# MARKINAND GAVADUNDS

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1816.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

VOL. LXXIV.

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Maryland Gazets

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JONAS GREEN, CREACH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

vice-Three Dollars per Annum

Benjamin Sewell,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, pectfully returns his thanks to a sense public for the flattering enement he has received for nine past, and begs leave to inform in that he still continues the above ret, s few doors above the office of Maryland Gazette. He has on ad an excellent assortment of Moeco far Ladies' shoes, and a good skel of leather for boots and shoes for mtemen, all which will be made up mmodating terms for cash, and bers credit to punctual customers. N. B. He constantly keeps for sale, other and Shoe Makers Utensils.

SALE.

March, 14. 3

The subscriber offers for sale the ICK HOUSE & LOT in the city Anapolis, lately occupied by Mrs sannah Wyvill. The house is re and commodious, having eight elfaished rooms, and a cellar under s whole house, all in good repair, to terms which will be liberal, can known by application to Robert tekh, of Rem or Jeremiah Hughes. same. If this property should not disposed of at private sale on or fore Toursday the 18th April, it will that day he offered at public sale to highest bidder.

Samuel Trott. March 28. 2

DANCING.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ, Respectfully informs the ladies and missing of Annapolis, that he has be Ball-Room, where he inads teaching dancing this Spring. He resent month. A subscription paper

Farmers Bank

Margland, 18th March, 1816 The President and Directors of the ers Bank of Maryland ha armers Bank of Maryland have the ared a dividend of 4 per cent on the tack of said Bank for six months ender the first, and payable on or after to fourth of April next, to Stockholdment the Wes'ern Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore of the Bank of the Stockholders on the Eastern Shore of the Bank Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank t Easton, upon personal application, the exhibition of powers of attor-ty, or by correct simple orders.

Jona. Penkney, Cashr. March 21, 1816.

FOR SALE, THE RISING-SUN FARM.

By virtue of a decree of the honour-ble the Chancellor of Maryland, the scribers will sell at public sale, on sturday the 27th of April next, on the remises, all that valuable tract of land, tailed Part of Howard's First Choice, and known by the name of the Risinges, stuate on the road leading from Amapelis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 20 from the latter ion the former, and 20 from the latter place; containing about five hundred ares of kind land, full one half in woods heavily timbered, consisting of hekery, oak, cheanut and poplar. This reperty adjoins that of Thomas Fursas, Esq. who has used the plaster of parts to considerable advantage—it is well watered. The improvements toleratigood, with a great abundance of these fruit, &c. &c. Any person wishing to view the tand previous to the day of ale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrill near the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit—one third to be paid in six menths, one third is twelve months, and the remaining a testve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months; the purchas-of giving bonds with good security, bisring interest from the day of sale.

Wen the whole of the purchase money a paid a good deed will be given, by William E. Baldois.

Assustin Gambrill. Trustees The editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert the above advertisement twice a week till the day of the for sollection.

H. G. Munroe, Has just received, and will sell cheap,

and Fine Irish Of A. Brown & Linens, Son's approved Sheetings. 34 & 7.8 do. do. Bleaching. Dowlass,

Linen Cambrie, Long Lawns, 4.4 & 6.4 Plain and Corded Cambric &

Book Muslins, Cotton & Silk Hosiery, 3 4, 6 4, 7 4 & 8 4 Dispers, Bed Ticking. Domestic and India Cottons, 3-4 and 6 4 Dimities,

Men and Women's Gloves assorted, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, do. And a variety of other articles in the Dry Good Line.

On hand, a good assortment of IRONMONGERY, among which are No. 1, 2, 3, 4 Virginia Broad and Hill ing Hoes. Also. A general assortment of GROCE RIES. Loaf and Lump Sugar at the Baltimore Factory Prices.

Public Sale.

March 21.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Ame-Arundel County, the sub-scribers will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, d part of the personal estate of Mary Gaither, deceased, near Snell's bridge, consisting of stock of different kinds; also household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale -for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid, for all sums over twen ty dollars six months credit to be given, on the purchaser's giving bond with ap-proved security. Sale to commence at two o'clock.

John Gaither. Admrs. March 28, 1816.

Take Notice.

The subscriber forwards all persons from trespassing in any manner on his land, lying in the lower end of A. A county, as he is determined after this Notice to prosecute all offenders.

March 28. 2 Leonard Gary.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arendel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Smith, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to.

Marchan Smith, Adar,

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery will be disposed of at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises,

All The real estate of Nicholas Nornan deceased lying in the Swamp, near Herring Creek, consisting of three Tracts or Parcels of Land, The land is well timbered As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase would wish to view the land previous to the sale, a further description is deemed unneces-

Terms of Sale. A credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with ap-proved security, for the payment of one half of the purch se money in 6 months, & the other half in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

William Norman, Trustee.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans cour of Anne Arundel County, the sub-scribers will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereaf. ter, at the late dwelling of Sally Gaither, late of said county, deceased, near Snell's bridge, a part of the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of tale that all sums under twenty dollars eash to be paid all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, on the pur-chasers giving bonds, with approved security. Sale to commence at ten

John Gaither, Extore March 28, 1816.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, March 20.]

CAPTAIN RILEY'S NARRATIVE Messrs. Crookes & Butler.

I send you, herewith, a short acmerce, late of Hartford Con, which I wish you to publish for the infor-mation of the friends of that part of the crew who still remain in slavery, and to make public the names of the watthy gentiemen who so nobly saved the lives, redeemed from slavery, and restored to our country and friends, myself and four of my unfortunate companions.

I sailed from Connecticut river on the 6th of May, 1815, bound to New Orleans, with a crew consisting of George Williams, chief mate, Aaron R. Savage, 2d mate, Archi-bald Robins, Wm. Porter, James Clark, and Phomas Burns, seamen, Horace Savage, boy, Richard Delille, black man, cook, and 2 langs-men, who left the brig at New Orleans, where I shipped in their stead John Hogan and James Barrett, seamen. With this crew I sailed for Gibraltar, where I received on board part of a cargo of brandy, wine and specie. An old man nam ed Antonio Michael, of N. Orleans, who was recommended to my charity was here taken on board .- I sailed from Gibrattar on the 34th of August and experienced very thick foggy weather for a number of

On the evening of the 28th while we were in the act of hauling the brig off to N W, she struck & was soon driven before a tremendous surf on a sandy beach near cape Bassador, coast of Africa. We all reached the shore in safety, but were driven back to our boat on the 30th by the armed Arabs, all except Antonio Michael, whom they seized and kept. We then put to sea in our leaky boat, with a lew pieces of pork and 5 gallons of water. After remaining at sea in this situation for 4 days and finding no relief we put back for the land which we regained on the 8th of Sept. as we judge in lat, 25. Three days after, we were all seized upon by a party of Arabs, strapped entirely naked and taken on camels and on foot 7 respecting them may be addressed days journey into the desart of Sa- to me at Middletown, Connecticut. bara; our only sustenance a pint of camels milk and the same quanti ty of brackish water each per day, changing places and masters every day; our skins parched off by the heat of the sun, our flesh mangled by the motion of the camels, our feet lacerated by the sharp flint stones, with insects and vermin gnawing our exposed flesh, & without a tree or even shrub to shelter us from the damp cold trade winds which prevail at night! Thus we auffered till about the last of Sept. when I succeeded in prevailing on two itiperant Arabian merchants, to purchase myself Aaron R. Savage, Horace Savage, James Clark, and Thomas Burns, and carry us to Morocco; having no more goods, they could not purchase the rest of my unfortunate shipmates. After a journey of 24 days, across the dreary desert of Sabara, during which we suffered frequent beatings, fatigues and all the privations human nature is capable of caluring, we at length arrived in the kingdom of Sare, worn down to the bones, and incapable of moving farther.

Here we procured some barley to sustain life. I wrote a note on a small piece of paper with a stick; which my master carried to Mogadore, then 7 days journey distant. This note he delivered to William Willshire, Esq. the most respecta-ble merchant in Mogadore, a native of London, and agent to the United States consul at Tangier, who in the most prompt and humane manner paid ont of his own funds \$1200 for us, and sent a respectable moor, named Reis Bel-Cossim, withclothing and provisions to our rehef, The Moor on arriving was seized & detained 5 days; but had the address to effect his own and our deliverance, and took us to Mugadore on Mules, here we were received in the kindest manner by Mr. Will-shire, who took us to his own house, and administered all the necessaries

and comforts our deplorable situa-tion required. Having paid our former masters he dispatched them, after binding them by an oath to search for and tring up the remain-ing part of the crew, if they could be found alive.

In my first note to Mr. Willshire, favoured from the Merchant's Hull.
I had named Mr. Horatio Sprague. The British Parliament coma respectable merchant of Gibraltar. formerly of Boston, as my friend, though I had only known him ten days. Mr. Willshire immediately wrote to him describing our situation, and when his express returned, I received the following fetter, dated Gibraltar November 13, 1815. It speaks the soul of the writer.

" My dear Riley-I will not waste a moments time by unnecessary pre-amble. I have written to Mr. Willshire that your draft on me tor & 1200 or more, for obtaining your liberty, and those with you shall be duly paid. I have sent him two double barrelled guns to meet his promise to the Moore. In a short time after you receive this I hope to have the happiness of taking you by the hand under my own roof again; you will come by the way of Your assured friend,

HORATIO SPRAGUE."

My feeling on receipt of this cannot be expressed by words. On my arrival at Gibraltar I found those of my companions who left Mogadore in a Gibraltar schooner had reached there in safety. I was most generously received by my friend Sprague who treated me like a bro-

Captain Robert Williams of the ship Rapid, most generously offered to myself, Mr. A. R. Savage and Horace Savage, a passage in his ship, in which we are happily arrived here this day. His kindness and attentions, merit our warmest

I have the satisfaction to inform the friends of those who were left in slavery, that every exertion pos-sible will be made both by Mr. Willshire and Mr. Simpson, our consul, for their speedy redemption and restoration to their country. Any information from them on this subject shall be made public ; enquiries JAMES RILEY.

New-York, March 11, 1816,

New-London, March 20.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening last, the dwelling house owned by Mr. Samuel Douglas, 2d, at Niantic village and occupied by Mr. John Smith, ship Carpenter, was nearly destroyed by fire .- Mr. Smith had gone to a neighbour's, leaving at home his wife and daughter, aged 9 years. On the first appearance of the fire, a considerable number of people assembled on the spot, who unfortunately having received the impression that no one was in the house without examination of the fact, proceeded to extinguish the flames which were bursting through the roof and windows. - Mr. W. D. Gaverly, seconded to the chamber window, where the child was put to bed by her father that evening and would have entered, but was assured he was risking his life uselessly, as the mother and child were both safe. Mr. Smith soon arrived, and in a frenzy cried out for his wife & child. He ascended to the chamber window and fell back to the ground in a state of suffocation .- Soon after the shricks of the child were distinctly heard; when Mr. Caverly a young man of great sensibility and spirit, rushing through the smake and flames ascended to the chamber where he found her writhing in agony on the floor, and succeeded in bringing the little sufferer out abve: The fire being nearly extinguished, on searching the house, the Lody of Mrs. Smith was found in her bed room almost consented. The child died the following day. There is hardly a doubt but the fire was communicated from a candle, ano; ther admonition to the thousands which have preceded it, to be come ful of that necessary but dangerous

Boston, March 29 LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Last evening arrived at this port the ship Laura Ann, Cape. Farn-ham, from Liverpool. Sailed Feb. 7, and brought London papers to the 4th, with which we have been

menced a session on the 1st of Ecbruary. In the message of the Prince Regent he mentions the treaty of commerce with the U.S. and says he confidently trusts it will be found advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them. He says the manufactures, commerce and revenue of the British Empire are in a flourishing condi-

tion. The address in answer passed the House of Lords nem. con.

The British government have paid 500,000l. to the Portuguese for the detention of their slave ven-

Roscoe, Clarke and Roscoe at Liverpool, are said to have failed for 500,000l.

Paris dates are to Jan. 31. The usual rumours are given in the English papers of the uneasy condition of France.

Disturbances continue at Lyons. Government was disarming the inhabitants. General Levallee had

been arrested there. The circulation of English newspapers in France has been provisionally suspended by order of the minister of Police. The King, the Duke of Richelieu and Barbo Marbois, are said to have been a-

verse to the measure. The Edinburgh Review is Interdicted in France. The Englishmen who had been arrested at Paris for assisting Lavalette, have been liberated on giving bail.

Lavalette was said to have escaped to England.

Talleyrand is said to have determined not to quit Paris but on compulsion. Gen. Travot has been arrested.

Abbb Sieyes has gone off. Some mention is made of a proect to abolish the National Insti-

A commission has been appointed to decide on the article of the amnesty which applies to the Regicides, respects the extent of the term.

Col de la Tour-du-Pin, has been killed at Paris in a duel with M. Malanda. They were both Aids to the duke de Belluno.

The Naval Officers of Marseilles, have required that foreign mariners. be not admitted on board French The new French Minister to the

U. S. was preparing for his voyage.

The plague has broken out in Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. An article from Rome says the Emperor of China has revoked the edict against the Jesuits, and allowed Christian Missionaries to be sent

to his empire.

Extract of a letter dated, Madeira, 18th February, received in New-

Fork. "On the 2d February, in the morning, about 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, we experienced in this island one of the most severe shocks of an earthquake ever felt here, which continued for the space of six minutes; during which time the island was in as great a motion as a ship at sea in a heavy swoll. Thanks be to a kind Providence. no lives have been lost ;-several old buildings have fallen, and two or three large churches have been much injured.

Boston, Murch 21.

FIRE !- The dwelling houses (all wooden buildings) of Nos. 92, 93, wooden buildings) of Nos. 92, 93, and 94. Fish-street, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, about two o'clock. They were occupied by Mr. M. Grocker, Hatter's Mr. Magoron, (who had a Grockery Ware atore in tront) Mr. Annable, hoarding inuse, and several widow indices and their fumilies. Very ittel of any thing was saved.

The fire originated in the Colling of 98.

is authorised to make the above property. L. Gaussway, the Battimore Tells the above ones a discovered hisaccount.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, TRUBBRAY, APRIL 4.

The worthy Editor of the Mary land Republican not the Printer, but a certain puritanical wretch, who af fects to be " righteous over-much," has undertaken to give the lie direct to a publication in our last, relative to the dagger-business, or the drunken frolic which took place at Brewer's tavern-This same Jerry Sneak can fawn and flatter, and profess a most utter detestation of all systems of political persecution, because he finds it his interest to make such professions; he can rely upon scruples of conscience as an excuse, when called upon to make a solemn attestation of the truth, and yet can lie most lustily. It becomes necessary that the people should know who edits the Maryland Republican-It is one, whether a little niggle wiggle, a Shaw-anese, a Wyandot, or a Kick. apoo, we know not; but this we know, he is a man who ought to be kicked out of decent company. He may associate with his savage brethren, and find himself in his element, but never let him think like the mole, that he is diving deep when he barely skims the surface.

It will not be believed abroad, because the thing is almost incredible, though not the less true, that the author of the editorial article in the last Maryland Republican, is, so far as demure deportment and overstrained scruples can impose on the public, a perfect saint ; " but he can sinner and saint it" He asserts that the dagger dropped from the pocket of Mr. Price, and that too in the presence of three respectable witnesses; if they are re spectable let him name them, and it shall be shewn what respect they are entitled to. But the subject is in some measure departed from-as we proposed to throw some light upon the character and person of the real editor. Peter Pindar has said, and with good rea-

"That the genius form'd for grubs and " Can't tell what's doing every moment in the skies,"

So it is with our friend Lunardi, the Watch-man, who, believing himself to be an universal genius, has given up the honest husiness of regulating time-pieces, for the more honourable one of regulating constitutions, & has abandoned the tides and the phases of the moon to govern the tides of popular opinion, and to regulate the phases of political aspects. A philosopher run mad is a melancholy object, but a fool on stilts is contemptible.

Extract of a letter from Talbot county.

"We have commenced our electioneering campaign. I think, notwithstanding our defeat last fall, that we stand an equal chance with our opponents for the next election. There is no change in the county against us, and I am certain that we have gained considerably in several of the districts."

COMMUNICATED,

It a said that at the next Electorial Election in Annapolis, the learned Mayor's Court will be required to decide upon some cases of pedigree, which will be submitted to them, for the mere purpose of wantonly insulting the feel ings of certain individuals. If this should be the case, let our adversaries remember the cant saying of a low character in a play we have read, it is to this amount—" Let every one take care of his toes, as the Jack-Ass said when he was dancing among the chickens." If we get at this sort of fun, many of our opponents must practice another saying of the same character in the play, " Damme, I'm off, as the fly said when he hopp'd out of the Mustard Pot." JUSTICE.

"Honour thy Father and thy Mo ther, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee Vauntingly exclaimed a writer in the Maryland Republican. This is a commandment of Gods O! let us not test some people in Annapo-lis..... If you honour them yourselves," would a christian divine say, teaching his bumble flock, " how can you suffer seesses Another is, " Thou shalt not commit Adul sey."—There is another Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Again, it is written, "Neither shalt then go up by steps unto mine alter that thy

for wound, strip for stripe. TAKE CARE.

For the Maryland Gazette.

In looking over a late democrat-

news-paper, which was put into my

hands, my attention was drawn to a republican meeting," said to have taken place in the city of Annapolis some short time since. At this meeting it appears, that a number of resolves, evidently the production of some miserable fool, who did not know how to express his meaning, were adopted. are told in them of the people's right to assemble and deliberate. After all this, it is said to be very dangerous to let people remove from one place to another, as if the right of every man to change his residence, and to take up his abode even in the city of Annapolis, was not as unquestionable a right as any other whatever. More than this, we are told how horrid a thing it is to give people extraordinary wages, &c. Now, having looked over these resolutions, some of which contain truths which no body disputes, and which every body understands, and some of them nonsense, which no human being, not even the author of them, can explain, I was induced to see who were the distinguished men at this meeting, and among them I beloud the chancellor of Maryland, who, it is said, is to be the city elector, il indeed the people will elect him. It is the chance for then, among others, who complains of the removal of people to Annapolis, and of the offer of extraordinary wages. Now, I would beg leave Mr. Editor, to inquire of this gentleman, through your paper what indused him to remove to Annapolis? I well remember that in the year 1800 this gentleman lived in Annapolis, and talked, as it seems he can talk now, about the freedom of election, and that no man ought, for any consideration, to give up the right of suffrage, and yet when an office was offered a few months afterwards, he could for the sake of that office leave the state, give up his inestimable right of suffrage, and remove to the District of Columbia, where he had no more rights than a turkey hen. But it seems pe ple are not only forbidden to remove to the city of Annapolis, unless they are good democrats, and will vote for the chancellor, but it is a most flagitious crime in them to accept of extraordinary wages." And are there in your town, any description of people who receive more "extraordinary wages, wages more disproportionate to their occupations or services, than the chancellor himself? Or could these words have been introduced into the resolves by some malicious body as a slap at his honour? It is, I presume, as degrading to a chancellor, as to a mechanic, to receive wages disproportioned to his services. The resolves next tell us something about the necessity of preserving the morals of the public. This, to be sure, no body can dispute. Let it be remembered however, that all men ought to preach as they practise, and before they prate about morals, they should be quite sure that they are themselves exemplary for their morality-And so I suppose that the chancellor is a very moral man.

The people too are told by this meeting, of which the said chan cellor is chairman, to "guard by all lawful means against corruption"-Now this is right too, corruption every where is to be abhorred-It should be guarded against at our elections, in our councils, and every where. But it appears to me, employed in preventing the impossibility of its introduction into his court, as in making a bluster about it at a town meeting.

Lamentable indeed must be the state of things when a high judicial officer can, without censure, leave the duties, and lay aside the dignity of his office, to become the chairman of a meeting, which is to publish such resolves as these which I

have just been reading.
And so it seems, Mr. Printer, that a considerable number of men from adjacent counties, have " suddealy and in droves" removed to your place. And if so, and as it would appear from these resolves they are all federalists, what is to become of the seat in the electoral body to which the poor chancellor was elected at a meeting in your town not many weeks since.
A COUNTRYMAN.

For the last two or three years re have heard a great deal said, & a great deal of hoise made about " the Allegany fraud," as it has been called. This thing has never been fully understood. Most people think, there was no fraud in the business, but the whole of it is a demogratic lie-Not so. There was most horrid fraud attempted to be practised. Persons who resided in some of the remote western states, and others who had not the least colour of a right to vote in the county, were brought to the polls, and it was contrived to get their ballois into the box. In this way a federal district was made to give a democratic majority. The poll being illegally kept, was reected, not only upon principle, but in strict conformity to democratic decisions. Will any body pretend to deny that this district is federal? It has been uniformly so when the election was fairly held. In 1814 a very large federal majority was obtained, but then it was said that many of the republicans had gone to fight the enemy, and last year they were at home. I have a statement of the poll for 1815 before me.

candidate had only 53 votes Something has been said about the rejection of the poll in one of the districts in Prince-George's last year, and it has been so confidently asserted, by democrats, that some federalists have been induced to be lieve, that if this poll had not been rejected the democratic candidates in Prince-George's would have been entitled to their seats. Now be it known, that the poil thus rejected, gave to every federal candidate a majority over every democrat-The only effect of receiving it would have been to increase the federal MOSES.

The lowest federal candidate had

96 votes, the highest democratic

For the Maryland Gazette. Some days since an invitation was given to those of our citizens who felt interested in preserving the freedom and purity of the elective franchise," to assemble, and accordingly an essembly, such as it was, did take place. These people were of course great friends to the freedom of election, and the independence of opinion. It happens that in perhaps no part of the union, (Baltimore not excepted) has there been discovered a more intolerant, and persecuting spirit than in the city of Annapolis., No man who had to depend for a livelihood upon his own labour and exertious could expect to be employed by a considerable proportion of his republican brethren if he chanced to think and vote not exactly as they did. In consequence it was a prevalent pinion, that in Annapolis a poor man could not afford to be a federalist, because the federalists would not confine their patronage to federalists, and the democrats would employ none others but democrats. Numerous instances might be given or this persecuting temper among the democrats. For the present. one single case will be mentioned. A few years since it was deter-

mined to establish in this place a school, to be conducted upon Lancaster's plan, and principally for the education of the poor children of the city. A majority of the managers were federal, and it happ ned that there wer wo applicants f rthe appointment of teacher, one of them , de mocrat, & the other a federalist -the democrat was preferred. As the funds of the society were not sufficient to pay the whole expenses at the school, it was resolved to assist them by taking pay scholars. Accordingly a number of children, both of federalists and democrats, went, and all were satisfied with the capacity and character of the teach er, as long as he remained a democrat. Happening, however, to think that he had suffered too much by the war, and its authors, to give them anylonger his support, Mr. Bassford, unfortunately for himself, determined, in 1814, to vote for Mr. Her, bert as a member of Congress. For this act a number of his scholars were immediately taken from his school, the funds were so much diminished by it that the school could not be continued; Mr. Bassford was oblige to leave the place in pr der to escape persecution, and find employment elsewhere; and 70 or 80 poor children, who were receiving their education gratis, were turned loose, and all this because Mr. Bassford would not vote for

could have been concerned in persecution of Mr. Bassford-Thing freedom and purity of the elective franchise." None of them surely could have been guilty of such canduct. It may be; the that some of them were, and possibly too, some of them whose children were at the same time getting their education gratis at this very school.

A CITIZEN.

