
the Spanish provinces, and exciting  
citizens of the United States to join  
it, shall be arrested and tried—  
their troops disarmed and disper-  
sed.

You intimate that troops are levy-  
ing in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisi-  
ana and Georgia for the invasion of  
the Spanish provinces, of whom one  
thousand are from Kentucky, and  
three hundred from Tennessee, to be  
commanded by American citizens,  
but you do not state at what points  
these men are collected, or by whom  
commanded; and as to the forces  
said to be raised in Louisiana and  
Georgia, your communication is still  
more indefinite. The information  
recently obtained by this depart-  
ment, from persons of high consid-  
eration, is of a very different char-  
acter. It is stated that no men are  
collected, nor is there any evidence  
of an attempt or design to collect  
any in Kentucky, Tennessee or  
Georgia, for the purpose stated; &  
that the force said to be assembled  
under Mr. Toledo is very inconsid-  
erable, and composed principally of  
Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any  
portion of it consists of citizens of  
the United States, their conduct is  
unauthorized and illegal. This force  
is not within the settled parts of  
Louisiana, but in the wilderness,  
between the settlements of the U.  
States and Spain, beyond the actual  
operation of our laws. I have to  
request, that you will have the good-  
ness to state, at what points in  
Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and  
Louisiana, any force is collected,  
the number in each instance, and  
by whom commanded. If such  
force is collected, or collecting,  
within the United States, for the  
purpose suggested, or other illegal  
purpose, it will be dispersed, and  
the parties prosecuted, according to  
law.

This government is under no ob-  
ligation, nor has it the power, by  
any law or treaty, to surrender any  
inhabitant of Spain, or the Spanish  
provinces, on the demand of the gov-  
ernment of Spain; nor is any such  
inhabitant punishable by the laws  
of the United States, for acts com-  
mitted beyond their jurisdiction, the  
case of pirates alone excepted. This  
is a fundamental law of our system.  
It is not, however, confined to us.  
It is believed to be the law of all  
civilized nations, where not particu-  
larly varied by treaty.

In reply to your third demand,  
the exclusion of the flag of the re-  
volting provinces, I have to ob-  
serve, that in consequence of the  
settled state of many countries, and  
repeated changes of the ruling au-  
thority in each, there being, at the  
same time, several competitors, and  
each party bearing its appropriate  
flag, the president thought it prop-  
er, some time past, to give orders  
to the collectors, not to make the  
flag of any vessel a criterion or  
condition of its admission into the  
ports of the United States. Hav-  
ing taken no part in the differences  
and convulsions which have disturb-  
ed those countries, it is consistent  
with the just principles, as it is  
with the interests of the U. States,  
to receive the vessels of all coun-  
tries into their ports, to whatever  
party belonging, and under what-  
ever flag sailing, pirates excepted,  
requiring of them only the payment  
of the duties, and obedience to the  
laws while under their jurisdiction;  
without adverting to the question,  
whether they had committed any  
violation of the allegiance or laws  
obligatory on them in the countries  
to which they belonged, either in  
assuming such flag, or in any other  
respect.

In the differences which have  
subsisted between Spain and her  
colonies, the United States have  
observed all proper respect to their  
friendly relations with Spain. They  
took no measure to indemnify  
themselves for losses and injuries;  
one to guard against the occupa-  
cy of the Spanish territory by the  
British forces in the late war, or to  
occupy the territory to which the  
United States consider their title  
good, except in the instance of  
West Florida, and in that instance  
under circumstances which made  
their interposition as much an act  
of accommodation to the Spanish au-  
thority there, as of security to  
themselves. They have also pro-  
hibited their citizens from taking  
any part in the war; and the inhab-  
itants of the colonies, and other for-  
eigners connected with them, from  
recruiting men in the United States  
for that purpose. The proclama-  
tion which has been issued by the  
governors of some of the states and  
territories, at the instance of the  
president, and the proclamation  
lately issued by the president him-  
self, are not unknown to your gov-  
ernment. This conduct, under  
such circumstances, and at such a  
time, is of a character too marked  
to be mistaken by the impartial  
world.

What will be the final result of  
the civil war, which prevails be-  
tween Spain, and the Spanish pro-  
vinces in America, is beyond the  
reach of human foresight. It has  
already existed many years, and  
with various success, sometimes  
one party prevailing and then the  
other. In some of the provinces,  
the success of the revolutionists  
appears to have given to their cause  
more stability than in others. All  
that your government had a right to  
claim of the United States, was,  
that they should not interfere in  
the contest, or promote, by any ac-  
tive service, the success of the re-  
volution, admitting that they con-  
tinued to overlook the injuries re-  
ceived from Spain and remained at  
peace. This right was common to  
the colonists. With equal justice  
might they claim, that we would  
not interfere to their disadvantage;  
that our ports should remain open  
to both parties, as they were before  
the commencement of the struggle;  
that our laws regulating commerce  
with foreign nations should not be  
changed to their injury. On these  
principles the United States have  
acted.

So much I have thought proper  
to state, respecting the relations  
existing between the United States  
and Spain. The restoration of the  
diplomatic intercourse between our  
governments, forms an epoch which  
cannot fail to be important to both  
nations. If it does not produce a  
result favorable to their future  
friendship and good understanding,  
to your government will the failure  
be imputable.—The United States  
have at all times been willing to  
settle their differences on just prin-  
ciples and conditions, and they still  
are. Of this I informed you in my  
letter of the 3th of May, and I like-  
wise did Mr. Cavallo, in a letter  
of the 17th of July. It will be re-  
corded in the public prints.

And that your government enter-  
tains now the same disposition, and  
has given you full power to con-  
clude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, with  
great consideration, sir, your very  
obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

From the Patriot.

Extract of a letter from an Ameri-  
can Naval Officer, to his friend  
in Baltimore, dated

Port Mahon, Nov. 19, 1815.

"When I last wrote you from  
Gibraltar, I had not the least idea  
that my next would be from this  
part of the Mediterranean, as I had  
led you to believe we should have  
sailed immediately for France to  
winter.—But we proceeded from  
Gibraltar for Malaga, where we  
only remained three days, and sail-  
ed again on the 29th ult.—the  
Commodore, with the storeships,  
for Port Mahon, and the Constella-  
tion, with the Ontario, for Algiers,  
with despatches from the Commo-  
dore.

"On our arrival off Algiers, on  
the 1st inst. Mr. Shafer, our con-  
sul, came off from the shore, and in-  
formed us, that the Regency was  
very favorable disposed towards us;  
but that the Dey himself was very  
dissatisfied with respect to the  
prize brig not being returned, as  
Commodore Decatur had promised  
him; and alleged, as a substantial  
reason for his dissatisfaction, that  
he had made a peace with us more  
favorable to the United States, than  
any of his predecessors had ever  
made before with any Christian  
power; observed that the people  
were not altogether satisfied with  
it; and that as he was but young  
upon the throne, the restoration of  
the two prizes was absolutely nec-  
essary to his popularity; that he  
had faithfully observed and execut-  
ed all that part of the treaty which  
related to him; that although the  
restoration of the two vessels was  
not a specification in the treaty,  
yet he considered Commodore De-  
catur's promise of restoring them,  
as sacred as if it had been; and that  
he felt truly mortified, after a lapse  
of four or five months, that Mr.  
Shafer could give him no satisfac-  
tory answer, whether the brig was to  
be returned to him or not, or why  
she was, with her crew, detained at  
Carthage.

"True it is, and strange as it  
may appear, Commodore Decatur  
sailed from Carthage for the U.  
States without communicating with  
our Consul at Algiers since the  
peace, or even letting him know of  
the detention of the brig by the  
Spanish government; and although  
he had staked his pledge of honor,  
and was even laying in the very  
port with the detained brig, did not  
give himself the least trouble to en-  
quire why she was detained, or  
what was her situation.

"When the Dey was about to  
sign the treaty, and wished that the  
restoration of the two vessels  
should be specified in it, the Com-  
modore objected to any alteration  
being made whatever, but pledged  
his word, that they should be deliv-  
ered at Algiers in their present sit-  
uation, and would send vessels to  
escort them over in safety; that  
the returning them should not be  
considered a part of the treaty, but  
that the Dey should receive them  
as a present from the United States;  
so that Commodore Decatur has not  
only left his own promise unexecut-  
ed, but has left our national honor  
at stake, in the eyes of the world.  
His indifference to our Algerine af-  
fairs has been remarked with as-  
tonishment by every commander in  
the squadron.

"The frigate was given up with-  
out any difficulty, but the Spaniards  
kept the brig under a plea that she  
was captured in their waters, and  
in this situation she remains at pre-  
sent.—But Capt. Shaw is himself  
going to Carthage, to demand an  
explanation of the Spanish Govern-  
ment as to her detention.

"Mr. Shafer gives the present  
Dey the character of a dignified,  
noble and intelligent man, truly ho-  
norable in all his public transac-  
tions, and in his private character  
worthy of imitation.



# POET'S CORNER.

## TO THE AFFLUENT.

Assist them, hearts from anguish free,  
Assist them, sweet Humanity!

Alas who meet stern Winter's frown,  
Upheld by Fortune's powerful hand:  
Who see the chilling snow fall down,  
With all her comforts at command;

O! think of their less happy doom,  
Whom Poverty's sharp woes assail,  
No sparkling fire, no cheerful room,  
Revives their cheek, cold, wan & pale

Deep howls the wind! the pelting rain  
Drips through the shattered casement cold;

While the sad mother's arms contain  
Her infant shivering in their fold.

In vain they raise their piteous cry,  
And plead at hungry nature's call;  
Their only food a mother's sigh—  
Their only warmth the tears that fall

Stretch'd on his miserable bed,  
The wretched father sinks in grief,  
Pale weakness rests upon his head,  
And only hopes from death relief.

The parent's tender mournful eyes  
Mingle their faint and humid beams;  
Fresh woes from retrospection rise,  
Fresh source from memory's fountain streams.

O, Rich! the transports might be thine,  
To soothe their sufferings into peace;  
To bid the sun of comfort shine!  
And want's oppressive empire cease!

To see the glow of health's return  
Reanimate their faded cheek;  
Life's feeble spark rekindled burn,  
And give what language cannot speak!

On Fancy's pinion oft I roam,  
With pity, partner of my flight;  
Forget awhile that grief's my own,  
And taste a soothing, sweet delight.

Forget the many poignant woes,  
That weigh this drooping form to earth;  
Where restless sorrow hopes repose,  
Scap'd from those ills which gave it birth!

Oh! ye embark'd for Pleasure's shore,  
Restrain awhile the fluttering sail!  
At Pity's call retard the oar,  
Nor let her plaintive pleading fail!

# State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
January 9, 1816.

On application by petition of Sarah Aisquith, Administratrix of Edward Aisquith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and one of the Baltimore papers.

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

## This is to give Notice,

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 Edward Aisquith, 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 Sanuel I. Donaldson in the city of Baltimore, at or before the ninth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1816.

Sarah Aisquith, Adm'x.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at her residence in this city, a few doors above Mr. Hunter's Tavern, at ten o'clock A. M. Part of the personal estate of John Hicks late of said county, deceased, consisting of some valuable milch cows, farming utensils & household furniture. The terms are, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm'x.

Feb. 1, 1816.

# NEW GOODS.

## Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of, best superfine London Cloth, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloth for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constituted on Corb's and Thicksets, a Variety of Marcellis Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

# B. CURRAN,

Has now on hand the following articles, which have been carefully purchased, and on the best terms, and invites persons inclined to purchase to examine his goods, viz.

Superfine and second quality Cloths, Double Milled Drabs and Coatings, Cassimeres and Stockinets, Swandown and other Vesting, Corduroys and Velvets, Scarlet, Red, White and Yellow Flannel,

Forest Cloth, Kersey and Plains, Rose and Striped Blankets,

Men and Boys Wool Hats, Women's Black and Coloured Worsted Hoses,

Do. Cotton, and Silk do. Men's Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Cambric Muslins of all descriptions, Fancy Muslins, Lenoce, and Gauze, Plain, Book and Leno Muslin, Jaconet, Cambric, and Mull Mull Muslin,

Calicoes, Ginghams and Dimity, Umbrellas, and Silk Oil Cloth Hat Covers,

Elegant Silk and Satin, Damask Silk Shawls,

Chintz, Cotton, and Cambric do. Large Black Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Cotton and silk black & White Shawls, Bandannos and other Handkerchiefs, Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Ladies Long and Short, White & Coloured Kid Gloves,

Black and Coloured Italian Silk, Black Silk Florentine for Vests, Twilled and Plain Black Bombazette, Plain and Printed do.

Brown, Green and Scarlet do. White, Pink and Black Crape, Drab, Slate, Pink and Buff-Chinese Crape,

Irish Linen, Sheet and Long Lawn, White and Brown Russia Sheet, Domestic Sheet, Cotton, Domestic Plaids, Stripes & Shambrays, Bed Ticks and Plain White Cotton, A good assortment of Ribbons, Sewing, Netting and Floss Cotton, Philadelphia made Kid and Morocco Shoes,

Children's Shoes, a large assortment, Merino Capes and Comforts, and almost every article in the Dry Good Line, together with a large supply of Spin Cotton, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis, Nov. 30.

N. B. The Bank Notes of all the adjoining States and of many other associations, will be received in payment; and a reduction made for the Notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and the Notes of the various Banks of Baltimore taken without discount.

George & John Barber,

At their store on the dock, have recently laid in, on the best terms, a very general assortment of

# Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Best old Whiskey, Common do. Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, W. I. Spirit, Java Coffee, Best Green do. Hyson Young Hyson } Tea, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Leaf and Lump Sugars, Brown Sugars, Chocolate first and second qualities, Molasses, Raisins, prunes, Almonds, Currants, Mulberry, pepper, Sarsaparilla, Salt petre, Rice, Mould, Dipt, and Spermaceti Candles, Also an assortment of Crockery Ware, LIKEWISE

Oil and paints, shoes, and water proof boots, traces and leading lines, best twill'd bagging, Jameison's Crackers, Baker's Flour, Superfine do. Gun powder and Shot, Battle powder in cannisters, Brooms, and paint brushes, castings of different kinds, oats and bran.

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of John Hicks, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th of July next, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit in said estate; and those in any manner indebted, are called upon to make immediate payment.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm'x.

Feb. 1, 1816.

# To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson, as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

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John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

John Beard,

# COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

## JONA. HUTTON,

Continues the above businesses at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, where all work in either of these lines, is executed with neatness, strength and despatch. He has on hand and will sell on accommodating terms for cash, a convenient, fashionable,

## Light Gig,

with Plated Harness, together with

## Two Sulkeys,

both light and well constructed. And is also finishing a handsome,

## Strong Coach,

which he will dispose of on the same terms.

Annapolis, Dec. 14.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round Jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots. He has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars if brought to me.

Dec. 21. William G. Sanders.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarded harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

W. G. S.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Sarah Hammond brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a trespassing slave, and her enclosures, a brown bay MARE, five years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand; trots and canters; had a switch tail when taken up, but since bobbed, shed all round. Given under my hand this 22d day of January, 1816.

Samuel Brown, Jun.

Feb. 1, 1816.

# State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
December 5, 1815.

On application by petition of Cassandra Gassaway, executrix of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gassaway, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

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

## This is to give notice,

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 Nicholas Gassaway, 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 25th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1815.

Cassandra Gassaway, Executrix.

# State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
January 23d, 1816.

On application by petition of Stephen Beard, jun. and John Beard, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they 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.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of January, 1816.

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

John Beard,

Stephen Beard, jun.

# Land for Sale.

The subscribers offer at private sale the land belonging to the heirs of Joseph Wilson in Calvert county, State of Maryland, lying on Plumbeek creek, one of the most elevated situations on the Chesapeake, four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, with good improvements, fifty acres of it excellent meadow land, with a particular by fine apple orchard of different kinds of fruit. This farm is well adapted for corn, wheat and tobacco; it is also well calculated for raising stock; it will be sold on or before the first day of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made to the purchaser; as it is expected that all persons having a mind to purchase will take a view of the land before they purchase, they may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers.

Martha Wilson,  
Edward Wilson, (of Jos.)  
Joseph J. Wilson,  
Thomas I. Wilson.

Jan. 25, 1816.

# Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, on Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 230 of which are in wood of the most useful kinds, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Frederick-town, 2 1/2 miles from Liberty-town, and 3 miles from Woodsbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of excellent water, and has two considerable streams passing through it; the soil is good, and remarkably well suited to the use of plaster of Paris, and red clover—the soil is of the blue slate kind, which has been found in the adjoining farms, where plaster of Paris and clover have been used, to improve and yield profitable crops. It is distant from the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bordering on the road leading from thence to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Stevenson's Copper Mine. On this land there are great appearances of rich copper ore; and in addition to the many advantages it possesses, it is considered to be in a part of the country remarkable for good health. The improvements on this property consist of two farms, with tolerable wooden buildings, apple orchards and some meadow on each, and about 440 acres of cleared land between the two farms. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three or four equal annual payments, on bond with approved security. Any person who may call to view said property will be shown the same by Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynedier.

Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, American, and the Federal Republican, will publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. sheriff of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright bay gelding the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Ann Keeth, broke the public gaol of said county, and made their escape. And whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons and four hundred dollars for both. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing is about twenty five years of age, six feet high, handsome, strong and active.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, the Herald at Fredericktown, and the Eastern Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

# For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Man—He is completely master of the Carpenter and Joiners business. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply at this office.

Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1816.

# Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans,  
James Iglehart.

# Evans & Iglehart,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Have just received by the late arrival from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

# SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Among which are the following:

Superfine and second Cloths assorted, Common do. Double Milled Drabs, Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted, Stocking, Swandown and other Vestings, assorted, Vests, Constitution and other Goods, assorted in colours and quality, Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted, Baire, Blocking do. Coatings, Flushing, Blue and White Kerseyes, Planes, Rose Blankets, Match Coat do. Ribbons assorted, 9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Dispers, and Plaid, &c.

Also a Selection of

# IRON, MONSIEUR & CUTLERY

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks, Carving do. Butchers & Shoe do. Penknives, Scissors, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Bolts, Files, Spectacles, Spoons, Combs, Brushes, Sweeping & House Brooms, Woollen and Carded, &c. &c.

With a general supply of

# LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

# GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy, Gin, Syring, Rum, Whiskey, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Java & St. Domingo Coffee, Imperial, Hyson, Green Tea, Earl Grey, Souchong, Salt Petre, Rice, Nutmegs, Cayenne, Cinnamon, Cloves, Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14.

# Forty Dollars Reward,

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of dark complexion, about five feet six inches high, stout and strong, her make, has large and thick lips, in speech, and mild and placid in manner of conversing. She is 38 years of age. She has a brother, the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present is in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomas point near Annapolis, by whom it is reasonable to believe she is either harboured, or has been furnished with a passport, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relatives belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county, who will give the above reward if she is apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges county, or \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again.

Joseph Howard.

Jan. 18, 1816.

# Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Abalom Ridgely and Sarah Woodfield against George Higgins, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of said Higgins, on Monday the 19th day of February next,

A tract or parcel of land called Duvall's Range, containing 281 acres more or less, lying and being in Anne Arundel county. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the said land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Also will be sold at the same time a number of sheep, cattle, and two valuable negro men, a cooper and sawyer.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser of the land to give bond, with good security, to the trustee, for payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. The purchaser of the personal property to pay cash on the day of sale, or on ratification thereof by the chancery court. On payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed for the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1816.

No. 71

VOL. LXXIV.

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BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
BUTCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Secretary of State to the Che-  
valier de Onis, Envoy extraordi-  
nary and minister plenipotentiary  
to his Catholic Majesty.

Department of State, January 19,  
1816.

Sir,—I have had the honour to  
receive your letter of the 30th Decem-  
ber, and to submit it to the President.

You demand that your sovereign  
shall be put in possession of West-  
Florida; that certain persons, whom  
you have mentioned, shall be ar-  
rested and tried on the charge of  
inciting insurrection in the Span-  
ish provinces, and exciting citi-  
zens of the U. S. to join in it; and  
that the flags of Carthage, Bu-  
enos Ayres, and other revolting provin-  
ces, shall be excluded from the ports  
of the U. States.

On the re-establishment of the  
diplomatic relations between the U.  
S. and Spain, it was hoped that  
your government would not have  
insisted its attention to the objects  
which Spain is alone interested.

It has extended to the injuries  
which the U. S. have so long and  
justly complained, with a view to  
reparation as it might now be  
made. The subjects are, in  
their nature, intimately connected.