PUBLIC BATHS.

A plan has been proposed for the erection of Public Baths in this city, An institution of this kind promises to prove so beneficial, not only in contei buting to the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, but promoting the prosperity of the town, that it is earnest hoped it will not be suffered to fail for the want of public patronage. The following are the outlines of the plan. It estimates the expense at 3,000 dollars, to be divided into 30 shares of 100 dollars each, payable by regular instalments—should the expense not he so great as is estimated, no more instalments shall be called for than may be necessary for the erection of the building-A board of directors to be appointed by the stockholders to manage the affairs of the company, who shall make a dividend every six months -The baths to be erected on the river on the plan of the Hamburg Bathstwo of which to be warm baths and a sufficient number to be appropriated exclusively to the use of ladies. That an institution of this kind would induce many strangers to vist our city during the warm months, there can be but little doubt, Of the beneficial effect of public baths, the following extract on the subject from the travels of the celebrated Dr. Clarks is deemed sufficiently conclusive : "Emineut physicians have endeavour

ed to draw the attention of the English government to the importance of publie baths, and of countenancing their use by every aid of example and en couragement. While we wonder at their prevalence among all the eastern and northern nations, may we not lament that they are so little used in our own country? We might, perhaps, find reason tonilow, that erysipelas, surfeit, rheumatism, colds, and a hundred other evils, particularly all sorts of cutaneous and nervous disorders, might be alleviated, if not prevented, by a pro per attention to bathing. The inhabitants of countries in which the bath is constantly used, anxiously seek it full confidence of getting rid of all such complaints; and they are rarely disap pointed. I may add my testimony to their's, having, not only upon the onca sion which gave rise to these remarks, but in cases of obstructed perspiration much more alarming, during my travels, experienced their good effect. I tardly know any act of benevolence more essential to the comfort of the community, than that of establishing public baths in all our cities & towns. The lives of many, might be saved by them. In England they are considered only as articles of luxury; yet throughout the vast empire of through all Pinland, Lapland, Sweden, and Norway, there is no cottage so poor, no hut so destitute, but it pos sesses its vapour bath; in which all its inhabitants every Saturday at least, & every day in cases of sickness, experience comfort and salubrity. Lady Mary Wortly Montague, is spite of all the prejudices which prevailed in England against inoculation, introduced it from Turkey. If another person of equal influence would endeavour to establish throughout Great Britain the use of warm and vapour baths, the in conveniences of our climate would be done away. Perhaps at some future period they may become general, and statues may perpetuate the memory of the patriot, the statesman, or the sovereign, to whom society will be indebted for their mstitution. When we are told, that the illustrious Bacon lamented in vain the disuse of baths among the Europeans, we have little reason to indulge in expectation. At the same time, an additional testimony to the sa-Intary effects affording longevity and vigorous health to a people otherwise liable to mortal diseases from a rigo rous climate and unwholesome diet, may contribute to their establishment Among the ancients, baths were pub lic edifices, under the immediate in spection of the government. Mey owed their origin to absolute necessity, as well as to decency and cleanli nes Under her emperours. Rome had near a thousand such buildings; which

besides their utility, were regarded as master pieces of architectural skill and sumptuous decoration. The Plan may be seen at Caton's

From the People's Monitor, March 30. "BLUE LIGHTS"

As I was casting my eyes,on Tuesay last over that vehicle of venom, that reservoir of the sweepings of the gutters of demogracy, the Star war and Dr. Kent. What friends to the poor, and the right of auffrage!

But then none of the people who I to myself—surely as the Shake.

Annual of Laston, my attention was arrest. Solomon Southwick may yet find to his sorrow that neither Saran arrest. But then none of the people who I to myself—surely as the Shake. But then uone of the people who I to myself—surely as the dights he new imagines them to be attended the meeting in Annapolis burnblue, some ghost from the trave

of the Distont lack-O Lambe distante e to seduce him to its But as I read on, I found thems love (also of an unitorshed gloss, hurried effusions of a frightnan cy; but in their place, I found anotherns, of denues. anathema, of denunctation, the terness of invective, the ve the horsid sentence of antiser the dreadfall doom of protein against those individuals, who largly moved to Annapolis le plector of the Senate of Mary In the language of the writer should be inspured and detected oppers or mad dogs by all who

them"-The curse of a Hindon communication should rest on 1 devoted heads and the my desolation of a Hinden outcas their portion. Such should be s fate and for what-ior exercithose rights guarranteed to then nature and the Constitution, moving from one place to an and giving their votes for whom ! please. This writer would not even sure the boys "who trest then they do in Annapolis whenever

show their heads, with all the the streets afforder Does not writer recollect that the boys or menced the Mob in Baltimore does he wish those sanguinary a atrocious scenes again te-acted? I have understood from most repetable authority, that the demotr commenced this system of most voters in Kent-and I think the the conclusion is pretty evidents they do not blame the federalists having done what they did, but f having done it better than the

To the Editor.

Sin-I have seen an attempt animadversion, in the Star, of Memorial said to have been present ted by Richard Raynal Keene, Spanish citizen.) to the Span Government, and will thank you

insert the following .-I read in the Star a few drys at (that echo of the subaltern prints the state) a very patriolic sentent of condemnation, passed upon a m who has for nine years been a m dent of some of the Spanish Pr vinces. This valorous denunciation comporting very well with the a custom'd spirit of that paper, brit stresistibly to mind, the bold figur of the Ass kicking at the dead Lie actaking in the strong points his character, of the more promises features of that animal, the po-drone who conducts this vehicle generally understood to be leas, we ting in courage, when the object his displeasure is at a distance. The nature and particular object of the memorial I do not understand, for have not seen it; but if in its pa sentment to the Spanish govern ment, treason has been commit I strongly suspect it to be the in case that the occurr'd, of tress against the United States, commit ted by a citizen of a foreign government, rasident in a foreign state-True, Mr. Keene is a native of Mary-land, but I have never before learned that this nativity binds him to per petual allegiance. But so says the Star; and so it must be. Is it the that the Buonapartean spirit of giving law to the universe still prevails:
Or is it that our late g! rious was waged arouvedly against, has since terminated in a recognizion of the principle of non-expatriation, disculties such as these men, much less stupid than the Edit r of the State are capable of creating-But whom to wipe them away.

Solomon Southwick says, "Federalism, like Satan, is chained down for at feast a thousand years." If Solomon and his friends will let fed-eration go free until the blading of Sature, we are willing to take the tune is, that Satan is abroad, leading his aid in forging chains for

federalism. It was an exclamation of Mr. Jelferson on occasion of some unex-pected success of federalism in as election in this state. " The devil has broke loose in Massachusetts."

ide you are on taxes, unle ride on a bare backed anima in a care which has no iron construction-From head to for ide and inside, we are taxed witmost term of the burther b to make the sinews of t soffen, and "the mouth of ar" to gape with weariness a gle, with an eye to our own good

my of us do, for party leaders dest inclined to wonder how s been brought about, that w to mrned the federalists out, ring upon us a few light tax re tept in such good humour w recewho absolutely load us down ere were mere beasts of burd ere pack-horses, belonging, c as and harness to these unspar-ub-masters; and that we suba spictly, simply, because we is Ties upon taxes—every and! And what have we got If it be not too old fashio cuestion, what have we got have nothing at a yes-" Glory"—I had forgot at-Aye, Glory-moonshine. asces, got glory. And that g riestified our being saddled w standing army in time of pea

stead of giving ourselves up, il

ten thousand men ! And all at by the men whom we put ice, because federalists taxes Bat perhaps the taxes are laid thick and so heavy, to enable ar rilers to pay the expense quifing all this dear Glory, will have this said glorymust needs expect to pay for we choose to purchase of time we are bound to pay the p Pray then, why are they not r? Why is United States' a dowpar? Why are treasury n dow par? Why with all t

ses shovelled into the treas hy is government credit bor? Why of less value than enotes of banks, which it is suible to get pay for? Your sty secretary makes estimates at have every thing, taxed, to much on this-so muc at-and so much on the oth and then I can pay for all ery we got in the war! But a fact! he dont pay for it te did, his notes and his a uld no more be below par-me of good merchanes— said certainly be as good " n." There's something r this business. All the m epsy, don't go the right wa

einterest, I should guess, o my debt." What do you think Mr. Ed JONATHA I think, Jonathan, that as you suffer leeches to be stu ur body, you must expect Edito

should be able at least to

From the Accera. MEMORABILIA. othe last year of the presid lames Madison, and at the ation of the 14th coag ess, ar of independence, there der discussion in the congress United States A scheme of unormous ap-

tion in banking; which the public revenue proposed to be invested, for years, in the bands of a con-tion of persons unknown; which the principal, thoug ten, agent was a money of Hamburg: a broken mercha

Philadelphia ? an ex-secretary of and a secretary treasury in occup-A measure, whereby the mutatives and senators in ring the mode," double to oust of their compensatio by the constitution pro y senator or represent the holding any civil office doluments of which have trased during his period

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Edit r of the Star

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CURTIUS

ride you air on taxes, unless ide on a bare backed animal, in a care which has no iron in construction-From head to foot, ide and inside, we are taxed to watmost term of the burthen," gh to make the sinews of toil wiffen, and "the mouth of laor" to gape with weariness and stead of giving ourselves up, like and dupes, as I am afraid too

my of us do, for party leaders to less inclined to wonder how it been brought about, that we, jing upon us a few light taxes, tept in such good humour with we were mere beasts of burden, or pack-horses, belonging, caras and harness to these unsparing it misters ; and that we submit quetly, simply, because we find at they have got the bit in our the, and the reins in their ands. Tares upon taxes—every thing sed! And what have we got for I If it be not too old fastioned cuestion, what have we got for hawhy nothing—nothing at all?

yes—" Glory"—I had forgotten

ut-Aye, Glory—mornshine, Our serals have in two or three injustified our being saddled with standing army in time of peace,

ten thousand men ! And all this

at by the men whom we put in ite, because federalists taxed us

Bet perhaps the taxes are laid on thick and so heavy, to enable our ar reliers to pay the expenses of quiring all this dear Glory. If will have this said glory-why must needs expect to pay for it. we choose to purchase min-ine we are bound to pay the price. Pray then, why are they not paid of Why is United States' stock low par? Why are treasury notes low par? Why with all these ses shovelled into the treasury, hy is government credit below Why of less value than even shotes of banks, which it is imy secretary maker estimates. I mthave every thing, taxed, says to much on this-so much on at-and so much on the otherto through the whole alphabet and then I can pay for all the my we got in the war! But what fact? he dont pay for it: for te did, his notes and his stock aid no more be below par than se of good merchants—they

n." There's something rotten this business. All the money psy, don't go the right way, or should be able at least to pay interest, I should guess, of the

What do you think Mr. Editor ? JONATHAN. I think, Jonathan, that as long you suffer leeches to be stuck to or body, you must expect to be Editor

From the Accera. MEMORABILIA.

othe last year of the presidency ames Madison, and at the first sion of the 14th coag ess, 40th ar of independence, there were er discussion in the congress of United States-

A scheme of unormous speculation in banking :

which the public revenue was proposed to be invested, for 20 er, in the hands of a corporaof persons unknown; but of which the principal, though un-ten, agent was a money dealer Hamburg:

a broken merchant of

Philadelphia > an ex-secretary of treasury, and diplomatist : and a secretary of the treasury in occupancy A measure, whereby the repreten, under the precent of "aloust of their compensation; senator or representative ton holding any civil office, the holuments of which have been reased during his period of ser-

paul, nor compensated, those who fought during the late war! Ithough those very men who double their income out of the impo-

verished tressury of the nation, refused to grant to those who fought in the field, any honoura ble testimony of the public regard, which could have been done with out substracting a dollar from the public resources.

At the same time was going on an enquiry into enormous abuses in the general post office, in which those who exposed the abuses have been punished for protected by the power of the government.

At the same time newspapers are stopt by the agents of the gover-

Private letters broken open : Inordinate exactions made contrary to law.

At the same time, a conflict it seen to occupy the congress of the United States, about the choice of a person to be put in nomination for the next presiden-

though the second article of the constitution says, that " no senator or representative, or person ording any "office of trust or profit, under the United States, shall "be an elector,"

Ithough it is notorious, that there has prevailed between the executive and numerous members of congress, a system of bargain & sale of the public trusts and interests, for personal services and support.

At the same time, the national interests of manufactures & commerce are totally lost sight of, & the discussion suspended to carry into execution these three grand schemes-A bank of 35 millions-A doubling of the pay of members-and a president.

Itho' the interests of manufactures amount to 22,000,000 capital, & interest directly nearly two millions of people, and indirectly the whole nation.

Ithough it is notorious, that no state is so pernicious to commerre-so pernicious to manufactures -- as a state of suspense. Although it is notorious that the interests of the nation in manufactures are hazarded by this uncertainty and delay.

Although many manufactories have been already sacrificed, and many daily going to ruin, through this

delay and uncertainty. Although while these schemes of men in power, for their own enrichment, are carried on exclusively and with an ardour which betrays the corruption by which they are moved; and that the people supplicate in vain for the termination of their uncertainty. 6. At the same time the country

exhibits the condition of a government without system-or rules by which to proceed in any one of its departments but that of the navy; and the most trifling accounts require the labour of months to obtain their adjust-

From the Telegraph A warning to the Federal Party.

It is an old maxim in the camp, which applies equally well in politics, that he who slumbers on his post, as much betrays the cause, as he who goes over to the enemy. We never fear when federalism is broad awake; but her slumbers will justify us in raising a voice to ad-monish her, that this is not the season for dreaming. Our political enemies are all upon the alert-with an industry almost unexampled, they are propagating their calummes and slanders abroad, to polson the minds of our fellow citizens Their emissaties are in constant motion, and, in short, every spring in this complicated machinery of falsehood and deception is now in full play. A great and important question is this year to be decided; but from the vis incrtiæ of the federal party, we should be led to apprehend, that no cause of alarm ex-isted. It is not the storm which alarms us; it is only that quiet and confiding sense of security and repose, when our enemies are so alert, that justifies precautionary jealous-ies. Need we, at this hour of the day, remind the federal party, that all the sufferings which our common country has undergone—the interdiction of our commerce from the ocean, our vessels rotting at the wharves—finally, war, bankruptcy, and the fire-brands of Washington, are all to be ascribed, not to the next fair day. The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known by application to R. Welch, of Ben, in the city of Annapolis, or the subscriber. Henry Woodwoord.

The editor of the American will insert the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

April 5, 1816.

sut to the suplections, indifference, and insensibility of the fed ral part

ty, When all struggling and opwe may expect opposition and strug-gling enough. We may rattle our chains, then, if we please, for the amusement and diversion of our masters. Our political opponents calculate with a certainty, on this criminal supineness; and seldoin. indeed, are they disappointed. We disdrin that maukish garrulity of complaint, that delights to sigh and whimper over preparable calamity; but while the hour of execution is not exhausted; while victory is safe, their fidelity, and the implicated if we only use the ordinary means of obtaining victory, we call on the gentlemen of the federal party to be upon the alert, and to shew the same zeal in a good cause, which their enemies have all along done in a bad one. At least, when truth has to encounter falsehood, dishonesty, fraud and double dealing, let the contest be fair, before the victory is surrendered.

> "The Republicans" in their "address to the People of Frederick county" among other charges against federalists say-" They re-fused to permit the "militia of one state to march to the " succour and defence of another."

Now if it was wrong in federalsts, who were opposed to the war, not to permit the militia to march to the defence of another state, what degree of censure does that individual deserve who, although a strenuous advocate of the war, endeavours to prevent men from marching to the defence of their own state. If necessary we could name a democratic general who was guilty of such conduct .- But in the estimation of our war-men, it seems, the criminality of the thing arises more from the section of country in which it occurs than from the act itself-And fortunately for the individual in question, it so happens, that he is not a citizen of either Connecti cut or Massachusetts, but of Maryland, and of consequence there is nothing criminal in his conduct-he still remains a genuine democrat, & enjoys a fat office created by the [F. T. Herald.]

COMMUNICATED.

Died-On the 23d ult. at her residence in Charles County, Miss CATHABINE M. PHERSON, in the 68th year of her age. The design of recording the virtues of the dead, should only be to urge the living to follow their example; and as the one afforded by the life of the deceased is worthy of being imitated, it may be safely said to those whom she has left behind her, "Go e and do likewise." She was truy pious, sincerely believing in her Divine Redeemer, and sedulous in obeying his sacred commands. Her afflictions were tedious and severe ; but the influence of her religious opinions enabled her to bear them without a murmur, and to die without a groan. She was affectionately devoted to her relations, and never lost an opportunity of serving a friend, or relieving the poor. The course she pursued in life exalted her above the fear of death, by producing the liveliest hope of a blessed eternity.

Public Sale: The subscriber offers for sale, a farm ontaining about four hundred acres of land, lying within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-one from the city of Baltimore; it is an excellent soil, peculiarly adapted to the growth of clover; Plaister of Paris may be used to great advantage. There is now in good order thirty acres of low ground meadow, producing abundant crops of hay, and much more may be added with small expense. A very large proportion of this land a bounds in timber of every description, cord wood, of oak and hickory, to almost any amount may be spared with-out injuring the farm. To a farmer or grazier this land offers many advan-tages. There is also en the premises tages. There is also en the premises a comfortable dwelling house, with necessary out buildings, orchards of different kinds of fruit, &c. Any person inclined to purchase this property, will be shewn the premises by application to the subscriber, living adjoining to the same. This property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, without reserve, on Tuesday mises, without reserve, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of April, if fair, it

Is a clock, at my blice in the city of Annapolis, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Robert Wallace, to a tract or parcel of Land, whereon the said Wallace now resides, called "Poplan Ridge and Williams Discovery," alias "Bodkin's Plains." Taken by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facius to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Brewer Nicholas Brewer

Robert Welch, of Ben. alf. A. A. County. April 1.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias me directed, from Anne-Arunde county court, will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 17th of April inst. at my office, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, a tract of Land called "Plummer's Pasture." containing 127 Acres of Land, more or less, being seized and taken as the pro-perty of Thomas Plummer, to satisfy a debt due Owings & Paul,

Robert Welch, of Ben shiff. A. A. County. April 1.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri of Appeals, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 17th of April inst. at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the whole of the real estate of which Nicholas Mereweather is now seized, a part of which is known by the name of " Good Range," containing 300 Acres, part of Altogether," containing 100 Acres; the whole property being seized and taken as the property of the said Ni cholas Mcreweather, to satisfy debts due to Wesly Linthicum and William Mandel.

Robert Welch, of Ben. shff. A. A. County.

April 1. By virtue of sundry writs of Fier Pacias, to me directed, from the court of Appeals, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 17th of April inst. at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the real estate of Thomas B D. Merewesther, known by the name of "Ridgely's Great Park," containing 450 Acres, more or less, also four waggon horses, waggon & geers, one negro Man by the name of Sam, and one negro Woman by the name of Milly, being seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas B. D. Mereweather, to satisfy debts due to George Howard, and Jeremiah Howard, Nicholas Mereweather, use Walter Worthington, & Walter Simpson, jr. for the use of George Howard Robert Welch, of Ben. shff. A. A. County.

April 1. FOR SALE,

Five Hundred Acres of Prime Land. The subscriber intending to remove

500 Acres of Prime Land, Being a part of Dorsey's Manor, situated about 7 miles from Baltimore. on the Frederick-Town turnpike. The Improvements are a good I story house and a new house 2 stories, nearly finished, 46 feet by 26, on the farm is an elegant Orchard of 20 acres, contain-

ing an assortment of choice apple trees.
If the property is not sold by the
15th day of April, it will on the 16th
be offered at public sale on the premises. At the same time will also be offered, all the stock, farming utensils, &c.-Also, 11,000 shingles, 3,000 feet of poplar weather, boarding and a quan-

tity of poplar scantling.

Any person disposed to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the pre-Hill Dorsey. Dorsey's Manor, April 4, 1616.

The Subscriber

Hereby gives notice, that he has this day sold out all his interest of in and to, the late concerns of Ridgely and Weems, Ridgely Weems, & Co. and also Ridgely & Weems's last concern, unto Mr. Absalom Ridgely. James Weems.

Amapolis, April 2, 1816.

All those indebted to the above mentioned concerns are hereby requested to make immediate payment to War-field and Ridgely, who are authorised to settle the same.

Absalom Ridgely. April 4, 1816

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun del county hath obtained from the or phans court of Anne-Arundel county, phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry D. Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of March 1810.

John Sappington, Exiler. April 4, 1816.

Public Sale.

All the Personal Estate Of the said deceased, consisting of four valuable Negro Mem, valuable Negro Mem, valuable Negro Women and Young Children, and a Negro Girl, Horned Cattle and Mileh Gows, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming memsils, and other property, &c. &c. The terms of sale—for all sums under 20 Dollars the Cash to be paid, and for all sums above 20 Dollars a circlit of six months will be given, on the pursix months will be given, on the pur-chaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Elegnor Welch, Adm's. April 4, 1816.

List of Letters, Remaining in the Post Office, April 1st, 1816.

Anne B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowie, Anne B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowie,
(2) Register in Chancery, (2) Stephen
Beard, Thos. Brown (2), Henrietta.
Brogdon, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bowers,
Jos E. Brown, Thos Burk, Capt. Nathaniel/Cleves, (2) Walter Cross, Wm.
Charmical, Robt. Callender, Capt.
Smith R. Carmine, E. Constantin,
Thos R. Cross, Edward H. Calvert,
Saml. T. Cross, Wm. Duvall, Capt.
Jas Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abraham Jas Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abraham & Clarendon Days, Richard Duckett, Margaret Dorsey, Mary Anne Davis, Jos. Evans, Evans & Iglehart, Peter Emerson, Thos. Emory, Wm. Prisbie, Nathaniel Fowle, Mr Ferman, Elisha Field, Richd Frisby (2). Richd Gray, G I, Grammer (5.) Wm. Goodman, James Gren, Elenor Griffin, Solomon Groves, H. S. Hall, Richd Hall, James P. Heath. Lucy Harwood, Jos Howard, Joshua Higgins. Abr ham Jones, Nace Johnson, Richd Johnson, Wm. Killy (2). Saml R. Lusby, Geo. Liler, Philman Lloyd Lachchue, Edward Lewis, Sami Mack bin, Nichs Mer-riweather, Charles Maxwell, Thomas Orourke. (2) Jas. Owens (2), Rachel Owens, Nancy Price, Wm. Prout, Nancy Pierce, Wm. Ross, John B. Roberson. Jas. Saunders (2,) Wm. Saunders, Beajamin Sewall; George Schwarer, Rezm Spurrier, Leo. Scott (2,) Wm. Stewert, Wm. Seaders, Ar-hur Shaeff, Sharlote Stallings, John r. Stodart, Solomon Taylor. Judy Horton. Henry Thompson (2), Susan Taylor, Anne Thomas, Ignatius Tilman, Nathl. Watkins, Wm. H. Ward (3), Elija Wells, Sally Warfield, Henry Woodward, Elijah Williams, Cloudsbrrey Weedon, Geo. Winchester, Cadet Wm. Wheteroft, Peter Wilds," Wm. T. Wootten, Lieut A. Wendeil, Dr. H. Warfield. Jas Updick, James Williams, Jas. S. Williams, Wm. H. Winder, Robt. Welch, Jes Williams. John Munros, P. M.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES RIDGELY, OF HAMP-TON, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, it has been represented to me, by George A. Smith, Esquire. Sheriff of Caroline County, that John Smith of Levin, who had been sentenced by the court of Caroline County at March Term eighteen hundred and sixteen, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for horse stealing. made his escape from the gaol of Caroline County on the night of the ninth instant. And whereas, it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Pro-clamation, and do, by and with the ad-vice and consent of the Council, offer reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-LARS to any person who shall appre-hend and deliver to the Sheriff of Caroline County the said John Smith, of Levin Given under my hand, & the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

C. Ridgely, of Hamp. Py His Excellency's command, Ninian Pinkney, Clk. Of the Council.

Ordered. That the foregoing procla-mation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, He-rald at Frederick town, and the Faston

NOTE.

I do by these presents, forewarn all persons from cutting or taking from my lands, near the City of Annapelis, any kind of Wood or Timber whatsqueer, or in trespassing thereon in any other manner; those who trespass after this notice will have the law prosecuted against them by the subscriber.

2March 28, 1816.

friends will let fed-neil the binding of illing to take the tar. Our misforn is abroad, leedorging chains for mation of Mr. Jele on of some onern Massachusetts."
ck may yet find to

h the pation is much embar-

[From the American Daily Advertiser VARIETY IN the rough blast heaves the billow In the light air waves the willow; Every thing of maving kind, Varies with the veering wind.
What have I to do with thee, Dull, unjoyous Constancy? Sombre tale, and satire witty. Sprightly glee, and doleful ditty, Measur'd sighs, and roundelay, Welcome all! but do not stay! What have I to do with thee, Dull, unjoyous Constancy?

By another pen, THOUGH I love thee, gentle breeze I would not be like the willow; Stormy blasts that lash the seas! I would not be like the billow, West have I to do with thee, Restlecs, vain Variety? Peace of mind, and pure affection, Faithful friend, and dear connexion. Hope in GOD, that nought can sever Welcome all! and stay forever! Come with these, and dwell with me, Tranquil spirit, Constancy!

[From the Massachuketts Spy ] WHAT most bedecks a lovely face, And gives a sweet expressive grace? It is the native, artless smile, Of female features, void of guile. What is the flower of fairest dye, That, softly pleasing, strikes the eye It is the beauteous female blush, The winning rose, Which recommends the modest bush On which it grows.

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS. From the last Annual Report of the

London Religious Tract Society. The writer of this account says, se Feeling a concern for the spiritual and eternal welfare of a young woman, who was severely and dangerously afflicted. I took her the Tract, "Susan Ward;" (4th Feb. 1314.) A few days afterwards she sent for me. On visiting her I found her engaged in reading it; and on inquiring if she found it in any way suited to her case, she replied, " Yes I do," Indeed, there appeared every reason to believe that it had been so far blest, as to make her earnestly desirous of being instructed in the things that belonged to her peace; and she expressed an intention of uniting with the Lord's people, when sufficiently restored to health. I particularly asked her, a few days ago, if she thought the reading of the Tract was the means which the Lord had been pleased to make use of to produce in her mind a concern for her salvation !- Sne said, " that her mind never was so seriously impressed, as when and since she read w."

From the London Globe of Jar. 19. Extract of a letter dated St. Helena, Nov. 20, 1815.

" My last letter apprised you of our arrival here with Napoleon-his being safely housed on shore, amongst a race of people whose surprise and consternation at the arrival of such a visitor, could only be equalled by their desire to see

" The topography of St Helena must be pretty well known in England by this time. I have only to remark, that the imagination of man could not picture a more hideous aspect than its external front It is maccessible towards the south from a perpendicular face and an eternal trade wind, which 9 months of the year would, deny a shelter to a skiff in the only rocky little bay in that direction. On the north side, where ships anchor, there are several ravines or cliffs, with the marginal rocks rising perpendicu-larly 1000 reet. With the exception of a ripling rill of water, and a few water cresses, (the only inhabitants of these dreary defiles) the surface is mouldering lavas. One of these ravines, in consequence of its having become the habitation of a man, has assumed the name of James's Valley. From the beach onwards as far as the gully will admit, a row of tolerable houses have been built, principally for the accommodation of passengers on their way to India. The rocks which form the inlet are equally stupendous as the others. The labour of ages has accomplished a path on each side to reach the summit. The interest excited on approaching this frightful island, may be better imagined than described. I watched with ea-

quarter-deck seemed to say, am I the young ladies, daughters of the at last destined to this? Napoleon proprietor. Both speak French, & eyed it with fortitudes his odk, his manner, spoke it a place more damnable than he bargained for .-Anxious as he was to get on shore, he did not quit us for a couple of days; and when he did, I positively saw regret pictured in his face. The last word he attered happened (from my being near him) to be addressed to me : the admiral & captain were at the gangway-barge in waiting ; Buonaparte hurried along the quar ter-deck from the cabin, wrapped up in a white great coat. As he pass ed he bowed. My eye, I do think spoke pity, for it met his, and he hastify asked it I continued on board? It was night before he reached his bouse in the village. Still there were many spectators whom he was particularly anxious to avoid. At dawn the following day he rode out with Sir George Cockburn to examine the situation of his future residence. Longwood is distant five miles from the village and elevated above it 2000 feet, exactly ten degrees difference of temperature from that at the surface of the ocean .-The interior of the island is certainy leas offensive to the eye than what its exterior would promise .-Perhaps if one would draw a comparison between what the island promises on approaching from the sea, and what is found on taking a ride through the country, one would be tempted to say many spots are beautiful. It has been in this way that the people who have written of St. Helena have judged of it. Napoleon, on his first day's ride, (for he has not taken a second,) spoke in very unfavourable terms of the place and said, every description we had given him to read of this bland was exaggerated. On descending the mountain, on his return to the village, he stopped at a small house cailed the Briars, situated on a projecting rock, midway from the summit. Here he requested permission to stop, and from which he has not strayed 100 yards since the hour he took possession. Nature and are have done something for this spot. The lava has become soil, and the eye is relieved by a spot of verdure exceeding two acres. There is there a garden with fruit treesrill of water gurgling by ; and Buonaparte, with his friend Las Cassas, here contrive to pass their solitary time. He is perfectly excluded from the gaze of the Public, which was perhaps a principal reason for his selecting this spot until

"I must now introduce you to the inhabitants of this same Briars -this half griat habitation of the fallen Napoleon. Mr. Balcom, a native of England, long resident in the island of St. Helena, a merchant of the place, and contractor for the navy, is the proprietor of the Briars. He has resided there for many years with his family, consisting of his wife, an intelligent woman, and two daughters, both extremely well educated, and under the age of seventeen. Balcom's house is so extremely small, that there are scarcely apartments capable of accommodating his family. He has an out-house, fancifully constructed on a little eminence, overlooking the valley. This Buonaparte chose for breakfast room, dining room, & parlour. Hiscamp-bed has been conveyed there from the Northumberland, and there is he contented to ruminate, the live-long day, on the awful occurrences of his unexampled career. This apartment of the mighty lyapoleon terminates in its top in a little Gothic garret (where I declare to you I cannot turn round.) There resides the Coun-sellor of State, Compre Las Cassas, accompanied by his son, a page of the ex Emperor's, aged about six-teen, sharing the lone couch of his father. I have repeatedly thought it my duty to pay my respects to the fallen Emperor since he took up his residence at the Briars, more especially as the visits of strangers are disapproved of by him, and demi-officially forbidden by his Excellency Sir George. From the fato the presence, I am disposed to think the attention not unacceptable. From the variety of papers 1 see scattered about on his toilet, & the hours which he is closetted with Las Cassas (a man of uncommon talent,) I am inclined to think he ger currosity the took of each indi-vidual whose days were consigned to dwindle here. Madame Bertrand, with streaming eyes begged me to look at it and pity her; she cast her eyes on her husband, then, on her children, who were playing on the

the repairs of Longwood were fi-

nished.

am satisfied they afford him very great consolation. When I last saw him he was reclining on a sofa, and I thought him more than usually slovenly. However, he had just left the girls, when I learnt he had been very spruce; and when I enout ceremony, clad in his morning gown, without shirt, neckcloth, or breeches.

" Marshal Bertrand, the Countess, General Montholon, and Conyer, inhabit a house in the town where I daily visit. They are full of trouble. From the habits of life they have been accustomed to, all are inclined to laurch out into extravagance; however the Admiral is a rigid economist, and this system of retrenchment appears to give great dissatisfaction. Napoleon takes every thing as he finds it: however, the complaints of his followers have met his ears, and he has solicited permission to provide for them himself. He is unwilling that either one or the other should in any shape be a burthen to the British government, and he is equally burt that their comforts should in any shape be abridged.

"The best thing Napoleon can do is to get a wife. Unless influenced by some fair damsel of the island. I fear he will become care less of his person. He asked me one day whether I did not think a wife necessary for a man's health ? I presume he means to say, the society of a Lady would much contribute to the happines of man. He has a little abrasion on the fore arm just now; it is attended with considerable inflamation. Think of his application-a little salt dissolv ed in water, with which he continues to bathe the place! He has his little dinner sent into his bed-room, where he partakes of it with Las Cassas Frequently of an evening he joins Balcom's family, and with the girls, and perhaps a favorite visitor, he joins in a party of whist, when he tries to revoke or cheat, and when discovered (by the arch youngest lass) he laughs immoderately.

"The rigor with which it is now deemed necessary to treat this pest of civil society, must ill suit his former elevation. The probability of an escape is so absurd, that you would imagine a small degree of relaxation fair. No, no, Napoleon has a Captain of the 53d residing in the house with him, and two orderly sergeants, who never permit him to pass the threshold of his hut without accompanying his steps. This he thinks severe, and I was told yesterday that He had, at last, solicited a favour-to have the two soldiers removed, as their presence had a tendency to remind him of his misfortunes. If they were thought indispensable, to clothe them differently. Although I have this from unquestionable authority, I can scarce think Buonaparte would condescend so far as to supplicate or complain."

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 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 proposition of linds Characteristics. erty 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 he apprehended in Anne-Arundel or Prince George's county, and \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her Jan. 18, 1816, Joseph Howard.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or phans court of Anne Arandel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 11th April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Stockett, deceased, 2 part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, logs, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of twenty doffers and upwards, with bond and approved security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid.

Richard G. Stockett

March 21, 1816. By virtue of an order from the or

MONTH SHA

The subscriber wants this spring

Cords of Tanners Bark He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit : Chesnut Oak, ten del. ars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encourage ment he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their fa-your. He will give the highest Balti-more price for Hides and Calf Skins John Hyde. 3 Annapolis, March 7.

For Sale,

A Negro Woman—She is an excel-ent plantation hand. Fer Terms ap ply at this office. Feb. 29.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to ap ply to the court of Prince George's sounty, at their gext April term, for the benefit of the implyent law. Feb. 15 #816

State of Maryland, sc. inne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

February 27, 1816. On application by petition of Sarah ann Hatherly and William Brown, Administrators of John Hatherly, late of Anne Arandel 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 Intelligences

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, n Maryland, letters of administation on the personal estate of John Hatherly, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. 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 6th day of Septembernext, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of February, 1816.

A Sarah Ann Hatherly, Admrs

George & John Barber, Have just received, and offer for sale, Fresh Clover Seed.

Ground Plaister,

By the Barrel, Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms They also have on hand, as usual,

complete assortment of Groceries. Feb. 29, 1816.

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 furr hat, a blue cloth great coat with a large cape; He had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner. This fellow was purchased by the subscriber 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 gaol so that leget him again.

David Ridgely.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the loth inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 Inches high; had on when he abscouded, 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 may Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me if brought to me.
William G. Sanders.

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

A Tract or Purcel of L. Called Columbia, containing a Called Columbia, containing these acces. This property is situated apper part of Elk Ridge Anna and del contay, distant from Baltimia miles, from Frederick-Town and city of Washington about 20, and mile from the Frederick temples, there are on the place a containing from the place a containing house, other impressed dwelling house, other impressed and a thriving young orchard, tains a large portion of fine and tom meadow, and the soil is asterwell adapted to derive the highest gree of improvement from the clover and plaister. This farm preinducements to purchases equal the clover and plaister. This farm preinducements to purchases. viting to the planter, the farmer the grazier, being well suited to pursuit of either. Bale to come at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to pay the purchaser to pay the purchaser to pay of sale, or a ratification thereof by the chancel and on payment of the purchase ney, the subscriber is authorise give a deed.

2 Louis Gassaway, Tre

Public Sale.

By virtua of an order from the ord

By virtue of an order from the opcourt of Anne-Arundel county,
subscribed will expose to Public's
on Thursday the 11th of April a
at 10 o'chock in the morning, it
late residence of John Harman,
coased, near Elaskidge Landing.

All the Personal Estate
Of said deceased, consisting of He
Sheep, Cows, Horses, homehold a
kitchen furniture, formin utensk
other property. The terms of it
will be, the cash to be paid-Aralla
under twenty dollars, for all overte
ty dollars a credit of six months
be given, on purchasers givin to
with approved security, with the
from the day of stile.

from the day of sale. George Harman, 5 40

Notice is hereby give That the Belvoir estate near As polis, Maryland, advertised to be at public sale on the 3d of May a

will be offered at Public Sale. the 22d day of May next, if fair, if the next fair day, at Belroir, the dence of the subscriber, sundry us of household furniture, a good war, a pair of large timber wheel, a cart, and several tarming utensis; so a numerous flock of helf the quarter, and full blood merine common Sligep, consisting chiefy

The terms of sale-Cash for all a under 20 dollars ; and six month for all sums over 20 dollars, and be with interest and approved scunig

March 14, 1816. The Editors of the several Pay who have advertised the Belegree for public sale on the 3d of Mays will be pleased to insert the about tice twice in their respective paper forward their accounts for payment the Editor of the Maryland Games

Chancery Sale

By virtue of a decree of the char-court of Maryland, the subcri-will expose to public sale, on We nesday the 10th day of April on at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bu-more and Frederick tumpike re-

The Real Estate

Of the late John Brice Burges, ly in the upper part of Anna-Awa county, containing 200 acres of to to which are a sufficiency of wools meadow land for the support of place; the improvements are see tolerable good dwelling houses su for mechanics; also other necession out-houses, and a good apple order. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to pay one tenth profiting the purchase money on the dysale, and to give bond with approsecurity, for payment of the bits within two years from the day of with interest thereon; and on payof the whole purchase money, has acriber is authorised to give a certification of the said less Borgess are hereby notified to entitle their claims, with the vouchers the to the chancery office, within 5 mon from the day of sales.

Louis Gassawey. Trusts. Terms of Sale.

The subscribes is sutherised to me a private sale of the shore property.

L. Gassard

The Editor of the Baltimure Is graph will insert the shore sun work till sule, and forward historic to this other.

TOL LXXIV.

PURTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, STROB-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annun Benjamin Sewell,

But and Shoe Manufacturer, cetfully returns his thanks to gross public for the flattering en or past, and begs leave to inform that he still continues the above to inform at his old stand in church at his old stand in church Maryland Gazetter, He has an excellent assortment of M to for ladies' shoes, and a good of leather for boots and shoes for lemen, all which will be made a dating terms for cash, a beal credit to punctual custome B. He constantly keeps for sa

March, 14. List of Letters, ung in the Post Office, Ap 1st. 1816.

inte B. Auld, Thomas H. Bow

Register in Chancery, (2) Stepled, Thus. Brown (2), Henrie ogdon, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bowe E Brown, Thos. Burk, Capt. mielCleves, (2) Walter Cross, Varmical, Robt. Callender, Conth R. Carmine, E. Constantes, R. Cross, Edward H. Calvall, T. Cross, Win Duvall, C. D. Constantes, C. Constante a Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abral Chrendon Days, Richard Duck rgaret Dorsey, Mary Anne D. Evans, Evans & Iglehart, P. erson, Thes Emory, Wm. Fristianiel Fowle, Mr. Ferman, El eld, Richd. Frisby (2), Richd. G I Grammer (5,) Wm. Goodh Green, Elenor Griffin, Solo fores, H. S. Hall, Richd. Hall, J. Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos. I I Joshus Higgins. Abraham J 22 Johnson, Richd Johnson, ily (2), Saml. R. Lusby, Geo. I himar Lleyd Lachchue, Ed and Saml. Mackubin, Nichs ther, Charles Maxwell, Th merke. (2) Jan. Owens (2), R was Namey Price, Wm. I oberson. Jas. Saunders (2.) amders, Benjamin Sewall; G ciwirer, Regin Spurrier, Leo. Wm. Stewart, Wm. Seader r Sharf, Sharlote Stallings, Stodart, Solomon Taylor. ries. Henry Thompson (2)

heler, Anne Thomas, I furl (3), Elija Wells, Sally Wells, Woodward, Elijah Wilsonsbrrey Weedon, Geo. Wils, Cadet Wm. Wheteroft, Peter rm. T. Wootten, Lieut, A. W. Dr. H. Warfield, Jsa. Updick, Williams, Jas. S. Williams, W. John Munroe, 1

By RIS ENGRELENCY HARLES RIDGELY, OF TON, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAN A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represe, by George A. Smith, I herif of Caroline County, the bouth, of Levin, who had be used by the court of Carolin by at March Term eighteen and sixteen, to seven years come the Pententiary. For horse made his escape from the gaseline County on the night of intent. And whereas, it is of the Executive, in the except have, to endeavour to bring have, to endeavour to bring have, to endeavour to bring have, to proper to issue this timetion, and do, by and with the sand consent of the Court there of TWO HUNDING ARS to any person who she tware of TWO HUNDR.

ARS to any person who sh
bad and deliver to the Sheri
he County the said John
Louin Given under my he
said of the State of Mary
worky such day of Alaxof
Year of Our Lord one thous
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D. Ridgelly, of
By Hie Excellency's commit-

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Henry Maynada

of the several Papied the Belegge on on the 3d of Mayor o insert the about r respective paper.

Maryland Games

cery Sale.

coree of the chare yland, the subscrib

public sale, on We th day of April on Favern, on the Bas

derick tumpike ros

eal Estate

Brice Burgess, les ng 200 acres of his ufficiency of woods

or the support of vocation the support of overments are sense welling houses subsisted of the support of the su

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sreon; and on pays rechase money, the rised to give a dea of the said John chy notified to call the vouchers the office, within a mon

Sales Garlaway, Truste is authorised to

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L. Gazzaraj
of the Baltimure leve the above such

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the 3d of May o

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of Sale.

PURTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, SETROB-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum

Benjamin Sewell, But and Shoe Manufacturer,

peetfully returns his thanks to a is past, and begs leave to inform a that he still continues the above s at his old stand in church et a few doors above the office of Haryland Gazettes. He has on an excellent assortment of Moto for Ladies' shoes, and a good of leather for boots and shoes for stemen, all which will be made up dating terms for cash, and eral credit to punctual customers V. B. He constantly keeps for sale, other and Shoe Makers Utensils.

farch, 14. List of Letters, mining in the Post Office, April

1st, 1816. ione B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowie. Register in Chancery, (2) Stephen and Thos. Brown (2), Henrietta and C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bowers, E Brown, Thos Burk, Capt. Na-mid Cleves, (2) Walter Cross, Wm armical, Robt. Callender, Capt. nemical, Robt. Callender, Capt.
nith R Carmine, E. Constantin,
as R. Cross, Edward H. Calvert,
al. T. Cross. Win Duvall, Capt.
a Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abraham
Charendon Days, Richard Duckett,
argaret Dorsey, Mary Anne Davis,
a Evans, Evans & Iglehart, Peter
merson, Thes Emory, Wm. Prisbie,
athaniel Fowle, Mr. Ferman, Elisha
told Richd Francy (2), Richd, Gray. ald, Richd Frisby (2), Richd Gray, I Grammer (5,) Wm. Goodman, Green, Elenor Griffin, Solomor mis Green, Elenor Griffin, Solomon lettes, H. S. Hall, Richd. Hall, James Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos. How- of Johnson, Richd Johnson, Win, 12), Saml, R. Lusby, Geo. Liler, bulmar Lloyd Lachchue, Edward esia. Saml. Mackubin, Nichs. Meriestber, Charles Maxwell, Thomas (2), Inc. Owens (2), Rachel seather, Charles Maxwell, Thomas burke. (2) Jan. Owens (2), Rachel was. Namey Price. Wm. Prout, and Pierce. Wm. Ross. John B. oberson. Jan. Saunders (2.) Wm. anders, Benjamin Sewall; George ciwarer, Resin Spurrier, Leo. Scott 2) Wm. Stewart, Wm. Seaders, Arar Shasif, Sharlote Stallings, John Stodart, Solomon Taylor. Judylorica. Henry Thompson (2), Susan

H. Warfield. Jan. Updick, James Illiams, Jas. S. Williams, Win. H. ger, Robt. Welch, Jas. Williams. John Munroe, P. M. By HIS ENGRELENCY HARLES RIDGELY, OF HAMP TON, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

dea. Henry Thompson (2), Susan

ajler, Anne Thomas, Ignatius

furl (3), Elija Wells, Sally, Warfield, jury Woodward, Elijah Williams, badsbrrey Weedon, Geo. Winehest-, Cadet Wm. Wheteroft, Peter Wilds,

m. T. Wootten, Lieut, A. Wendell,

Whereas, it has been represented to se, by George A. Smith, Esquire, sheriff of Caroline County, that John Smith, of Levin, who had been sentented by the court of Caroline County at March Term' eighteen hundred and sinteen, to seven years confinement in the Pententiary. For horse stealing, made his escape from the good of Caroline County on the night of the ninth instant. And whereas, it is the duty of the Executive, in the exception of its laws, to endeavour to bring all manifectors to justice; I have therefore sought proper to issue this my Production, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer I terard of TWO HUNDRED DOL. A PROCLAMATION. ARS to any person who shall appre-bed and deliver to the Sheriff of Caro-ins County the said John Smith, of Join Given under my hand, & the sai of the State of Maryland, this many such day of March, in the Task of Our Lord one thousand eight maked and sixteen.

nd sixteen

O. Ridgely, of Homp.
Resellancy's command,
mine Powersy, OR.
Of the Council.

of the Council

That the foregoing procle

published eight times in the
Carzenc, Federal Gadette

A. Federal Republican, He
lederick town, and the Easte

H. G. Munroe,

Has just received. 4 and 7-8 Course and Fine Irish Linens, 5.4 do. do. do Sheetings, 34 & 7 8 do. do.

Of A. Brown & Son's approved Bleaching. Dowlass,

nd will sell cheap,

Linen Cambric, Long Lawns, 4.4 & 6.4 Plain and Corded Cambric & Book Maslins,

Cotton & Silk Hosiery, 31, 64, 74 & 84 Dispers, Bed Ticking, Domestic and India Cottons, Calicoes, 3-4 and 6 4 Dimities,

Men and Women's Gloves assorted, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, do. And a variety of other articles in the Dry Good Line.
On hand, a good assortment of IRONMONGERY among which are No 1, 2, 3, 4 Virgina Broad and Hill-

ing Hoes. Also, A general assortment of GROCE-B1ES. Loaf and Lump Sugar at the Baltimore Factory Prices.

Public Sale!

March 21.

By virtue of an order of the orphane By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arandel County, the subscribels will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a part of the personal estate of Mary Gaither, declared, near Snell's bridge, consisting of took of different kinds; also household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensis, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid, for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit to be given, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at two o'clock. two o'clock.

ock.

John Gaither,
Edward Gaither.

3w. March 28, 1816.

Take Notice. The subscriber forwards all persons

from trespaning in any manner on his land, lying in the lower end of A. A county, as he is determined after this Notice to prosecute all of anders.