Some important circumstances,  
which it is impossible to separate  
from the exposition of the  
rights of the U. S. affords the pro-  
per answer, in those instances, to  
the complaints of Spain. It is my  
duty to bring these wrongs into  
view, that they may be duly con-  
sidered and provided for, in case  
your government has, as I am bound  
to presume, invested you with ade-  
quate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of  
the circumstances mentioned in your  
letter, the United States had suf-  
fered great injury by the unlawful  
seizure and condemnation of their  
vessels in the ports of Spain. A  
 treaty providing an indemnity for  
these spoliations, was agreed to and  
ratified by a minister duly authoris-  
ed by each government, but its ratifi-  
cation, though negotiated and  
concluded in the presence of the  
Spanish government, was after-  
wards declined by it. At an ante-  
rior period too, the deposit at N.  
Orleans, stipulated by the treaty  
of 1795, was suppressed. As the  
U. S. had done no injury to Spain,  
these acts so hostile in their nature,  
and injurious in their effect, excite  
much surprise. It had been the  
uniform object of this government  
to make such arrangements with  
Spain, respecting the free naviga-  
tion of the Mississippi & the bounda-  
ries, as securing to our citizens the  
full enjoyment of their rights, and  
the peace and friendship of the  
two countries on a solid and  
stable basis. With this view it  
was sought to obtain of Spain, at a  
 treaty, the territory east-  
ward of the Mississippi. Overtures  
to this effect, were made to the Span-  
ish government, and rejected. Be-  
renewed, the Minister of the U.  
S. was informed that Spain had ced-  
ed Louisiana to France, to whom  
it was referred for the acquisition  
of such territory, in that quarter,  
he might be instructed to make.  
The last very important event,  
the suppression of the deposit at N.  
Orleans, a special mission was in-  
vited to France and Spain, by  
which it was to be ascertained,  
whether the calamities of war, Affairs  
more especially by this act of  
hostility, reached a  
 point which precluded the idea of  
any temporary palliative. A compre-  
hensive and permanent arrange-  
ment had become indispensable, of  
which it was presumed, the govern-  
ments of France and Spain would be-  
come equally sensible. The cession  
of Louisiana by France to the U. S.  
was the immediate consequence of  
this mission, with such a descrip-  
tion of its boundaries by the treaty,

as it was presumed would leave no  
cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded  
in a very important object, but  
there were others, of a similar char-  
acter, which remained to be ad-  
justed. The differences with Spain  
still existed, and to them was ad-  
ded, a circumstance of much interest  
proceeding from the acquisition of  
Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries  
of the province, which were now  
to be established with Spain. Under  
the influence of the same policy,  
the special mission was ordered,  
soon afterwards, to Madrid, to in-  
vite a negotiation for the arrange-  
ment of all these important concerns  
Spain still held territory to the east-  
ward of the Perdido, which by her  
cession of Louisiana, & its transfer to  
the United States, was separated  
from her other dominions, and lay,  
except on the side of the ocean,  
exclusively within our limits. The  
importance of this territory to Spain,  
in consequence of these events, in  
any view which may be taken of it,  
seemed to be much diminished, if not  
entirely lost, while in certain views,  
of which it was susceptible, it might  
prove highly injurious. There was  
danger that the continuance of a  
Spanish colony there, might produce  
jealousy and variance between the  
two nations. On the other hand,  
the U. S. had acquired territory  
westward of the Mississippi, ad-  
joining the provinces of Spain,  
which it was supposed, she might  
be desirous of obtaining. By mu-  
tual cessions of territory, in quar-  
ters most convenient to each other,  
and by forming an interval between  
their possessions, to remain vacant,  
the danger of collision might be a-  
voided, and their good understand-  
ing more effectually preserved. By  
rendering justice likewise to the  
claims of the U. S. their citizens  
would be contented, and their gov-  
ernment be better enabled to con-  
trol their conduct beyond their li-  
mits. Here then seemed to be a fair  
ground for amicable compromise be-  
tween the parties. An opportu-  
nity was presented for terminating  
every difference, and securing their  
future harmony, without loss or  
sacrifice, by either. On the result  
of this mission I need not enlarge.

I shall remark only that the friendly  
policy which produced it, was not  
reciprocated by your government;  
it was perhaps not felt; it was cer-  
tainly disregarded. Every propo-  
sition of the American ministers,  
having these objects in view, was  
rejected, and none made in return  
by your government.

This conduct of your government,  
would have justified if it did not in-  
vite the most decisive measures on  
the part of the United States. The  
refusal to make reparation for pre-  
ceding injuries or to surrender any  
portion of the territory, in the pos-  
session of Spain, to which they con-  
sidered their title indisputable, or  
to accept fair and liberal proposi-  
tions for the accommodation of these  
differences, or to make a proposition  
of any kind for the purpose, left the  
United States free, to pursue such  
course, as in their judgment a just  
regard to the honour, rights, and in-  
terests of the nation might dictate.

In the condition of Spain, there was  
nothing to excite apprehension of  
the consequences, whatever might  
be the course decided on. Of this,  
the well known state of Peninsula,  
at the time, and since, and of the  
Spanish provinces in America; af-  
fords ample proof. The friendly  
policy which the United States have  
since pursued, is the more conspicu-  
ous, from the consideration, that  
your government has inflexibly main-  
tained the unjust and hostile attitude,  
which it then assumed, and has  
even added new injuries and insults  
to those of which I have already  
complained. I refer, in this latter  
remark, to the breaches of the neu-  
trality of Spain, which her govern-  
ment permitted, if it did not author-  
ise, by British troops, & British  
agents, in Florida, & through that  
province, with the Greeks & other In-  
dian tribes; in the late war with  
Great Britain, to the great injury of  
the United States. It is under these  
circumstances that you have made  
the demands above recited, to which  
I will now proceed to give a more  
particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be  
put into possession of West Florida,  
as an act of justice, before a dis-  
cussion of the right of the parties  
to it is entered on.

It is known to your government,  
that the United States claim by ces-  
sion, at a fair equivalent, the  
province of Louisiana, as it was held  
by France prior to the treaty of  
1763, extending from the River  
Perdido, on the eastern side of the  
Mississippi, to the Bravo, or Grande,  
on the western. To the whole ter-  
ritory within those limits, the United  
States consider their right es-  
tablished by well known facts, and  
the fair interpretation of trea-  
ties. In a like spirit may the United  
States demand the surrender of  
all the territory above described,  
now in the occupancy of Spain, as a  
condition to the commencement of  
any negotiation for the adjustment  
of differences. When we consider  
how long your government has main-  
tained what is deemed an unjust  
possession; more especially, when  
we recollect that the injuries before  
received are still unredressed, and  
that others have been since rendered.

There can be, it is presumed, but  
one opinion, as to the great modera-  
tion of this government, in acquies-  
cing in it. But why restore this  
province to Spain, if it is the inten-  
tion of your government, to make  
the title to it, in connection with  
other differences, a subject of ami-  
cable negotiation and arrangement?  
May not such negotiation be enter-  
ed into, as well while it is in the  
occupancy of the United States, as if  
it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. To-  
ledo and others, whom you mention,  
charged with promoting revolt in  
the Spanish provinces, and exciting  
citizens of the United States to join  
in it, shall be arrested and tried—  
their troops disbanded and dispers-  
ed.

You intimate that troops are lev-  
ying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisi-  
ana and Georgia for the invasion of  
the Spanish provinces, of whom one  
thousand are from Kentucky, and  
three hundred from Tennessee, to be  
commanded by American citizens,  
but you do not state at what points  
these men are collected, or by whom  
commanded; and as to the forces  
said to be raised in Louisiana and  
Georgia, your communication is still  
more indefinite. The information  
recently obtained by this depart-  
ment, from persons of high consid-  
eration, is of a very different char-  
acter. It is stated that no men are  
collected, nor is there any evidence  
of an attempt or design to collect  
any in Kentucky, Tennessee or  
Georgia, for the purpose stated; &  
that the force said to be assembled  
under Mr. Toledo is very inconsid-  
erable, and composed principally of  
Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any  
portion of it consists of citizens of  
the United States, their conduct is  
unauthorized and illegal. This force  
is not within the settled parts of  
Louisiana, but in the wilderness,  
between the settlements of the U.  
States and Spain, beyond the actual  
operation of our laws. I have to  
request, that you will have the good-  
ness to state, at what points in  
Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and  
Louisiana, any force is collected,  
the number in each instance, and  
by whom commanded. If such  
force is collected, or collecting,  
within the United States, for the  
purpose suggested, or other illegal  
purpose, it will be dispersed, and  
the parties prosecuted, according to  
law.

This government is under no ob-  
ligation, nor has it the power, by  
any law or treaty, to surrender any  
inhabitant of Spain, or the Spanish  
provinces, on the demand of the gov-  
ernment of Spain; nor is any such  
inhabitant punishable by the laws  
of the United States, for acts com-  
mitted beyond their jurisdiction, the  
case of pirates alone excepted. This  
is a fundamental law of our system.  
It is not, however, confined to us.  
It is believed to be the law of all  
civilized nations, where not particu-  
larly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand,  
the exclusion of the flag of the re-  
volving provinces, I have to ob-  
serve, that in consequence of the un-  
settled state of many countries, and

repeated changes of the ruling au-  
thority in each, there being, at the  
same time, several competitors, and  
each party bearing its appropriate  
flag, the president thought it prop-  
er, some time past, to give orders  
to the collectors, not to make the  
flag of any vessel a criterion or  
condition of its admission into the  
ports of the United States. Hav-  
ing taken no part in the differences  
and convulsions which have disturb-  
ed those countries, it is consistent  
with the just principles, as it is  
with the interests of the U. States,  
to receive the vessels of all coun-  
tries into their ports, to whatever  
party belonging, and under what-  
ever flag sailing, pirates excepted,  
requiring of them only the payment  
of the duties, and obedience to the  
laws while under their jurisdiction;  
without adverting to the question,  
whether they had committed any  
violation of the allegiance or laws  
obligatory on them in the countries  
to which they belonged, either in  
assuming such flag, or in any other  
respect.

In the differences which have  
subsisted between Spain and her  
colonies, the United States have  
observed all proper respect to their  
friendly relations with Spain. They  
took no measure to indemnify  
themselves for losses and injuries;  
one to guard against the occupa-  
ncy of the Spanish territory by the  
British forces in the late war, or to  
occupy the territory to which the  
United States consider their title  
good, except in the instance of  
West Florida, and in that instance  
under circumstances which made  
their interposition as much an act  
of accommodation to the Spanish au-  
thority there, as of security to  
themselves. They have also pro-  
hibited their citizens from taking  
any part in the war; and the inha-  
bitants of the colonies, and other  
foreigners connected with them, from  
recruiting men in the United States  
for that purpose. The proclama-  
tion which have been issued by the  
governors of some of the states and  
territories, at the instance of the  
president, and the proclamation  
lately issued by the president him-  
self, are not unknown to your gov-  
ernment. This conduct, under  
such circumstances, and at such a  
time, is of a character too marked  
to be mistaken by the impartial  
world.

What will be the final result of  
the civil war, which prevails be-  
tween Spain, and the Spanish prov-  
inces in America, is beyond the  
reach of human foresight. It has  
already existed many years, and  
with various success, sometimes  
one party prevailing and then the  
other. In some of the provinces,  
the success of the revolutionists  
appears to have given to their cause  
more stability than in others. All  
that your government had a right to  
claim of the United States, was,  
that they should not interfere in  
the contest, or promote, by any ac-  
tive service, the success of the re-  
volution, admitting that they con-  
tinued to overlook the injuries re-  
ceived from Spain and remained at  
peace. This right was common to  
the colonists. With equal justice  
might they claim, that we would  
not interfere to their disadvantage;  
that our ports should remain open  
to both parties, as they were before  
the commencement of the struggle;  
that our laws regulating commerce  
with foreign nations should not be  
changed to their injury. On these  
principles the United States have  
acted.

So much I have thought proper  
to state, respecting the relations  
existing between the United States  
and Spain. The restoration of the  
diplomatic intercourse between our  
governments, forms an epoch which  
cannot fail to be important to both  
nations. If it does not produce a  
result favorable to their future  
friendship and good understanding,  
to your government will the failure  
be imputable.—The United States  
have at all times been willing to  
settle their differences on just prin-  
ciples and conditions, and they still  
are. Of this I informed you in my  
letter of the 5th of May, as I like-  
wise did Mr. Cevallos; in a letter  
of the 17th of July. It will be very  
satisfactory to the president, to

find that your government enter-  
tains now the same disposition, and  
has given you full power to con-  
clude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, with  
great consideration, sir, your very  
obedient servant.  
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

From the Patriot.

Extract of a letter from an Ameri-  
can Naval Officer, to his friend  
in Baltimore, dated  
Port Mahon, Nov. 19, 1815.

"When I last wrote you from  
Gibraltar, I had not the least idea  
that my next would be from this  
part of the Mediterranean, as I had  
led you to believe we should have  
sailed immediately for France to  
winter.—But we proceeded from  
Gibraltar for Malaga, where we  
only remained three days, and sail-  
ed again on the 29th ult.—the  
Commodore, with the store-ships,  
for Port Mahon, and the Constella-  
tion, with the Ontario, for Algiers,  
with despatches from the Com-  
modore.

"On our arrival off Algiers, on  
the 1st inst. Mr. Shaler, our con-  
sul, came off from the shore, and in-  
formed us, that the Regency was  
very favorable disposed towards us;  
but that the Dey himself was very  
dissatisfied with respect to the  
prize brig not being returned, as  
Commodore Decatur had promised  
him; and alleged, as a substantial  
reason for his dissatisfaction, that  
he had made a peace with us more  
favorable to the United States, than  
any of his predecessors had ever  
made before with any Christian  
power; observed that the people  
were not altogether satisfied with  
it; and that as he was but young  
upon the throne, the restoration of  
the two prizes was absolutely nec-  
essary to his popularity; that he  
had faithfully observed and execut-  
ed all that part of the treaty which  
related to him; that although the  
restoration of the two vessels was  
not a specification in the treaty,  
yet he considered Commodore De-  
catur's promise of restoring them,  
as sacred as if it had been; and that  
he felt truly mortified, after a lapse  
of four or five months, that Mr.  
Shaler could give him no satisfacto-  
ry answer, whether the brig was to  
be returned to him or not, or why  
she was, with her crew, detained at  
Carthage.

"True it is, and strange as it  
may appear, Commodore Decatur  
sailed from Carthage for the U.  
States without communicating with  
our Consul at Algiers since the  
peace, or even letting him know of  
the detention of the brig by the  
Spanish government; and although  
he had staked his pledge of honor,  
and was even laying in the very  
port with the detained brig, did not  
give himself the least trouble to  
inquire why she was detained, or  
what was her situation.

"When the Dey was about to  
sign the treaty, and wished that the  
restoration of the two vessels  
should be specified in it, the Com-  
modore objected to any alteration  
being made whatever, but pledged  
his word, that they should be deliv-  
ered at Algiers in their present sit-  
uation, and would send vessels to  
escort them over in safety; that  
the returning them should not be  
considered a part of the treaty, but  
that the Dey should receive them  
as a present from the United States;  
so that Commodore Decatur has not  
only left his own promise unexecut-  
ed, but has left our national honor  
at stake, in the eyes of the world.  
His indifference to our Algerine af-  
fairs has been remarked with as-  
tonishment by every commander in  
the squadron.

"The frigate was given up with-  
out any difficulty, but the Spaniards  
kept the brig under a plea that she  
was captured in their waters, and  
in this situation she remains at pre-  
sent.—But Capt. Shaw is himself  
going to Carthage, to demand an  
explanation of the Spanish Govern-  
ment as to her detention.

"Mr. Shaler gives the present  
Dey the character of a dignified,  
noble and intelligent man, truly ho-  
norable in all his public transac-  
tions, and in his private character  
worthy of imitation.



"For my own part, and under present circumstances, I think he has just cause for his displeasure—and must accordingly we ought to have paid attention to this matter; as it completes the execution of the treaty with both parties, and is now the only obstacle (in my opinion) to a permanent peace with the Algerines.

"We are now landing all our stores at this place, from the store ships; after the completion of which the 'United States' will proceed to Carthage; the Ontario, with our consuls, Mr. McCall and Major Barney, to Leghorn, and this ship to Messina for clothing, (where it is to be had cheap) and afterwards to rendezvous at Malta. The John Adams to proceed on her intended route to Naples, to procure marble for our Capitol at Washington, and then to proceed home. The Hornet will be kept as a despatch vessel, and the Alert laid up for the winter. On our return to this place we shall have the ship out, and put the whole squadron in readiness to return to America in the spring. All this I give you as reports from the officers of the 'United States'; but, whether it is precisely the Commodore's plan, I cannot pretend to say—it is, however, all we can ascertain of his intentions as to our present movements. He no doubt will also send the Tunisians and Tripolitans, before we go into winter quarters. The Erie is at Marsailles.

"Commodore Shaw's orders instruct him to establish our hospital, deposit our stores, &c. &c. at Gibraltar, Algiers, or Malta; but either of those ports would be too inconvenient, (being at too great a distance from us) should we want supplies or necessaries of any kind; in consequence, Port Mahon will be our home for the winter, and our hospital is already established on a very respectable footing, although we are remarkably healthy.

"We expect the Franklin 74, the Java, with smaller vessels, will be the relieving squadron in the spring."

[We have no doubt, that Commodore DECATUR will be able to give a satisfactory explanation relative to the Algerine brig not being restored.—Patriot Editors.]

Another Extract from the same—dated

Port Mahon, Dec. 4, 1815.

"Not a single vessel has entered or left the port since our arrival, except the schr. 'Hornet' to France, for clothing for the squadron, and the 'John Adams' to Leghorn, with Major Barney. The Commodore sails with the 'United States' and 'Ontario,' to-morrow or next day, for Carthage, to ascertain the situation of the Algerine brig, and if possible to have her released, which affords at best but a doubtful opportunity of writing to America.

"Our contemplated trip to Messina has been given up, as the winter has set in, and we have already experienced considerable bad weather, and our ship requires many repairs. Our crew is now employed in assisting the Spaniards to complete a Spanish three decker for sea, which is now in dock, to make room for our ship to leave out. And Capt. Gordon is more anxious to repair the ship immediately, to enable him to be ready in the spring, in case the relieving squadron comes out early.

"We could not possibly have hit upon a more convenient rendezvous in the Mediterranean. The harbour is by far the best we have seen, and the Governor extremely friendly and accommodating. He has already furnished us with Store houses, and a very extensive building for a Hospital, and has offered us the use of the Dock-Yard, (which is a very fine one) or any conveniences the port affords. We shall commence getting the ship ready in a day or two.

"We might as well be out of the world, as in Port Mahon, for news of any kind, as there is but little trade to this place, and that only in the summer season; so that I cannot give you the least European news."

A letter from Gibraltar of the 16th December says—"I have been informed that the Spaniards have restored the brig to the Algerines," and also adds, that "The schooner Hornet has gone to France."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A late Paris paper in introducing a detailed account of the following trial for parricide which was had at the November session of the court of assizes of Versailles, remarks that crimes of every kind, murders, assassinations and suicides have recently been very common, and regards them as the fruits of the deep corruption occasioned by a revolution of five and twenty years, of a long moral anarchy; and the absence of all the institutions which are the preservers of the true social principles.

An inhabitant of a small commune near St. Leu, in the valley of Montmorency, disturbed by the fear of being disinherited by his father, conceived last year the abominable design of poisoning him. A watchmaker to whom he applied to obtain the fatal potion which he designed for the author of his days, gave him some salutary advice which delayed the crime.—The father, instead of following the advice of the Vicar of St. Leu, of separating from this monster, had the weakness to continue him with his wife and children in his house. The miserable man, after having received a just reprimand from his father, pretended to be desirous of leaving his paternal mansion, and following his wife who had already retired with her children to the house of an inhabitant of St. Leu; then in the silence of the night he ascended cautiously to the chamber where his father was asleep, and plunged a knife into his heart. The next day he returned to the house, and after having contemplated the corpse of his father, which was covered with blood, he went to the Mayor with complaint of the murder which had been committed, adding that he had passed the night with his wife at St. Leu.—But a mass of evidence arose against him. Every one was convinced of his guilt when they found that he had not been at St. Leu, and that the inhabitants of the house where his wife had lodged, had not seen him. The knife which he said had belonged to his father, and which he had thrown by the side of the body, was not recollected by any of the relations who had lived the most familiarly with the old man, nor by his servant. The jury struck with the consistency of the evidence, which pointed him out as the assassin, unanimously pronounced him guilty.

When the terrible sentence was pronounced, not the slightest change was to be remarked in his countenance. One would have thought that it was against a stranger that he heard the judgment which sentenced him to go barefoot to the scaffold, to wear over his head a funeral veil, and to see his criminal hand separated from his body, before suffering his capital punishment.

From a London Paper.

ROMANTIC STORY.

An anonymous correspondent has favoured us with the following curious account, which he assures us is genuine: He was walking in the neighbourhood of Edmonton with a friend, who requested his particular attention to a female, then happening to be in the same path-way with them, she having attracted much notice in that quarter, in consequence of her recent marriage under very peculiar circumstances. She had been a servant at a tavern there, and waited on the guests of the Sunday ordinary, which is held throughout the year. At this ordinary one gentleman was a constant attendant, and was generally supposed to be one of the numerous clerks of the city, who have no other opportunity of enjoying the change of fresh air. He usually occupied the same seat, and appeared much reserved, except when addressing the maid-servant, towards whom his demeanour was very kind and condescending—and at length he made a formal proposal of marriage to her. The girl, who had more sense than often falls to the lot of persons in that sphere of life, did not object to the proposal, but earnestly entreated that a small sum might be settled as a provision against any casualties which, in consequence of her intended elevation, she might be less able to bear. This suggestion met with all the attention that could be hoped for. The gentleman agreed to settle one thousand pounds, and lost no time in selling out stock sufficient for raising that sum. The happy day was now appointed, but not before the lover had explained to the fair object of his choice, that they could only meet once a week, and had exacted from her a promise

never to urge him to a further explanation of the circumstances which reduced him to the necessity of submitting to so painful a separation! They were accordingly married, and went on very pleasantly, until the Lady, prompted by a curiosity, which (whether truly or not we will not venture to affirm) is said to be peculiar to the sex, requested that he would confide the secret to her. At this request the manner of the enamoured spouse became much altered, and, after betraying a considerable degree of irritation, he commanded her never again to intrude the subject upon him. The storm was thus suffered to blow over for a time! but curiosity, perhaps is one of the most powerful motives agitating the human breast, and this new Psyche had not philosophy enough to withstand it. She again entreated a solution of the mystery; but the entreaty was met only by a frown—she pleaded her affection—and finding all of no avail, she threatened to have him watched to the place of his retreat. This had the effect of extorting a declaration from him; and he assured her that she might probably discover his secret, but that if she did, she would never see him afterward.—Notwithstanding this declaration, made with great coolness and firmness, the imprudent woman persisted, and by the help of some busy friends, was introduced to her husband in his disguise, as one of the common beggars of the metropolis; she spoke to him in that situation, but, as he then told her for the last time; she has never seen him since!

From the Savannah Advertiser.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Scullap Scutellaria Galericulata.

Description.—This is a perennial Plant, and rises about two feet in height. Leaves are on a square stem, opposite each other, the same as Boneseet, and spear-shaped towards the end; flowers blue, or rather of a violet colour.

History.—It grows about the borders of ponds, and on the banks of rivers—and flowers in August. Medical virtues.—It is a good astringent, and has been found an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog either in the man or beast. The following secret preparation I procured from a physician in New-Jersey,\* who brought me the herb; and which I now communicate for the general good of my fellow creatures, that in case of their meeting with such a misfortune, they may know how to apply a remedy that has never failed in one instance, when applied according to the following

Preparation.—Gather the leaves of the plant about the last of July; dry them carefully in the shade, and after being pulverized, sift the powder through a hair sieve, and put it in bottles, well corked for use. As soon as a person has been bit by a mad dog, he must take a gill, four times a day, every other day, of the tea, made by pouring a pint of boiling water on a table spoonful of the dry herb or powder. The day it is omitted, he must take a tea spoon full of the flour of sulphur in the morning fasting and at bed time, in new milk, and apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours, continuing the prescription for three weeks.

To cattle or horses, give four times the quantity prescribed for a man.

\* Supposed to be the late Dr. Vandever.

REMARKS.

The subject of hydrophobia has lately attracted much public attention, and various remedies have been proposed for that most terrible of human calamities. I re-publish from the Savannah Advertiser, the foregoing communication, on the same subject, because, I venture to say, I hazard nothing in thus endeavouring to inspire the fullest confidence in the virtues of the plant here recommended; not as a remedy after the disease has made its appearance; but as a sure preventative, if seasonably applied. I would not speak in such positive terms, had I not been an eye witness to its successful application, not in a single instance only, but in several; in no one of which did it fail. A great number of hogs and cows were bitten by the same dog, and a Mr. Lewis, (who then lived in Westchester, but is now dead, and who possessed this secret,) being sent for, administered the plant to some of those which were bitten, and to some he did not; invariably the former all recovered, and as invariably the latter all died of hydrophobia. This I saw. But it has been since

said to have failed in a single case, and a similar one at the eastward, but the particulars are not sufficiently set forth to enable us to judge whether the plant was the real scullap or not, or whether it was properly prepared or not. What I mean to say is to caution against a too hasty condemnation from a single exception. Had a general conclusion been drawn in the same manner from a single failure, the world at this day would have been without the blessing of inoculation, and the still incomparably greater blessing of vaccination.—[Editor of the New-York Evening Post.

BUONAPARTE.

Extracts from letters received in London, from officers of his Majesty's ship Northumberland.

His Majesty's ship Northumberland, Oct. 20.

"We arrived here on the 15th, after rather a pleasant, though long passage, of ten weeks; and General Buonaparte landed on the 16th in the evening, when it was quite dark. He was muffled up in a large surcoat. A guard went before him to disperse the mob. You may judge of the state of his mind and spirits by what he did, and what he did not do, during the passage. He never came out of his cabin but in the evenings after dinner; he then, almost without exception, went and leaned against the breech of the foremost gun on the weather side of the quarter deck, whence he never moved. Generals Bertrand and Lascazes always came out with him, and with whom he ever continued in conversation; he appeared to take little notice of his other companions. His dress, upon these occasions, was invariably a green coat, with two plain epaulettes, small clothes, white silk stockings, and pumps, with gold buckles. At the usual ceremony of crossing the line, which we did on the 23d of September, Gen. Buonaparte made a present to Old Neptune of one hundred Napoleons; the French generals and children gave him a double Napoleon each.

The Countess Bertrand is one of the most pleasant and agreeable women I ever conversed with. She said she wished we had missed the island; and I do not wonder at it; for if its boundless craggy rocks and lofty mountains strike the senses of a stranger, who can depart at his pleasure, with a cold, heart-appalling effect, what must be the feelings of banished majesty? Nature seems to have formed it for security to its inhabitants. Had General Buonaparte ever entertained a hope of escape, when he came in sight of this place, it must have been banished for ever. The whole world beside, I should suppose, does not present such another spot."

Northumberland, Oct. 18.

"Buonaparte was very much pleased with the attention shown to him, whilst on board this ship, however he might have felt upon subjects connected with bringing him here. He publicly thanked Capt. Ross, on the quarter deck, for his kindness, and requested he would do the same for him to the other officers."

Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 29.

CARTHAGENA HAS FALLEN! Captain Prince, of the schr. Rover, in 15 days from St. Domingo, has favoured us with the following of the fall of Carthage: A few days before he sailed, General Bolivar, who commanded the Patriot Army; arrived at Port-au-Prince, with his Aids. Capt. P. says, that before he left St. Domingo, several Carthaginian schooners had arrived, in the greatest distress imaginable; that on their passage, being short of provisions, one vessel was obliged to throw overboard one hundred of their passengers; another fifty. Provisions were so scarce at Carthage, that the inhabitants were in a state of starvation; and were leaving the place as fast as opportunity offered. Carthage had surrendered to the Spanish Army.

New-York, Feb. 7.

Captain Myrick, of the ship Jackson, informs that the day before he sailed, a sloop of war arrived at Havana from Carthage, with the official account of the surrender of Carthage to the Royal forces.

On taking possession of the place, it was discovered that 2500 persons had staved during the siege, whose bodies were found in the houses.

The above sloop of war had on board about sixty of the leading Revolutionists, as prisoners, destined to Old Spain.

Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the 27th day of February, 1816, at the late residence of John H. Hood, of John, in Anne Arundel county, a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, Household Cattle, Hogs, Household Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Wheat, Corn, Hay, Straw, &c. &c. the terms of sale, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser to pay bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, all sums under twenty dollars to be paid before the property is taken possession of. James Hood, of John, Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1816.

Belvoir, Feb. 8.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily American, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Frederick-Town Herald, are requested to insert this advertisement one week, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of them half blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also some dry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils. Henry Mandel, Belvoir, Feb. 8.

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Belvoir, Feb. 8.



pect, felicity and glory we enjoyed when Washington presided over the government, the melancholy duty of writing in the same volume, our degeneracy and ruin.

# APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

Anne Arundel County.

Justices of the Peace.

Samuel Harrison, of Rd. Thomas Tongue, William Stuart, Charles Waters, Charles Stuart, John S. Belt, Joseph Watkins, Thomas Sellman, Richard Mackubin, Thomas Worthington, jun. Oliver Cromwell, James Saunders, Joseph Harwood, Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. John Brice, sen. Samuel Howard, of Samuel, Archibald Dorsey, Philemon L. Chew, Abner Linthicum, Caleb Dorsey, Anderson Warfield, James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, William Brogden, Thomas Snowden, Col. Richard Dorsey, Joseph N. Stockett, Henry Maynard, Brice J. Worthington, John Johns, Richard Owings, sen. Charles S. Ridgely, John Welch, of Ben. Larkin Hammond, Gerard Hopkins, of Richd. Baruch Fowler, John Linsted, Col. Thomas Hood, Samuel Ridgely of Chas. Samuel Owings, of Rd. William Sanders, Rezin Estep, Edward Puc, Nicholas Merriweather, Charles Fox, William P. Matthews, Charles D. Warfield, Larkin Dorsey, Edward Warfield, Louis Gassaway, Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs, Ebenezer Thomas, Dr. M. Hammond, Daniel Murray, Thomas Furlong, John Thomas W. River, Robert Israel, Samuel Owings, of Thos. Augustine Gambrill, Joseph G. Harrison, John Scrivener, James Mackubin, jun. Walter Hammond, John Cord, Nicholas Worthington, of Jno. Henry Wayman, Daniel Warfield, Dr. Richd. G. Stockett, William G. Mellen, Charles A. Warfield, Gustavus Warfield, Henry Greene, Dr. Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond, of Broad Neck, William Hall, Jas. Hunter, Philip W. Thomas, Frederick Harwood, John Tillard, Rinaldo Pindell, John Eicheberger, Stephen Beard, Henry Evans, Thos. Owings of Saml. Jacob Waters, Jacob Williams, J. H. D. Lane.

Levy Court.

Jacob Franklin, junior, Nicholas Worthington of Thos. Charles Waters, Daniel Warfield, Thos. Worthington, jun. Daniel Murray, A. Gambrill.

Orphans Court.

James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, Richard Lookerman.

Allegany County.

Justices of the Peace.

John Reid, Jesse Tomlinson, John Shaw, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Rice, Thomas Cresap, William Hoyer, Nicholas Durbin, John Holtzman, Isaac Osmun, William Ashby, William Johnson, Henry White, sen. Nathaniel B. Magruder, Lenox Martin, John Burbridge, George P. Hinkle, John Scott, George F. Brodhag, James Tidball, George Robinett, of Nathan, Patrick McCarty, Thos. B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas Dawson, Thomas Wilson, jun. Jonathan Arnold, William Ridgely, John Simkins, Therman Frazer, Robert Newman, Elias Magers, Emanuel Oglesby, William Thistle, Crispin Cresp, Samuel Wails, Joseph Cresap.

Levy Court.

Joseph Cresap, John Tomlinson, David Hoffman, sen. James Tidball, John Folke, John Templeman, William Reid.

Orphans Court.

Thomas Thistle, John Scott, Robert Newman.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1815.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. Whereas, some doubts are entertained, whether the original act, and the supplements thereto, to which this is an additional supplement, confer on the county courts a concurrent jurisdiction within their respective districts, in all cases with the court of chancery within this state; therefore, 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state, by virtue of the said original act, and the supplements thereto, are to all intents and purposes invested with all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that can or may be exercised by the chancery of this state, whether the same be derived from the common law, or from the equity of any

statute or act of assembly heretofore passed.

2. And be it enacted, That in case any bill to compel the specific performance of any contract, shall be filed in any county court of a county in which the respondent or respondents do reside, (although the specific performance is to be executed in some other place,) the said court are hereby authorised to hold plea thereof, and to decree according to the equity of the case; and the said decree shall have the same force and effect as a decree of the chancery could have had, and be enforced in the same manner; provided, that in case of a decree for the specific performance of a contract to convey real property lying in a different county, an office copy of such decree shall be first filed with the clerk of the county where such real estate may lie and be recorded.

3. And be it enacted, That when two or more respondents reside in different counties, the complainant or complainants may elect in which county to file his bill, and in such case, a duplicate subpoena or subpoenas shall issue to such county or counties wherein each respondent or respondents may reside, and the same proceedings may be had and enforced to compel the appearance of the party or parties, as if such respondent or respondents, respectively, resided in the county in which such bill may have been filed.

4. And be it enacted, That the said courts are hereby authorised and empowered to issue commissions, as well to take the answer or answers of any respondent or respondents, as also to take the deposition or depositions of any witness or witnesses, as well in the county wherein the bill of complaint may be filed, as also in any other county or counties wherein any respondent or witness may reside.

5. And be it enacted, That the several judges of the county courts of this state, are hereby authorised and empowered during the vacation of their respective courts, to grant injunctions, and also direct any rule, order or interlocutory decree, to be entered by the clerk, to bring any cause to a fair hearing; and such injunction, rule, order or decree shall have the same force and effect, and may be enforced in the same manner as if such rule, order or decree, had been entered during the regular terms of the said courts.

6. And be it enacted, That any person, other than the sheriff, may serve a subpoena issuing from any of the county courts as courts of chancery, and upon proof made to the court, by affidavit, of the service of the said subpoena, (when the same has not been served by a sheriff) and upon the failure of the party to appear in obedience to such subpoena, or on his appearing and failing to obey any order or rule of the court, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue an attachment against the party so failing, in the manner herein before directed, and to be served and returned by the sheriff, under the penalty herein before prescribed in cases of attachment.

7. And be it enacted, That when some of the defendants in any suit in equity, brought in any of the county courts of this State, reside out of the county in which such suit is brought, but within this State, that a subpoena or subpoenas may issue against such absent defendants, directed to the sheriff of the county in which such defendant shall reside, and it shall be the duty of such sheriff to serve and return such process according to the command thereof, and if the party summoned shall not appear, or appearing shall fail to comply with the order or rule of the court, process of attachment may issue against such party, directed to the sheriff of the county in which the said party shall reside, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to execute and in all things obey the command contained in the said process, and upon the failure of the sheriff to return any such subpoena or attachment or to produce the body of the said attached, or the return of the said attachment, the court from which such process issued, may fine the said sheriff any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and issue an execution thereon, directed to the coroner of the county in which such sheriff resides & returnable to the court of the last mentioned county court, and a short copy of the order of the court imposing such fine shall accompany the said execution, on which said order and execution such further proceedings may be had as are now

authorised, where a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum issues from one county to another.

8. And be it enacted, That the county courts in their discretion, may appoint intermediate terms between the common law terms in the respective counties for the transaction of business on the equity side of the court, to which said terms, process shall be returnable, as well as to the stated terms of the court.

9. And be it enacted, That the act, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, passed at December Session, 1814, to which this is a further supplement, be and the same is hereby declared to be permanent.

10. And be it enacted, That every thing contained in the said additional supplement, repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

From the Fed. Gaz. of the 10th inst.

SOMETHING LIKE A RUPTURE.

The Chevalier De Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary of the king of Spain, left the city of Washington yesterday, travelled in great haste to this place, where he remained last night, and departed early this morning by the York Road to the eastward. He appeared to be much dissatisfied, and we understand, expressed in pretty strong terms his disapprobation of the treatment he had received in his official capacity; declaring his determination not to return to Washington.

Report adds, that the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State have had, lately, several interesting personal conferences, which terminated suddenly, and not very satisfactorily, particularly to the Chevalier, on the evening previous to his departure.

READ AND REFLECT.

In the House of Assembly of this State on Wednesday last, only two days after a Council of Appointment had been chosen, and carried by the vote of one Peter Allen, a democratic committee of elections reported unanimously to the House, that this same Peter Allen, had no right to his seat, and recommended that it be vacated and given to Henry Fellows, which report was accepted without debate, and Mr. Fellows was qualified and took his seat accordingly. "Tell it not in Gath—Publish it not in the streets of Askelon!"

[N. York Ev. Post.]

From the Connecticut Spectator.

In the time of prosperity be joyful; but in the day of adversity consider.

A season of the year has overtaken us, when the most busy man in the community has leisure for observation and reflection. It becomes all to consider the important political events which have passed, during the current year, and to look back on our days of prosperity, and examine the causes which have produced such awful and afflictive reverse, in the situation of our country. Time was—no farther back than the years 98 and 99—when the people of this country were made to resent a LAND TAX, imposed on their property, as an incipient measure towards an absolute government. A STAMP ACT was rendered odious, as being a British measure. A TAX on WHISKEY was decreed as oppressive on an industrious part of the community; and of those measures of revenue we were told they were quite unnecessary, as there was no justifiable object to which they could be applied. But let the farmer and mechanic now enquire, what equivalent he receives as a citizen of a free country, in return for 20 cts. per bushel on his SALT, and 20 cts. per gallon on his domestic distilled SPIRITS. We well recollect that when the domestic duties, or internal taxes, as they were called, were repealed, the advocates of the measure, in order to make the people believe they felt for the "MOUTH of Labour," declared that the industry of our own citizens ought not to be burdened—the ingenuity of the mechanic and manufacturer ought not to be restrained. The tax on pleasure carriages was repealed, as was pretended, because they were made by Americans; and the understanding of the people was presumed to be so much, that they did not know that the consumer paid the duty. The same argument was made use of when the duty on East Sugar was

repealed, the raw material was worked up by our own citizens.

It becomes us all to enquire what we have got to return for these sacrifices?—O we have just concluded a "glorious war." We have defended our country from the invasion of the enemy. True, but what brought the enemy to our country? Have we obtained a single object for which the war was declared? Has the war procured the release of a single seaman? Has it established the principle that free ships shall make free goods? Has it terrified our enemy, so that he will never again dare to institute a paper blockade? Even before the war had continued two months, did not an opportunity offer for putting a safe and honorable conclusion to it? These inquiries are important; they concern every man in the community, as his own individual interest is respected; they do more, they concern his children after him, for whom he is bound to act, and to act wisely. Therefore in the day of adversity consider.

Great effects from trivial causes flow.

It appeared in evidence on Marshal Ney's trial, that his first excitement to the disloyalty which lost him his life, was an indignity which his lady received in a circle of old and new nobility. She had made a remark when an ancient Duchess, turning up her nose in contempt, hinted at the pretensions of upstarts sprung from a common soldier. This taunt was told to the Marshal by his lady, in tears; and he, instead of treating it as the ebullition of ignorance, folly and supercilious pride, or considering it a compliment to his talents, took it in high dudgeon, and swore to use his efforts to put an end to this boasted pride of ancestry.

At the commencement of the revolution, Marshal Ney was a private soldier; and speedily passed through the various grades, until Buonaparte created him Marshal of the empire, of which he was the 9th. He acquired immense wealth, which has not been confiscated.

[London paper.]

Washington, Feb. 13.

M. ONIS, the Minister of Spain, has departed hence on a visit to his family at Philadelphia. The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette is entirely misinformed, we believe, in regard to the motive of his absence, no rupture having taken place of the intercourse between him and this government, as far as we have heard.

Marshal Grouchy, who lately arrived at Baltimore from France, is at present in this city.

New-Haven, Feb. 6.

Before the Superior Court, sitting in this city, the notorious William Newman was, on Friday last, convicted of Burglary, and on the following day was sentenced, to three years imprisonment in Newgate.

Newman, the first night of his confinement in jail here, was strictly searched and then put in irons; yet he contrived to hide his famous little saw, so as to free himself before morning, by means of it, from his chains, then raised one or two of the floor planks, and braced them against the door. He likewise succeeded (no one knows how) in making a fire in the chimney. When he was visited in the morning by the keeper, &c. he threatened vengeance on any one who should attempt to enter; but when those without began to beat down the wall to gain admission, he descended to remove the planks from the door, and submit to another search. He has repeatedly terrified beholders by exhibiting his saw at a little distance; but every exertion to discover where he secreted it, though he has been stripped to the skin for the purpose, has proved fruitless. He is a prodigy in ingenuity and roguery.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Mrs. Denia Claude, to Miss Anne Jacob, all of this city.

# NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince Georges county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the insolvent law. Feb. 15, 1816. 2m.

# Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax will meet on the second Monday in March next, for the purpose of bearing appeals and making transfers. By order, M. S. Harwood, Ck.



## POET'S CORNER.

The verification of the annexed translation of Mrs. Radcliffe, is the performance of an obscure uneducated country boy. It is certainly a very brilliant specimen of uncultivated genius; and many a master poet would be proud to own this production of an humble apprentice. [Columb.]

From the Italian—by Mrs. Radcliffe.

"Call up the Spirit of Ocean! Bid him raise the storm! the waves begin to heave, to curl, to foam—The white surges run far upon the darkening waters, and mighty sounds of strife are heard! Wrapt in the midnight of the clouds sits Terror meditating woe—Her doubtful form appears and fades, like the shadow of death when it mingles with the gloom of the sepulchre, and broods in lonely silence. Her spirits are abroad—they do her bidding. Hark to the shrieks the echoes of the shores have heard."

### (VERIFIED.)

Spirits of the stormy deep!  
In your caves no longer sleep;  
Bid the slumbering billows roar,  
And the winds be still no more!  
Hark! the dreadful voice they hear!  
It forebodes the tempest near;  
Starting at the threat'ning sound,  
The dark blue waves roll wild around!  
Loud on the craggy rocks they beat,  
Now rise, now fall, now part, now meet,  
The foaming surges mounting high,  
Far on the darkening waters fly;  
And while the storm increases fast,  
Borne distant on the howling blast,  
Dread sounds commingled chill the waves,  
And louder still grim horror raves.  
Wrapt in the midnight of the cloud,  
Conceal'd within her sable shroud,  
Sits Terror, meditating woe,  
In awful accents muttering low!  
Now dim her doubtful form appears,  
While shuddering nature starts & fears!  
Now fades along the darkness gloom,  
Like shadows o'er the dead man's tomb,  
When mingling with the awe profound,  
They watch, in silent state around,  
Her Spirits, on the midnight air,  
To do her dread commands prepare—  
While echo, to the farthest shore,  
Beats on the gale the thundering roar!

From a late London paper.

### THE BIBLE.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws, than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to it, or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate; authority and direction for a magistrate; it cautions a witness; requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the family, tells him how to rule, and her how to obey—It entails honour to parents, and enjoins obedience to children. It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master; commands the subject to honour, and the servants to obey; and promises the blessings and protection of its AUTHOR, to all that walk by its rules; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both. It points out a faithful and Eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust, Jeremiah xlix. 11. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will: It defends the rights of all; and reveals vengeance to every defrauder, over-reacher, and oppressor. It is the first book; the best book; and the oldest book in the world; it contains the choicest matter; gives the best instruction; and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed: It contains the best of laws, and most profound mysteries that ever was penned: It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comfort to the inquiring and disconsolate: It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shews the way to glory: It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come: It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples: It reveals the only living and true GOD, and shews the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and all that trust in them: In short it is a book of laws, to shew the right and wrong; a book of wisdom that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shews the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world, the most authentic, and the most entertaining

history that ever was published. It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars: It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and eternal worlds; and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions: It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and the most profound artist: It will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician; Revelations xiii. 18, puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic: It corrects the vain philosopher, and confutes the wisest astronomer: It exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad: It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative; a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages: It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it, is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide; the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion: It is the school-boy's spelling book, and the learned man's master piece: It contains a choice grammar for a novice, and a profound mystery for a sage: It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory: It encourages the wise, and promises an eternal reward to the excellent. And that which crowns all is, that the AUTHOR is without partiality and without hypocrisy, "IN WHOM IS NO VARIABleness OR SHADOW OF TURNING."

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 9, 1816.

On application by petition of Sarah Aisquith, Administratrix of Edward Aisquith, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and one of the Baltimore papers.

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

### This is to give Notice,

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 Edward Aisquith, 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 Samuel I. Donaldson in the city of Baltimore, at or before the ninth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1816.

Jan. 18. Sarah Aisquith, Adm'r.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at her residence in this city, a few doors above Mr. Hunter's Tavern, at ten o'clock A. M. Part of the personal estate of John Hicks late of said county, deceased, consisting of some valuable milch cows, farming utensils & household furniture. The terms are, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Feb. 3. Henrietta Hicks, Adm'r. 3w.