Leonard Cary.

March 28. March 28.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the rphans court of Anne-Arandel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Smith, late of said county, deceased. All persons having daims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, smithose indebted to make payment to.

William Smith, Jan.

Public Sale.

A credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of one half of the purchase money in 5 menths, be the other half intwelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

William Korman, Trustee Parch 28.

Public Sale.

By irtue of an order of the orphans court of anne Arundal County, the subscoribers will self at public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of April next, if fair, it not the next fair day thereafter, at the late deciling of Sally Gaither, late of each county, deceased, near Sacil's bridge, a part of the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheet, bogs, plantation utensils, household and atteins furniture, be. Terms of sale that all sums under twenty deliars each to be paid, all sums over twenty dollars a credit of els mouths will be given, in the purchasers giving honds; with approved society. Sale to comment at ten o'clotk.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the British Packet Osborn, which arrived at this port yesterday, with the February mail, the Editors

of the Murcantile Advertiser received a file of the London Marning ed. sive, from which the following extracts are made. London, Feb. 5.

Yesterday between 11 and 12 o'clock, dispatches were received in Downing-street from the Duke of Wellington at Paris. The contents of them were of that nature that a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned to assemble at 2 o'clock at the Foreign office; and at half past two there were present the Lord Chancellor, Earls of Liver-pool, Harrowby, Westmoreland, Mulgrave, Bathurst, and Bucking-hamshire, the chancellor of the Exchequet. chequer, Viscounts Castlereigh, Sidmouth and Melville, the right hon. C. B. Bathurst and Mr. W. Pole. They continued in deliberation upwards of two hours. Perhaps in the course of this day, something further may transpire upon the subject.

Extract of a letter, dated Naples, Jan.

"Lest exaggerated accounts of the contagious disorder which has appeared at Noya, near Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic, may possibly be conveyed to you, we beg to state that there is no reason for supposing it has extended beyond that place, and every means has been adopted for arresting its progress. Noya, we understand, has been surrounded by double ditches and pallisades, ant a strong cordon of troops drawn round the whole dis-trict of Bari. The rest of the kingdom enjoys the most perfect health. This information may tranquilize the minds of many who might feel anxious about their friends or property here."

Feb. 9. Several questions were asked yesterday in both houses of Parliament, respecting the treaties and conventions, and the negociations and transactions connected with them. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Landsdown inquired with regard to the communications that had passed between the Allied Powers, subsequent to the treaty of the 25th of March, signed at Vienna, and previous to the late military occupation of Paris, relative to the establishment of a government in France, in the event of the success of their arms. The Earl of Liverpool upon this point could not state the nature of the communications that had pas-By vietne of a decree of the high court of Chancery will be disposed of at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th day of April pext, it is in if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, All The real estate of Nicholas Norman, decreased I) ing in the Swamp, near Herring Creek, appositing of three Tracts or Parcels of Land, The land is well timbered A it is presumed persons inclined to purchase would wish to view the land previous to the sale, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

that the understanding was, that his most Christian Majesty should that no negociation was entered into with that Government, and as the Marquis of Landsdown observed, that it was matter of notoriety, that the Provisional Government offered to negociate, it was to be understood that such offers was met by a tefnsal, to which Lord Liverpool assented. His Royaf Highness the Duke of Sussex also asked a question sespecting the holy league, as it has been termed, the treaty between Russia, Austria and Prussia, which we published a few days since, and Lord Liverpool admitted, that a treaty of that nature was righed at Parls. This document was likewite alluded to in the House of Commons, by Mr. Brougham, who justly inferred, that more was meant by it, than was immediately ed, that it was matter of notoriety, meant by it, than was immediately apparent. The Learned Gentlemen also adverted to a still more men also adverted to a still more important document which forms a prominent point in the secret history of these negocrations, namely, a ready between Austria and France, and to which a third power (not named) is streed to be a party, the stipulations of which are said to be intended as guarantees against Russia. The existence of such a treaty Lord Castlersugh did not deny,

It will thus be seen that voluminout as the papers are that woman, out as the papers are that have been laid before parliament, the whole case arising out of the late negociations is not brought forward; and that questions of the highest importance remain altogether unexplain

The nation is already aroused from one end of the kingdom to the other, on the subject of the Income Tax. The universal feeling is, that it attempting to impose it again, Ministers break their solemn promise, and cannot again be trusted,

either in this or any thing.

Marshal Soult, it is said, has received an invitation to enter into the Russian service, and many other Frenchmen, distinguished by their talents for command, or for military administration, have been pressed by the Emperor Alexander to settle in his empire. Several persons who have cultivated the sciences with distinction, have also been invited, under very encouraging circumstances, to settle in Russia. Lacapede, the naturalist, and Chaptal, the chemist, and Ex-Minister of the Interior, have declined the invitation, and are preparing to set out for the United States of America. Several other literati mean, it is said, to pursue the same destination. Such are the results of that narrow policy, which is warperson, that is distinguished for liberality in France.

London, Feb. 10. Some further discussion took place last night in the house of commone respecting the treaty signed in Jan. 1815, against Russia, to which it is now openly stated that Great Britain was a party. Lord Castlereagh endeavoured to get rid of the subject by asserting that it was a mere historical fact. It is a fact, however, of too much curiosity and importance to be passed over with that indifference which his Lordship chooses to affect.

A new embassy to China is on foot, lord Amherat to be the en-

Two Hamburgh Mails arrived yesterday-The papers mention that prince Leopold of Coburg, the intended consort of the princess Char-lotte of Wales, was about to set our for London, in consequence of a courier from hence.

The following is the preamble to the publication of the Holy League at Petershargh-

St. Petersburgh. Jan. 13. The following is the manifesto which his imperial majesty published on Christmas Day-

Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat, of all the Rus-" As we have seen from experience, and from the unhappy consequences that have resulted for the whole world, that the course of the political relations in Europe between the powers, has not been founded on those true principles upon the principles upon which the wisdom

of God in his revelations has founded the peace and prosperity of all nations "We have consequently, in con-

junction with their majesties the emperor of Austria, Francis the first, and the king of Prussia, Frederick William, proceeded to form an alliance between us, (to which the other Christian Powers are invited to accede) in which we reciprocal ly engage, both between ourselves, and in respect to our subjects, to adopt as the sole means to attain this end, the principle drawn from the words and doctrine of our Saviour Jeans Christ, who preaches not to live in enmity and hatred; not to live in ennity and hatred; but in peace and love. We hope and implore the blessing of the most High; may this sacred union be confirmed between all the powers for their general good, and (dotted by the union of all the rest) may no one date to fall off from it. We accordingly subjoin a capy of this union, ordering it to be made generally known, and read in all the churches.

he St. Petersburgh, on the day of the hirth of our Saviour, December "ALEXANDER."

The original is argued by him lei-

THE HOLY LEAGUE. In the name of the Holy and In-

Their majesties, the empoter of Austria, the king of Prumia and the emperor of Russia, in consequence of the great events which have distinguished, in Europe, the course of the three last years, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to sh-d upouthese states, whose governments have placed their configure and their hope in it alone, having acquired the thorough conviction, that it is necessary for insuring their continuance, that the sev ral powers, in their morual retario is, an pt the sublime truths which are post ed out to us by the eternal religion of the Saviour God:

Declare solemnly, That the pr sent act has moother object, man snew in the face of the univers their unwavering determination to adopt for the only rule of their conduct, both in the administration of their respective states, and in their political relation with every other government, the precepts of justice, of charity and of peace, which, far from being solely applicable to priwate life, ought on the contrary, directly to influence the resolutions of princes, and to guide all their undertakings, as being the only means of giving stability to human lastitutions, and of remedying their imperiections.

Their majesties have therefore agreed on the following articles-Art. I. In conformity with the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to regard one another as brethren, the three coutracking monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity; and considering each other as co-patriots, they will lend one another on every occasion, and in every place, assistance, aid and support; and regarding their subjects and armies, as the lathers of their families, they will govern them in a spirit of fracercity with which they are animated, for the protection of religion, peace and justice.

Art. II. Therefore the only governing principle between the above mentioned governments and their subjects, shall be that of rendering reciprocal services ; of testifying by an unalterable benifftence, the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated; of considering all as only the members of one christian nation, the three allied princes looking upon themselves as delegated by Providence to gavera three branches of the same landy, to wit .- Austria, Prossia and Russia; confessing likewise, that the Christian nation of which they and their peo-ple form a part, have tnally no o-ther sovereign than Him, to whom alone power belongs of right, because in Him alone are found all the treasures of love, of science, and of wisdom: that is to say, God, our Divine Saviour Jesus Christ, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life. Their majesties therefore, recommend, with the most tender solicitude, to their people, as the only means of enjoying that peace which springs from a good conaci-ence, and which alone is durable, to fortify themselves every day more and more in the principles and ex-ercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has pointed out to us.

Art. III. All powers which with solemnly to profess the sacred principles which have dictated this act, and who shall acknowledge how important it is to the happiness of na-tions, too long disturbed, that these truths shall henceforth exercise upan human destinies, all the influence which belong to them, shall be rewhich belong to them, shall be rederived with as much readiness as
affection, into this holy alliance.

Made triparte, and signed at Paris, in the year of our Lord 1815, on
the 14th (26) September.

FRANCIS.

FREDERICK WILLIAM,
ALEXANDER.

A true copy of the original.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburgh, the day of the

St. Petersburgh, the day of the orth of our Saviout, the 28th Dec. 18151

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, ATRIB 11

The editorial article in the Gazette of last week relative to the conductor of the Maryland Republican, originated from a conviction that the person alluded to was the author of the article in that paper which drew forth the reply The ground upon which that convicti on rested was such, that the editor of the Gazette could not be in doubt. Under such impressions he thought it due to his own feelings to make an indignant reply. But as he has since been fully satisfied that the gentleman alluded to has more honour than to participate in the infamous task of defamati. on so unremittingly pursued by the Maryland Republican, it is with pleasure he retracts any insinuation or expression, which may have been used derogatory to the character of that gentleman, or painful to his feelings.

Federal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson,

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Dr. William Marshull, Francis M. Hall.

Robert Hart.

It affords us pleasure to observe the activity and zeal which pervades the federal party in Dorchester, Prince-George's, and Talbot counties. The electorial candidates have already been nominated in the two first, and the electioneering campaign has commenced in the last with a warmth and earnestness, which promises its emancipation from the bonds of democracy. The example of these counties is worthy imitation; it is a good and wholesome speeimen of the sentiments of their citimens; it evinces a determination in them to convince the lovers of war, -burthensome taxes, exorbitant loans, and unprecedented prodigality, that all attempts to pull down the present dominant party in this state are futileand vain; and is proof to their fellow-labourers in the good old cause of the Father of American Liberty, that all the most manly activity can effect will be done by them to secure, at the electorial election in September next, complete triumph to the principles he professed; let this example be imitated by the other counties composing the state, and there can be no doubt but the boisterous animals who plunged the country into the late war with England for " free trade and sailors' rights," which they made a peace without obtaining, after losing the fisheries and expending many millions of dollars taken from the purses of the people, and who, we were not long since told, were pursuing a policy towards the Spanish government which would eventually compel it to draw the sword against us, are as certain of discomfiture, as it is that the members of the present congrees, even now while the people are tated from the " crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet," have been so very careful and considerate about their interests, as to increase their own salaries, as well as those of a number of their favourites. Exertion and vigilance are all that is necessary-We last year had twelve out of the nine teen counties of the state in our favour, and yet our adversaries insolently proclaim that the next election will prove our downfal People of Maryland, disregard their boasting, and despise their falsehood ; be not disheartened by the one nor deceived by the other; the prospect of federalism never was more brilliant than at this time; but still we charge you, as you revere the principles of your great political father, to be rigilant in detecting, and active in defeating, the fraudulent schemes which will be put in practice by your enemies whom it is needless to tell you, for expersence must have long since taught you, will resort to every subterfuge, ver mean, to conceal their wickas, and every artifice, her over des-

this place, has rentared to offer some thing like a justification of the recent attempt by his party to introduce the soldiers once more. He has published the memorial of the corporation, which he tells us fully explains the business. It is true indeed, (and no body said otherwise,) that in the first application to the secretary of war, the object in wishing the troops to remain here was not awayed. This perhaps was very fortunate. The Secretary of war having been absent from the country for some years, knew nothing of the some years, knew nothing of the mode of securing the election in Annapolis, and supposing that the memo-rial meant no more than met the ear, could not agree to gratify the wishes of the corporation. But then it happens, that the application was repeated and the secretary very much importun-ed on the subject. How he came to persist in his refusal, and to send no roops to Annapolis in time to vote, is matter which it is not necessary now to explain. It is now wholly unimportant whether they come or stay away. They not only have not six months residence in Annapolis, but in consequence of the cession of jurisdiction which has been made to the U. States of the forts, they have not been twelve months in the state of Maryland; these forts being no longer a part of the state. all hope of aid in this way being afforded to democracy must be idle—Be-cause, even if their condition is not worse, it certainly is not better than that of a free citizen, and free citizen who had been residing at Fort M'Henry, within the twe ve months, could not be permitted to vote.

But this writer has been pleased to inform us what is the decision, and the correct decision too, with respect to the right of soldiers to vote. This decision he says, has never been objected to, has been abendoned all over the union, and no objection was ever made to it, as I have heard of,"Now as to the latter part of this story every body knows it to be entrue-An election was objected to in Annapolis, a few years since, and this was one and a eading ground of objection, the election was set aside by the house of delegates. It ever has been objected to, and so far from any such practice being prevalent, it is believed that Anna-polis is almost the only place in the nation in which judges of election could he prevailed upon to receive such votes. It is understood that several years ago it was in contemplation to take the roops at fort Warburton to Piscataway, n order to vote, but when the subject ad been mentioned to a gentleman of high standing with the party, he de-clared that they had no right to vote. But although the practice be against it, perhaps, (and so this writer seems to think) it may be justified upon principle. Can a soldier be entitled to a vote? Voters must be freemen, and the soldier is liable to be whipped, chained, imprisoned, and even shot, at the pleasure of court-martials,

A voter is required by law to give his vote, and is exempted by the law of the land from arrests on the days of election. A soldier cannot on that day, move out of camp, without the permission of his officer, he may be seized and carried off by his superiors, when in the act of voting, and severely pun-ished for the attempt. All this may he done, and yet he cannot ask the relief to which all voters, on the day of election, are entitled by the laws of the country. A voter then must be a free-man, of what sort of freedom is that of a soldier? Further, this freeman must have a residence of six months in the county or city in which he offers to vote—But a soldier can have no redence-because residence is a voluntary act, and the will of the soldier is never consulted. He comes to Annapolis because he is ordered, and remains here until it is the pleasure of his supe riors to order him away. If he come to acquire a residence, or attempts to change his residence, he is forthwith advertised as a deserter, if caught, tried as a deserter, and afterwards shot as a as a deserter, and alterwards shot as a deserter. A soldier may eat, drink and sleep in Annapolis, as criminals eat, drink and sleep in the Penttentiary; but neither of them acquires a constitutional residence, because in neither cas; is the act the voluntary act of the party. That the soldier ought not to vote is equally clear, because he will not be permitted to vote agreeably to his own wishes, but can be compelled to vote on the side of administration. The way in which this is managed is well known to the good people of An-

well knewn to the good people of Annapolia.

The writer is no doubt equally correct when he tolls us of a real insjority sufficient to elect the republican candidates. If so, why then this writer must try to giv t us a good senate; possibly however, this assection is not more correct than the writer's opinions, and the good people of Annapolis may make free to recorrect the inconclusion the writer tells us, that the executive of the U.S. and the corporation, were destitute of any political motive. Now I am inclined to think, that although they are destitute of divers things also, yet for this insinuation, nother will be very much obliged to this great author.

are no better than tories and traitors ere Englishmen, thus to pe us to the contrary. Well-replied the federalists—you will not succeed; you cannot succeed. You will produce a great deal of distress, you will shed a great deal of blood; and when all is done, you will not secure any thing to the nation, but a load of debt, and consequently of taxation, which none of us will live to see taken off. What tories these federalists are, said the democrats to think we cannot make Great-Britain do just what we order them to do. But we shall show them, said they. We shall settle the doctrine of blockades; and we shall take Canada besides

Gantlemen! do not go to war to comoel Great-Britain to abandon the practice of impressment, said the federalists. It is not the time; we are not strong o nough yet. While other nations are exhausting their strength in war, let us endeavour to increase our wealth and population it peace. When we are strong enough, then let us make demands; and making, never abandon them! But we are not ripe for it now. O the tories ! cried the democrata. But weshall see, whether Great-Britain will not be glad to let her seamen serve in our ships, without daring to search them, We shall bring her upon her marrow bones in a very little time,

" War having been declared (said Felix Grundy in the report which he presented as chairman of the committee of foreign relations, in Jan 1813) and the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the most oportant causes, it is evident it must e provided for in the pacification -The omission of it in a Treaty of Peace would not leave it on its tormer ground, it would in effect be an absolute relinquishment."

The same doctrine we presume applies to the case of blockades. Going to war, is, it seems, in Grundy's opinion, like going to law. If you lose your cause, you cannot go to law again for the same matter And I do not see but this is reasonable enough,

The federalists, because they were averse from going to war for objects which they thought unartainable, whereby we must incur a dreadful debt, and subject ourselves to interminable taxation, were enemies to their country.-But the democrats who made the war, and who in their attempts squandered blood & treasure, and created an inextinguishable debt and an eternal taxation, ultimately gave up all; and made a treaty in which there is no mention of blockades or impressments, leaving us according to their own doctrine, in a worse condition than they found us: these are the patriots whom we ought to love, the accomplished and sagnetons statesmen in whom we ought to con-

When the majority of a nation has become so msane, as to believe that the discreet suggestions of soher prodence are mere toryism; that the cautious circumspection which would save us from an enormous debt and an oppressive taxation, is evidence of treason; & that a desire to avert the miseries and horrors of a useless war from our own country, is proof of attachment to a foreign one. little hope can be entertained that its affairs will be confided to men who are capable of advancing

their real interests. But when instead of these, we find the selection of favourites made from those ranks, in which we meet only with ignorant demagogues, clamorous for a war, which they are unable to conduct; as profuse in the expenditure of money, and as lavish in the effusion of human blood, as they are incapable of turning them to a good account, who blame their political adversaries for the defeats produced by their own ignotriumph, abandon the contest at the moment when some little hope might be entertained of their ability to maintain it, our presages must be mournful

when caution, prudence and wisdom are scouted, and ignorance, folly and profligacy rewarded in this country, from what source shall the patriot, the real patriot, hope to derive consolation? From a despot the public may find relief in its own energy; but how can we hope to apply a remedy to the insanity of the nation itself?

Springfield, March 21. It is singular that the Democrats in It is singular that the Democrats in Connecticut and Massachusetts should nominate for Governors the very two men that they had insinuated burnt the public offices to conceal their mis doings. This conduct of the Democrats thews that they have been wanton slanderers.—And whenever they are heard accuraing any Federalist, they may be told, "Notwithstanding what you charge this man with, you would gladly vote for him if he would incline a little to your side."

From the New-York Courier.
When the United States bank, was incorporated, the union rang with declamations against its constitutionality. In Congress Mr. Mad-

the measure unconstitutional, made a speech, for which I well remem-ber, he received as much credit as if the argument he had borrowed had been irresistible. When Geo. Clinton gave the casting vote against it in the Senate, he was from one end of the union to the other, be-spattered with frantic praises, for having defended and saved the con stitution. And now, a bill is on its passage to incorporate a bank exactly liable to the same identical constitutional objections, as the ois for thirty-five millions, whereas the other was for ten; that was incorporated when there was but lit. tle banking capital; this when the country is inundated with it!

And what say the gentlemen of constitutional scruples? not a word. have not seen a democratic speech on the subject of unconstitutionality! I confess such palpable inconsistency and hypocrisy excites my disgust and abhorrence,

But as long as the people show that they love to be cajoled and cheated, it may be said that the rogues are not so very much to blame for gratifying them.

The change is indeed prodigious. Where are now the enemies of navy? of a standing army? of a national debt? of internal taxes? of executive patronage? of eight pr. cent.

Tuese champions of the people are all living; all in power and office; and they laugh at the people for having been so simple as to believe them; while the people chuckle in return, delighted to have been so completely and so gillainously.

Hail, Columbia, happy land 1

PRECIOUS CONFESSIONS. From Dugne's Aurora.

The Republican party has fellen n the opposite extreme of imbecility, and the usual treachery and cunning of imbecile animals; the futility of their politics and policy, the inadious, secret and assassinlike treachery, the profession of good faith, and the utter dispegard of it; the sacrifice of talents and services, to the vengeance of ignorant and profligate favourites and partizans ; the depression of worth and honous the promotion of notorious depravity; the venality of every thing public, and the extrameasures, has brought the public to that state for which representative government providentially possesses the remedy.

his eard, and he caused our govern-ment to be Schneidered Pennsylva. nia was secure in the harness, andso is to be treated as Pennsylvania was, by the intrigues of Dallas, in favour of Burr, in 1800. [Bid.]

Monroe's dimmers to Reberts and Lacock, and such choice spirits, were all sufficient without going forther, A few pelit palees were enough for this commonwealth, without making a dish of Simon Snyder, They undersand these things quite as well at Washington, as the counting ones do at Harrisburg." [Ibid.]

The people are no longer any bo-dy in this famous land of liberty. They are taken to market tike owen, and take them burtered away. Sixtyavemembers of Congress usurp the power to make a president, and to give an exclusive right to Virgina in the chief magistrate. It is unnecessary to appoint electors ; for if a caucus nomination is to be pb. ligatory, electors are no more than puppers, and what honourable men could consent to be thus used.

President's last Meating following pertinent remains an independent contrast to marks of Solomon Souther to Darimor Manager.

lowing is taken from the da communicated to Congress to resolution of the House of & sentatives. It proves too specifully and unfectionic it Glay and Gallatin behaved to our brave seamen. They condescend to enquire into sufferings! They left it to King. Strange it is, but tree, Castlereagh himself showed feeling than our Commission All we said last summer onthis ject is officially confirmed bless

We present the following documents on the pamphlet continue history of the Dartmoor after Extract of a minute of a conver-on which tool: place of Lord Co reagh's between his Lordsin Messes. Clay and Gallatin.

Lord Cartlereagh begin by verting to the unfortunate or which had taken place at Day and proposed that, as a states of the transaction had becareen from the American prisoners dis-ing very materially in fact from inquiry instituted by the portal ral, some means should be desa of procuring information as to a real state of the case; to orde, ther on the one hand, to satisfy United States that the lives of the citizens, however, anforcement had not been wantonly sacrificed. on the other, to enable the Bob government to punish their civils military officers, if they should found to have resorted to mea of extreme severity without a cessity, or with too much presention. If therefore proposed a one of the American cores. one of the American come should proceed to Daremoer, an one of the genriemen with a they had negotiated at Gheat, a after examining the persons co cerned, and such other evidences The fact is, that it was matter of amusement at Washington, at the expense of the great little ones here. Monroe knew how to all the case of clearly the case of the great little ones here. Monroe knew how to all the case of clearly the case of the great little ones here. might be thought necessary sh plained, and as if now stood, ex parte statements, croste much ritation between the two country so the British government had s desire to screen any person wh conduct might have been impri

or precipitate.