### NEW GOODS.

#### Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloth, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloth for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thickets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 29, 1815.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me.

William G. Sanders.

Dec. 21.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are warned harbouring or carrying off a fellow, at their peril. W. G. S.

### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Sarah Hammond brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, a trespassing stray on her enclosure, a brown bay MARE, five years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand, trots and canters; had a switch-tail when taken up, but since bobbed, shod all round. Given under my hand this 22d day of January, 1816.

Feb. 1. Samuel Brown, jun.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 5, 1815.

On application by petition of Cassandra Gassaway, executrix of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gassaway, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

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

### This is to give notice,

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 Nicholas Gassaway, 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 25th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1815.

Cassandra Gassaway, Executrix.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 2d, 1816.

On application by petition of Stephen Beard, jun. and John Beard, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they 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.

### This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of January, 1816.

Stephen Beard, jun. } Extra  
John Beard.

### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of John Hicks, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of July next, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit in said estate; and those in any manner indebted, are called upon to make immediate payment.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm'r. 3w.

### To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

### Land for Sale.

The subscribers offer at private sale, the land belonging to the heirs of Joseph Wilson in Calvert county, State of Maryland, lying on Plumpoint creek, one of the most elevated situations on the Chesapeake, four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, with good improvements, fifty acres of it excellent meadow land, with a particular by fine apple orchard of different kinds of fruit. This farm is well adapted for corn, wheat and tobacco, it is also well calculated for raising stock; it will be sold on or before the first day of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made to the purchaser; as it is expected that all persons having a mind to purchase will take a view of the land before they purchase, they may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers.

Martha Wilson, Edward Wilson, (of Jos.) Joseph J. Wilson, Thomas J. Wilson.

Jan. 25, 1816.

### Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, on Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 230 of which are in wood of the most useful kinds, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Fredericktown, 2 1/2 miles from Libertytown, and 3 miles from Woodbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of excellent water, and has two considerable streams passing through it; the soil is good, and remarkably well suited to the use of plaster of Paris, and red clover—the soil is of the blue slate kind, which has been found in the adjoining farms, where plaster of Paris and clover have been used, to improve and yield profitable crops. It is distant from the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bordering on the road leading from thence to Woodbury, and adjoining to Stevenson's Copper Mine. On this land there are great appearances of rich copper ore; and in addition to the many advantages it possesses, it is considered to be in a part of the country remarkable for good health. The improvements on this property consist of two farms, with tolerable wooden buildings, apple orchards and some meadow on each, and about 440 acres of cleared land between the two farms. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three or four equal annual payments, on bond with approved security. Any person who may call to view said property will be shown the same by Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynadier.

Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, American, and the Federal Republican, will publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. sheriff of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright bay gelding the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Ann Keeth, broke the public gaol of said county, and made their escape. And whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons and four hundred dollars for both. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Description

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing is about twenty five years of age, six feet high, handsome, strong and active.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, the Herald at Fredericktown, and the Eastern Monitor.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Description

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing is about twenty five years of age, six feet high, handsome, strong and active.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, the Herald at Fredericktown, and the Eastern Monitor.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

### George & John Harbo

At their store on the north east corner of the city of Annapolis, a very general assortment of

### GROCERIES &c.

Jamaica Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Best old Whiskey, Common do, Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, W. L. Spirit, Claret, Java Coffee, Best Green do, Hyson, Young Hyson, Senchoing, Hyson Skin, Leaf and Lump Sugars, Brown Sugars, Chocolate first and second qualities, Molasses, Raisins, prunes, Almonds, Currants, Mustard, pepper, Starch, Salt petre, Rice, Mould, Dips, and Spermacetti Candles, Also an assortment of Groceries &c.

LIKewise

Oils and paints, shoes, and proof boots, traces and leading lines, best twill bagging, Jamison's Corners, Baker's Flour, Superfine do, powder and Shot, Battle powder, canisters, Brooms, and paint brushes, castings of different kinds, cast-iron, brass, and steel.

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be disposed of on the most favorable terms.

### Forty Dollars Reward

Ran away from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 21st of last, a negro woman named Milly, dark complexion, about five feet and seven inches high, stout and strong, her make, has large and thick lips, in speech, and mild and placid manner of conversing. She is 39 years of age. She has a brother the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present am informed in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomsen point near Annapolis, by whom I learned to believe she is either hidden, or has been furnished with a passport, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present am informed in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomsen point near Annapolis, by whom I learned to believe she is either hidden, or has been furnished with a passport, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present am informed in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomsen point near Annapolis, by whom I learned to believe she is either hidden, or has been furnished with a passport, having understood that Josh can read and write.

Jan. 18, 1816.

Joseph Howard

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in cause of Abalom Ridgely and John Woodfield against George Higgins, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of said Higgins, on Monday the 19th day of February next, A tract or parcel of land called Vall's Range, containing 281 acres or less, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Also will be sold at the same time a number of sheep, cattle, and two valuable negroes, one a carpenter and joiner, the other a cooper and sawyer.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser of the land to be sold, with good security, to the satisfaction of the court, to pay the money, for payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. The purchaser of the personal property pay cash on the day of sale, or of ratification thereof by the chancery court. On payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed for the same, to be commenced at 12 o'clock.

Jan. 18, 1816.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

### 50 Dollars Reward

Broke from the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, on the night of the 30th inst. (where he had been committed for theft) a likely mulatto lad, named WILLIAM FELPS, aged about years, 5 feet and a half high, has a open countenance, black hair and eyes straight, has long eye-lashes, and think has a small scar on one of his cheeks—had on when sent to gaol, a suit of drab coating, olive vest, dark mixed sherry waistcoat, and broad-cloth, one of which much worn and several pair pantaloons, some grey country cloth wore furthest purchased him about twelve months since of a Mr. William Brewer, of Annapolis, who had hired him some time before to Major S. Clark, of Washington, and Dr. Hall, of the army. The above reward will be given for his apprehension so that I get him again.

Feb. 2.

Joseph Howard

(VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

### Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the 3d day of May next, if not the next fair day, that pleasant and commodious establishment, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, some miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road from thence to Baltimore, passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two story brick dwelling-house, kitchen and brick dwelling-house, a large stone building and ice-house, a large stone building and servants, a brick barn and stables, a house, sheep house, corn-house &c. and other buildings, comprising a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling stands upon an eminence affording a handsome view of the Severn River and the adjacent country, the situation considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green, and extensive garden containing a collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches, a tract of land contains near 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is a large meadow, which affords a great quantity of hay, also some locust in orchard grass and clover. The creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a bay craft can land with the produce of the farm. The land is of a sandy loam, and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. proprietor of a large and valuable farm, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. The land is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of fine water, and streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security, to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber.

After the sale of the land, will be sold at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of fine blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also articles of household furniture, and other utensils.

Henry Maynadier, Trustee.

Belvoir, Feb. 8.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily Advertiser, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, and the Herald, are requested to insert this advertisement once in each week, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this Office.

### Forty Dollars Reward

Ran away from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 21st of last, a negro woman named Milly, dark complexion, about five feet and seven inches high, stout and strong, her make, has large and thick lips, in speech, and mild and placid manner of conversing. She is 39 years of age. She has a brother the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present am informed in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomsen point near Annapolis, by whom I learned to believe she is either hidden, or has been furnished with a passport, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present am informed in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomsen point near Annapolis, by whom I learned to believe she is either hidden, or has been furnished with a passport, having understood that Josh can read and write.

Jan. 18, 1816.

Joseph Howard



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1816.

No. 8.]

[VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CORNER-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

## Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the 3d day of May next, if it is not the next fair day, that place and commodious establishment, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, some miles from the city of Annapolis, the main road from thence to Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two-story brick dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, a brick barn and stables, and a large stone building, containing a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling stands upon an eminence affording a fine view of the Severn River and the adjacent country, the situation is considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green and extensive garden containing a large collection of the best kinds of fruit and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. This tract of land contains near 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is a large meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay, also some lots in orchard grass and clover. There is a creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a bay craft can be used with the produce of the farm. The soil is of a sandy loam, dry and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. the proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the improvement of Plaster of Paris earlier than the subscriber, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. This is uncommonly well watered from several fine springs of fine water, and streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security carrying interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber. After the sale of the land, will be of public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of them all blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils. **Henry Maynard.** Belvoir, Feb. 8, 1816.

## Forty Dollars Reward,

Runaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong in her limbs, has large and thick lips, slow in speech, and mild and placid in her manner of conversing. She is 38 or 40 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present in the possession of Mr. Philip Thomas, living on Thomas's farm near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harboured, or has been furnished with a passport, and that she has been read about twelve months. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I will give the above reward if the said woman be apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges county, and if so elsewhere, so that I get her again.

**Joseph Howard.** Feb. 18, 1816.

## George & John Barber, At their store on the dock, have recently laid in, on the best terms, a very general assortment of Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Best old Whiskey, Common do., Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, W. I. Spirit, Claret, Java Coffee, Best Green do., Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson skin, Loaf and Lump Sugars, Brown Sugars, Chocolate first and second qualities, Molasses, Raisins, prunes, Almonds, Currants, Mulberry, pepper, Starch, Salt petre, Rice, Mould, Dipt., and Spermaceti Candles.

Also an assortment of Crockery Ware, like-wise Oils and paints, shoes, and water proof boots, traces and leading lines, best will'd bagging, Jamaica's Crackers, Baker's Flour, Superfine do., Gun powder and Shot, Battle powder in canisters, Brooms, and paintbrushes, castings of different kinds, cats and bran.

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.

## 120 Dollars Reward.

Stole from the gaol of Alexandria county, on the night of the 30th ult. (where he had been committed for theft) a likely mulatto boy, named **WILLIAM FELLS**, aged about 21 years, 5 feet and a half high, has a fine open countenance, black hair and near straight, has long eye-lashes, and I think has a small scar on one of his cheeks—had on when sent to gaol, a surcoat of drab coating, olive corded vest, dark mixed sherry valises & boots—also took with him two coats of blue broad-cloth, one of which much worn, and several pair pantaloons, some of grey country cloth, some fustian. I purchased him about twelve months since of a Mr. William Brewer, at Annapolis, who had hired him some time before to Major S. Clark, of Washington, and Dr. Hall, of the army. The above reward will be given for his apprehension so that I get him again.

**Horo. M. Elder.** Feb. 8, 1816.

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, an order to dispose of four negroes, by the names of Maria, William, Benjamin and Susan, belonging to the estate of Edmund Kelly, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. The sale will take place at the late residence of the said Edmund Kelly, on Friday the 23d of February inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be on a credit of six months; bond and approved security, will be required, with interest from the day of sale.

**Elizabeth S. Kelly, Admrs.**  
**Francis Bird,** Feb. 1, 1816.

## Will be Sold,

At Public Sale, on the 27th February, 1816, at the late residence of John Hood, of John, in Anne Arundel county, a number of Negroes, (consisting of Men, Women and Children,) Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household furniture, Plantation Utensils, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hay, Straw, &c. &c. the terms of Sale are, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid before the property is taken possession of.

**James Hood, of John.** Administrator. Feb. 1, 1816.

## NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the inspectors of tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year ending on that day.

By order **Wm. S. Green, Clk.** Feb. 8, 1816.

## From the U. S. Gazette. THE FINE ARTS.

We publish the following extract of a letter, dated September 10, 1815, from a gentleman, alike distinguished by virtues and by talents, now pursuing his studies on the continent, to a lady of this city. It will lead our readers to inquire, where is the picture? When will it come?

"Will you have me stop a moment at Blenheim house and Oxford? or shall we pass directly on to London, to the exhibition of the ancient masters in Pall Mall, of the Royal Academy at Somerset House, of Mr. West? I saw there the picture destined for the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was just finished and exhibited with the great picture of 'Christ Rejected.' The contrast between this exhibition and the others I saw was very impressive. The others were fashionable lounging places, crowded with those who came only to see each other and sounding with talk and laughter. At Mr. West's you found a room of moderate size filled; every one seated, not a word spoken, and almost every one, whose countenance you caught, in tears. A deep and solemn silence, as if the canvas was about to speak and the assembly anxious that not a word should be lost. I believe this second picture of 'Healing the Sick' is universally preferred to the first, so that you have lost nothing but the delay. It is indeed a princely present. In the scales it is a present of 3,000 guineas; to the progress of the art and model for young artists in Philadelphia, I should suppose it would be invaluable."

## MR. ALSTON'S PICTURE.

It is reported that this rarely equalled work has been brought from England to this city, and that arrangements will probably be made for its exhibition in the Academy of Fine Arts. The subject is found in the second book of Kings ch. viii. "And it came to pass as they were burying a man, that behold they spied a band of men; and they cast the man into the sepulchre of Eli-sha. And when the man was set down, and touched the bones of Eli-sha, he revived and stood up on his feet." This effort of genius has placed its author in the front rank of his contemporaries in Europe. America may boast of him as one of her sons, and though like many others, he has been under the necessity of finding in a distant land, occupation and reward—filial affection has induced him to send his first great work to his native country. How deeply it is to be regretted that our Cope-ey's, our West's, our Alston's, &c. &c. have been obliged not only to seek fame, but bread, in the old world. It is to be hoped that this will not long continue.

This picture added to the many excellent pictures which enrich the Academy will greatly increase the attractions which it holds out to public taste.

## LESLIE.

The sudden development of talent in this young artist, will no doubt be remembered. He has for some years been in London, industriously occupied in cultivating that talent under the eye of Mr. West and others, his distinguished countrymen, and fame speaks loudly in his praise. As a portrait painter he is said already to have obtained great distinction—and fine specimens of his talents in the historical walks of the art, are exhibited in the academy in the original painting, and a copy from his master, West.

## SULLY.

Of the many distinguished artists which America has produced, he is among the few whom she has cherished in her bosom. We sincerely hope that he is reaping the merited reward of great talents—and of virtues the most amiable and the most endearing. His picture of the Tribute Money, of Mr. Cooke and several portraits still continue to be exhibited at the academy, and demand a share of the eulogium

which is due to the best productions of ancient and modern times with which they are surrounded.

## From the Philadelphia True American.

### M'DONOUGH'S VICTORY.

With much pleasure we have seen in circulation, proposals by Mr. BENJAMIN TARKER, professional engraver, for engraving and publishing by subscription, A PRINT of the Victory on Champlain. This Print will, it is tho't, be very satisfactory to the public. It is now engraving from the original drawing, by Mr. Reingale, taken on the very spot, in company with commodore M'Donough, and other American officers engaged in the battle of the Lake and Plattsburgh. The original presents the landscape as seen from the house on the farm, near Cumberland head, presented to the commodore by the state of Vermont; and embraces the theatre of both the Naval and land encounters. The surrounding scenery is very tastefully thrown over the painting, and will ornament the Print. British officers with their glasses viewing the action on the lake, and with anxiety anticipating its near relation to the events on the shore, are seen in proper attitudes and at suitable positions. Spectators of various characters cover the different elevations which look over the lake, and while the Naval contest is pending seem to forget the fate of the land forces in the town of Plattsburgh, and the neighbouring country. This is very appropriate—every thing hung on the issue of the action on the lake. The bay and town of Plattsburgh are well delineated, also the bombardment of the American fort.—Flames are seen issuing with columns of smoke from the burning court-house and other combustible edifices.

Independent of the great military events represented by the print, the scenery itself in a natural state would be sufficient to give it great interest. The bay and the adjacent shore and neighbouring mountains make a very picturesque scene. It is much heightened in effect by the naval and military incidents which have given it perpetual celebrity. It would be supererogation to bespeak the public patronage for this print. It has enough in itself to command a remuneration of the publisher.

## LAW CASE.

Kingston, (Jam. paper,) Dec. 16.

The following statement of a whimsical law suit is founded in fact; a lover of quadrupeds some time ago, had a beautiful squirrel which had been sent to him from London. He had not been long in the possession of the animal, when it unaccountably made its escape, and got to the top of the houses on the Northbridge. After enjoying its liberty for some time, it was secured by a boy on the bridge, from whom it was purchased for two shillings and six pence.—The purchaser was so much delighted with the gambols and amusing tricks of his new companion that he bought an elegant cage for its reception. All the enquiries of the former owner to discover the runaway were in vain, till lately that he by mere accident discovered his favourite. He demanded it back, urging his title and right of property, but the purchaser refused to restore it. The price he paid, in mitigation of the price of the cage, and a sum in the name of board for the animal, were all rejected. The original owner was thus under the necessity of resorting to legal measures to recover his property. He therefore presented an application to the Bailies of the Canongate, praying them to order the defender to restore the "said squirrel," and failing in doing so, to decree against him for 40s as the value thereof. The defender appeared, and was heard in defence. He pleaded that there was no proof that the animal had formerly belonged to the pursuer. The pursuer might have lost his squirrel, but still the *ipse dicit* of the pursuer that the "said squirrel" was his squirrel, was not sufficient; and his *bonafide* purchase fully justified him in resisting the de-

mand made upon him.—The squirrel, however, was identified by persons who had seen it while in the pursuer's possession; and after hearing the parties at great length, the Bailies ordained the squirrel to be delivered up within 48 hours, with 4s 6d. of expence of process.—This important case, if it shall find a place in the books of reports, may be denominated "the squirrel's case."

## Norwich, Feb. 7.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last the honourable Superior Court closed its winter session in this town. An unusual share of criminal causes came before the court, and were disposed of during the term.

Miner Babcock, a coloured man, about twenty years old was arraigned for trial before the jury, for the murder of London Babcock, in June last. After an impartial and patient hearing, he was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the court to be publicly executed on the 6th of June next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

Babcock was found guilty upon the same bill of the grand jury last term. One of the jury, after verdict, being found not to be a freeholder, the supreme court on the point of law awarded another trial which has now been had. The circumstances of the case were barbarous—The prisoner stabbed the deceased, in whose house the crime was committed, six times with a sharp knife—the mortal wound was in the left side upon the belly—the prisoner had threatened the life of the deceased a few weeks before the event happened—he hid the bloody knife immediately after he perpetrated the deed—denied the fact—screamed to other causes, and used divers expressions, before and afterwards, which added to the dying declarations of the deceased, established the murder. The sentence of death, by the hon. chief justice Swift, was impressive, and delivered with much sensibility.—The prisoner was less affected than any spectator present.

Elias Brockway was arrested for Adultery, and let to bail in the sum of 200 dollars.

Abigail Jordan, was arraigned for Bigamy, and let to bail in the sum of 200 dollars.

This offence prevails so much in our state as to require attention. Offenders should beware—society grows corrupt where the marriage covenant is disregarded.

## From the Baltimore Patriot, Feb. 9

Extract to the Editors, dated, "Santa Martha, Jan. 10th, 1816.

"Humanity compels me to make known to you, and the world, the present sufferings of my unfortunate countrymen, who are at this moment in Carthage, groaning under the horrid calamities and distresses attending a Spanish prison, loaded with irons. Scant allowance of bread and water, devoured with vermin, and what is still worse, close confinement, have, in this hot climate, introduced a distemper among them, which will, if not shortly relieved, carry the whole of them off. At, and since the fall of Carthage, there have eleven American and three English vessels fallen into their hands, their crews imprisoned, and loaded with irons—among them, several from Baltimore. I was conversing yesterday with a Mr. Lemon of Charleston, direct from Carthage, who saw and talked with captains Hacket and Almeda, and a Mr. Cooper, all from Baltimore, through the bars of the prison. The British frigate Junon, captain Tait, left this on the 6th inst. for Carthage, in order to release all English subjects imprisoned in that place.

I hope our government will take the same and only means of rescuing from an untimely death hundreds of our countrymen. I have in this place ocular demonstration of their injustice and cruelty towards Americans. The schooner Charles Stewart, of New Orleans, owned by Messrs. Stanley & Statton, who were on board of the schooner and bound to this place,



## POET'S CORNER

The verification of the annexed translation of Mrs. Radcliffe, is the performance of an obscure uneducated country boy. It is certainly a very brilliant specimen of uncultivated genius; and many a master poet would be proud to own this production of an humble apprentice. [Columb.]

From the Italian—By Mrs. Radcliffe.  
"Call up the Spirit of Ocean! Bid him raise the storm; the waves begin to heave, to curl, to foam—The white surges run far upon the darkening waters, and mighty sounds of strife are heard! Wrapt in the midnight of the clouds sits Terror meditating woe—Her doubtful form appears and fades, like the shadow of death when it mingles with the gloom of the sepulchre, and broods in lonely silence. Her spirits are abroad—they do her bidding. Hark to the shrieks the echoes of the shores have heard."

### (VERIFIED.)

Spirits of the stormy deep!  
In your caves no longer sleep;  
Bid the slumbering billows roar,  
And the winds be still no more!  
Hark! the dreadful voice they hear!  
It forebodes the tempest near;  
Starting at the threat'ning sound,  
The dark blue waves roll wild around!  
Lead on the crazy rocks they beat,  
Now rise, now fall, now part, now meet,  
The foaming surges mounting high,  
Far on the darkening waters fly;  
And while the storm increases fast,  
Borne distant on the howling blast,  
Dread sounds commingled chill the waves.

And louder still grim horror raves,  
Wrapt in the midnight of the clouds,  
Conceal'd within her sable shroud,  
Sits Terror, meditating woe,  
In awful accents muttering low!  
Now dim her doubtful form appears,  
While shuddering nature starts & fears!  
Now fades along the darkness gloom,  
Like shadows o'er the dead man's tomb,  
When mingling with the awe profound,  
They watch, in silent state around.  
Her Spirits, on the midnight air,  
To do her dread commands prepare—  
While echo, to the farthest shore,  
Bears on the gale the thundering roar!

From a late London paper.

### THE BIBLE.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws, than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to it, or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate; authority and direction for a magistrate; it cautions a witness; requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the family, tells him how to rule, and her how to obey—it entails honour to parents, and enjoins obedience to children. It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master; commands the subject to honour, and the servants to obey; and promises the blessings and protection of its Author, to all that walk by its rules; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both. It points out a faithful and Eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust, *Jeremiah xlix. 11.* It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will: It defends the rights of all; and reveals vengeance to every defrauder, over-reacher, and oppressor. It is the first book; the best book; and the oldest book in the world; it contains the choicest matter; gives the best instruction; and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed: It contains the best of laws, and most profound mysteries that ever was penned: It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comfort to the inquiring and disconsolate: It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shews the way to glory: It is a brief recapitulation of all that is to come: It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples: It reveals the only living and true GOD, and shews the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them; and all that trust in them: In short it is a book of laws, to shew the right and wrong; a book of wisdom that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a Book of life, that shews the way from everlasting death. It is the most precious book in all the world, the most authentic, and the most entertaining.

history that ever was published. It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars: It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and eternal worlds; and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions: It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and the most profound artist: It will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skillful arithmetician; *Revelations xiii. 18.* puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic: It corrects the vain philosopher, and confutes the wisest astronomer: It exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad: It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative; a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages: It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it, is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide; the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion: It is the school-boy's spelling book, and the learned man's master-piece: It contains a choice grammar for a novice, and a profound mystery for a sage: It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory: It encourages the wise, and promises an eternal reward to the excellent. And that which crowns all is, that the Author is without partiality and without hypocrisy, "IN WHOM IS NO VARIABleness OR SHADOW OF TURNING."

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 9, 1816.

On application by petition of Sarah Aisquith, Administratrix of Edward Aisquith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and one of the Baltimore papers.

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

### This is to give Notice,

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 Edward Aisquith, 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 Samuel I. Donaldson in the city of Baltimore, at or before the ninth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1816.

Jan. 18. Sarah Aisquith, Adm'r.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at her residence in this city, a few doors above Mr. Hunter's Tavern, at ten o'clock A. M. Part of the personal estate of John Hicks late of said county, deceased, consisting of some valuable milch cows, farming utensils & household furniture. The terms are, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Feb. 3. Henrietta Hicks, Adm'r. Sw.

### NEW GOODS.

#### Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockings, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Costing, Constitution Cords and Thickets, a Variety of Marcelline Veating, and fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me.

William G. Sanders.

Dec. 21.  
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbidden harbouring or carrying off the fellow, at their peril.  
W. G. S.

### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Sarah Hammond brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, a brown bay MARE, five years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand, frots and canters; had a switch-tail when taken up, but since bobbed, shod all round. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1816.

Feb. 1. Samuel Brown, jun.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 5, 1815.

On application by petition of Cassandra Gassaway, executrix of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gassaway, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

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

### This is to give notice,

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 Nicholas Gassaway, 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 25th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1815.

Cassandra, Gassaway, Executrix.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 2d, 1816.

On application by petition of Stephen Beard, jun. and John Beard, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they 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.

### This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of January, 1816.

Stephen Beard, jun. Extra.  
John Beard.

### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of John Hicks, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of July next, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit in said estate; and those in any manner indebted, are called upon to make immediate payment.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm'r. Sw.

Feb. 1, 1816.

### To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

### Land for Sale.

The subscribers offer at private sale, the land belonging to the heirs of Joseph Wilson in Calvert county, State of Maryland, lying on Plum Point creek, one of the most elevated situations on the Chesapeake, four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, with good improvements, fifty acres of it excellent meadow land, with a particular by fine apple orchard of different kinds of fruit. This farm is well adapted for corn, wheat and tobacco, it is also well calculated for raising stock; it will be sold on or before the first day of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made to the purchaser; as it is expected that all persons having a mind to purchase will take a view of the land before they purchase, they may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscribers.

Martha Wilson,  
Edward Wilson, (of Jos.)  
Joseph J. Wilson,  
Thomas L. Wilson.

Jan. 25, 1816.

### Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, on Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 230 of which are in wood of the most useful kinds, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Frederick-town, 21-2 miles from Liberty-town, and 3 miles from Woodsbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of excellent water, and has two considerable streams passing through it; the soil is good, and remarkably well suited to the use of plaster of Paris, and red clover—the soil is of the blue slate kind, which has been found in the adjoining farms, where plaster of Paris and clover have been used, to improve and yield profitable crops. It is distant from the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bordering on the road leading from thence to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Stevenson's Copper Mine. On this land there are great appearances of rich copper ore; and in addition to the many advantages it possesses, it is considered to be in a part of the country remarkable for good health. The improvements on this property consist of two farms, with tolerable wooden buildings, apple orchards and some meadow on each, and about 440 acres of cleared land between the two farms. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three or four equal annual payments, on bond with approved security. Any person who may call to view said property will be shown the same by Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynardier.

Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, American, and the Maryland Republican, will publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

### By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. sheriff of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright bay gelding the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Ann Keith, broke the public goal of said county, and made their escape. And whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons and four hundred dollars for both. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By his excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Description.

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing is about twenty five years of age, six feet high, handsome, strong and active.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, and the Herald at Fredericktown, and the Eastern Monitor.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

### For Sale.

A valuable Negro Man—He is completely master of the Carpenter and Joiners business. For terms, which will be accommodated, apply at this office.

Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1816.

### George & John

At their shop on the East

city, have on hand

various, a very good

assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

Justa Soap,

Cognac Brandy,

French Brandy,

Apple Brandy,

Best old Whiskey,

Common do,

Molasses do,

Cherry Brandy,

W. L. Spirit,

Claret,

Java Coffee,

Dark Green do,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Souchong,

Hyson Skin,

Loaf and Lump Sugars,

Brown Sugars,

Chocolate, fruit and second qualities,

Molasses,

Raisins, prunes,

Almonds, Currants,

Mellard, pepper,

Starch, Salt petre,

Rice,

Mould, Dips, and

Spermaceti Candles.

Also an assortment of Crackery

LIKewise

Oils and paints, shaws, and

proof boots, traces and leading,

best twill bagging, Jameson's

Baker's Flour, Superfine do,

powder and Shot, Battle powder,

canisters, Brooms, and paint

castings of different kinds, on

bran.

With a variety of other articles

tedious to enumerate. All of

will be disposed of on the most

advantageable terms.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of the

subscriber, on South river, in Anne-

Arundel county, about the 21st of

last, a negro woman named Milly,

dark complexion, about five feet

seven inches high, stout and

strenuous, has large and thick lips,

in speech, and mild and placid

manner of conversing. She is

39 years of age. She has a brother

the name of Josh, formerly the

servant of Judge Chase, and at present

informed in the possession of

Philip Thomas, living on "The

farm near Annapolis, by whom

she has been furnished with

having understood that Josh

will give the above reward if

she is apprehended in Anne-

Arundel or Prince George's county,

\$50 if elsewhere, so that I get

again.

Joseph H.

Jan. 18, 1816.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the

court of Maryland, passed in

cause of Abraham Ridgely and

rah Woodfield against George

Higgins, will be exposed to

sale, at the residence of said

gins, on Monday the 18th day of

bruary next.

A tract or parcel of land situate

vall's Range, containing 231 acres

or less, lying and being in Anne-

Arundel county. It is deemed

proper to give a further description of

the land, as it is presumed those who

to purchase will view the same

precious to the sale. Also will be

the same time a number of sheep,

cattle, and two valuable negroes,

one a carpenter and joiner, the other

cooper and sawyer.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser of the land to

bond, with good security, to

tee, for payment of the purchase

money within twelve months from

of sale, with interest thereon.

purchaser of the personal property

pay cash on the day of sale, or

ratification thereof by the clerk.

On payment of the whole purchase

money, the subscriber is authorized

give a deed for the same, to be

commented at 12 o'clock.

Jan. 18, 1816.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1816.

No. 51

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CORNHILL-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

### Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the 3d day of May next, if not the next fair day, that pleasant and commodious establishment, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, about 10 miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road from thence to Baltimore, passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two-story brick dwelling-house, kitchen, dining-room, a large stone building, a barn, a brick barn and stables, a corn-house, sheep house, corn-house &c. and other buildings, comprising a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling-house stands upon an eminence affording a fine view of the Severn River and the adjacent country, the situation is healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green, and a large garden containing a collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. A tract of land contains near 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is a tract of land upwards of 100 acres of ground meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay, also some lots in orchard grass and clover. There is a running out of the Severn River, a creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a bay craft can be used with the produce of the farm. The land is of a sandy loam, dry and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Bree J. Worthington Esq. the proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the use of Plaster of Paris earlier than the subscriber, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. This is an uncommonly well watered farm, from the use of which a considerable quantity of fine water, and streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security, bearing interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber.

After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of them of blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils. **Henry Maynard,** Belvoir, Feb. 8, 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily American, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, and the Washington Herald, are requested to publish this advertisement once a week, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

**Forty Dollars Reward,** Runaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April, a negro woman named Milly; of a dark complexion, about five feet six inches high, stout and strong in frame, has large and thick lips, slow speech, and mild and placid in her countenance. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present in the possession of Mr. Thomas, living on Thomas's farm near Annapolis, by whom I have been informed she is either harboured or has been furnished with a pass, and is understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I give the above reward if the said woman be apprehended in Anne Arundel county, or in Prince Georges county, and delivered to me, so that I get her again.

**Joseph Howard,** Feb. 10, 1816.

### George & John Barber,

At their store on the dock, have recently laid in, on the best terms, a very general assortment of

### Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Best old Whiskey, Common do, Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, W. I. Spirit, Claret, Java Coffee, Best Green do, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Loaf and Lump Sugars, Brown Sugars, Chocolate first and second qualities, Molasses, Raisins, prunes, Almonds, Currants, Mulberry, pepper, Sarsaparilla, Salt, Rice, Mould, Dips, and Spermaceti Candles.

Also an assortment of Crockery Ware, LIKEWISE Oils and paints, shoes, and water proof boots, traces and leading lines, best twill'd bagging, Jameson's Crackers, Baker's Flour, Superfine do, Gun powder and Shot, Battle powder in canisters, Brooms, and paint brushes, castings of different kinds, rats and bran.

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Stole from the gaol of Alexandria county, on the night of the 30th ult. (where he had been committed for theft) a likely mulatto boy, named WILLIAM FELS, aged about 21 years, 5 feet and a half high, has a fine open countenance, black hair and nearly straight, has long eye-lashes, and I think has a small scar on one of his cheeks—had on when sent to gaol, a suit of drab clothing, olive corded vest, dark mixed cherry valises & boots—also took with him two coats of blue broad-cloth, one of which much worn, and several pair pantaloons, some of grey country cloth, some of fustian. I purchased him about twelve months since of a Mr. William Brewer, at Annapolis, who had hired him some time before to Major S. Clark, of Washington, and Dr. Hall, of the army. The above reward will be given for his apprehension so that I get him again.

**Horatio M. Elderly,** Feb. 8, 1816.

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, an order to dispose of four negroes, by the names of Maria, William, Benjamin and Susan, belonging to the estate of Edmund Kelly, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. The sale will take place at the late residence of the said Edmund Kelly, on Friday the 23d of February inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be on a credit of six months; bond and approved security, will be required, with interest from the day of sale.

**Elizabeth S. Kelly, Co-Adminrs,** Feb. 1, 1816.

### Will be Sold,

At Public Sale, on the 27th February, 1816, at the late residence of John Hood, of John, in Anne Arundel county, a number of Negroes, (consisting of Men, Women and Children,) Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household furniture, Plantation Utensils, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hay, Straw, &c. &c. the terms of Sale are, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid before the property is taken possession of.

**James Hood, of John,** Administrator, Feb. 1, 1816.

### NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the inspectors of tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year ending on that day.

By order **Thos. S. Green, Clk.** Feb. 8.

### From the U. S. Gazette.

#### THE FINE ARTS.

We publish the following extract of a letter, dated September 10, 1815, from a gentleman, alike distinguished by virtues and by talents, now pursuing his studies on the continent, to a lady of this city. It will lead our readers to inquire, where is the picture? When will it come?

"Will you have me stop a moment at Blenheim house and Oxford? or shall we pass directly on to London, to the exhibition of the ancient masters in Pall Mall, of the Royal Academy at Somerset House, of Mr. West? I saw there the picture destined for the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was just finished and exhibited with the great picture of 'Christ Rejected.' The contrast between this exhibition and the others I saw was very impressive. The others were fashionable lounging places, crowded with those who came only to see each other and sounding with talk and laughter. At Mr. West's you found a room of moderate size filled; every one seated, not a word spoken, and almost every one, whose countenance you caught, in tears. A deep and solemn silence, as if the canvas was about to speak and the assembly anxious that not a word should be lost. I believe this second picture of 'Healing the Sick' is universally preferred to the first, so that you have lost nothing but the delay. It is indeed a princely present. In the scales it is a present of 3,000 guineas; to the progress of the art and model for young artists in Philadelphia, I should suppose it would be invaluable."

#### MR. ALSTON'S PICTURE.

It is reported that this rarely equalled work has been brought from England to this city, and that arrangements will probably be made for its exhibition in the Academy of Fine Arts. The subject is found in the second book of Kings ch. viii. "And it came to pass as they were burying a man, that behold they spied a band of men; and they cast the man into the sepulchre of Elisha. And when the man was set down and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood up on his feet." This effort of genius has placed its author in the front rank of his contemporaries in Europe. America may boast of him as one of her sons, and though like many others, he has been under the necessity of finding in a distant land, occupation and reward—filial affection has induced him to send his first great work to his native country. How deeply it is to be regretted that our Copeley's, our West's, our Alston's, our Vanderline's our Leslie's, &c. &c. have been obliged not only to seek fame, but bread, in the old world. It is to be hoped that this will not long continue.

This picture added to the many excellent pictures which enrich the Academy will greatly increase the attractions which it holds out to public taste.

#### LESLIE.

The sudden development of talent in this young artist, will no doubt be remembered. He has for some years been in London, industriously occupied in cultivating that talent under the eye of Mr. West and others, his distinguished countrymen, and fame speaks loudly in his praise. As a portrait painter he is said already to have obtained great distinction—and fine specimens of his talents in the historical walks of the art, are exhibited in the academy in the original painting, and a copy from his master, West.

#### SULLY.

Of the many distinguished artists which America has produced, he is among the few whom she has cherished in her bosom. We sincerely hope that he is reaping the merited reward of great talents—and of virtues the most amiable and the most endearing. His picture of the 'Tribute Money,' of Mr. Cooke and several portraits still continue to be exhibited at the academy, and demand a share of the eulogium

which is due to the best productions of ancient and modern times with which they are surrounded.

### From the Philadelphia True American.

#### M'DONOUGH'S VICTORY.

With much pleasure we have seen in circulation, proposals by Mr. BENJAMIN TANNER, professional engraver, for engraving and publishing by subscription, A PRINT of the Victory on Champlain. This Print will, it is tho't, be very satisfactory to the public. It is now engraving from the original drawing, by Mr. Reingaie, taken on the very spot, in company with commodore M'Donough, and other American officers engaged in the battle of the Lake and Plattsburgh. The original presents the landscape as seen from the house on the farm, near Cumberland head, presented to the commodore by the state of Vermont; and embraces the theatre of both the Naval and land encounters. The surrounding scenery is very tastefully thrown over the painting, and will ornament the Print. British officers with their glasses viewing the action on the lake, and with anxiety anticipating its near relation to the events on the shore, are seen in proper attitudes and at suitable positions. Spectators of various characters cover the different elevations which look over the lake, and while the Naval contest is pending seem to forget the fate of the land forces in the town of Plattsburgh, and the neighbouring country. This is very appropriate—every thing hung on the issue of the action on the lake. The bay and town of Plattsburgh are well delineated, also the bombardment of the American fort.—Flames are seen issuing with columns of smoke from the burning court-house and other combustible edifices.

Independent of the great military events represented by the print, the scenery itself in a natural state would be sufficient to give it great interest. The bay and the adjacent shore and neighbouring mountains make a very picturesque scene. It is much heightened in effect by the naval and military incidents which have given it perpetual celebrity. It would be supererogation to bespeak the public patronage for this print. It has enough in itself to command a remuneration of the publisher.

#### LAW CASE.

Kingston, (Jam. paper,) Dec. 16.

The following statement of a whimsical law suit is founded in fact; a lover of quadrupeds some time ago, had a beautiful squirrel which had been sent to him from London. He had not been long in the possession of the animal, when it unfortunately made its escape, and got to the top of the houses on the Northbridge. After enjoying its liberty for some time, it was secured by a boy on the bridge, from whom it was purchased for two shillings and six pence.—The purchaser was so much delighted with the gambols and amusing tricks of his new companion that he bought an elegant cage for its reception. All the enquiries of the former owner to discover the runaway were in vain, till lately that he by mere accident discovered his favourite. He demanded it back, alleging his title and right of property, but the purchaser refused to restore it. The price he paid, indemnification of the price of the cage, and a sum in the name of board for the animal, were all rejected. The original owner was thus under the necessity of resorting to legal measures to recover his property. He therefore presented an application to the Bailies of the Canongate, praying them to order the defender to restore the "said squirrel," and failing in doing so, to decree against him for 40s as the value thereof. The defender appeared, and was heard in defence. He pleaded that there was no proof that the animal had formerly belonged to the pursuer. The pursuer might have lost his squirrel, but still the issue was of the pursuer that the "said squirrel" was his squirrel, was not sufficient; and his bonafide purchase fully justified him in resisting the demand made upon him.—The squirrel, however, was identified by persons who had seen it while in the pursuer's possession; and after hearing the parties at great length, the Bailies ordained the squirrel to be delivered up within 48 hours, with 4s 6d. of expence of process.—This important case, if it shall find a place in the books of reports, may be denominated "the squirrel's case."

**Northwich, Feb. 7.**  
**LAW INTELLIGENCE.**  
On Saturday last the honourable Superior Court closed its winter session in this town. An unusual share of criminal causes came before the court, and were disposed of during the term.

Miner Babcock, a coloured man, about twenty years old was arraigned for trial before the jury, for the murder of London Babcock, in June last. After an impartial and patient hearing, he was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the court to be publicly executed on the 6th of June next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

Babcock was found guilty upon the same bill of the grand jury, last term. One of the jury, after verdict, being found not to be a freeholder, the supreme court of the point of law awarded another trial which has now been had. The circumstances of the case were barbarous—The prisoner stabbed the deceased, in whose house the crime was committed, six times with a sharp knife—the mortal wound was in the left side upon the belly—the prisoner had threatened the life of the deceased a few weeks before the event happened—he hid the bloody knife immediately after he perpetrated the deed—denied the fact—screamed to other causes, and used divers expressions, before and afterwards, which added to the dying declarations of the deceased, established the murder. The sentence of death, by the hon. chief justice Swift, was impressive, and delivered with much sensibility.—The prisoner was less affected than any spectator present.

Elias Brockway was arrested for Adultery, and let to bail in the sum of 200 dollars.

Abigail Jordan, was arraigned for Bigamy, and let to bail in the sum of 200 dollars.

This offence prevails so much in our state as to require attention. Offenders should beware—society grows corrupt where the marriage covenant is disregarded.

### From the Baltimore Patriot, Feb. 9

Extract to the Editors, dated, "Santa Martha, Jan. 10th, 1816.

"Humanity compels me to make known to you, and the world, the present sufferings of my unfortunate countrymen, who are at this moment in Carthage, groaning under the horrid calamities and distresses attending a Spanish prison, loaded with irons. Scant allowance of bread and water, devoured with vermin, and what is still worse, close confinement, have, in this hot climate, introduced a distemper among them, which will, if not shortly relieved, carry the whole of them off. At, and since the fall of Carthage, there have eleven American and three English vessels fallen into their hands, their crews imprisoned, and loaded with irons—among them, several from Baltimore. I was conversing yesterday with a Mr. Lemon of Charleston, direct from Carthage, who saw and talked with captains Hacket and Almeida, and a Mr. Cooper, all from Baltimore, through the bars of the prison. The British frigate Junon, captain Tait, left this on the 6th inst. for Carthage, in order to release all English subjects imprisoned in that place.

I hope our government will take the same and only means of reaching from an untimely death hundreds of our countrymen. I have in this place ocular demonstration of their injustice and cruelty towards Americans. The schooner Charles Stewart, of New Orleans, owned by Messrs. Stanley & Scamden, who were on board of the schooner and bound to this place,



QUACKERY.  
LAW DECISION.

We are assured that on the day of Marshal Ney's execution, Madame Ney still ignorant of its having taken place, went to the Thuilleries at ten in the morning to implore the king's clemency, and that the Duke of Duras, to whom she addressed herself in order to be introduced, was obliged to inform her that the Marshal no longer existed.

When the Chamber of Peers deliberated on the decree condemning Marshal Ney, there were five nominal calls of the peers. The first call decided, by a majority of 113 to 47, the question relative to the reception given by the Marshal to the usurper's emissaries in the night between the 13th and 14th of March. The second decided unanimously, with the exception of one peer, who did not vote, the question relative to the triple fact of having by the proclamation of the 14th, excited his army to rebellion and desertions; of having ordered his troops to join the usurper; and of having himself at their head, effected that junction. The nature of the crime resulting from these acts was the object of the third call, and it was in the same manner, almost unanimously

That this memorial may be the spontaneous offering of a nation's gratitude, *Be it further resolved*, That, should the honourable Bushrod Washington, comply with the above request, the Executive be, & they are hereby empowered to appoint, in every county, city, borough, and town, within the commonwealth, three, or more commissioners, with authority to receive, and pay into the public treasury, such voluntary donation as may be tendered towards defraying the expense, to which the preceding resolution may give rise; *Provided*, That no individual shall be allowed to subscribe thereto, in his own name, a greater sum than ten dollars.—That the commissioners be instructed to transmit the list of subscribers, along with the sum collected—and that the names of the subscribers, with their places of abode, and the sums subscribed, be fairly copied into one, or more books, to be provided for that purpose—and the books, together with suitable records of the age, be deposited in the least destructible part of the Monument.