The American commissione The American commissioners greeing to the principles of has Castlereagh's proposition, so far related to the advantage of him a joint report upon the facts of the case, entertained doebts which they could, with propriety, the auch a duty upon themselves; and suggested, that Mr. Beasely, from the accountry, appeared to their beller. qualified for the trik. Lord Ca-tieresgh replied, that it was only from a desire of giving to any report which might be made the sanctes which might be made, the sanction of the highest authority, that he had suggested the employment of the commissioners themselves; to deeming it of the most essential in portance to satisfy the public in both countries on this subject, to was induced to prefer the or proposition; but that he must a could consent to be thus used.

[Ibid.]

The people go to the poll, for what? Why, forecosh, not to elect a President, but to register the edict of a few members of congress. What becomes of the constitution? Alexander Hamilton once said that the constitution was nothing more than paper and parchiment; and the democrats of our day are furnishing a sad commentary upon the text.

[Ibid.]

Members of Congress normathies the President, and in case of the commissioners in good appears to meet the American of the late British commissioners in Ghent, or a commissioners in Gransport board, necording as the American commissioners of the type Bestely.

Subsequently Mr. Charles King was named by our Commissioners.

orly sponsted on the part of

ed States of America. e into the circumstances he lare unfortunate occurrence His Royal Highness has c ded me to express, through y the government of America, h he laments the consequen of this unbappy affair.

If any thing can tend to relate distress which his Royal His confermed and the conduct he soldiers was not actuated by pict of animosity towards the iners, and that the inactivity of effers may be attributed father the inexperience of milicia tor then to any want of seal or incl non to afford that liberal prote m which is ever due to prison But his Loyal Highness has

ered, at the same time, with sete regret, that although the fi my have been justified, at its c scement, by the turbulent lect of the latter, yet that the est of the calamity must be asc ed to a want of sceadiness in ero, calling for the most severe adversion. His Royal Highnes ees pleased to direct the com berin chief to address to the panding officer of the Somerse itis his disapprobation of the her of the troops, which it is t ed will make a due impression he minds of the officers and who were engaged in this unfi

As an additional proof of the ments which animate the p regent on this occasion, I am her commanded to express his al highness's desire to make a ensation to the widows and ies of the sufferers : and I ha request that you, gentlemen, waste this known to your go ment, inviting them at the same to co-operate with his maj ivestigating the respective of the purpose of fulfilling bis al highness's benevolent inter pon this painful occasion. I request that you will acce rance of the distinguished sideration with which I have mr to be. &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAC o Henry Clay, Esq. and Gallatin, Esq.

my of a letter from Flesses. ud Gallatin to Lord Castle Hanover street, Hanover Square May 2 My Lord-We have the ! o acknowledge the receipt of ardship's official note of the

Having, as we have alreaomed your lardship, no pow he subject to which it refe till less no time in transmit our government. We will like in the possession of the possession of the possession of the like in the uc majesty's government, and here we expect, a cour lordship's note, togethe statement of what had presented respecting the unforcent at Dartmoor.

We exprace the apportunities of the course of the

ALBERT GALLA is right hononrable Viscount ragh, Secretary of State Foreign Department, &c. &c.

e Secretary of State to Anti-isla Baker Ksq. his B Signif's charge d'affaires Vishington, Department of December

have had the honour to pletter of the 3d of A ugu relative of the 3d of A ugar substing a proposition of summent to make provision amount to make provision amount to make provision above and families of the state at Darranger.

It is painful to touch out amount event, from the diminist has caused to the warring people. This reprises our governments though our governments, though with regret, do not

ed to Messes, Clay & Percipi Office, May 22d, 1815.

liest no time in laying before the riace Regent the report made by Mr. Larpent and Mr. King, respectively appointed on the pate of his seletily government, and that of the United States of America, to re into the circumstances of me lare unfortunete occurrence at

Dermoor Prison. His Royal Highness has comanded me to express, through you, with government of America, how he laments the consequences of this unbappy affair.

If any thing can tend to relieve consideration, what the conduct of the soldiers was not actuated by any pirit of animosity towards the prisheers may be Miributed rather to the inexperience of milicia forces, then to any want of seal or inclina-tion to afford that liberal protectia which is ever due to prisoners

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r. Charles King

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But his It syal Heginess has obme regret, that although the firing d the troops upon the prisoners my have been justified, at its comlect of the latter, yet that the exest of the calamity must be ascrib alto's want of steadiness in the erops, and of exertion in the offi-ers, calling for the most severe aniadversion. His Royal Highness has ees pleased to direct the commaner in chief to address to the comsanding officer of the Somerset mithe his disapprobation of the con duct of the troops, which it is trusthe minds of the officers and men who were engaged in this unfortu-

As an additional proof of the sennents which unimate the prince regent on this occasion, I am furor commanded to express his royal highness's desire to make a comensation to the widows and famies of the sufferers ; and I have to request that you, gentlemen, would nake this known to your government, inviting them at the same time, to to-operate with his majesty's tharge d'affairs in the U. States in investigating the respective claims for the purpose of fulfilling his royal highness's benevolent intentions on this painful occasion.

I request that you will accept the rance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the our to be, &c.

CASTLEREAGH. Henry Clay, Esq. and Albert Gallatin, Esq.

py of a letter from Flesses. Clay and Gallatin to Lord Castleggagh. Hanover street, Hanover Square, May 24, 1815.

My Lord-We have the honour acknowledge the receipt of your ordship's official note of the 22d

Having, as we have already inmed your lardship, no powers on he subject to which it refers, we millese he time in transmitting it our government. We will also like in the possession of the Aserican minister, near his Britanic majesty's government, whose sirval here we expect, a copy of our lordship's hore, together with itatement of what had previously used respecting the unfortunate vent at Dartmoor.

We embrace the opportunity of indering, &c.
(Signed)
H. CLAY,

ALBERT GALLATIN. right honourable Viscount Castle-ragh, Secretary of State for the foreign Department, &c. &c.

e Secretary of State to Authory St.
sin Buker Esq. his Britannic
atjecty's charge d'affaires.
Wishington, Department of State,
December 11, 1818.

I have had the honour to receive refetely of the 3d of A agent, committeeing a proposition of your government to make provision for the above and families of the sufferers the much to be lamented occurrence at Bartmoor.

inful to touch on this unevent, from the deep disas caused to the whole Apeople. This repugnance
sed by the consideration
governments, though pene-

cepting the provision contemplated by his royal highness the prince re-gent he nevertheless does full jus-tice to the motives which dictated

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) IAMES MONROE.
uthony St. John Baker, Esq.
his Britannic majesty's charge d'af-

[From a late London Paper.] CURIOUS AND UNIQUE JEWISH MA-NUSCRIPT.

The literati are likely to be high ly interested with an original, ancient and complete manuscript of the Pentateuch, now in possession of Mr. Joseph Sums, of Darlington, Durham.

This original copy is of leather : it is in two volumes, about two feet wide, and measures 169 feet long. It is supposed of goat skin leather, and is most excellently dressed, so as to have an exquisite softness to the touch. Each sheet of skin is divided into pages, five inches and a half width. The letters very large, and not only most excellently written, but ornamented with a number of Tagin or Coronac, which is a thing peculiar to the most ancient manuscripts. Each sheet of leather is stitched very neatly to the others with a kind of substance in appearance not unlike

The antiquity of this manuscript may be inferred by its being written on leather, a circumstance which would hardly have taken place after the invention of vellum was made. It was recently procured from the continent under the most interesting circumstances. It is believed to be from 14 to 1500 years old; & in any case, is the oldest kopy of the law extant. There is reason to believe it has been above 800 years in one family, on the continent. It is well known to what degree the Jews venerate their sacred books, and with what care they preserve them; it will, therefore, be believed, that nothing but the most afflicting and inperious circumstantheir law, to part with a treasure so precious. During the calamities which followed the train of Buonaparte's wars, a Jewish family, of opulence, was reduced to utter ruin, & compelled to emigrate. They came to Holland in their exile, & were so reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as the last remaining resource, this manuscript of their law, under a li-mitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time expired, the piedge was not redefined, and the property was sold in Holland,

be a public benefit.

It has been preserved with the ed with a fine silk and lined. The rollers, on which the manuscript runs, are beautiful mahogany or iron wood. It has been seen by a number of Hebrew acholars and Jews; the former always expressing a literary enthusiasm, and the lat-ter treating it with the most solemn reverence. It has been collated by a very learned man, and its readings preferred to the most ancient co-pies we have; so that this may justly be thought to be unique, as all as the most ancient copy of the file books of Moses in existence.

by the person who lent his money

on it. This most valuable and an-

tique performance is now likely to

These facts naturally give birth to a few reflections. Is not such a manuscript a national object? Ought it not to be purchased for the British Museum or the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge? There are many noblemen and literati, who would not scrupl's the most generous price; and for a generous price only its present possessor ought to be induced to part with it. The writer of this article having seen it, thinks that he may havind an opinion, that its least value must be 2.

500 guinear. Surely such a national thinks that he may haverd an opinion, that its least value must be 2,500 guineas. Surely such a national, object ought not to be in any private hands whatever; but either the universities, or some other public body, should purchase and place it, where, under regular superintend-ance, is may be occasionally open to

rent, from the deep dia-caused to the whole A-tople. This repugnance is by the consideration are runnents, though pene-tegret, do not agree in

who had been a day or two in Prinseton, probably awaiting for the apportunity of committing this theft. On
the afternoon of the 18th a person wet
said cold and hungry, called at the
house of William Pearson, Esq. about
4 miles from this place, and begged the
liberty of warming himself it for some
victuals. Mr. Pearson having heard of
the robbery, and a description of the
supposed thief, immediately suspected
him, and while esting the victuals set
for him, procured the assistance of a
constable and secured him.—He was
searched but no money found upon
him; yet such was the strength of the
suspicion created by the description of
his person and dress that he was taken
to Princeton; and proved to be the susto Princeton, and proved to be the sus-pected person. He stontly denied the being there upon no visible business— his sleeping in the room where the reb-bery was committed, his unaccounted for departure during the night, and the extraordinary condition he was in when apprehended, left but little doubt of his being the guilty man.

On the next day, upon search being made in the vicinity of Mr. Pearson's house, the person who had lost the money, himself discovered the chain of his gold watch hanging out of the knot hole of a tree, in which was also found the whole of his bank notes, and about 15 dollars besides, being the stock of the robber added thereto.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

In 274 Towns-Brooks (the federal candidate for Govenor) has 36,624 votes-Dexter, (democratic) 32,992.

#### SERMONS

Addressed to Masters and Servants Published in the year 1743, by the Rev. Thos. Bacon, Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, now republished, with other tracts' and dialogues on the same subject, and recommended to all masters and mistresses. to be used in their families, by the Rev William Meade-Price # 1 00-For George Show. sale by

Who has also received the Infallible inkstands, which produce excellent link by simply pouring a little water in

Annapolis, April 11, 1816. 3w.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th Janusry last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. 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 complection; had on when he abscoud-ed a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the greatest care, in a rich cover fring property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several asters residing either in George town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 doltars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken and the state, and the states and the states. out of the state, and secured in any gaol

So that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby for warned harbouring said negro at their

Repulican, Frederick-Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a tree for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphane court of Anne-Arun

April 11, 1816.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri factor to me directed from Anne Arundel cour me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the third day of May, at James Henter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for each, All the right, title, interest and claim, of that wonderful people, the ancient Israelites.

Trenton, March 25.

The Robbery at Princeton.

On the night of the 16th inst a robbery to a large amount was committed at Rocey's Inn. in Princeton, upon a sentleman of the name of Graham, from N. Carolina, on his way to Kaw-

April 11, 1816.

Public Sale.

On Tousday 30th April, will be sold at the sate dwelling of William Wheteroft, on Deep Greek, 5 miles from An napolis, all the property of the deceased, consisting of three Negro Men slaves, and one Woman; the men are valuable plantation hands; the woman, though advanced in years, is a good washer, and used to all kind of house and plantation work; also three horses, one Mule, lourteen young Hogs, a Cart. Ploughs and other plantation utensils, Beds and beddings, household & kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale—Cash for all sums under twenty dol--Cash for all sums under twenty dol lars ; six months gredit for sums over twenty dollars; payment to be secured by note with approved security on in-terest from the sale. The sale to com-mence at 11 o'clock. By order Anne-A-rundel County Orphans court, April

9th, 1816. John Randall, Admr. FOR SALE,

THE RISING-SUN FARM.

By virtue of a decree of the honour-able the Chancelior of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 27th of April next, on the premises, all that valuable tract of land, called Part of Howard's First Choice, and known by the name of the Bising Sub, situate on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 20 from the latter place; containing about five hundred acres of kind land, full one half in woods heavily timbered, consisting of hickory, oak, chesnut and poplar. This property adjoins that of Thomas Fur-long, Esq who has used the plaster of paris to considerable advantage—it is well watered. The improvements tolera-bly good, with a great abundance of choice fruit, &c. &c. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrill near the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit-one third to be paid in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months; the purchas-er giving bonds with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. When the whole of the purchase money is paid a good deed will be given, by William H. Baldmin,

Augustin Gambrill, Thomus Worthington.)
The editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert the above advertise ment twice a week till the day of sale, and forward his account to this of fice for collection.

March 21, 1816.

SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the BRICK HOUSE & LOT in the city of Arnapolis, lately occupied by Mrs Susannuah Wyvill. The house is rge and commodious, having eight well finished rooms, and a cellar under the whole house, all in good repair. The terms which will be liberal, can The terms which will be liberal, can be known by application to Robert Welch, of Ben. or Jerentiah Hughes, who are duly authorised to contract for the same. If this property should not be disposed of at private sale on or before Thursday the 18th April, it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. Samuel Trott.

March 28.

Sw.

Public Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a farm containing about four hundred acres of containing about four hundred acres of land, lying within nine miles of the city of Annapelis, and twenty-one from the city of Baltimore; it is an excellent soil, psculiarly adapted to the growth of clover; Plaister of Paris may be used to great advantage. There is now in good order thirty acres of low ground meadow, producing abundant crops of hay, and much more may be added with small expense. A very large proportion of this land a bounds in timber of every description, cord wood, of oak and hickory, to almost any amount may be epared without injuring the farm. To a farmer or grazier this land offers many advantages. There is also on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, with necessary out huilding, orchards of different kinds of fruit, &c. Any person inclined to purchase this property, will be alsown the premises by application to the subscriber, living adjoining to the same. This property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, without reserve, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day. The terms, which will be accommodating can be known by application to R. Welch, of Ben, in the city of Annapolia, or the subscriber. Henry Foodward.

The editor of the American will insert the above once a week until the day of tale, and forward his account to this affect for cellection.

April 14, 1816. land, lying within nine miles of the ci-White 1870 -

All those indebted to the above me doned concerns are hereby request to make lumediate payment to Wifield and Ridgely, who are authorito settle the same.

Absolom Ridgel.

Zapeil 4, 1816.

Sheriff's Sales.

Will be exposed to public Sale; on Wednesday, the 15th of April, institut 12 o'clock, at my office in the city of Annapolis, for Cash, all the right, the lie, interest and claim; of Robert Wallace, to a truct or parcel of Land, whereon the said Wallace now resides, called "Poplus Riege and Williams Discovery," alias "Bodkin's Plains," Taken by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facins to me directed, from Aone Arundel county court, to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Brewer

Nicholas Brewer
Nicholas Brewer
Robert Welch of Ben. 14ff.

2 Robert Welch of Ben. 14ff.
A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facina to me directed, from Anne-Armadel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 26th of April inst. at my office, in the city of Annapolie, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, a tract of Land called "Plamner's Pasture," containing 127 Acres of Land, more or less, being seized and taken as the Property of Phomas Plummer, to satisfy debt due Owings & Paul.

Robert Welch, of Ben uhff.

A. A. County. April 1.

By virtue of sundry write of Fierl Pacias, to me directed, from the court of Appeals, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 26th of April inst. at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the whole of the real estate of which Nicholas Mereweather is now seized, a part of which is known by the name of "Good Parts of the court Range," containing 300 Acres, part of "Allogether," containing 100 Acres; the whole property being seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas Mareweather, to eatisfy debts due to Wesly Linthicum and William Mandel.

Robert Welch, of Ben. shiff. A. A. County. April 1.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fierd Facias, to me directed, from the court of Appeals, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 26th of April instant 12 o'clock, for Cash, the real estate of Thomas B D. Mereweather, known by the name of "Ridgely's Great Park," containing 450 Acres, more or less, also four waggon horses, waggon & geers, one pegro Man by the name of Sam, and one negro Woman by the name of Milly, being seized and taken as the property of the said Themas B. D. Mereweather, to satisfy debts due George Howard, and Jeremials Howard, Nicholas Mercweather, use Walter Worthington, & Walter Simp-son, jr. for the use of George Howard. Robert Welch, of Ben. shift. A. A. County. April 1.

FOR SALE,

Five Hundred Acres of Prime Land.
The subscriber intending to remove
to Virginia, will sell at Private Sale,

to Virginia, will sell at Private Sale,
500 Aeres of Prime Land,
Being a part of Dorsey's Manor, situated about 7 miles from Baltimore,
on the Frederick Town turnpike. The
Improvements are a good 1 story house
and a new house 2 stories, nearly finished, 46 feet by 26, on the farm is so
elegant Orchard of 20 acres, containing an assortment of choice apple trees.
If the property is not sold by the
15th day of April, it will on the 16th
be offered at public sale on the premises. At the same time will also be offered, all the stock, farming steesals,
&c.—Also, 11,000 shingles, 5,000 feet
of poplar weather boarding and a quantity of poplar acantling.

Any person disposed to purchase
will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Hill Dorsey.

Dorsey's Manor, April 5, 1816.

This is to give notice,

This is to give notice,
That the subscribes of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the or, phane court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry D. Supprington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, as or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all beseft of the said state, Given succer my hand this Sith day of March 1878.

April 1, 1816.

When Washington was elected President, the term concus was unrecommend him. Jefferson even disdained to owe his elevation to that vile machine, a caucus. Madison, James Madison was the first who had so little chance of a fair election. as to be forced to resort to this deformed monster. He was hatched in the hor bed of Virginia influence; and, mounted on his back, Madison rode into power.

Now, his power and prowess being known, every ambitious demagogue strives to mount this Caucus. But as he is in the keeping of the executive, none can mount him, but the demagogue upon whom the executive shall smile. And the executive will smile on no man who was not born in Virginia, and who will not pledge soul and body to keep the line of succession unbroken in Virginia-Hence the elder Clinton of New-York was crushed by the monster-His nephew shared the same fate-And now that same infernal monster has crushed another statesman, who dared to bid defiance to the executive.

The following shews the fate of Crawford :- Monroe by the aid of this monstrous machine, which subverts the constitution and renders those articles of our great charter which prescribes the mode of electing a president, a mere mockery, is fastened upon the people, against their wish, in defiance of their judgment, for eight years. See how this is done-Look on this picture-

There are in Congress 218 members, Representatives

Senators In the caucus there ap-119 peared Of that number Monroe had

Crawford Thus Monroe had less than one third of the whole number; and yet by the operations of this infamous machine, he is declared to have had the majority, and thus is imposed upon the American people as their president-

But try another traverse-Suppose you exclude the federal ists as men forever disfranchised; suppose it is settled that our presidents shall forever be elected by and become the chiefs of a faction; let us see if Monroe has the voice even of that party who assume to be the people-

There were present at the caucus Democratic members absent from town, as Gales below states, Democratic members in town, who would not attend the caucus Whole number of democratic members 143 Of this number, Monroe had

Leaving the number of Or a majority of 13 against him-But suppose we subtract the 9 who were absent from the city-Inen the democratic representatives and senators present, and able to vote upon the subject, would have been 130 besides the delegate Jennings, who actually voted for Monroe, and wno being added. would have made the number 131. Or these 65 were for Monroe, according to the vote published by Gales,

Against Monroe leaving a majority of one, of the democratic members actually in this city against this nomination of

It is a notorious fact, that all the influence of the government was thrown into the scale which Monroe occupied. The halt, the lame, the blind, were dragged to the caucus; and those who could not go sent their proxies -when Galus says therefore, that he understands some of the absent were for Monroe, he tells, beyond all doubt, a story to which no man in Washington will give the least credit. It remains for the people to say, whether a man notoriously incompetent, can thus be forced upon this great nation, by a little knot of Virginians and their dependants. [Fed. Rep.

MAGNANIMITY. Extract of a letter from the commander of Fort Montgomery (Mississippi Territory) to a gentleman in this city, dated Feb. 22d, 1816.

We were so unfortunate as to have one of our officers killed yes-terday, by an infernal acoundrel who deserted from the Fort, Lieute.

Bridges and Grey, (Bridges former-ly of the toch regiment) went in pursuit of them, and overtook shem about 25 miles, on their way to Georgia, in a house at breakfast. They dismounted and rushed in upon them-the deserters, being all armed, flew to their pieces, and the moment the officers entered the door, one of the party fired on Lieut. Bridges and killed him on the spot. Afterwards, Lieut. Grey commanded them to order their arms, and then to ground them, which they had the cowardice to assistance of one man, tied their hands, and marched them 5 miles. They then met a party which was sent out in pursuit of the deserters they are now all in irons."

[We give the above extract to

shew as a striking example of that cowardice which always accompanies a guilty action. After the detheir crime, by the murder of their officer, they stand like guilty and appalled wretches, only awaiting the signal to march to their execution. Unable to contemplate the bloody act, even their sense of personal security is lost, in their sense of horror for the crime. The surmoment, on which his own existence is dependent, and before they have recovered from the shock of their own consciences, before the sense of personal security can operate, assumes an authoritative tone, and commands them to ground their arms. Accustomed to move like machines, they involuntarily obey. and before they have recovered from the amazement of guilt; they are deprived of the power of doing injury, and delivered over to the arm of vindictive justice. It is this self possession in the hour of danger, which, when acted on a larger scale, has often turned the fate of battles. and caused hovering victory to light upon the standard. It was the same principle that renders the name of Erie so dear to Americans. The surviving Lieutenant is an hero of the first class, and should fortune allow him a theatre as conspicuous for the exercise of his powers, we venture, from such evidence, to predict his success.]

From the Boston Evening Gazette. INTERESTING HISTORICAL ANEC-

All the world has heard of Baron Trenk and his severe sufferings; but the cause of his misfortunes is not generally understood. Trenk is described as having

been, in his youth "a young cavalier of singular accomplishments,"
who, "then he first made his appearance at the court of Berlin, became the object of general admiraing, it is said, " been cajoled out of a match with the king of Sweden, by her elder sister Ulrica who succeeded in obtaining it for herself fixed her affections upon the baron." Amelia was a favorite of Frederick's and owing to the indiscreet, but perhaps irresistible, passion which she encouraged and Trenk induiged, the Prussian monarch inflieted those punishments upon the ill-fated lover which have excited for him the commiseration of thousands in Europe and America. The effects of the lady's love and of the baron's indiscretion, are thus described by Thiebault :-

"The lady, for whom he had sacrificed so much, had never lost sight of him; she had administered to him every possible assistance in his first prison; and while he was a fugitive abroad, and at the moment when Trenk was effecting the completion of their mutual ruin by his imprudence, he was indebted to her for the means of his subsistence. But, from the time of his being buried as it were in the fortress of Magdeburg, neither the most active zeal, nor the most persevering efforts, could find a passage to their

miserable object. "She now felt with double poignancy the conviction that she was the original cause of his sufferings, when she could no longer relieve them. To the mental tortures she endured, must be attributed those extraordinary and premature infirm-ities to which she was a victim. --In the course of a few years her personal charms had wholly disappersonal charms had wholly disappeared; her voice was gone; her eyes, once remarkable for their beauty, had now started from their sockets, and she was threatened with total blindness; she nearly lost

her legt was excessive. Never did fitted in the other despair and grief produce such fatal ted form! What effects on any one whose life they had spared; and as she survived those cruel attacks, it is outural to conclude that the desire and hope she felt of still being useful to him for whom she endured such sufferings inspired her with supernatural strength and resolution.