William Thomas, James Settle,  
Francis Wrightson, Thomas Martin,  
Daniel Fiddeman, Joseph Harrison.

and that all profits already

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y issued, hath been or may be re-issued

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**CURE FOR THE GO**  
Dr. Stanhouse, of Edinburgh, adopted a method for the cure of the Gout, no less important for its simplicity, than the almost instantaneous success with which it attended. The method is, to hold the affected part over a hot or boiling water. Gout is considered as proceeding from cold air. By the action of the steam, the vessels are relaxed, or, in some instances, the vessels are so relaxed, that the water of the atmosphere is admitted. The cure of course follows. Dr. Stanhouse confirms this theory by facts, and relates his practice upon two instances. He was attacked in the hand; he had acquired it last year.

100

12

100



# POETS CORNER.

From the Christian Visitor.

## INVOCATION.

Come bless'd Keston! with thy  
genial way;  
And chase pale Melancholy's gloom  
away;  
Bid Memory's troubled sea no longer  
roar;  
But lull her waves which dash life's  
peaceful shore;  
Direct my thoughts to scenes more  
bright and fair,  
And let my contemplations centre  
there:  
Show to my sight the Cross on Calva-  
ry,  
And he who hung there—Ah! for  
worthless me!  
Point to his wounded side and bleeding  
hands;  
Say—"Mourner, these have loos'd thy  
slavish bands;  
"These have set free thy soul—the  
debt discharg'd,  
"Mighty by nature but by acts en-  
larg'd!"  
Lead to that world of life, of truth, of  
grace,  
Where Jesus shows his smiling, hea-  
venly face;  
Let me from that pure fountain drink  
my fill,  
Where'er it winds, in river or in rill;  
From the first promise to our sinning  
head,  
Down to the page where life and love  
are spread:  
Show how Salvation's all of grace to  
man,  
And God, the author of the wond'rous  
plan;  
How the blest Spirit is the earnest  
given,  
Of future bliss, reserv'd for me in hea-  
ven:  
Raise my dull thoughts from earth to  
joys on high,  
Bound not my wishes by the ethereal  
sky;  
But lift the veil, and let my vision see,  
By Faith's keen eye, a seat prepar'd  
for me,  
In those fair mansions where my Sa-  
viour reigns,  
And hymning Seraph's praise in lofty  
strains;  
Where, to their tuneful harps, the hap-  
py choir,  
Strike the loud string, the swelling  
notes inspire;  
While with united voice and heart they  
raise,  
To God, on high, a ceaseless song of  
praise.  
Here let my ardent spirit soar and see  
The bliss in store for sinners vile as  
me!  
And while I gaze, and wonder, and ad-  
mire,  
May my wrapt soul feel more than  
mortal fire,  
And every thought and every passion  
move  
In sweet obedience to the God I love:  
Till, from the earthly prison-house set  
free,  
Fashion'd and moulded, Saviour, like  
to thee,  
I come, at last, those joys on high to  
share,  
To dwell with Christ, and reign fore-  
ver there.  
New-York, Dec. 27. 1815. Z.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia American.

## THE MORAL INSTRUCTOR.

No. 1.  
There is no species of composi-  
tion less regarded by the generality  
of readers, than essays upon moral  
or religious subjects. If offered to  
the world in the fleeting columns  
of a Gazette, they scarcely attract  
the attention of the twentieth part  
of those who in the bustle of world-  
ly pursuits, hurry over the miscel-  
laneous column, in search of pres-  
ent gratification. Such indeed, is  
the total indifference of man at the  
present day, to his eternal welfare,  
that the very title of a work  
which has for its sole object his spir-  
itual happiness, is, of itself, suffi-  
cient to consign it to neglect, whilst  
the study of religion is considered  
as beneath the notice of a citizen of  
the world.  
Reader, if thou be of the number  
of those who profess Christianity,  
without leading a life in conformity  
with its precepts—if thou hast been  
habituated to indulge in the vanity  
and vice, so familiar to those who  
are immersed in sensual and earth-  
ly delights—if thou hast been ac-  
customed to confine thy thoughts to  
the perishable things of this world,  
and hast lost sight of the immorta-  
lity of thy soul, and of the certain-  
ty of its future existence—Pause  
and reflect—To thee this essay  
addressed—for thy welfare was it  
written—by one too, who like thy-  
self, has his failings and his vices;  
but who, under the blessing of the  
Lord, is endeavouring, what he in-  
vites thee to do, to effect a refor-  
mation in his life.  
One of the causes, perhaps, why  
religion is comparatively so little  
embraced, is, that an opinion pre-

vails, that a pious life is wholly in-  
compatible with a life in the world.  
Few are, therefore, willing to ex-  
change a course which affords them  
an ample fund of present enjoyment,  
for what appears to them a life of  
privation, of melancholy reflection,  
and of seclusion. True it is, that  
some persons, professing great zeal  
for the cause of Religion, do "bind  
heavy burdens and grievous to be  
borne, and lay them on men's shoul-  
ders," and represent salvation to  
be of so difficult attainment, that  
few can expect to reach it. But  
such fallacies, when viewed by the  
divine light of revelation, are dis-  
sipated like the noxious vapor before  
the sun. Christianity prohibits none  
of the rational and innocent enjoy-  
ments of life. "Nothing is made in  
vain; and whatever exists in the  
world, is for the use of man. It is  
the abuse of worldly gratifications  
that constitutes offence—and it is  
because man regards as primary,  
what are intended to be secondary  
pursuits, that his soul becomes en-  
dangered.

In the following brief essays, we  
shall adopt a liberality of sentiment,  
that will induce us to make abun-  
dant allowance for follies and im-  
perfections—We do not aspire to  
the task of teaching the most re-  
fined duties of religion, to those  
who have already been blessed with  
spiritual elevation—we aim at noth-  
ing more than an endeavour to  
excite in the careless, an interest  
in the safety of their immortal souls.  
Like John the Baptist, in the wil-  
derness, our cry shall be—"Pre-  
pare ye the way of the Lord, make  
his paths straight"—or as the Pro-  
phet Isaiah expresses it "Prepare  
ye the way of the Lord, make straight  
in the desert a highway for our God."

RELIGION, we would define to  
be—a rule of action. Amongst the  
Gentiles, or those without the pale  
of the Christian Church, it is that  
rule which they have adopted as  
their code of moral laws, from the  
best light with which it has pleased  
the Lord to favour them. In Chris-  
tendom, it is that rule which has  
been revealed to the Church in the  
Holy Scriptures, and to which all,  
in every Christian land, are bound  
to submit. Scripture and sound  
reason, unite in proving that Re-  
ligion is a rule of action—not mere-  
ly a speculative theory, residing  
simply in the understanding, but a  
practical display of goodness in the  
will, and in the actions thence pro-  
ceeding. It does not consist mere-  
ly in thinking and in talking about  
the things of the Church, and in be-  
ing acquainted with its doctrines,  
but in performing the actions which  
are therein taught. It does not  
consist in frequenting places of  
Worship, in Praying, or in reading  
the Bible. Those acts are the  
means ordained by the Lord, for  
acquiring Religion—and as they are  
the chief means, on the part of Man,  
whereby he may be enlightened by  
the Divine Wisdom, and vivified by  
the Divine Love—all who desire to  
be saved, must embrace them.—  
How deceived then, is the Man,  
who imagines, that whilst he prac-  
tices the means, he has attained the  
end—or who, separating himself  
from the active duties of life, where  
Religion can alone come into effect,  
under an impression that a life of  
piety is a mere life of meditation,  
forgets the important injunction of  
the Apostle:—"Be ye doers of the  
word, and not hearers only, deceiv-  
ing your own selves."

## VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The Russian vessel *Rurick*, Lt.  
Kotzebue, commander, bound on a  
voyage of discovery, put into Ply-  
mouth, (Eng.) for provisions, and  
to receive English, Portuguese, and  
Dutch passports, which the Russian  
minister at London had procured.  
The British Admirals, and the offi-  
cers of the 42d regiment, in garri-  
son at that city, have given enter-  
tainments to the commander and his  
officers; and the comedians of Ply-  
mouth, played, in honor of Lieut.  
Kotzebue, the piece entitled "Mi-  
santhropy and Repentance," wrote  
by his father.

## BARBARY POWERS.

It is stated in the *Journal de Paris*,  
as an article of intelligence from  
Rome, that the grand allied powers  
have transmitted to the papal Sec-  
retary of State, a treaty of Alliance  
against the Barbary States, by which  
they engage not only to put an end  
to the practice of those States of  
reducing their prisoners to slavery,  
but to guard effectually against their  
piracies, by establishing over them  
such a government as will furnish  
the surest guaranty. The whole

number of troops is to be 45,000  
men. Each power is to furnish an  
equal number. All the troops are  
to wear the same uniform. His  
Holiness is to give to each of the  
grand masters of the military order,  
a suit of armour and a banner. He  
is at liberty to send a legate, but is  
to have no concern in any thing  
temporal. The sublime Porte is to  
remain neutral, and it is said is to  
receive a guaranty for his posses-  
sions in Europe.

The following sentiments were ex-  
pressed by Mr. Randolph in a  
late debate in Congress:

"You cannot go even through  
the avenues of the House of repre-  
sentatives without meeting the  
public despoilers, with faces dress-  
ed in smiles, and bodies bending  
into bows, fearing all who are  
known to look deeply into them—  
"I know them, and the nation shall  
know them." I shall not be deter-  
red by delicacy from putting home  
questions; and, if those questions  
shall be sanctioned by the votes of  
the house of representatives, I shall  
lay before the public such a scene  
of collusion, corruption and pub-  
lic robbery, as never was bro't  
to light before in any age or nation.  
I know what I shall have to pay  
for this. But I care not. Had I  
consulted selfish policy or personal  
ease, I should never have left home.  
I know what it is to rouse the guilty  
host, but I despise them all. I  
know the price I am to pay for  
my duty.—I know the assassin of  
reputation already nibs his pen for  
me, but that shall not deter me  
from a proceeding which I owe to  
my country—which I owe to myself  
—which I owe to my God."

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
January 9, 1816.

On application by petition of Sarah  
Aisquith, Administratrix of Edward  
Aisquith, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, it is ordered that she give  
the notice required by law for creditors  
to exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be publish-  
ed once in each week, for the space of  
six successive weeks, in the Maryland  
Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and  
one of the Baltimore papers.

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

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Anne Arundel County,  
in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Edward Ais-  
quith, 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 Sarah Aisquith, Adm-  
ratrix, in the city of Baltimore, at or be-  
fore the ninth day of December next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 9th day of  
January, 1816.

Jan. 18. Sarah Aisquith, Adm-  
ratrix.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or-  
phans court of Anne Arundel county,  
the subscriber will offer at public sale,  
on Monday the 11th day of March next,  
at her residence in this city, a few doors  
above Mr. Hunter's Tavern, at ten  
o'clock A. M. Part of the personal  
estate of John Hicks late of said county,  
deceased, consisting of some valuable  
milk-cows, farming utensils & house-  
hold furniture. The terms are, a credit  
of six months for all sums over twenty  
dollars, the purchasers giving bond  
with sufficient security, for the payment  
of the purchase money, with interest  
from the day of sale; all sums under  
twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm-  
ratrix.

## NEW GOODS.

### Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of  
goods, consisting of best superfine Lon-  
don Cloths, second quality ditto, best  
English Double Milled Cassimeres, a  
great Variety of Stockings, Double  
Milled Drab Cloth for Great Coats,  
Kersey, Mole Skin Clothing, Constitu-  
tion Cords and Thickset. A Variety of  
Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable  
Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best  
White Flannel. All of which he of-  
fers for sale on reasonable terms, or  
made up in the most fashionable style.  
Those who are disposed to buy bargain  
will find it to their advantage to give  
him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 20. 1815. tf.

## Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax will  
meet on the second Monday in March  
next, for the purpose of hearing appeals  
and making of transfers.

By order, H. S. Harwood, Clk.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Badaway from the subscriber, living  
in Anne Arundel County, Maryland,  
near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a  
likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles  
Jackson, about 6 feet, 8 or 9 inches  
high; had on when he absconded, a  
blue round Jacket, trimmed with red,  
dark blue pantaloons very much worn,  
white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr  
hat, and boots, he has also a variety  
of other clothing with him, which is  
unknown—He is an artful fellow, and  
as he reads and writes very well, no  
doubt will forge a pass to answer his  
purpose. The above reward, will be  
given, for securing him in any Gaol,  
so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars,  
if brought to me.

William G. Sanders.

Dec. 21. N. B. A. masters of vessels, and o-  
thers, are forbidden harbouring or  
carrying off said fellow, at their peril.  
W. G. S.

## Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Sarah Ham-  
mond brought before me, the subscri-  
ber, a justice of the peace in and for  
said county, as a trespassing stray on  
her enclosure, a brown bay MARE, five  
years old, about fourteen hands  
high, no brand; spots and canters;  
had a switch-tail when taken up, but  
since bobbed, shod all round. Given  
under my hand this 22d day of January,  
1816.

Samuel Brown, jun.

Feb. 1.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
December 5, 1815.

On application by petition of Cas-  
sandra Gassaway, executrix of the last  
will and testament of Nicholas Gassa-  
way, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, it is ordered, that she give  
the notice required by law for creditors  
to exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be publish-  
ed once in each week for the space of  
six successive weeks in the Maryland  
Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and  
the Maryland Republican, of Annapo-  
lis.

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

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-  
del county hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Nicholas Gassa-  
way, late of Anne Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at  
or before the 25th day of June next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 5th day of  
December, 1815.

Cassandra Gassaway,  
Executrix.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
January 25d, 1816.

On application by petition of Steph-  
en Beard, jun. and John Beard, execu-  
tors of the last will and testament of  
Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,  
that they 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.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Stephen Beard,  
sen. late of Anne Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers,  
at or before the 21st day of April next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hands this 23d day of  
January, 1816.

Stephen Beard, jun. } Extr-  
John Beard.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained  
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-  
del county, letters of administration on  
the estate of John Hicks, late of said  
county, deceased. All persons having  
claims against said estate are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on  
or before the 30th of July next, other-  
wise they will be excluded by law, from  
all benefit in said estate; and those in  
any manner indebted, are called upon  
to make immediate payment.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm-  
ratrix.

Feb. 1, 1816.

## To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious build-  
ing on Church Street, formerly occu-  
pied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a  
boarding house. For terms apply at  
this office.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at public sale,  
the land belonging to the heirs of Joseph  
Wilson in Calvert county, State of  
Maryland, lying on Plumers  
creek, one of the most elevated and  
fertile tracts of land in the county,  
and fifty acres of first rate land, with  
good improvements, fifty acres of  
excellent meadow land, with a prodigious  
fine apple orchard of different kinds  
of fruit. This farm is well adapted  
for corn, wheat and tobacco, it is also  
well calculated for raising stock, it  
will be sold on or before the first day  
of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made  
the purchaser; as it is expected that  
all persons having a mind to purchase  
will take a view of the land before the  
purchase, they may know the terms  
of sale, by applying to the subscri-  
ber.

Martha Wilson,  
Edward Wilson, (of Jas.)  
Joseph J. Wilson,  
Thomas J. Wilson,  
Jan. 25. 1816.

## Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on  
the premises, by the subscriber, on  
Monday the 18th day of March next,  
a valuable Tract of Land, containing  
about 670 acres, 230 of which are  
wood of the most useful kinds, lying  
in Frederick county, Maryland, 2 1/2  
miles from Frederick town, 2 1/2 miles  
from Liberty town, and 3 miles from  
Woodbury. This land is situated on  
the head waters of Israel's Creek, and  
uncommonly well watered from several  
failing springs of excellent water, and  
has two considerable streams passing  
through it; the soil is good, and is  
markedly well suited to the use of  
plaster of Paris, and red clover—the  
soil is of the blue slate kind, which  
has been found in the adjoining farms  
where plaster of Paris and clover  
have been used, to improve and yield  
profitable crops. It is distant from  
the city of Baltimore 40 miles, lead-  
ing on the road leading from there to  
Woodbury, and adjoining to Sen-  
verson's Copper Mine. On this land  
there are great appearances of red  
copper ore; and in addition to the many  
advantages it possesses, it is con-  
sidered to be in a part of the county  
remarkable for good health. The im-  
provements on this property consist of  
two farms, with tolerable wooden build-  
ings, apple orchards and some meadow  
land between the two farms. The  
terms of sale will be one third of the  
purchase money in hand, and the bal-  
ance in three or four equal annual pay-  
ments, on bond with approved securi-  
ties. Any person who may call to view  
the property will be shown the same by  
Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynadier.

Annapolis, Jan. 25. 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Tele-  
graph, Federal Gazette, American, and  
the Federal Republican, will publish  
the above once a week till the day of  
sale, and forward their accounts to this  
office.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely,  
of Hampton, Esq. Governor of  
Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented  
to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. the  
rifle of Montgomery county, that on the  
night of the 31st of Nov. last, Charles  
Farthing who had been found guilty  
by the verdict of a jury of Montgom-  
ery county of stealing a bright blin-  
gling the property of Benjamin  
Stewart, and a certain negro man named  
George, the property of Thomas  
Johnson, convicted of a rape on An-  
keoth, broke the public goal of said  
county, and made their escape. And  
whereas it is the duty of the executive  
in the execution of the laws, to bring  
all malefactors to justice, I have there-  
fore thought proper to issue this pro-  
clamation, and do by and with the  
advice and consent of the Council, offer  
a reward of two hundred dollars, to the  
person or persons who shall apprehend  
and deliver to the sheriff of Montgom-  
ery county either of the said persons,  
and four hundred dollars for both.  
Given under my hand and the seal  
of the State of Maryland, at the city  
of Annapolis, this third day of January,  
eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## Description

Negro George is between 20 and 25  
years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,  
tolerably black. Charles Farthing is  
about twenty five years of age, is tall,  
high, handsome, strong and active.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-  
mation be published eight times in the  
Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette,  
Telegraph, Federal Republican, and  
the Herald at Fredericktown, and the Bal-  
timore Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Man—He is  
perfectly master of the Carpenter's  
Joiners business. For particulars  
will be accommodating, apply at this  
office.

Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1816.

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Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1816.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1816.

No. 91

VOL. LXXIV.

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JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

New-York, Feb. 17.

JAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

By the Northern Mail of yesterday, we received, in proof sheet, from our Albany Correspondent, the important Resolutions respecting the case of Allen which were offered to the Assembly on Tuesday last, by Mr. Jay, (a Member from this City,) and which were adopted by the Assembly on Wednesday.

It is to be hoped, that the President and Resolutions, which are adopted by a majority of five in a meeting of the Assembly, and registered on the journals of the House, will have the effect to prevent a recurrence of that conduct, which the present minority have disgraced, not only themselves and their party, but also the Legislative character of the State. The present Federal majority, throughout the whole of this affair have exhibited unexampled forbearance and moderation.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

To-day the Resolutions moved Tuesday, by Mr. Jay, were taken up in the house agreeably to the order of the preceding day. On the resolutions being read.—

Mr. Thompson (of Suffolk) offered a number of Resolutions, with a preamble, the object of which was to ensure the federal members of the house for not meeting on the first day of the session, declaring that Peter Allen was a respectable man, and deserved the support of his party for his conduct in the house, censuring the qualifying officer for admitting a member from Madison county who had left his certificate at home on his affidavit, by way of amendment.

A question of order arose on this motion.

Mr. Duer doubted whether it was in order to move a substitute, containing a distinct subject, entirely unconnected with the original resolution; When the resolution under consideration shall be discussed, the object may perhaps be attained on a motion to strike out each part of it as may be wished, and to introduce the substitute.

The Speaker decided the motion to be in order.

Mr. Duer appealed from the decision, which gave rise to a debate of some length on the correctness of the Speaker's decision.

The decision was supported by Messrs. Burt, F. Thompson, Leavitt, Beach, and H. B. Lee—

And opposed by Messrs. Oakley, Jay, Duer, Laight, and Van Rensselaer.

In support of the decision, it was contended—that it was the usual course to move a substitute—that case occurred a short time since, on a debate on an answer to the governor's speech that such a case happened the last session—that the resolution and the substitute, both related to Peter Allen's votes and conduct—the one declaring them to be illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional, the other affirming them to be regular, legal, and constitutional—should be postponed till the next day.

And whereas, the said motion was objected to as not being in order.

And whereas, the Speaker decided that the said motion was in order.

And whereas, the said decision of the Speaker was appealed from.

And whereas, a motion was made that the name of the said Peter Allen should be omitted in the calling of the division on the said appeal, upon the ground of his not being entitled to vote on a question collaterally affecting his right to a seat in this house.

And whereas, the Speaker decided that the last mentioned motion was out of order, and that the said

Against the decision, it was urged—that a substitute, containing a subject entirely distinct from the original resolution could not be admitted—it would be absurd because it would leave the original subject still to be acted on, after the substitute might be adopted, without any inconsistency in the act—that the resolution was made the order of the day, and if gentlemen were permitted to introduce, in this indirect mode, another subject, the order of the day would be evaded—that it had been even doubted whether it was correct to move a substitute to an answer to a Governor's Speech, though that had been practised in modern times—that the mover of the resolution had a right to a specific decision of the house on his resolution—that they had no wish to evade discussion, but it should be conducted regularly—that the question was not merely whether a substitute may be offered, containing a different subject from the original resolution, but whether the order of the day can be evaded in this manner—the substitute contains many subjects not even mentioned in the resolution—in this mode any subject may be introduced, and the order of the day always be avoided—that the object of the resolution is precise and definite—that on an amendment, the subject may be divided; part adopted, and part rejected—the substitute must all go together, or not at all—that it was not the object of the resolution to contain a history of the proceedings in Allen's case, that is already written on the journals—the object is to prevent those proceedings from being hereafter used as precedents.

On taking the question on the appeal from the Speaker's decision, on a division, the vote was, yeas 58—nays 61—so that decision was decided to be incorrect.

Mr. B. F. Thompson moved to amend the first resolution, by striking out all after the word resolved, and insert the preamble and resolutions he has offered as a substitute—motion lost, yeas 57, nays 62.

He then moved a postponement till to-morrow.

Mr. Duer remarked, that it was but 2 o'clock—he had no doubt the house would finish the whole by 3. When a Council of Appointment was to be chosen the other day, gentlemen sat very patiently till 5 o'clock. He believed it would not injure their health, even if they should sit till 5 o'clock—motion lost.

Mr. Jay moved an amendment to the preamble of the resolutions, which was adopted.

The question on various parts of the resolutions and preamble were then taken and carried; and on the final question, on adopting the resolutions and preamble, the vote stood—yeas 62, nays 57.

MR. JAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, on the thirty-first day of January last, a petition was presented to this house from Henry Fellows, of the county of Ontario, claiming a right to a seat in this house, as a member elected, in the county of Ontario, in the place of Peter Allen, to whom, as the petitioner alleged, a certificate had been improperly granted by the clerk of that county:

And whereas, it was thereupon moved, that the said petition, and the documents accompanying the same, should be postponed till the next day:

And whereas, the said motion was objected to as not being in order:

And whereas, the Speaker decided that the said motion was in order:

And whereas, the said decision of the Speaker was appealed from:

And whereas, a motion was made that the name of the said Peter Allen should be omitted in the calling of the division on the said appeal, upon the ground of his not being entitled to vote on a question collaterally affecting his right to a seat in this house:

And whereas, the Speaker decided that the last mentioned motion was out of order, and that the said

Peter Allen had a right to vote thereon:

And whereas, the last mentioned decision of the Speaker was appealed from on the ground that the said Peter Allen had not a right to vote on the question, whether he had a right to vote on a question collaterally affecting his right to his seat in this house:

And whereas, a motion thereupon made that the name of the said Peter Allen should be passed over in calling of the division on the said appeal:

And whereas, the speaker decided that the last mentioned motion was out of order, and that the said Peter Allen might vote on the last aforesaid appeal as a question of order:

And whereas, on the second day of February instant, the said petition of Henry Fellows, and the documents accompanying the same were read, from which documents it appeared that the said Peter Allen had no right to a seat in this house:

And whereas, the said Peter Allen did not deny the authenticity of the said documents, nor the truth of the facts contained therein:

And whereas, on the third day of February inst. a motion was made that the house should agree to a resolution in the words following, to wit: "Resolved, that this house will immediately proceed to nominate and appoint a Council of Appointment."

And whereas, a motion was thereupon made, that the house should agree to strike out the word "immediately," in the said resolution, and to add to the same, the words following, to wit: "On Wednesday next, and that in the mean time, the house will proceed to consider and determine the right of Peter Allen to his seat in this house."

And whereas, a motion was then made that the house should agree to exclude the said Peter Allen from voting on the said proposed amendment, and that he retire from the house.

And whereas, the speaker decided that the said last mentioned resolution was out of order.

And whereas, the last recited decision of the speaker was appealed from.

And whereas, on the fifth day of February, inst. the house proceeded to the consideration of the last mentioned appeal, and the yeas and noes being called for, a motion was made that the house should agree to order the said Peter Allen to withdraw, during the taking of the division of the house on the said appeal.

And whereas, the speaker decided that the said last mentioned motion was out of order.

And whereas, the question being put whether the house would agree to strike out the word "immediately," in the said resolution, and to add to the same words following, to wit: "On Wednesday next, and that in the mean time the house will proceed to consider and determine the right of Peter Allen to his seat in this house"—and the yeas and noes being called for, and the said Peter Allen voting in the negative, the house was equally divided, whereupon the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

And whereas, a motion was then made that the house should agree to expunge from the said division, the vote of the said Peter Allen.

And whereas, the question being put, whether the house would agree to the said motion, and the yeas and noes being called for, and the said Peter Allen voting in the negative, the house was equally divided, whereupon the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

And whereas, a motion was thereupon made that the house should agree to insert in the said proposed resolution before the word "immediately," the words, "On Thursday next proceed to enquire into the right of Peter Allen to a seat in this house, and thereafter."

And whereas, the speaker decided that the said proposed amendment was out of order.

And whereas, the last mentioned decision was appealed from.

And whereas, the yeas and noes being called for, and the said Peter Allen voting in the affirmative, the house was equally divided, whereupon the speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

for, and the said Peter Allen voting in support of the said decision, the house was equally divided, whereupon the speaker declared the said appeal to be lost.

And whereas, the question being then put whether the house would agree to the said resolution, immediately to proceed to nominate and appoint a Council of Appointment, and the yeas and noes being called for, and the said Peter Allen voting in the affirmative, the house was equally divided, whereupon the Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative:

And whereas, the house thereupon proceeded to nominate a Council of Appointment.

And whereas, it was thereupon moved, that the house should agree to a resolution in the words following, to wit:—

"Resolved, that Darius Crosby, one of the Senators from the Southern District; William Ross one of the Senators from the Middle District; Parley Keyes, one of the Senators from the Eastern District, and Archibald S. Clarke, one of the Senators from the Western District, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed, according to the form and effect of the article of the Constitution in such case made and provided, a Council, for the appointment of all officers within this state, other than those, who by the Constitution, are directed to be otherwise chosen or appointed."

And whereas, the question being put whether the House should agree to the said Resolution, and the Yeas and Noes being called for, and the said Peter Allen voting in the affirmative, the house was equally divided; whereupon, the Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative:

And whereas, on the sixth day of February a motion was made that the house should agree to a resolution in the words following to wit: Resolved, that the house will proceed to investigate the merits of the claims of Henry Fellows, to a seat as one of the members of Assembly, elected in and for the county of Ontario, and that Peter Allen, the sitting member, appear and be heard in his defence."

And whereas, it was thereupon moved that the said resolution be laid upon the table:

And whereas, the question being put, whether the house would agree thereto, and the yeas and noes being called for, a motion was made, that the house exclude the said Peter Allen from a vote on the last mentioned question:

And whereas, the Speaker decided that the motion was out of order:

And whereas, the question being put on the said motion, to lay upon the table the said proposed resolution, and the yeas and noes being called for, and the said Peter Allen voting in the affirmative, the house was equally divided, whereupon the Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative:

And whereas, on the day last aforesaid instant, the said petition of Henry Fellows, and the documents accompanying the same, were referred to the committee of Privileges and Elections:

And whereas, on the ensuing day, the said committee reported, in substance, that the said Peter Allen had appeared before them, and had not denied the authenticity of the said documents nor the truth of the facts therein set forth; and that it was the unanimous opinion of the said committee, that the seat of the said Peter Allen ought to be vacated:

And whereas, it was thereupon moved, that the house should agree to a resolution, that the seat of the said Peter Allen should be vacated:

And whereas, the question being put, whether the House would agree to the said resolution, and the Yeas and Noes being called for, it appeared that every member present, except one, voted in the affirmative.

And whereas, it is contrary to the practice of this and all well regulated Legislative bodies, and to reason, justice, and law, to permit any man to be a judge in his own cause, or to allow him, by his own

vote, to defeat or postpone an enquiry into his own right to sit in this House, or to decide upon his own right or vote therein.

And whereas, by divers of the before recited decisions, the said Peter Allen was permitted to vote for the postponement of an enquiry into his own right to sit in this House, and did, in fact, by his own vote, defeat such enquiry, until after he had voted for certain Senators to continue a Council of Appointment, which Senator would not have been elected, if the right of the said Peter Allen to sit in this House had been previously investigated and decided.

And whereas, by divers other of the said recited decisions, it was decided, that the said Peter Allen had a right to vote on the question, whether he had a right to vote, and did, in fact, by his own vote, decide such question in his own favour:

And, to the end, that such decisions may never hereafter be considered as precedents, and that they may be marked with the disapprobation and displeasure of this House—

Resolved, That all the above recited decisions, whereby it was decided that the said Peter Allen had a right to vote upon questions which tended, directly or indirectly, to decide whether an enquiry into his right to sit in this house, should or should not be delayed; or whereby it was decided, that the said Peter Allen had a right to vote upon the question whether he had a right to vote, are contrary to the practice of all well regulated legislative bodies, and are unreasonable, unjust, and illegal, and are expressly disapproved and condemned by this house.

And whereas, it appears from the proceedings before recited, that it was decided to proceed to the election of a Council of Appointment, before any enquiry was made into the right of the said Peter Allen to a seat in this House, although there were then before the House official documents, undenied by the said Peter Allen, and proving that he had no right to sit therein, upon which same documents the House, after the election of the said Council, resolved that his seat should be vacated—

Resolved, That the decision to proceed, under such circumstances, to the election of a Council of Appointment, previous to any enquiry into the right of the said Peter Allen to vote thereat, was improper and unjust and irreconcilable to the spirit of the constitution of this state.

From the Albany Advertiser.

The Federal Republican Members of the Assembly to the people of the State of New-York.

Fellow-Citizens,

The commencement of the present session of the legislature, having been marked by transactions, as extraordinary in their nature, as we fear, they may prove pernicious in their consequences, we think it our duty to lay a plain and dispassionate account of them before our constituents.

Upon the day appointed for the meeting of the legislature, such of us as had arrived in this city received information which the event has verified, that the clerk of the county of Ontario, had been prevailed upon to give to a certain Peter Allen, a certificate that he was duly elected a member of Assembly, although, in fact, not he, but Mr. Henry Fellows, his competitor, had been so elected: And, that the members attached to that party now in power, had determined to avail themselves of the temporary majority, which that certificate and the absence of several members of different politics would give them, &c. to proceed immediately to choose a council of appointment, of a complexion different from that of a legal majority of the house.

To prevent, if possible, the execution of a plan which appeared to us indecent and unprincipled, it was thought prudent to delay the meeting of the house, by declining to attend until the ensuing day, and thus afford time for the absent members to arrive. And, as our oppo-







...the members of congress—good  
the best wine, in their great  
abundance—promises for all  
and no denials—and all, as  
the attorney in the farce  
to Mrs. Cheshire—“Entirely  
in his good nature,” without  
other object in the world.  
It is reported that the members  
of congress are now perfectly ac-  
quainted with the secretary of the  
treasury—he has been taking les-  
sons from some celebrated dentist—  
they have cat his mutton, and laugh-  
ing with congenial sincerity—but he  
has not succeeded in taking a single  
tooth by the teeth.  
It was very cruel of the members  
of congress to partake of the trea-  
surer's dinner, and afterwards refuse  
to pay for it, and afterwards refuse  
to pay for it.  
The present secretary lives like  
a soldier in the play.  
Who spent half a crown out of  
his pocket a day.  
He lives at the rate of 20,000 a  
year upon 5000—either he is the  
most disinterested man alive, or—  
you understand me,” said Com-  
missioner.  
The contrast between the style  
of living of a former secretary of  
the treasury and the present, calls  
to mind an anecdote—Passing in  
the stage by the dwelling house of  
a former secretary, since burnt  
down by the amiable—a stranger  
pointing at the house, “who  
lives there?” the coachman looking  
amazed with astonishment, replied,  
“no sir!—nobody LIVES there,  
in the residence of the secretary  
of the treasury.”  
The financiering of our days, is  
among the prodigies of a prodigious  
age.  
Our deficiency of resources in  
the war arose out of a want of a  
financial system established upon  
solid foundations not vulnerable from a  
crisis.  
Here we know what was wanted.  
It is enough that we know it—not  
word is offered towards a reme-  
dy.  
A series of temporary expedients  
are resorted to; there is a blank  
regulation; a tariff; and a botch-  
up electioneering scheme of splen-  
did taxation.  
Now, ordinary minds would sup-  
pose, that, when a great national  
measure was to be adopted; all the  
parts of the system should be  
known; but this would not do; ma-  
nufacturing capital to two hundred  
million amount, is hung up in un-  
certainty; a tariff is proposed, of  
which nobody, whose concern it is  
to know, knows any thing; the ma-  
nufactures are scattering; and the  
merchants know not what to import  
or what to countermand.  
In short, if a foreign government  
were to pay a man for doing its busi-  
ness, and undoing our manufac-  
tures, that foreign government  
could not be better served.  
Good living at the rate of 20,000  
dollars a year, is not to be had ev-  
erywhere; but the members of Con-  
gress seem not to enter into the  
spirit of it, not perceiving perhaps  
the compliment intended them,  
when dinners and wines failed it  
surprising the secretary did not call  
on his  
Leers and smiles,  
Laughs and wiles,  
Long sword, saddle, bridle.  
It is reported that the secretary of  
the treasury has found out the mem-  
bers of congress—and that he means  
to trench—economical system ap-  
ears in him already, or else it is  
dawning because they won't let him  
do to them so much good—he  
grows like Cassius, in the play—  
“He has a lean and hungry look,  
And thinks too much: Such men  
are dangerous.”  
The embassy to France is said to  
be going by the eyelids—as the wily  
diplomat will not budge till he sees  
the result of the caucus.

**A Hint to our Jacobins.**  
On the 22d, between 6 and 7 in  
the evening, as a detachment of  
armed men from St. Cyrion, was  
conducting a criminal to the prison  
of Toulouse, the crowd which col-  
lected, cried: *A bas le Jacobins!* *A  
bas le Brigands!* &c. indicating  
the suspicion of the populace, re-  
specting the prisoner. They were  
never deceived. Seeing the crowd  
increase, and that the error was  
being credit, the prisoner turned  
round, and with an expression of  
indignation said, “For God's sake,  
leave me alone. I am no Jacobin, I  
am only a THIEF.” These words  
induced the contempt of the mob.  
The clamours and hisses, terminat-  
ed, and the people dispersed.  
[French paper.]

**From the New York Gazette.**  
**NEW TARIFF.**—We have re-  
ceived the following, which is stated  
to be the substance of the new Tariff  
of duties.  
**First, free of duty.**—All articles  
for the use of the United States—  
philosophical apparatus, &c. books,  
and all articles for the use of schools,  
&c.; specimens in natural history,  
&c.; wearing apparel, and personal  
baggage in actual use of persons  
coming into the U. States; regulus  
of antimony; bark of cork trees un-  
manufactured; animals for breed-  
ing; unwrought burr stones; clay  
unwrought; bullion, copper in any  
shape for use of mint, copper or  
brass in pigs or bars, old copper, tin  
in pigs or bars, old brass and old  
powder, furs undressed, lapis cal-  
imaris, plaster of paris, rags of any  
kind of old clothes, wool and wood  
unmanufactured, (except mahogany  
and dye wood) zinc, teutagen, and  
spelter, and olive oils, in casks for  
manufacturers.  
**Second, ad valorem duties of seven  
and a half per cent.**—Dying drugs  
and their materials, not subject to  
other duty, gum arabic, gum senegal,  
jewellery, gold and silver watches  
and clocks, or parts of either, and  
frames of clocks; laces of thread,  
silk and cotton.  
**Fifteen per cent.**—All articles not  
free, and not subject to any specific  
duty.  
**Twenty per cent.**—Linen of all  
kinds, cambrics, lawns, hempen  
cloth, sail cloth, Russian and Ger-  
man linens, silk and thread gloves  
and hose; silks, satins, and all ar-  
ticles of which silk is the material or  
chief value.  
**Twenty-two per cent.**—All ar-  
ticles manufactured of brass, copper,  
iron, steel, pewter, lead and tin, of  
which any of those materials are of  
chief value; brass and iron ware,  
cutlery, pins, needles, buttons and  
buckles of all kinds; gilt, plated and  
japanned wares of all kinds; cannon,  
muskets, fire and side arms.  
**Twenty-eight per cent.**—Woolen  
manufactures of all kinds, and all  
articles of which wool is the materi-  
al or chief value.  
**Thirty-three and a third per cent.**  
—Cotton manufactures of all de-  
scriptions, of which cotton is the  
material or chief value; China ware,  
earthenware, stone ware, porcelain  
and glass manufactures; bonnets  
and caps for women, fans, feathers,  
ornaments for head dresses, artificial  
flowers and millinery; hats and  
caps of wool, fur, leather, chip,  
straw or silk; cosmetics, washes,  
balsams, perfumes, painted floor  
cloths, mats of grass or flags, salad  
oil, pickled capers, anchovies, &c.  
and sweetmeats.  
**Thirty-five per cent.**—Cabinet  
wares and all manufactures of wood,  
carriages of all descriptions, and  
parts thereof, leather, and all made  
of it, or of which the material is of  
chief value; paper of all descrip-  
tions, brushes, canes, whips, print-  
ing-types, clothing ready made.  
**THIRD.**—Articles charged with  
specific duties.—Ale, beer and por-  
ter in bottles, per. gall. 20 cents;  
do. in casks, 10; allum, per. lb. 3;  
bottles, black glass, per. gross, 144;  
bottles per pair, 200; bristles, per lb. 3;  
cards, playing, per pack, 50; ca-  
bles and cordage, tarred, per lb. 3;  
do. untarred, yarn, twine, and pack  
thread, 4; candles, tallow, per lb. 3;  
wax and spermaceti do. 4; cassia,  
Chinese, 6; cinnamon, 25; cloves,  
25; cheese, 9; chocolate, 6; coal, per  
bushel, 8; copperas, cwt. 60; copper  
in sheets, rods, bolts or nails, 4;  
coffee, per lb. 6; cotton, 3; currants,  
3; figs, 3; fish, foreign caught, per  
quintal, 100; mackerel, 150; salmon,  
200; all other pickled, 100; glass,  
window, 8 by 10, per one hundred  
square feet, 250; 10 by 12, 275;  
above 10 by 12, 325; glue per lb. 5;  
gunpowder, 6; hemp, per cwt. 150;  
iron in bars, 75; in sheets, rods or  
hoops, rolled iron in bars or bolts,  
150; indigo, per pound, 15; lead, in  
pigs, bars or sheets, 1; red or white,  
dry or ground in oil, per lb. 3; ma-  
hogany, 100; mace, per lb. 5; nails,  
3; nutmegs, 60; pepper, 8; pimento,  
6; raisins in jars and boxes, 3; all  
others, 2; salt, per bushel of 58 lbs.  
20; steel, per cwt. 400; segars, per  
250; spirits from grain, viz. first  
proof per gallon, 49; 2d, 45; 3d, 48;  
4th, 52; 5th, 60; above, 75; spirits  
from other materials, 1st and 2d  
proof, 38; 3d, 42; 4th, 48; 5th, 57;  
above, 70; shoes & slippers, of silk,  
per pair, 40—of leather, 30; chil-  
dren's, 20; spicks, per lb. 2; soap,  
3; sugar, brown, 2-1/2; white, 4; clay-  
ed or powdered, 4; lumps, 9; loaf, 12;  
candy, 15; snuff, 12; tallow, 1; Tea,  
from China direct, boxes, 10; sou-  
chong and other black, 25; imperial,  
gunpowder and segars, 50; hyson  
and young hyson, 40; hyson-skin and

other green, 30; tea from other  
places, boxes, 15; souchong, &c. 34;  
gunpowder, imperial and gonise, 58;  
hyson and young hyson, 50; hyson-  
skin and other green, 38; tin-plates,  
per 100 square feet, 150; Tobacco  
manufactured, other than snuff and  
segars, 10; Woods, drying, viz. log-  
wood, per ton, 500; nicaragua, 1200;  
Whiting, per lb. 1; Umbrellas or  
parasols of silk, 200; do. of other  
materials, 100; frames for do. 75—  
Wines, viz. London particular Ma-  
deira and Champaigne, per gallon,  
190; other Madeira, 80; burgundy,  
champaigne, rhenish, and tokay, 75;  
sherry and St. Lucie, 60; claret and  
other wines imported in bottles, 70;  
Liabon, Oporto, and other wines of  
Sicily and Port, 50; Tenerife, Fayal,  
and others of Western Islands,  
40; all others, 25.

**From the Calcutta Times, Sept. 12.**  
The *Nautilus* sailed from Bona-  
vista Roads on the 29th of June,  
bearing dispatches for the Supreme  
Government.—Previous to her de-  
parture, intelligence of Ratification  
of Peace by the President of the  
United States, had been received at  
Batavia.  
On the 30 of June, the American  
ship of war *Peacock*, Capt. War-  
rington, carrying 22 guns, and man-  
ned with 230 choice seamen, was  
cruising off Anjier in the Straits of  
Sunda. In the afternoon of that  
day, the Master Attendant at An-  
jier went on board the American  
ship and informed her commander,  
that peace had been ratified be-  
tween Great Britain and the Unit-  
ed States. This information he  
affected not to believe, and detain-  
ed the Master Attendant as a pris-  
oner of war. Half an hour after  
this occurrence, the H. M. cruiser  
*Nautilus* fell in with the *Peacock*.  
Capt. Warrington hoisted English  
colours, and Lieut. Boyce, the  
commander of the *Nautilus*, sent a  
boat, with his master, and a milita-  
ry officer, a passenger, on board the  
*Peacock*. The American confined  
them as prisoners of war, and disre-  
garding the information they gave  
of peace, ranged alongside the *Na-  
utilus* and hoisted the colours of the  
United States.  
Lt. Boyce, hailed, and demanded  
to know whether he was coming as  
a friend or an enemy. The answer  
returned was—an enemy! Lieut. B.  
then told him that peace had been  
ratified between G. Britain and the  
U. States, and that he had the doc-  
uments on board. Capt. Warring-  
ton then said, “if peace has taken  
place haul down your colours in-  
stantly!” Lt. Boyce refusing to  
comply with this insolent demand,  
the American fired into the *Na-  
utilus* which she returned with a  
broadside. Lt. Boyce was wounded  
in the hip by the first fire, and short-  
ly after, his knee was shattered by  
a 32lb. shot. Mr. Mayson, the 1st  
lieutenant, also severely wounded;  
and no officer remaining to fight the  
ship, he was compelled to surren-  
der, after a gallant defence in close  
action which lasted a quarter of an  
hour.  
Our readers have already seen  
the list of the killed and wounded  
on board the *Nautilus*. The Amer-  
ican loss was 4 killed and 6 wound-  
ed.  
On the following morning, Mr.  
Warrington permitted the master  
attendant to return to Anjier for  
the purpose of bringing American  
papers. On the production of  
these, he expressed himself satis-  
fied that peace had taken place, re-  
stored the *Nautilus*, and wrote offi-  
cially to the master attendant, that  
he should desist from farther hostil-  
ities.  
We regret to add that Lieut.  
Boyce has suffered the amputation  
of his leg.  
The *Nautilus* being much shat-  
tered in her hull, has been sent to  
Samarang for repairs. The wound-  
ed men left at Anjier, were in a  
state of recovery.