"A singular circumstance, and which proves how dark a veil was thrown over the whole of this affair, is, that the public though witnesses of the physical afflictions she laboured under, had no idea of the cause, and sometimes even ascribed them to the eccentric cast of her character. . She has become what she is,' people affirmed, 'entirely by her own attempt to disfigure herself. Her character is so strange and eccentric, that she wilfully misapplied the remedies prescribed for her recovery, and this for the sole purpose of rendering herself hideous and infirm, even at the risk of her life.'

"She was accused of extraordinary eccentricity of character, because in faat, she possessed an extraordinary understanding; though at the same time, it must be admitted that her temper, owing to the violence and duration of her afflictions, had altered considerably for the worse. A woman or more gen tle and pleasing manners, or of more ingenuous temper, than she had been in her early years, was not to be met with; but these qualities she had now exchanged for a severity that knew no intervals of indulgence; that was prompt to presume evil rather than good; and exerted its influence he more sensily as her turn for epigram made her spieen more easily felt.

"Or all the predilections of her youth, her taste for rading was the only one she retained ; with this variation, however, that she now read only books on philosophical or serious subjects, and entirely laid aside those of mere amusement. Se had also abandoned her music, the art which she formerly more than any other cultivated, and in which she most excelled; a terrible example of the effects produced on the human frame by the constant disappointment of a violent passion !"

Trenk having lingered in his dungeon above ten years, the empris queen of Germany, at the instance of the princess, applied for his liberation. The king set him at liberty. with strict orders to quit the coun try for ever. After the death of Frederick, an interview took place between Amelia and her lover, at Berlin, which is poutrayed in the

following affecting manner: "On arriving at Berlin, it may be easily imagined his first and most tion." The princess Amelia, hav- eager object was to visit that lady who had been the cause of his mis fortunes. Alas! what language could describe the interview? It lasted for some hours, and was consecrated to mutual tears. The past, the present, the inture was reviewed, without alleviation to their sorrows! What perplexities, what griefs were theirs! What a perspective lay before them! Trank, his hair bleached with age; his body curved with the weight of sixty pounds of iron, which for ten years had hung from it! His features changed by grief: this was the man who, in his youth, had auplayed so superb a person, and whose image she had so faithfully preserved! He, on the other hand, beheld in her for whom he had suffered so much, a female prematurely old like himself, a head entirely bald, and shaking so as scarcely to support itself; a face disfigured and ghastly in its expression, and miserably wrinkled. eyes disordered, dim and haggard; a form that tottered with feebleness upon limbs unable, thro' contortion and diease, any longer to perform their office. How, in so changed a being, was he to retrace the object of his affection, whom he had left in the bloom of youth, with features the most regular, a complexion the most dazzling, the most bewitching graces of air and person, all the charms and attractions of the most captivating physiognomy and most consummate beauty ! And how, in the accents of austere offiction, the cold unfeeling train of reasoning, the words of desperation and dis-frust that now escaped her in the harsh Hilberal spirit in which she now judged of men & things—could he recal the rich sallies of imagina-tion which had so often enchanted him! Where were now the impetthe use of her arms and hands; useity of youthful gainty, the sweet-scarcely could she with her left ness of her manners, the enjoyment hand raise the right to a cereain of the fleeting moment, and the rap-height, and even thus nor without turous dreams of future bliss! All at

finds in the other a shrunk, emacia-ted form! What efforts were necessary on either side to sustain so dreadful a shock!

"In this moment of trial, the re-solution of the lady proved superior to that of Trenk. She led the conversation in such a manner as to make it serve the purpose of diverting for the time their common sqrrow, and mutually communicating the story of their past sufferings ; she inquired into every particular of his situation; the nature of his present resources and his future hopes how many children he had, and their different ages; what manner of education he adopted for them. She next assured him, she would do whatever lay in her power for them, and promised to take his eldest girl under her roof in quality of a companion. It was in this spirit that they separated, to see each other no

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 placed 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 turnished 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 counts
I will give the above reward if the said
woman be apprehended in Anne-Arundel or Prince George's county, and
50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again, 13

Joseph Howard. Jan. 18, 1816,

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or phans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 11th April 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 as the same have al property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, seep, 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 aust be paid.

Richard G. Stockett
March 27, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, That the Belvoir estate near Anna polis, Maryland, advertised to be sold ublic sale on the 3d of May

has been sold at private sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale, on he 22d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Belvoir, the resi-dence of the subscriber, sundry articles of household furniture, a good waggon, a pair of large timber wheels, an ox cart, and several farming utensils; also a numerous flock of half, three quarter, and full blood merino and common Sheep, consisting chiefly of ewes and lambs.

The terms of sale-Cash for all sums under 20 dollars ; and six months credit for all sums over 20 dollars, and bond with interest and approved security. Henry Maynadier.

March 14, 1816.

The Editors of the several Papers who have advertised the Belvoir estate for public sale on the 3d of May next, will be pleased to insert the above no tice twice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Public Sale.

hirtue of an order from the Or s subscriber will expose to pub

phone court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday, the 12th day of April max, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the late residence of John Welch, deceased, at Portor's Branch, commonly called the Half Way House, between the city of Annapohs and the city of Bultimere,

All the Personal Estale.

Of the said deceased, consisting of four valuable Nearo Men, valuable Negro Women and Young Children, and a Negro Girl, Borned Cattle and Milch Cows, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Eurniture, Farming ulansils, and other property &c. &c. The terms of sale—for all substunder 20 Dollars, the Cash to be paid, and for all sups above 20 Dollars, a credit of aix months will be given. In the parchaser or purchasers giving and seith approved security, with interest, from the day of sale.

Elegnor Welch, Adm. c.

per cord, or at any rate he one dollar more than the price, to wit . Ches price, to wit: Chesnut Ost, im lare; Spanish Oak, ten dellass. He retre thanks to the public generally, a friends particularly, for the toto ment, he has hitherto received hopes for a continuance of the your. He will give the hithest more price for Hides and Call.

DAnnapolis, March 7.

For Sale. A Negre Woman—She is an enlight plantation hand. For Terms

NOTICE

Walte W. Harwood, intends to ply to the court of Prince Georgeounty, at their next April term. the benefit of the insolvent law. Feb. 15 1816

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphan Con February 27, 1816.

On application by petition of San Ann Hatherly and William Brown Administrators of John Hatberly, h of Anne-Arundel county, de it is ordered, that they give the a exhibit their clarms against the deceased, and that the same be public of once in each week for the spice six successive weeks in the Marjin Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassawag, Reg. With A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. del county hath obtained from the o phans court of Anne Arundel courts in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of John Hafbert the personal estate of John Hattery late of Anne-Arundel county, deed.

All persons having claims a gainst the said deceased, are here warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the substribers or before the 6th day of Septemberses they may otherwise by law be exhibited from all benefit of the said said.

Given under our hands this 27th day. Given under our hands this 27th days February, 1816.
Sarah Ann Hatherly,

William Brown.

George & John Barber, Have just received, and offer for the Fresh Clover Seed,

Ground Plaister,

Which will be disposed of modating terms

They, also have on hand, as usual complete assertment of Groceries. Feb. 29, 1816.

Remarky on or about the 25th in ary int., a negro man named Leacalle himself London Tarner, lated property of George W. Higher Anne-Arundel county. London is a 40 years of age, five feet ten extensionable a new black four hat, a bloc con plexion. Had on when he assessed a new black four hat, a bloc con great coat with a argo cape; He is other clouthing with him. Inade a complete carpenter had joiner. It fellow was purchased by the substance of the state of Geo. W. Higher property. A reward of lifty Dohnwill be given if he is taken is a State, and the above reward if the out of the state, and accurred in gaol so that I get him again. 100 Dollars Reward gaol so that I get him again.

Feb. 29

Ranaway from the subscriber. Drain Anne Arundel County, Mariliansar Queen Anne; on the loth institled, light mulatte lad, called Christy, light mulatte lad, called Christy, high; had en when the absorbed, blue round Jacket, trimmed with a dark blue pantalooms very much white domestic cotton abort, a new bat, and boots, be has also a lad of other clothing, with him unknown—He is an artiful click, as he reads and writes very well, doubt will force a pass to asser in purpose. The above reward, all given, for securing him is any Gressethat I get him again, or to John of Delini if brenight to me. 50 Dollars Reward

IVOL. LXXIV.

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Price - Three Dollars per Annun

Benjamin Sewell, Boot and Shot Manufacturer, Respectfully returns his thanks to rous public for the flattering ement he has received for n ars past, and begs leave to info, em that he still continues the abo siness at his old stand in chur set a few doors above the office Maryland Gazette. He has d an excellent assortment of I for Ladies' shoes, and a g at of leather for boots and shoes stlemen, all which will be made

N. B. He commently keeps for seather and Shipe Makers Utensils
March, 14. List of Letters, saining in the Post Office, A 1st. 1816.

secommodating terms for cash,

iberal credit to punctual custom

Ame B. Auld, Thomas H. Bo 2) Register in Chancery, (2) Stepard, Thos. Brown (2). Henri corlor, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bows E. Arown, Thos. Burk, Capt. Maniel Cleves, (2) Walter Cross, harmica, Robt. Callender, C suith R Carmine, E. Cousta hos R. Coss, Edward H. Cal and T. Cross. Wm Duvall, ( s. Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abra Clarendon Days, Richard Duc argaret Doney, Mary Anne I inerson, Thos Emory, Wm. Fr fathaniel Fowle, Mr. Ferman, I field, Richd Fraby (2), Richd D I. Grammer (1), Wm. Good D I. Grammer (1) Wm. Good ames Green, Elestor Griffin, Sol froves, H. S. Hall Richd. Hall, P. Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos. 1d, Joshua Higgins. Abraham Nace Johnson, Richt Johnson, Kilty (2), Saml. R. ausby, Geo. Pallman Lloyd Lacenchue, E. Philman Lloyd Lacuchue, E. Lewis, Saml. Mackulain, Nichs isseather, Charles Makwell, T. Orourke. (2) Jas. Owens (2), Deens, Nancy Price Wm. Ross, J. Leberson. Jas. Saunders (2,) Sauders, Benjamin Seviall; Schwarer, Rezin Spurrier, Leo (2,) Wm. Stewart, Wm. Seader, Mr. Stewart, Wm. Seader, Mr. Stewart, Wm. Seader, Mr. Stewart, Wm. Seader, Sharlote, Stallings.

Williams, Jas. S. Williams, Wind Robt. Welch, Jas W. John Munroe,

er Shaaff, Sharlote Stallings

T. Stodart, Solomon Taylor,

Borton. Henry Thompson (2)

Ward (3), Elija Wells, Sally

Henry Woodward, Elijah W

er, Cadet Wm. Wheteroft, Pete

Wm. T. Wootten, Lieut A. V Dr. H. Warfield. Jas. Updick

Nathl. Watkins,

brrey Weedon, Geo. W

NOTICE. I do by these present warn all persons from cu taking from my lands, I City of Annapolis, any Wood or Timber whatso in trespassing thereon in ther manner; those who after this notice will h law prosecuted against t the subscriber.

P. HAMMOND, March 28, 1816.

Notice is hereb # 9 That the Belvoir estate n polis, Maryland, advertised at public sale on the 3d of 1 has been sold at private sale. Will be offered at Public Will be offered at Public the 22d day of May next, if the next fair day, at Belvoir the second fair day, at Belvoir the second fair day, at Belvoir the second fair day, and several farming ut to a numerous flock of quarter, and full blood in common Sheep, consisting emmon Sheep, consisting The terms of sale-Cash nder 20 dollars ; and six m

under 20 dollars; and six m for all sums over 20 dollars with interest and approved Henry M March 14, 1816.

The Editors of the seven with have advertised the B for public sale on the 3d control of the seven with a pleased to insert 1 one tonce in their respective to the Editor of the Marylar the Editor of the Marylar

# MARYLAND GAZBITE,

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

IVOL LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1816.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

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

Benjamin Sewell, Boot and Shot Manufacturer, Respectfully returns his thanks to a rous public for the flattering ensargement he has received for nine are past, and begs leave to inform on that he still continues the above siness at his old stand in church net, a few doors above the office of Maryland Gazette. He has on an excellent assortment of Mofor Ladies' shoes, and a good sk of leather for boots and shoes for estemen, all which will be made up secommodating terms for cash, and heral credit to punctual customers. N. B. He community keeps for sale, other and Sine Makers Utensile. March. 14. 3m.

t April tem,

uryland, sc

у, Orphans Се. 7, 1816.

petition of 8a

county, decree they give the n w for creditors

against the against the same be published for the space of in the Marjins of Intelligence.

ohn Barber,

over Seed,

Plaister,

saortment of

irs Reward

about the 25th jurian named Landon Turner, lately orgo W. Higgin onty. London is so live feet ten er der when he elected when he elected of hat, a bloc called by the suber of Geo W. Higgs ward of Lifty Dollar he in taken is the reward of the power of the hour reward if the pand accured in a thim again.

rs Reward

ceries.

List of Letters, maining in the Post Office, April

1st. 1816. Ame B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowie, Ame B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowle, 2) Register in Chancery, (2) Stephen sarl, Thos. Brown (2). Henrietta region, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bowers, 8 E. Brown, Thos. Burk, Capt. Na-laniel Coves, (2) Walter Cross, Wm. Robt. Callender, Capt. with R Carmine, E. Constantin, hes R. Coss, Edward H. Calvert, and T. Cross. Wm Duvall, Capt. is Dooley, Wm. C. Dayis, Abraham is Dooley, Wm. C. Dayis, Abraham Clarendon Days, Richard Duckett, largaret Doney, Mary Anne Davis, S. Evans, E. Lans & Iglehart, Peter Emerson, Thos Emory, Wm. Frisbie, Sathaniel Fowls, Mr. Ferman, Elisha Field, Richd Fraby (2), Richd Gray, D I. Grammer (1), Wm. Goodman, Lames Green, Elestor Griffin, Solomon Groves, H. S. Hall, Richd, Hall, James P. Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos. Howell Joshua Higgins. Abraham Jones, rd, Joshua Higgins, Abraham Jones, Sace Johnson, Rield Johnson, Wm. Nace Johnson, Richt Johnson, Wm. Kilty (2). Saml. R. Lusby, Geo. Liler, Philman Lloyd Lacachue, Edward Lewis, Saml. Mackudin, Nichs. Merriweather, Charles Maxwell, Thomas Drourke. (2) Jas. Owens (2), Rachel Deens, Nancy Price, Wm. Prout, Sasey Pierce. Wm. Ross, John R. Raberson. Jas. Saunders, John Sasaders, Benjamin Seviall; George Schwarer, Rezin Spurrier, Leo. Scott 2, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Spaders, Arbur Shaaff, Sharlote Stallings, John bur Shaaff, Sharlote Stallings, John T. Stodart, Solomon Taylor, Judy Borton, Henry Thompson (2), Susan Timan. Nathl. Watkins, Wm. H. Ward (3), Elija Wells, Sally Warfield, Henry Woodward, Elijah Williams, Cloudsbreev Woodward. Cloudsbrrey Weedon, Geo. Winchester, Cadet Wm. Wheteroft, Peter Wilds Wm. T. Wootten, Lieut A. Wendell, Dr. H. Warfield. Jas. Updick, James Williams, Jas. S. Williams, W. H. Wind Robt. Welch, Jas Williams. John Munroe, P. V.

### NOTICE.

I do by these presents, forewarn all persons from cutting or taking from my lands, near the City of Annapolis, any kind of Wood or Timber whatsoever, or in trespassing thereon in any oer manner; those who trespass after this notice will have the law prosecuted against them by the subscriber.

March 28, 1816. 6w.

Notice is hereb given, That the Belvoir estate near Apna is, Maryland, advertised to be sold at poblic sale on the 3d of May next, has been sold at private sale. Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 22d day of May next, if fair; if not

s next fair day, at Belvoir, the residiscussion of the subscriber, sundry at ticles of issueshold furniture, a good waggon, a pair of large timber wheels, an oxert, and several farming utensila; also a numerous flock of half, three quarter, and full blood merine and temmon Sheep, consisting chiefly of

The terms of sale-Cash for all sums inder 20 dollars ; and six months credit for all sums over 20 dollars, and bond with interest and approved security.

Henry Maynadier.

March 14, 1818.

March 14, 1818.
The Editors of the several Papers the Editors of the several Papers the Editors of the Belvoir estate of public sale on the 3d of May next, will be pleased to insert the above notice trice in their respective papers. So forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

H. G. Munroe,

Has just received, and will sell cheap, 4-4 and 7-8 Coarse

and Fine Irish Linens, 4 do. do. do. Of A. Brown & Son's approved Sheetings, 3-4 & 7 8 do. do. Bleaching.

Dowlass, Linen Cambric, 1.4 & 6.4 Plain and Corded Cambric &

Book Muslins, Cotton & Silk Hosiery, 3 4, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Diapers, Bed Ticking, Domestic and India Cottons,

3-4 and 6 4 Dimities, Men and Women's Gloves assorted, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, do. And a variety of other articles in the Dry Good Line.

On hand, a good assortment of IRONMONGERY among which are No. 1, 2, 3, 4 Virginia Broad and Hill

A general assortment of GROCE-RIES. Loaf and Lump Sugar at the Baltimore Factory Prices. March 21.

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

February 27, 1816. On application by petition of Sarah Ann Hatherly and William Brown. Administrators of John Hatherly, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. it is ordered, that they give the no tice 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, n Maryland, letters of administation on the personal estate of John Hatherly, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. 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 6th day of Septembernext, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of February, 1816.

Sarah Ann Hatherly, & Admrs.

#### 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 prop-erty of Judge Chara and a 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 whem 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 Appe-Arundel or Prince George's county, and \$ 50 if elsewhere, so that I get her Jan. 18, 1816, Joseph Howard.

NOTICE. The subscriber wants this spring

Cords of Tanners Bark He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit; Chesnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encourage ment he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf Skins John Hyde.

Annapolis, March 7.

Letter from Governor Nicholas.

Richmond, February 21,

I perform with infinite satisfaction, the

I perform with infinite satisfaction, the duty assigned to me by the enclosed Resolution one of the General Assembly.

To the manimous expression of the desire of the Legislature, I beg leave in add the carnest wishes of the Exceptive, that you will permit the remains of her beloved son, GENERAL WASHINGTON, and those of his Richmond, to be interred near the Capital, beneath a Monument to be erected at the ex-

pense of the people of Virginia.

This application is made by the native state of Washington, not in the vain hope of adding lustre to his repmation—his fame cannot be increased by any human structure, but as a memorial of a nation's gratitude and affection, and in the expectation, that it will excite a spirit of emulation, which will give her for ages to come, citizens whose lives will be marked by disinterested devotion to the public good, such as upon all eccasions distinguish-ed her illustrious Washington.

All who have any agency in making this request, have foreseen the sacrifice of feeling

which you will make in parting with the re-mains of relations ao revered, but it is hoped you will yield them to the ardent wishes of Virginia.

I have the honour to be, Very respectfully. Your humble servant,

W. C NICHOLAS. The Hon. Bushrod Washington, City of Washington.

> REPLY. Washington, March 18.

It is not in my power to express in terms

which would do justice to my feelings, the sensibility with which I received the resoluti-ons of the Legislature of Virginia, authorising the Governor to open a correspondence with me, and to request me, "in behalt and in the name of the Commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late General George Washington, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon, and interred near the Capital of Virginia, beneath a Monument to be erected at the expense, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the

love of a grateful people."

The nature of the application, the unanimity with which it was made, and the terms in which it as expressed, all unite to impress me with teelings of gratitude which can never be

So many and so powerful are the motives which urge me to comply with the wishes of the Legislature; so sincere and so earnest is my solicitude to promote them, that could I oppose to them only my personal feeling and my individual repugnance, to parting with the remains of General Washington and Mrs. Washington, these feelings would have been subdued, this repugnance would have been conquered, and I would have yielded these bodies to be disposed of at the will of Virginia, painful as the sacrifice most have been it should

But, obligations more sacred than any thing which concerns myself; obligations with which I cannot dispense, command me to retain the mortal remains of my venerated Uncle, in the family vault where they are deposited. It is his own will, and that will is to me a law which I dare not disobey. He has himself di-rected that his body should be placed here, and cannot separate it from those of his near relatives by which it is surrounded.

I pray you, sir, to accompany my profound acknowledgements to the Legislature of Virginia, with the most respectful assurances that ginia, with the most respective analytical in-no considerations, merely personal, could in-duce me to oppose my wishes to their's; and that it is not without the most deep feltgregrer, that even under the high sense of a most sacred duty. I decline to comply with the re-

quest contained in their resolutions.

Permit me, sir, to add that the manner in which the request of the Legislature has been communicated by the Executive, has in no small degree increased the pain I inflict on myself in not yielding to that request, and to as-

sure you that I am.
With the highest respect,

Sir.
Your most ob't servant.
BUSH WASHINGTON.
His Excellency W. C. Nicholas.
Gov. of Virginia, Richmond.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, March 27. GENERAL POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS The committee appointed to investigate the cenduct of the General Post Otfice Department, made Report-

That they have used their utmost endeavours to ascertain every fact that appeared to be material to a full understanding of the conduct of the officers of that department. As the inquiry originated in a request of the Post Master General, the committee in the first place addressed to him a letter, (No. 1.) requesting to be informed of the reasons of his application to Congress, and also that he would give them such information as appeared to be calculated to facilitate the investigation. The Post Master General stated, in his answer, that the application was induced by a rumor that some person or per-sons of the department and sold drafts for money due to the General Post Of fice, for premiums, which had been con-verted to their private day, the letter

The committee therefore proceeded to enquire into the truth of the rumor. by the examination of every person who seemed likely to have any knowledge of the fact; but, in the examination of some of the clerks in the General Post Office, various suggestions were made of improper transactions in the depart-ment, other than those to which their

attention had been drawn by the Post Master General.

The investigation has therefore as sumed a very extensive scope, and has consequently occupied more time than could have been anticipated at its commencement. This delay has also been increased by circumstances arising out of the nature of the inquiry: as no person appeared to make any specific charges, the committee had no alternative but to abandon their undertaking or listen to rumors and the hearsays of some of the witnesses, and send for o ther witnesses to prove the facts; they made choice of the latter course, and have examined every person who was either suggested to them or appeared as likely to possess any information on

the subjects of their enquiry.

The charges arising out of the sugrestions of the witnesses, and which, from the various communications they made to the committee, it appeared to be the desire of some of them most especially to establish, are as follows,

1st. That certain persons in the General Post Office, and particularly Abraham Bradley, jun assistant Post Mas-ter General, had sold Post Office drafts and checks, and applied the premium to their private use.

2d. That an erasure had been made in the cash book of the General Post Office, and an erroneous entry found

3d. That private accounts were improperly kept with individuals, on the books of the Post Office.