**SPANISH AMERICA AGAIN.**  
**TO MR. CLAY.**  
*Speaker of the House of Representa-  
tives of the United States.*  
An expectation was indulged,  
that your instrumentality would  
have been exercised in having cer-  
tain papers, referred to in the *Juro-  
ra* some time past, made public. In  
one of them, a reference to a cer-  
tain communication which passed  
“immediately antecedent” to the sig-  
nature of the treaty made at Ghent,  
was had. The paper is certainly  
an important one, more particularly  
as our southern brethren are much  
interested in the event.  
*Why not have it?*

If withheld from the south, it shall  
be proclaimed from the north.  
From our silence, an inference is  
to be drawn that a reluctance exists  
in its promulgation; or that the me-  
dium thro' which the letters have  
been addressed, may have been of  
fensive.  
The *Aurora* has been selected as  
being independent in its principles,  
and equally independent as to party.  
That paper has maintained a stand-  
ing, and has commanded a respect,  
to which even its adversaries have  
yielded an assent.  
This sir, may probably be the  
last occasion upon which you shall  
be addressed in the manner you  
have been.  
These documents must be known.  
“They shall be known.”  
**PAULEN.**

**JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.**  
*Montreal, (Canada) Feb. 10.*  
Report says that Joseph Buona-  
parte is in treaty for purchasing a  
tract of land in the state of New-  
York, near Ogdensburg, on the St.  
Lawrence, on which it is said the  
Buonaparte's which have come or  
about to come to America will make  
a settlement.  
**DIED** at his Lodging in Wash-  
ington City, on Thursday morning  
last, the Hon. ELIJAH BRIG-  
HAM, a Representative in Con-  
gress, from the state of Massachu-  
setts. His illness was but short, as  
he attended the House on Monday.  
He was considerably advanced in  
years; and had for many years filled  
various public offices.  
**George & John Barber,**  
*Have just received, and offer for sale,*  
**Fresh Clover Seed,**  
AND  
**Ground Plaister,**  
By the Barrel.  
Which will be disposed of on accom-  
modating terms.  
They also have on hand, as usual, a  
complete assortment of  
**Groceries.**  
Feb. 29, 1816.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber most positively for-  
bids any person or persons what-  
ever, trespassing on or passing  
through or over his land, in South  
River Neck, as he is determined to  
prosecute all such to the utmost ex-  
tent of the law.  
Feb. 22. / William Sanders. 3w.

**200 Dollars Reward.**  
Left my house last evening about 7  
o'clock, a dark Mulatto BOY, who  
calls himself David Ralph, eighteen  
years of age, five feet 4 inches high,  
straight and well made though rather  
slender, has a remarkable downcast  
glum look when spoken to, he also has  
a particular lounge when walking,  
turns his toes very much outward; had  
on when he absconded a blue round a-  
bout jacket and pantaloons, yellow  
vest, fur hat and new pair of boots. I  
purchased the said negro of Mr. Wil-  
liam Gibson, both of this city. Mr.  
Keirle kept him in his shoe store, at  
the corner of South and Market-  
streets, for some time. It is supposed  
the boy is still lurking about town. He  
was formerly the property of Mr.  
Leonard Dorsey, of Calvert county, in  
this State. I will give 20 dollars if  
taken in this city, 30 dollars if thirty  
miles, 40 dollars if forty miles from  
home, and the above reward if taken  
two hundred miles from Baltimore, &  
all reasonable charges if secured in a-  
ny goal, so that I get him again. All  
persons are forewarned harbouring said  
boy at their peril.  
John Gadsby,  
Indian Queen, Baltimore.  
Who wishes to Purchase.  
Two likely, active male SER-  
VANTS, accustomed to housework;  
those from the country would be pre-  
ferred, from 16 to 25 years of age.  
Feb. 29, 4w.

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway on or about the 25th Janu-  
ary last, a negro man named London,  
calls himself London Turner, late the  
property of George W. Higgins of  
Anne-Arundel county. London is 38 or  
40 years of age, five feet ten or eleven  
inches high, grey eyes, yellow com-  
plexion. Had on when he absconded,  
a new black fur hat, a blue cloth  
great coat with a large cape; He had  
other clothing with him. London is  
a complete carpenter and joiner. This  
fellow was purchased by the subscrib-  
er at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins  
property. A reward of Fifty Dollars  
will be given if he is taken in the  
State, and the above reward if taken  
out of the state, and secured in any  
goal so that I get him again.  
David Ridgely.  
Feb. 29, 4w.

**For Sale.**  
An able young NEGRO MAN, who  
is a good mowder, axe man, ploughman  
and carter, and has in fact been accus-  
tomed to every description of labour  
on a farm. Apply at this office. C.  
Feb. 29. 12.5.6

**For Sale.**  
A Negro Woman—She is an excel-  
lent plantation hand. For Terms ap-  
ply at this office. H.  
Feb. 29. 12.5.6

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living  
in Anne-Arundel County, Maryland,  
near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a  
likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles  
Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches  
high; had on when he absconded, a  
blue round Jacket, trimmed with red,  
dark blue pantaloons very much worn,  
white domestic cotton shirt, a new fur  
hat, and boots, he has also a variety  
of other clothing with him, which is  
unknown—He is an artful fellow, and  
as he reads and writes very well, no  
doubt will forge a pass to answer his  
purpose. The above reward, will be  
given, for securing him in any goal,  
so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars,  
if brought to me.  
William G. Sanders.  
Feb. 21.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and o-  
thers, are forewarned, harbouring or  
carrying off said fellow, at their peril.  
W. G. S.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
*Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,*  
*December 5, 1815.*  
On application by petition of Cas-  
sandra Gassaway, executrix of the last  
will and testament of Nicholas Gasa-  
way, late of Anne-Arundel county,  
deceased, it is ordered, that she give  
the notice required by law for creditors  
to exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be publish-  
ed once in each week for the space of  
six successive weeks in the Maryland  
Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and  
the Maryland Republican, of Annapo-  
lis.  
*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*  
*A. A. County.*

**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-  
del county hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Nicholas Gasa-  
way, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at  
or before the 25th day of June next,  
they may otherwise by law be exclud-  
ed from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 5th day of  
December, 1815.  
*Cassandra, Gassaway,*  
*Executrix.*

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
*Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,*  
*January 23d, 1816.*  
On application by petition of Steph-  
en Beard, jun. and John Beard, execu-  
tors of the last will and testament of  
Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,  
that they 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.*

**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscribers of Anne-Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of Stephen Beard,  
sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers,  
at or before the 21st day of April next,  
they may otherwise by law be exclud-  
ed from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under our hands this 23d day of  
January, 1816.  
*Stephen Beard, jun. } Extr's.*  
*John Beard, }*



# POET'S CORNER.

From the N. F. Com. Advertiser.  
ON THE FATE OF THE U. S.  
SLOOP EPERVIER.

Before the stars of Liberty,  
The crescent hid her head,  
The thunders of their victory,  
She heard afar with dread;  
And when the foe she dar'd was near,  
In tame submission quell'd her fear.  
But where is that brave bark that bore  
The things of success?  
She left behind the falling shore  
On ocean fathomless—  
Joy bade the welcome breezes blow,  
And rapture sat upon the prow.  
The wheels of time have ceaseless roll'd  
That mock the dreams of man,  
Majestic as in days of old,  
When erst their march began—  
Why does that gallant bark yet stay;  
Why stops she on her gladsome way?  
Days weeks & months have fled to join  
The years beyond the flood,  
Nor mortal might, nor power divine,  
Can call them where they stood.  
That gallant bark has heard her doom,  
She comes not—and she may not come!  
Thou, who hast seen when in the hour,  
That tried the dauntless brave,  
That mock'd the boast of human power,  
All impotent to save,  
The sailor cast a hopeless eye  
To threatening waves and frowning sky!  
The ties of friendship, nature, love—  
All, all have own'd thy might.  
They cried aloud, but could not move,  
And sunk in one dark night.  
Despair around their mantle flung,  
Their dirge, the storms that whelm'd  
them sung.  
For them no dear and honour'd hand  
Shall close the falling ball,  
When gathering round, the gloomy  
band  
Of death, the soul appal;  
Nor earth by Christian footsteps hal-  
low'd,  
Receive the corse the deep has swal-  
low'd.  
In caves, dark, desolate and drear,  
The gallant and the grey,  
The terms so lov'd and cherish'd here,  
Are ravine monsters prey.  
Each bond of love and sorrow burst,  
Yest'rant! thou hast done thy worst!  
Yet is thy power almighty then,  
Omnipotent on earth?  
Destroyer of the sons of men,  
Of beauty and of worth,  
And shall oblivion's sable cloud  
That hid their fate, their memory shroud?  
Oh no! the gem that in the beds  
Where slumber all the brave,  
In vain its mellow lustre sheds  
Upon the envious wave,  
Transplanted to a royal shrine,  
With brighter lustre ne'er shall shine.  
Brave bird! thy wings have fail'd to soar,  
Thine eyes were clos'd for e'er,  
The shades of death came black'ning  
o'er,  
And horror brooded near—  
But she whose pinions never tire,  
Shall bear thee on her wings of fire!

For the American Daily Advertiser.  
THE MORAL INSTRUCTOR.  
No. 11.

The whole system of law, civil & divine, is founded upon the supposition, that man is a free agent. If this were not the case, human laws, instead of being rational means for restraining vice and crime, would be nothing more than wicked devices to torment and oppress the wretches, whose blind fatality had subjected them to their power. If this were not the case, the awful denunciations contained in the Holy Scriptures, against the wicked—the parental solicitations of the Lord to his creatures, inviting them to forsake their sins, and turn unto Him—the repeated declarations, that salvation will be the reward of those who obey the divine law, and condemnation, the portion of those who rebel against it—in fine, the whole language of the Sacred volume, would be as vain and illusory, as it would be inconsistent with the Divine Love.

Man, then, as a moral agent, is accountable for his actions, and he is responsible in the degree, that he has within his reach the means of acquiring a knowledge of right and wrong. "If ye were blind," said the Lord, "ye should have no sin; but now ye say, we see, therefore your sin remaineth."—How melancholy, how heart-rending, then, is the reflection, that with this important truth before their eyes, so many immortal souls, designed to be happy to eternity, if they are only willing to be so, should be in danger of perdition and everlasting death, from the want of enquiring, What they shall do to be saved? That the Lord is perpetually endeavouring to excite man, to co-operate with him in the important work of reformation, is sufficiently evinced from the whole tenor of the book, which contains His Holy Will, as well as from the afflicting dispensations with which we are all in some way or other assailed.

But now, it may be asked, is reformation to be attained by the careless, the unreflecting, and the natural mind?—We answer, by REPENTANCE.—Man must first examine himself, for the purpose of discovering what particular evils, lusts, and concupiscences, have their abode in his mind. When he sees and acknowledges them, he must fight against them, as of himself, nevertheless, ascribing all the merit of victory to the Lord, who has endowed him with strength for the contest. It is not sufficient for a man to confess himself to be a sinner, in general terms—None of his evil propensities can be removed, until he is sensible of their existence in him, and until he exerts himself to oppose them. Repentance is a difficult duty when first attempted, but soon becomes easy—it consists not so much in contrition or sorrow for past offences, as in a fixed resolution and purpose of mind, to avoid evils for the future. A man may have contrition, and yet repeat his sins, as is frequently the case with those who have been raised from a bed of sickness; but, where evils are shunned as sins against God, genuine repentance is beginning to be implanted.

It is a very easy matter for a man to see evil in another, to reprove him for it, and to endeavour to dissuade him from the commission of sins—Why then, cannot a man examine into the nature of his own evils, and by the same system of reasoning, dissuade himself from their indulgence. It is because he will not—it is because he studies the apparent happiness of his body, more than the real happiness of his soul, because he prefers a few moments of temporal gratification to an eternity of spiritual enjoyments—because he loves the shadow more than the substance—and because he imagines those things only to have a reality of existence which can be perceived by the bodily senses. But how great is his mistake, how deplorable his error!—The world we inhabit, is comparatively to the invisible world, what an effect is to its cause. Every thing material is liable to decay, and must sooner or later be destroyed, but spiritual substances are imperishable.

## BEWARE OF THE SERPENT, A TALE-BEARER.

The words of a tale-bearer are as wounds.

Proverbs.

Amid the numerous petty vices which infest and contaminate society, perhaps there is none in the whole catalogue of fashionable follies, more dangerous than that of tale bearing—although a diminutive vice, in some respects a monster of great magnitude. Death and life are in the power of the tongue, says Solomon—so perfectly convinced was he of the mischievous and deadly effects of inconsiderate language, "she has a tongue that can undo a world." There is no society let its circle be ever so limited, or its members ever so refined, but something may incautiously or hastily drop from their lips, which it would be unpleasant or painful to have repeated abroad.—Caught up by the tale-bearer, she carries the expression like a fire-brand about her, and wherever she chooses, sets fire to all the angry or jealous passions of her associates; desolating thereby the peace of families, and spreading wild contention among friends. Against such a person it is wisdom, as well as prudence, to raise up your hands! and to shut against her the doors of your houses. She is more dangerous than the midnight thief, or noon-day robber; he may rifle you of your property, or perhaps attack your life—but this monster will take from you your good name—make you poor indeed, & scatter strife and confusion in all your walks of life. A wicked messenger falleth into mischief, but a faithful ambassador is health—

—When honour is once sullied,  
Not weeping mercies e'er can keep it clear.

There is also a species of tale-bearing which proceeds from a vacuity of mind more than from a criminal disposition to do mischief, and though of an inferior degree of turpitude, often endangers, nay, frequently commits, the peace of families.

The garrulity of the superannuated, or the frivolity of the young, sometimes hurry them into incautious relations of rumours, or facts which had better not have been disclosed—sometimes merely to fill up a gap in conversation, the young will be tempted to repeat an idle slander, and this monster, believing she will thereby interest her hear-

ers, will magnify the scandal till a serious explosion takes place, giving wounds alike to the innocent and guilty.

## Notice.

HENRY H. BROWN, who formerly resided in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, and who removed from the said state on account of the unfortunate termination of a sudden quarrel between himself and Amos Gambrill, in which the said Gambrill was killed, may with safety return. His family not knowing where he now is, have this only way of communicating this intelligence to him. The Printers of the several newspapers in the Southern and Western States, are earnestly solicited to give this notice a few weeks insertion in their several papers. Any charge which they may make shall be paid upon its being forwarded to Henrietta Brown, near Annapolis, Maryland.

Feb. 22, 1816. 2 3w.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county the subscribers will expose to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Dr. Scott, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the first day of March next, part of the personal estate of Winifred Ann Pollock, late of the county aforesaid deceased; consisting of negroes, elegant glass of different sorts, mahogany chairs, looking glasses, curtains, a quantity of kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security will be required with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day.

Richard B. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Administrators will annexed.

Feb. 22.

## PUBLIC SALE,

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 14th March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Stockett, deceased, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles.—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, with bond and approved security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid.

Richard G. Stockett 2 3w.  
Feb. 22, 1816.

## This is to give notice,

That Richard G. Stockett has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mary Stockett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and that Richard G. Stockett and Joseph N. Stockett, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters De bonis Non on the estate of Thomas N. Stockett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted to said estates are requested to make immediate payment.

Feb. 22, 1816. 2 3w.

## FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of Land, which were unavoidably postponed, as advertised in December last, viz: Greenock Farm and Greenock Park, lying in and being a part of Anne-Arundel Manor. The one containing about 186 acres, the other about 320. Also, the tract Obligation" containing about 420 acres, lying within three miles of Queen-Anne's Ware House on Patuxent river. These lands are in a high state of improvement and well calculated to produce abundant crops of Tobacco, Corn or small grain. Persons disposed to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to William Stuart, living within 2 miles of South River Ferry, or to Dr. James Stuart of Baltimore city. This property, if not previously sold at private sale, will be offered at public sale, on the 5th day of March next, at Mr. Caton's Tavern in Annapolis.

Feb. 22, 1816. 2 James Stuart.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Joseph N. Stockett brought before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, as a trespassing stray, (on his enclosures) a brown cow calf, with its right ear cropped. Given under my hand this 3d day of Feb. 1816.

Samuel Brown, Jr. The owner is required to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Joseph N. Stockett, 2 3w.  
Feb. 22, 1816.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at her residence in this city, a few doots above Mr. Hunter's Tavern, at ten o'clock A. M. Part of the personal estate of John Hicks late of said county, deceased, consisting of some valuable milch cows, farming utensils & household furniture. The terms are a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Henrietta Hicks, Adm'x.  
Feb. 1, 1816. 3w.

## Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, that pleasant and commodious establishment the residence of the subscriber, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, seven miles from the city of Annapolis, the main road from thence to Baltimore passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two story brick dwelling-house, kitchen dairy and ice-house, a large stone building for servants, a brick barn and stables, cow-house, sheep house, corn-house & several other buildings, comprising what may be necessary for the use of a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling-house stands upon an eminence affording a handsome view of the Severn River and of the adjacent country, the situation considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green and extensive garden containing a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. This tract of land contains near 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is on this land upwards of 100 acres of low ground meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay, also some lots set in orchard grass and clover. There is making out of the Severn River, a creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a bay craft can load with the produce of the farm. The arable land is of a sandy loam, dry and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. the proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the use of Plaster of Paris earlier than the Subscriber, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. This land is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of fine water, and two streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security carrying interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber.

After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of them half blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils. Henry Maynard, Belvoir, Feb. 8. 13M.

## Forty Dollars Reward,

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong in her make, has large and thick lips, slow in speech, and mild and placid in her manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present I am informed in the possession of Mr. Philip Thomas, living on Thomas's point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harboured, or has been furnished with a pass, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I will give the above reward if the said woman be apprehended in Anne-Arundel or Prince Georges county, and \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again.

Joseph Howard, 7  
Jan. 19, 1816.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber's eldest son, Joseph Wilson in Calvert county, State of Maryland, lying on Plumtree creek, one of the most elevated and fertile tracts of land, four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, with good improvements, fifty acres of excellent meadow land, with a purchase by fine apple orchard of different kinds of fruit. This farm is well adapted for corn, wheat and tobacco, it is well calculated for raising stock, will be sold on or before the first of March next.

Undoubted rights will be made the purchaser; as it is expected that all persons having a mind to purchase, will take a view of the land before purchase, they may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber.

Martha Wilson, Edward Wilson (of J. J. Wilson), Thomas L. Wilson, Jan. 25, 1816.

## Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 250 of which are in wood of the most useful kinds, in Frederick county, Maryland, miles from Frederick town, 21.2 miles from Liberty town, and 3 miles from Woodsbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of excellent water, has two considerable streams passing through it; the soil is good, and is markedly well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, and red clover—soil is of the blue slate kind, which has been found in the adjoining part where Plaster of Paris and do have been used, to improve and profitable crops. It is distant from the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bordering on the road leading from the city to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Benson's Copper Mine. On this land there are great appearances of copper ore; and in addition to the advantages it possesses, it is considered to be in a part of the country remarkable for good health. The improvements on this property consist of two farms, with tolerable wooden buildings, apple orchards and some meadows, on each, and about 440 acres of cleared land between the two farms. The terms of sale will be one third of purchase money in hand, and the balance in three or four equal annual payments, on bond with approved security. Any person who may call to view a property will be shown the same. Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynard, Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, American, the Federal Republican, will publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright gelding the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on A. Keeth, broke the public goal of said county, and made their escape. Whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons and four hundred dollars for the said George under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Description.

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches tall, tolerably black. Charles Farthing is about twenty five years of age, of high, handsome, strong and active.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, Herald at Fredericktown, and the Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## FOR SALE,

A Negro Boy, aged about thirteen to serve until he is twenty years of age. For particulars apply at the office of the Gazette.

Feb. 22, 1816. 2

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## SPEECH

of the Honourable Joseph Hopkinson of Philadelphia.

My participation in the counsel

of the country, is of such recent

date, that I may feel astonished

at occurrences which excite no

surprise in more experienced politi-

cians. The course which the busi-

ness now under discussion has ta-

ken, appears to me a phenomenon

in legislation—This congress, sin-

ce assembled after the conclusion of

the war, which had called for vast ex-

penses and expenditures, and accu-

mulated a very heavy debt.—A

commencement of the session

of the annual committees for the an-

agement of the public business

were appointed; and amongst the

most prominent and most im-

portant, the committee of ways

and means. It was the duty of the

committee to examine into the

state of the finances of the nation

to make accurate estimates of in-

debts; a judicious examination

of means; and fairly and impar-

tially to apply the one to the neces-

sities of the other.—The commit-

tee then appointed, in due time, and

presumed on due consideration

made their report upon these im-

matters to the house; and the

state we are now engaged in aris-

ing out of that report. In the us-

course of parliamentary affairs,

it is doubtless to have been ex-

pected, that the opposition, if any,

to the estimates and means thus

presented by the avowed friends of

administration, would have com-

mented from what, I find, is called "the

opposition." But no such thing—

on this side of the house sat

and silent, prepared to take

share of the burden, and end

our portion of the suffering.

as we can judge from the in-

stances in our knowledge, the

tem then matured and delivered

would have generally at least, be-

adopted and carried into opera-

tion—when, behold, the storm

of opposition rises, not with the op-

position, but the declared friends

supporters of the administration

and of those measures which I

called for these extraordinary

deeds and supplies!—I should

have supposed that these gentlemen

have been willing to forget in-

terests, to surrender subordi-

nates, and united heartily in

great work of paying the na-

tional debt, and provided or future ex-

penses. But I beg it may be

directly remembered, that the

assault upon the reported system

of finance, that assault which go-

vernment, and opened a br-

which others, still declared fr-

of the administration, have w-

ed, was made by the honou-

able member from Kentucky, the

member of the House. A motion

made by that gentleman, to re-

peal the land-tax from three to two