4th. That Phineas Bradley had been concerned in a contract for carrying the mail, that was improperly obtain

5th. That P. Bradley had received corrupting presents from mail contrac-

6th. That P. Bradley and Abraham Bradley, jun had made use of Post Office money, in purchasing depreciated bank notes, for which they received a premium, and applied it to their private

7th. That bank notes which were better than the paper of the District of Columbia, and a treasury note, had been returned to the post-masters, by order of Abraham Bradley, jun.

8th. That the Washington and Union Bank, and certain individuals, had profited by the sale of Post Office drafts.

9th. That a contract for carrying the mail from Washington to Fredericks. burg had been superseded by order of the post master general, before it expired and about double the amount given for the same service.

An examination of the subjoined testimony and documents, will enable the House to determine, how far the charges or either of them have been sustained; the committee have however no hesitation in expressing their opinion on them severally.

1. With respect to the first charge, in relation to Abraham Bradley, jun. there is no evidence whatever to induce a suspicion, that he has sold post office drafts or checks for a premium, nor does it appear that any other person in the general post office has sold post office drafts or checks for a 'premium, other than drafts obtained for their own salaries, except in the case of H. H. Edwards, who bought a post of-fice draft on Boston, for District of Columbia paper, and disposed of it by an agent in New-York, ("as he pre-

sumes,") for a premium.

The committee have not relied upon negative testimony to disprove this charge, have attentively examined the books of the Union Bank containing the accounts with the general post office, as well as the private accounts of Abraham Bradley, jr and Phineas Bradley, with that bank, and have satisfactorily ascertained, that no credits have been gi ven to them, of any other person in the general post office, for a premium on drafts or checks they have also accertained, that the premiums for post office drafts and checks sold by the bank, have been entered in the profit and loss account thereof. It therefore conclusively follows, that these premiums have accrued to the

bank, and to none other 2. It appears that a draft in favor of Elisha Riggs, is charged in the cash book of the general post office, as sold to the Union Bank, the words Onion Bank, being apparently written on an erasure. But from an examination of the books of the Union Bank, the committee assertained, that the tee ascertained, that the general post office had eredit for this draft thereon, (ace also the tes-timony of Elisha Riggs) and therefore, the draft having been actually sold to, and negoti-ated by the Union Bank and not Elisha Riggs, they do not perceive any impropriety in the en-try, and still less have they been able to discover any improper purpose to be effected by the alterations on the cash book. 3. It appears to have been the practice of the

as in appears to have been the practice of the assistant post master general. A. Bradley, junto open an account with certain individuals, partly of a public and partly of a private nature; there were cases in which members of Congress have by means of the agency of A. beabare Bradley. braham Bradley, jr. transferred funds from one part of the United States to another part, or have received money for some of their constihave received money for some of their consti-tuents, who were contractors for carrying the midit; by which their names been entered on the books s no advantages accrued to any jes-son by the transaction other this, that of the accommodation in transacting in inconsiders bis Tund from one place to another. It may b

observed that the post office offered preutiar fa-cilities in this particular, and has frequently been resorted to by the members of Congress and others for this purpose, but their wa do not appear in an open account on the book, except when the drafts exchanged did not ex-

The only account of this nature which is ascertained to remain open on the books was made in Dec 1800. where there is a balance in favour of the General Post Office of 320 dols due from Gen. H. Lee, of Virginia.

4th, Itappears that Phineas Bradley, a clerk in the General Post Office, has been concerned in earrying the mail, and that he owned somewhat more than one eighteenth of a line of stages which carried the mail from Baltimore to Georgetown and Alexandria for 2,800 dollars a year. Whatever may be the opinion of the committee as to the strict propriety of the mode in which a compromise was effected in this case between rival contractors, (see the testimony of John Davis,) it is but propen to add, that Mr. Bradly had no legal agency in influencing the decision upon the contract, nor could be have had any other agency in it, unless a corrupt disposition is presumed on the part of the then Post Master General, who was consulted before the contract took effect as to the propriety of his being concerned in it; but there is no circumstance in the case to authorise such presumption.

5th. There is no evidence which, in the opinion of the committee, can justify the imputations in this charge. See testimony of J. Eddington

6th. It appears that bank notes to a small amount have been sold by Abraham Bradley, jr. and P. Bradley, pre-vious to the general depreciation of bank paper, for which they received a premium. The evidence does not prove that they made use of public money for this purpose; but so far as a feet of this kind could be ascertained from circums'ances, it proves the transacti-

on to have been a private one.
7th It appears that a treasury note of one hundred dollars, and bank no esto a small amount, which were supposed to be better than the money of the District of Columbia, have been returned to Post Masters; this transaction, so far as it regards the bank notes returned, is in conformity with an order of the Post Master General to his deputies; annexed to letter No. 2. The only reason alledged for returning the treasury note is, that it might have been purchased at a discount by the Post Master who remitted it.

8th. The committee have ascertained that drafts to the amount of 121,-348 40 have been disposed of to the Union Bank and to the amount of 34,000 to the Washington Bank, and to the amount of \$15,348 25 to individuals who were not public creditors since the 1st of October, 1814, the commencement of the general depreciation of bank paper. Those drafts appear to have been exchanged at par, and, except in a few cales, for the paper of the dif-trict of Columbia. It is evident, from the rate of exchange during this period between the Diffrict of Columbia and most of the places upon which these drafts were drawn, and the purchafers must have derived an advantage o-ther than that of a mere transfer of their fund. It has not been in the power of the committee to ascertain the value of these drafts in the paper of the District of Columbia, having no means of determining, at the several dates the respective rates of exchange; nor did this appear to them very material, as the amount of profit which accrued to the purchasers could have but little influence upon the principle which must desermine the pro-priety of the measure. With respect to the banks, it is stated that a small proportion of these drafts were sold for premiums, some having been exchanged for specie, and others used for the payment of debts due to other

It cannot, however, be of any importance, (if the drafts were essentially more valuable than the District of Columbia paper) whether than the District of Colombia paper) whether they were employed in the payment of debta, sold for specje, or for bank notes of this Dis-trict, with the premium for the difference of value, the principle is the same in either case, and whatever may be the amount of advan-tage to the individuals or the banks in this transaction, resulting from the difference of exchange, the same will be the amount of disadvantage to the government It does not however appear that any change has taken place in the practice of the general post-office department, in this respect, for a series of years; and as the operation complained or is evidently the effect of an existing arrangement under the change of the circumstances of the circulating medium, it is not to be presumed that the practice has arisen out of a design that the practice has arisen out of a design to promote private interests, or to prejudice the interests of government. The committee are however decidedly of opinion, that the advantage arising from the difference of ex-change as to all the monies that are due to the freasury, ought to accrue exclusively to the g-vernment; but as the post-master gene-ral has expressed a winingness to pay over these balances in any way that may beat ac-

these balances in any way that may beet accommodate the treasury department, the eviladmits of a very simple remedy.

9 The facts stated in this charge are admitted to be correct, and the letter of the
post master general, (No 19) contains a salisfactory explaination of the teasons for aftering
the terms of the contraft in question; whether
too much was eventually given for the tryyer,
under the change required by the past masterge eral, is a subject not in the power of the
committee to decide; nor would they be jus-

stance of all the testimony which appears to them in any degree material to the en-y, also sundry communications made in

Resolved. That the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Ceneral-Post-Office Department be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred

[Accompanying this report is an abstract the evidence given before the committee, and some written statements made in answer to its queries. These documents are too long for publication.

From the Delaware Cazette.

After Dr Estice left the War Departmen Mr. Monroe, (the man who wishes to be Pre-aiden; of the United States If the people will let him,) became acting Secretary. On the letter to the Chairman of the Military Com mittee, of which the foll- wing are extracts a THE PROJECT.

Speaking of the Army he said"If the conquest of Canada should prove easy, a part of this force might be directed against Hatifax ; but for that purpose, a force should be especially provided, to consist of nor less than 6000 men. AGAIN.

"Before this time next year (Dec 23, 1814) Stares REQUIRE that the British forces be driven into Quebec and Hallfax, and taken there if possible." AGAIN.

" The British must, at all events, he exseach of their cannon AGAIN.

" this may be done, if timely and suitable measures are ad pied for the purpose, and they be executed with vigor and skill " AGAIN.

"If a strong army is led to the field carly in the spring, the British power on this continent must sink before it; and when once broke down, it will never rise again." AGAIN.

"The re-conquest of Canada, will become, in the opinion of all enlightened men, and of the whole British nation, a chimerical at-

I From the above we may guess what a wisc man and great statesman we are likely to have for our next President.]

#### From the Ohio Federalist. GENERAL WASHINGTON.

As our democrats have found it necessary to shandon their own, and adept Federal doctrines, it is quite natural for them to affect a great veneration for the memory of Washingtheir great idd Jefferson, who, while Wash ington was alive, hired Callender to calumniate him, and when he was dead, sought permusion to prostrate himself upon his grave, and bedew it with tears It is well known that Washington was the author and supporter of all the leading measures of the federalists ; it is well known that he reprobated the beinions and conduct of the democrats; but it is not so well known, in what manner, and to what extent his character was assailed by the democracy of ninety-six and ninety-seven It is proper that this should be known. It will demonstrate the method by which democracy obtained power; and when contrasted with the zeal now manifested by democrats, to erect to his memory some monument of public gratitude, it will furnish conclusive evidence o the profligacy of democracy in every period o

Early in the year 179" a pamphlet was pub lished by Benjamin Franklin Bache, the Editor of the Aurora, entitled Remarks occasion ed by the late conduct of Mr Washington, as President of the United States This pam phlet was patronized and circulated by the democrats, as containing the sentiments of the party at that time. The subjoined extracts from it are republished, that our readers may s which and Ciles and Gallatm, Ben. Austin and Jefferson were not ashamed to countenance -When the reader, at perusing these false and ahameless calumnies, shall feel his indignation aroused, I beg him to recollect that this was one of the means by which democracy esta-blish ditself in the county. Then Washing-ton-must be degraded, that Jefferson might yule, now Washington is to be venerated, that your Tompkins & Grawfords, and Clays and Monroes may each build up their pretensions to rule by associating themselves with a reverence for his name Such is always the true charac ter of democracy. Whenever you closely cruhe the aggrandizement of irself, through some favourite demagogue Whether it dea s in cen-sure or applicuse, the end and object are al-ways the same Self is at the bottom of every thing; and to serve this self, honor, truth, justice, friends and country, are unhesitatingly sacrificed. No doubt our democrats will non-reprobate this pamphlet Yet mark even in this the consistency of their conduct. They detest the incendiary; but have no scruples to avail themselves of the plunder which this vil-lainny afforded them an opportunity to make They have used the ladder and are now willing to kick it from under them. They enjoy the results, and not only disavow the means but reprobate both the means and the agent and while they do this, in regard to Washington, they continue to calumniate both his con patriots and his disciples.

Extract from the preface. "Although the design of these remarks is to prove the want of claim in Mr. Wishington either to the gratitude or confidence of his country, the friends of this gostleman will be disappointed if they hope to discover any thing in the lan-guage of them inconsistent with propriety.— They will have a more difficult task in defend-Ing their patron therefore, than they are pro-bably prepared to meet uamely, to answer tritch and a gument, conveyed with candor on the one side and with firmness on the o-

Extracts from the body of the work. "Tall and imposing in his person, silent and reserved in his manners, o pulent in his fortune, and attacked by a high post to a suc constill cause; Mr. Washington obtained cha racter upon trust. He found indeed no riva to his reputation in his own particular army; for he has condemned his own army to such complete inaction, or had allowed so fittle opportunity to those who commanded under him to become signalized (unless by misfortunes occasioned shipfly by his own had arrange ments () that he had become the sole remarkable person to it. What was to reute owing in his own army to the force of things, was decoted the result of personal merit in the only apparent

But as Mr. Washington has at length come treacherous even to his own fame, what was leat to him as abgrestless general, must be withdrawn from him as a dangerous politician. But as we shall have further opportunities of speaking of the character of this gen tleman we shall not further detail it in this place. Suffice it to say here that Mr. Washington may thank himself for the discussion of the present times. Whoever forms one party, necessarily forms two, for he forms an antagonist party; and parties always end in the scrutiny of character. He will fall therefore as a principal because he has chosen to be a partyman.

" The cloud with which the George of America has covered himself, has been large chough to hide his own want of merit and that of others whom he has placed in office. But when it drops, all will be exposed together. A country which has fought above seven years to expel a king cannot be persuaded to receive one by surprise. The first republic formed upon representative principles, will not restore the system of monarchy and hereditary government in America in favour of a counterfest character. It will not see Europe ubtogating its monarchies and aristocracies, one after another, and then lap up the offals as the dog turns to his vomit, America is indotent, but not base; she may be deceived, but cannot willingly be a deceiver, and as the weight of property, of numbers, and even of knowledge, is on the side of American democracy, victory belongs to it, whenever it seems of consequence to seek

"We avow freely that our chief object here is to destroy undue impressions in favour of Mr. Washington -it is not requisite therefore for us to applaud his merils; for he has already received for them the more than due praise. We seck to moderate the excessive estimate made of them, down to the real stand ard of truth; and at the same time to unveil some of his deficiencies & faults. -Mr. Washington indeed neither as a soldier, a politician, nor a private man. has deceived able persons, who have had the means of forming a judgment of him; but it has happened that few of these have felt sufficient motive for abating from his reputation. The good conceived the number of honest men inscribed on the roll of fame too few to wish to strike from it one who had the semblance of being of this description; and who for a long time had taken so fortunate a direction and had been so well rewarded, that it was hoped that he would not abandon his course. Amiable men wished not to disturb the satisfaction of any from whatever cause proceeding, as long as the public did not suffer. The indolent lastly were little disposed to sontest an opinion so powerfully supported. At present the painful moment for the man of sensibility is arrived, when these considera tions have ceased and when an injury of the highest form done to the public on the part of Mr. Washington, renders it incumbent to recal the generous loan of public attachment from one, who has been averse to pay it even the elender interest of neutrality. When we strip from him however the borrowed plumage which he hes so long worn with an apparent innocence; it is sole ly because he has chosen to associate himself with birds of plunder and of prey; and lest the deceitful exterior which he had been permitted to assume. should aliure others within the reach

of his less increiful companions." "It would take time to run the pa rallel, but if we speak of commanders, the French in the present war, have displayed an host, by the side of whom general Washington would scarcely be discoverable. He would be like a puny shrub in the midst of a stupendous for rest; he would be noticed singly from his insignificance. Had various other American generals commanded in his room, the british army to which he was opposed would probably much ear tier have been repulsed or captured the Americans would have been more celebrated in arms, in common with other revolutionists; and have received a peace as the result of their success, and not of the fatigue and exhaustion of their enemy,"

" The small microscopic exploits of Trenton & Princeton (which succeeded one another) were like the efforts of despair; and the sets of partizan ra ther than of a great commander in chief,"

"Ir we ask after the political measures of general Washington, where shall we seek them? Are they to be seen in his encourage ment of the order of Cincinnati, so much a gainst principle and consistency; in his statejourneyings through the American contin ent in search of personal incense; in his osten-tatious professions of piety, suited to attach a party in the middle and eastern States; in funding at an high interest depreciated public debt, which and passed into third hands; (without making due search after thise who had suffered by his fail) in his consenting in a manner to render this debt perpetual as a tie in behalf of those in power; in favouring jobbers in lands; in countenancing factions; in putting the militia into pompous movement, to crush a petty insurrection against an exosetax foliaus both by nature and name to all of English origin; in his nahmission on the other hand to English intigate, deligned to involve the U States in various cruel with; in his positioning the execution of the treat, of peace with England, made in 1952-1971. his

sing received of the rostocles given by the Spaniards on the Mindscippt; in an acquiescence (see mischievens to both contries in the system of marishms oppression of the British ministry, in the neglect of the overtures made, by feetign countries for combining against this pradice during way, in permitting the British to impress amendan satisfact, and lassly, in Subricating a treasy destined to have military and diplomatic effects, under the name of a treasy of amity, commerce and navigation; by which he disgraced the American character by which he disgraced the American character in politics, which he had failed to illustrate in war, and made national inverses subserve of to his little passions. To learn the dimentions of this gentleman's mind, as also his idea of solemn chajunct" wisdom in his counsellors, and likewise his want of frankness and generosity in his personal commerce with his friends; it is proper to read Mr. Randolph's narrative upon the subject of the above treaty with Great-Britain; a treaty calculated to embrois America at home and abroad, without its gaining one true friend or one honourable and ermanent advantage."

For transactions which are passed, accounts are more than settled between the proter by no means the most eminent, a militiaofficer ignorant of war both in theory and osefol practice, and a politician certainty not of the first magnitude ; such was the outset of this gentleman in the American revolution --He was therefore paid in advance, when he was suddenly made commander in chief; a post which though field only in the manner related he retained for about eight years -Equally irefficient, and somewhat more mischles-out as a politician, file has enjoyed the prefi-dency of the U. Stares for eight other years. All this with other occasional tokens of respect, and with a superabundance of fame, and the prompt geimbursement of his expences is vertainly an ample return for none or bad cervices. in a cause which was his own, as well as that of humanity and his country. The charge of ingratinude hitherto then rests not with public, but with Mr Washington; forbe his motives what they may, seldon under the mask of meri: has any man attempted greater mis-

What a duft then in the balance of worlds is Me Washington and how criminal to be deterred from an act of duty by a false cand-our either to him or his atherents! Willing ly to permit evil, is a guilt little short of co-mitting it; and to columniate him who detects evil, is a still more active sep towards participation in it. The United States however mult not be content with shunning evil in all its shapes : Both interest and duty require effort in favour of policive good, proportioned to the amplitude of their prospects. Every thing therefore demands the extinction of the Washingtonian credit, the pursport of so many weak or bad measures. We must no longer be deceived by masks; and flimulated merit or dissembling rime must equally stand bare to the touch of

"The insensibility of Mr. Washington's temper must deprive him of the esteem of all those who see through him in private life His specious shew of disinverestedness which cryes to cover a selfishmess, with his want of elevation of mind and of understanding, and the ease with which he permits certain characters to govern him, must on the other hans render him dangerous in public affairs till he is properly detected. His late public and private conduct however having no gun to betray him, the applause which he aoped for will desert him in his very life time and history will tear the page which she has devoted to prouse him. It was his country and France gave him fame in defiance of England ; and it is his country and France which in dehance of England will take it away again He must live then thereafter deeply mortified Happy for him would it be, it he could also feel ashamed; for as an English moralist remarks, where there is shame there may yet be Virtue.

. The world however will profit by his fall should be himself apply it to no use It will learn that taise-cheracters must sooner or la-ter come to an end; and that since the possibility of deception as to men is so great, pr vate persons must never be suffered to weigh an instant against the public interest, but every person must judge of public affairs by public considerations."

#### From the Albany Advertiser.

The amount of the expenditure of the government of the United States, from its commencement under the federal constitution, up to the end of Septem ber, 1812, is stated at something more than one hundred and eight milnons of dollars. During the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Adams. which lasted twelve years, the sum ex pended was a little less than thirty seven millions-leaving for the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's presidency, and thethree years and a half of Mr. Aladison's first period, more than seventy one millions. As economy was the countersign of Mr Jefferson and his supporters, at the time they came into power, it would at first blush appear a little extraordinary, that under the garb of fragality, they have expended almost double the sum. during the period mentioned, than the two first presidents did during the time they were in office. The figures will shew the result.

Expended in eleven years and a half, under the democratic administration dolls. 71,000,000 expended during the twelve years of the federal administration. 37,000,000

dolls, 34,000,000 We have left out the odd numbers in this computation, for the sake of simplifying it. It will also be observed, that the time included, takes but only three months and twelve days of the war. The war was declared on the 18th of June, 1812, and the treasury report extends only to the 30th of Sep tember of the same year. We have no recollection of having ever seen any satisfactory account of this enormous increase of the public expenses. We had no war to call for it-a large part of the pavy was sold, very shortly af-ter Mr. Jefferson succession—the whole sum laid out in the fortification of ports

is well known, that the surrection cost the nation sum of money. The military expenses in the years 1794 and 1796, which was the Whiskey period, amounted to n
ly three millions. The difficulties France in the time of Mr. Adams, which produced a kind of naval war with that nation, encreased the expenses of that period greatly. The military expenses of 1798, and 1800, amounted to mera than six millions. Out of less than 17 millions which was the amount of military expenditure in the time of General Washington and Mr. Adams, nine millions are chargeable to the Whiskey period, and the war with France. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison had no such extraordinary call for military expenses, and yet, they contrived ways and means to dispose of nearly 22 millions for military purposes.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. A handsome business .- Let me see. The present session of congress commenced on the 4th of December, and the first congressional salary year ended on the ad of last month; at which time, according to the liveral construction of the attorney general, each member became entitled to receive his 1500 dollars; that s to say, 17 dollars a day, yes 17 dollars a day. 'Tis so upon my word; and this too in addition to his 6 dollars for every 20 miles each way, for his travelling expenses .-Members of Congress can afford to travel in style ; twelve dollars for every 20 miles. But to proceed in our calculation, as the session will continue till at least the last of April, orbeginning of May, making probably 50 days after the 4th of March, it is now proposed to allow each member (whether he comes again or not) to receive on account his second year's salary, an anvance of seven do lars a day, for these additional 50 days; which will make 350 dollars more; so that the members of congress, for the present session, will each receive

81500 1 year's salary 50 days allowance at \$7 Average allowance for travel 250

Two thousand one hundred dolrals, for a session of less than five months! And who will say that this is not, as times go, and, when government are unable to pay their debts, a handsome business.

Republican economy, or help yoursches .- The salary bill has been construed by the Attorney General to mean, that a member of congress is entitled to the sum of \$1500 a year, commencing on the 4th of March annually, in addition to six dollars for every twenty miles he traveis in coming and returning. Now, as the session does not average more than four months, it will be seen, the salary which congress, a repubvoted themselves, is at the rate of 4500 dollars a year; besides their Howance for travel, which will average from two and three hundred dollars more. The salary of the speaker being double, is at the rate of \$9000 a year. Handsome pickings for Mr. Speaker Clay ! & with his \$3000 out fit, and \$9000 fromefit, is, at least, some little compensation for his services in involving his country in war, to increase the patronage of the government.

" It is a poor rule that won't work both ways," says the proverb.— When the federalists laid the first land tax, the leading republicans not only voted for it in Congress, but warmly advocated it in debate; nay Mr. Madison was chairman of the committee who reported the bill. -But when the taxes became unpopular and the prople complained of it as both unnecessary and oppressive. the democratic papers represented it as the exclusive act of the federal-ises and said they had bused their trust and were unworthy of public confidence. In vain they were answered that the leading republicans with Mr. Madison at their head, voted for it, and that therefore, they. were equally responsible with the federalists for the measure. The reply which sounded through all the democratic papers in the union, as if they had received their instructions from some master spirit, was that as the federalists were the majority, and could have prevented it out did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In lite manner, the bill establisting the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the the oto has and harbours, subsequently to the acmajority in both branches of Conand harbours, subsequently to the acmajority in both branches of Consand dollars more were
majority in both branches of Consand dollars more were
constated to present the state of the

honourable the ser ple, have recently determine their hands into their marts ets, and to take out at the

about 12 doffars per day about 12 deliars per day for the services ! There is vepublicant and economy for you'll Ose hill a good people of these U. States a glad to labour at the rate of twen or afteen dollars per mooth. To are the master's but their honors servants in congressmust have a make in twenty days. How an velicusly comfortable it is to be of the sovereign of the sovereign people, and a served by such honourable by priced servants | Huzza fortcono and republicanism ! A bill has passed the House Representatives of the U. State

establishing the compensation members (wages is too nagented term for congressmen) at fifteen be dred dollars per annum. The pr sent congress met on the first Mo day in December: they will and bly adjourn about the last of April The months of December, law ary, February, Merch and Apricontain one hundred and fifty to days. Their worships will meet the contain on the first Monday all his gain on the first Monday of December, and must adjeurn on the thin of March : making say ninety-for days. For two years they will s in session eight months : two but dred and fifty days, at twelve de lars per day, is three thousand del lars. This is the sum at which the wages, pshaw? I beg their home pardon, the compensation of the men. pers is to be established, in order that the servants of the people should live like gentlemen, at homminy."

The arguments, I correct myul, the speeches in favour of the bill, shew very clearly the sovereign contempt with which these bonoural screants look upon their masters the people. "Young gentlemen," and manner to fit them for seats in the house, and had not wealthy fortune could not come to Congress and his upon the pittance hitherto allowed without degrading themselves. A home they had, in all probabile, lived in the first circles of social lere, with that narrow protts they would be put beneath that sine ation, grow impatient of their plan. and abandon it." Six dollars po day a pitlance upon which a mil cannot live in the "first circles a society." So, so, there is no mer to be said about liberty and equality. Our republican congressmen must move in the "first circles of society." and the poor devila who appo them are to grub on in the had dele, and pay twenty cents per don tax upon their whistey, the their servants may receive twelve dollars per day, to enable them to drink, wine in the first viroles of the

ther, "is, that the bill does not raise the compensation to twenty five hundred dollars per year, tollduce men of property and wealth to come and bring their wives and children with them; for it must have a demoralizing influence to have men separated from the wives, living here in dissipation and festion living in dissipation and festivity Six dollars per day is a narrow provision, which will not enable the of society !" . Nevertheless it is nishes the greats of dissipation as festivity! They have something wherewith they can visit the feature board and the brothel. Truly the is giving our congressmen a respecthan themselves whether it is just

or not ? A third liked the mode of prowas worthy of the dignity of groty of gentlemen to receive were by the day. Oh t a day laboure what a low filtby creature in the ewhat a low filthy creature it to timestion of a congressmal to the search salary of fittern hundred dollars, aweated out of the labour if the labouring class of the community, is quite " worthy of the diseit of gentlemen." It will enable out congressmen to " live in the first congressmen to " li

AXES! TAXES! TAXES Medical than TWO THOU. now advertised by Madison's lings. (who take a certain pro-cent the fleece for shearing) le trophies of the late "glorious s and which they say must be like Jefferson's gun-boats, to highest bidder, to pay its ex-Thus honest farmers of mont, you must see your lands for half, or perhaps one fourth their real value, to pamper the of a set of men, who, Wrary of peace and hot for war.

i plange the mation into theht feast the cravings of a swarm of fatarved collectors-to line the res of a host of faithful abettors, o continually revolve, like so sy satellites around the great stat of democracy; to pay for entering Canada-to defray the es to Ghent to procure a new aty of peace with the loss of half privileges which the old one se ta retinue of favourites, of the se school, in luxury, balls and es. Remember when you see er ands bid off, that they go to port such men, in such 'glorious eds as these. [VI. Mirror.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THUBSDAY, APRIL 18. ederal Republican Tickets.

LECTORS OF THE SENATE FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekie! Richardson, Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. . Dr. William Marshall, Edward H. Calvert. ron FREDERICK Major John Graham,

Roger B. Taney. Being desirous of giving our re rs as early as possible the law oagress for the establishment o veral articles which were in ty

be Democrats friends to univer

suffrage. we have often been to then what proof have we of irginia is democratic, and yet in ceratic Virginia no body is allo vote but freeholders. Now, as his is democratic, and democrats rallowing poor people to vote, s a proposition to alter the law is the eating." A proposition ade during the last session of the salessembly of Virginia, to co entention for the purpose of alterestion for the purpose of altered to constitution. Yes—and the draite legislature rejected it. The of many proofs which might been that democrats, when they in their power, will not allow a an, or any man but a landhold ste. To be sure, when they co-sle it, then they boast amazing htm love of universal auffrage.

On Sunday, the thirty-first of March parted this life near Frederickaburg, in, in the seventy-second year of his te Venerable FRANCIS ASBURY, be Venerable PRANCIS ASBURY,
the Methodist Episcopal Church,
any be said, "a great Man has foreed," having labored in his Lord'
lad, more than fifty years, as an i
distance. In the death of such a Little Church of Christ in general, is part
as portion of it overs which he was need uply called to preside, has sustained their must be deeply felt and long deaths readsting seal for the salvation should be a superior of the salvation should be a superior of the salvation should be a superior of the salvation of the salvation should be such that the salvation should be superior to the salvation should be obtaith, in the full possession overs, and his willingness a serior meet his God and enjoy firm in the sections of his numerous of the assertions of his numerous distribution of thomsands could have experted that had lived to go in and one as he has done for searly half as unthe joy and delight of their that in the joy and delight of their the base ever squalled, none have his at loss and labors to appear has a los tolls and labors to special and he tolls and labors to specially distributed to the second, it is expected, will, it is like, labors, and usefulness of his labors to work and live.

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AXES! TAXES! TAXES! riess than TWO THOU. ED lots of land, in this state. now advertised by Madison's ings, (who take a certain proner of the fleece for shearing) le trophies of the late "glorious and which they say must be like Jufferson's gun-boats, to highest bidder, to pay its ex-Thus honest farmers of

mont, you must see your lands for half, or perhaps one fourth heir real value, to pamper the of a set of men, who, Westy of peace and hot for war, sen to mount their crazy car, (plurge the nation into deht

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feast the cravings of a swarm of starved collectors-to line the ses of a host of faithful abettors. continually revolve, like so sy satellites around the great stat of democracy; to pay for specing Canada-to defray the es to Ghent to procure a new aty of peace with the loss of half sprivileges which the old one sered to us—to support "Madison ta retinue of favourites, of the e school, in laxury, balls and ces. Remember when you see or lands bid off, that they go to port such men, in such ' glorious' ed as these. [VI. Mirror.]

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THUBSDAY, APRIL 18. deral Republican Tickets. LECTORS OF THE SENATE. FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekie! Richardson,

TOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. . Dr. William Marshall, Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

Robert Hart.

Being desirous of giving our reas as early as possible the law of sagress for the establishment of a stional Bank, we have excluded heral articles which were in type.

be Democrats friends to universal

suffrage. So we have often been told then what proof have we of it; irginia is democratic, and yet in deseratic Virginia no body is allowed sole but freeholders. Now, as Vir is is democratic, and democrats are allowing poor people to vote, sares proposition to alter the laws of state would be most gladly acto. The " proof of the pudding in the eating." A proposition was ade during the last session of the ge-tral essembly of Virginia, to call a sevention for the purpose of altering is constitution. Yes—and the demoratic legislature rejected it. This is see of many proofs which might bead-aced that democrats, when they have in their power, will not allow a poor an, or any man but a landholder, to ste. To be sure, when they cannot the it, then they boast amazingly of ter love of universal suffrage.

On Sunday, the thorty-first of March, 1816, parted this life near Frederickaburg. Vinginated this life are Frederickaburg. Vinginated this life are vice and the second year of his age, to Venerable FRANCIS ASHURY. Bishop if the acthodist Episcopal Church. Of him it may be said, "a great Man has failen in used," having labored in his Lord's Vinepad, nore than fifty years, as an information of the Church of Christ in yearral, to particularly all portion of it over which he was more immediately called to preside, has sustained a loss, this must be deeply felt and long deplored. His trabpting seal for the salvation of sould deed him, alshough in great pain from bodies of him, alshough in great pain from bodies are levels socket gand when unable to speak are reconstant, in the full possession of his all weets, and his willingpess and reading the meet his God and snjng firm forsver—I he afterious of his summers of his holy trive of laith, in the full possession of his all meet his God and snjng firm forsver—I he afterions of his summers of lock, and payers of thousards could have preserved in, he still had lived to go in and out before and, as he has done for searly half a ceptury at unthe joy and delight of their hearth—for have ever equalled, none have surpassed in his tolk and labors to spread the relition of Christ, and save souls. A more paragraph and beloved Pastor in Israel, who cease and sould be life, labore, and surfulness of this spread in the grent of the aky.

In the life habore, and save souls A more paragraph and beloved Pastor in Israel, who cease and sould be life, labore, and surfulness of this spread in the grent of the aky.

It has been supplied to the particular of the labore in the surpassed in the grent of the aky.

A Charleston paper of the 29th timiarms, that not one strop of mina fallen there for eight weeks, a could have spared them a hand-manager at least once a week others to consequence,—. Interican.

House of Representatives of the Unit-ed States of America in Congress as-sembled, That a bank of the United States of America shall be established, with a capital of thirty-five milions of dollars, divided into three hundred and fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars, each share. Seventy thousand shares, amounting to the sum of seven millions of dollars, part of the capital of the said bank, shall be subscribed and paid for by the United States, in the manner hereinafter specified; and two hundred and eighty thousand shares, amounting to the sum of twenty eight millions of dollars, shall be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies, or corporations, in the manner hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That subscriptions for the sum of twenty eight millions of dollars, towards constituting the capital of the said bank, shall be opened on the first Monday of July next, at the following places: that is to say, at Portland, in the District of Maine. at Portsmouth, in the state of New Hampshire, at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, at Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, at Middletown, in the state of Connecticut, at Burlington, in the state of Vermont, at New-York, in the state of New-York, at New Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at Wilming on, in the state of Delaware, at Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, at Richmond, in the state of Virginia, at Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, at Cincianati, in the state of Ohio, at Raleigh, in the state of North Carolina, at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, at Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, at Augusta, in the state of Georgia, at New Or leans, in the state of Louisiana, & at Washington, in the District of Columbia. And the said subscriptions shall be opened under the superintendance of five commissioners at Philadelphia, and of three commissioners at each of the other places aforesaid, to be appointed by the President of the United States (who is hereby authorised to make such appointments) and shall continne open every day from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoun and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sandays, when the same shall be closed: and immediately thereafter the commissioners, or any two of them, at the respective places aforesaid, shall cause two transcripts or copies of subscriptions to be made. one of which they shall send to the Secretary of the Treasury, one they shall retain, and the original they shall transmit, within seven days from the closing of the subscriptions as aforesaid, to the commissioners at Philadelphia, aforesaid. And on the receipt of the said original subscriptions, or deither of the said copies thereof, if the original be lost, mislaid or detained, the commissioners at Philadelphia aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall immediately thereafter con-vene, and proceed to take an account of the said subscriptions. And if more than the amount of twenty eight millions of dollars, shall have been subscribed, then the said last mentioned commissioners shall deduct the amount of such excess from the largest subscriptions, in such manner as that no subscription shall be reduced in amount, while any one remains larger : Provided, that if the subscriptions taken at either of the places aforesaid, shall not exceed three thousand shares, there shall be no reduction of such subscriptions, nor shall, in any case, the subscriptions taken at either of the places aforesaid, be reduced below that amount. And in case the aggregate amount of the said subscriptions shall exceed twenty eight millions of dollars, the said last mentioned commissioners, after having apportioned the same as aforesaid, shall cause lists of the said apportioned subscriptions to be made out, including in each list the apportioned subscription for the place where the original subscription was made, one of which lists they shall transmit to the commicslovers. or one of them, under

main open at Philadelphia aforesaid, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed for that place: and the subscriptions may be then made by any individual, company or corporation, for any number of shares, not exceeding in the whole the amount required to complete the said sum of twenty eight millions of dollars.

Ber. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any individual, company, corporation or state, when the subscriptions shall be opened as herein before directed, to subscribe for any pumber of shares of the capital of the said bank, not exceeding three thousand shares, and the sums so subscribed shall be payable, and paid in the manner following, that is to say, seven millions of dollars in gold or silver coin of the United States, or ingold coin of Spain or the dominions of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty eight grains & sixty hundredths of a grain of the actual weight thereof, or in other foreign gold or silver coin at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the Uni-April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and twenty-one millions of dollars thereof in like gold or silver coin, or in the funded dobt of the United States contracted at the time of the subscriptions respectively. And the payments made in the funded debt of the United States shall be paid and received at the following rates: that is to say, the funded debt bearing an interest of six per centum per anadm, at the nominal or par value thereof; the funded debt bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of sixty-five dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; and the funded debt bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of one hundred and six dollars and fifty one cents for every sam of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; together with the amount of the interest accrued on the said denominations of funded debt, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing the same to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid. And the payments of the said subscriptions shall be made and completed by the subscribers respectively, at the times and in the manner following : that is to say, at the time of subscribing there shall be paid five dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and 25 dollars more in coin as aforesaid : at the expiration of six calender months after the time of subscribing, there shall be paid the further sum of ten dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as a foresaid, and twent; five dollars more in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt as aforesaid : at the expiration of twelve calender months from the time of subscribing there shall be paid the further sum of ten dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and twenty-

five dollars more in coin as afore-said, or in funded debt as aforesaid. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That at the time of subscribing to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid, each and every subscriber shall deliver to the commissioners at the place of subscribing, as well the amount of their subscriptions respectively in coin as aforesaid, as the certificates of funded debt, for the funded debt proportion of their respective subscriptions, together with a power of attorney authorising the said commissioners, are a majority of them, to transfer the said stock in due form of law to the President, Directors, and Company of the bank of the Uni-ted States," as soon as the said bank shall be organized. Provided always, That if, in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said bank among the subscribers, in the case, and in the manner herein before provided, any subscriber will have delivered to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, a greater amount of gold or silver coin, and funded debt, than shall be necessary to complete the payments for the share or shares to such subscribers apportioned as aforesaid, the commissioners shall whose superintendance such subonly rotain so much of the said gold scriptions were originally made, that the subscribers may thereby ascertain the number of shares to or silver coin, and funded debt, as shall be necessary to complete such payments, and shall forthwith, return the surplus thereof, on application for the same, to the subsections lawfully enlitted thereby. And their respectively apportioned as oforesaid. And in case the aggregate amount of the subscriptions made durings the period aforesail,

secure and safe keeping, so that the same may and shull be special-ly delivered and transferred, as the same were by them respectively received, to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the U. States, or to their order, as soon as shall be required after the organ-ization of said bank. And the said commissioners appointed to super-intend the subscriptions to the capital of said bank as aforesaid, shall receive a reasonable compensation for theirservices respectively, and shall be allowed for all reasonable charges and expences incurred in the execution of their trust, to be paid by the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank, out of the fands thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further cancted. That it shall be lawful for the United States to pay and redeem the funded debt, subscribed to the capital of the said bank, at the rates aforesaid, in such sums, and at such times as shall be deemed expedient, any thing in any act or acts of Congress to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And it shall also be lawful for the President, Directors and Company of the said bank, to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin, or bullion, the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid : Provided atways, That they shall not sell more thereof than the sum of two millions of dollars in any one year; nor sell any part thereof at any time within the United States, without previously giving notice of their intention to the Secretary of the Treasu ry, and off ring the same to the U. States, for the period of fifteen days at least, at the current price, not exceeding the rates aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That at the opening of the subscrip-tion to the capital stock of the said bank, the Secretary of the Treasury shall subscribe, or cause to be subscribed, on behalf of the United States, the said number of seventy thousand shares, amounting to seven millions of dollars as aforesaid, to be paid in gold or silver coin, or in stock of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and if payment thereof, or of any part thereof be made in public stock, bearing intorest as aforesaid, the said interest shall be payable quarterly, to commence from the time of making such payment on account of the said subscription, and the principal of the said stock shall be redeemable in any sums, and at any period which the government shall deem fit. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the certificates of such public stock to be prepared, and made in the usual form, and shall pay and deliver the same to the president, directors, and company of the said bank on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, which said stock it shall be lawful for the said president, directors and company to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin or bullion at their discretion : Provided, they shall not sell more than two millions of dollars

thereof in any one year. [ To be concluded in our next.]

#### NOTICE.

Anne-Arundel County Court having adjourned until the 20th day of May, all persons upon whose property writs of Fieri Facias have been levied, are hereby notified, that unless the cases are settled on or before Wednesday the 24th inst. I shall proceed to advertise the property for sale, without respect

Robert Wetch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.

April 18, 1818.

#### Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public sale, by order of the vestry of St. James a Parish, Anne-Arundel county, at Pig-Point, on I desday the 7th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, THE GLEBE PLANTATION belonging to said pa rish, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, adjoining to Pig Point, and bounding on the river Patuzent upwards of a mile. This land is well awards of a mile. This land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, type and tobacco. There is on the land a comfortable frame dwelling house & kitchen. The terms will be made ac commodating, and known, on the day of sale. The promises will be shown to any person wishing to risw them previous to the day of sale, by Mr. iteato Estep residing in Pig Punt.

April 18, 1810.

chaser or purchasers group of approved security, with puter the day of sale. Joseph April 16, 1816.

150 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, fiving Anne Arundal county, state of his eyland, on Easter Sanday, the 14th of this instant, two negromen JACK & PETER, purchased a few months past, of Robert Lowe of Calvert won'y, which said negroes have lived at Johnson's Furnace in Frederick conty, in this state, for the last three years. lack is about twenty eight years of age, about five feet eight inches high, square built fellow, has a down look when spoken to, and wore his hair plated before; His working clothes were as follows, to wit : his upper jacket & trousers were of home made fulled cloth of drab colour, a ticklenburg shirt, a wool hat, and took with him a white furred hat, a piece of nankeen and a vest pattern of Royal Rib. of yellow ground, with a narrow dark stripe, with a variety of clothing not recollected; he is an artful fellow, has plenty of money, and will no doubt en-

deavour to procure a pass

Peter about five feet six or seven inches high, aged about twenty-eight years, rather black, a good countenance, speaks quick, and is a snug made fel-low, he wore his hair tied behind in a kind of cue; his working clothes were the same kind as Jack's, and he took with him an old furred hat, with a very narrow rim, a pair of old boots with tassels, and sundry other elething p t recollected. It is expected they will make for Calvert or Frederick counties, and most likely for Frederick, and from thence towards the western counties of Pennsylvania, or the state of Ohio. If taken within twenty miles from home 20 dollars will be given for each of them; if 40 miles from h 40 dollars will be given; and if taken out of the state and secured in gaol so that the owner gets them again, the

above reward, and all reasonable churges if brought home. Charles Waters. April 18, 1516. The editors of the Allegany Federalist, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and Lancaster Journal, are requested to insert the above once

NOTICE.

a week for seven weeks, and forward

their accounts to this office.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, to continue in session twenty days agreeable to law. Henry S. Harwood, Clk.

April 18.

By HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES RIDGELY. OF HAMP-TON, ESQUIRES GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, it has been represented to me, by George A. Smith, Esquire, Sheriff of Caroline County, that John Smith, of Levin, who had been sentenced by the court of Caroline County at March Term eighteen hundred and sixteen, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, made his escape from the gaot of Caros line County on the night of the ninth instant. And whereas, it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice ; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Pro-clamation, and do, by and with the ad-vice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRFID DOL-LARS to any person who shall appre-hend and deliver to the Sheriff of Caroline County the said John Smith, of Levin Given under my band, & the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty sixth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

O. Ridgely, of Hamp. By His Excellency's command, Ninion Pinkney, Clk. Of the Council.

John Smith, of Levin, is about five fect nine or ten inches high, about thirty or thirty-five years of age, his cloathing is not recollected, neither would it be necessary to give a description of them, if remembered, as no doubt he will change them; he has rather a downcast end sustere look out of his eyes; he is very talkative when he partakes of any inebriating liquor, which he is very fond of and when in liquor, as well as a fall other timer, he is a great bragadade, flighty in his talk, and swears without any trouble.

Ordered. That the foregoing proclamation he published right times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette.

Telegraph, Federal Republican, Herid at Federal Republican, Herid at Federal Republican. ther a downcast and austere look out

Monitor:

Written by Lord Byrom, sistes the put lication of his Lordship's Works.

Bright be the place of thy sout.

No lovelier spirit than thing.

E'er broke from its martal control.

In the ords of the blessed to shine.

On can thou wer't all but divine.

As thy soul shall immortally be;

And our sorrows may crase to repine.

When we know that thy God is with the

Light be the surf on thy tomb.

May its ferdure like emeralds be.

There should not be a shadow of gloom In aught that reminds us of thee : Young flowers and an evergreen tree May grow o'er the place of thy rest;
But not cypress, nor yew let us see,
For why should we mourn for the blest?

From the Harrisburg Federalist.

SATURDAY NIGHT. Sweet to the soul the parting ray, That ushers placid evening in ; When with the still expiring day, The Sabbath's freaceful hours begin 1 How grateful to the anxious breast, The sacred hours of holy rest.

I love the blash of vernal bloom, When morning gilds night's sullen tear,
And dear to me the mournful gloom
Of Autumn, "Sabbath of the year !"
But purer pleasures, Joys sublime,
Await the dawn of Holy Time.

Hush'd is the turnult of the day, And worldly cases and business cease; White soft the vesper breezes play,
To hymn the glad return of peace;
O season blest, O moments given! To turn the vagrant thoughts to Heaven. What though involved in lurid night, The loveliest charms of nature fade !

Yet mid the gloom can heavenly light, With joy the contrite soul pervade; O then Great Source of light Divine, With beams etherial, gladden mine. Oft as these hallowed hours shall come,

O raise my thoughts from earthly things, And bear me to my heavenly home On living Faith's immortal wings-'Till the last gleam of life decay In one eternal SABBATH DAY!

From the Salem Gazette.

Mr. Cushing, You will oblige a constant reader and the Christian public by inserting in your paper the copy of a letter sent by Publius Lentulus, governor of Judea, to the Senate of Rome, respecting the person and actions of our blessed Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST .-Tiherius Cæsar was the Emperor, and caused the extraordinary intelligence contained in this letter, to be published throughout all the Roman provinces. The epistle is as follows :

"There appeared in these our days, a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted as a Prophet of Truth, but by his own disciples called the Son of God. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of disease .-A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend couns tenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the color of a filbert full ripe, and plain, almost down to his ears, but from his ears downward, somewhat curled, more orient o and waving about his shoulders .-In the midst of his head goeth a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead very plain and smooth; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with comely red ; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended; his beard somewhat thick, agreeable in colour to the hair of his head, not of any great length but forked in the midst ; of an innocent, mature look ; his eyes grey, clear and quick. In reproving he is terrible ; pleasant in speech mixed with gravity. It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. In proportion of body well shaped and strait; his hands and arms right delectable to behold ; in speaking very temperate, modest & wise. A man for singular beauty, aurpassing the children of men."

From a New-York Paper. SKENANDON, THE ONEIDA CHIEF, SKENANDON, the celebrated Onerda Chief, whose death was announced a few days since, was well known in the wars which occurred while we were British colonies, & in the contest which issued in our independence, as the undeviating friend of the people of the United States. He was very savage, and addicted to drunkenness, in his youth ;\* but by his own reflections, and the benevolent instructions of the late Reverend Mr. Kirkland,

• In 1755, Skenandon was present at Treaty made in Albany. At night he was excessively drund, and in the morning found himself in the street, attripped of all his ornaments and every article of clothing. His pride revolted at his self degradation, and he resolved that he would never again deliver himself over to the power of Stroso Wasself over to the

reformed man for more than sixty years, and died in Christian hope.

From attachment to Mr. Kirkland, he had always expressed a strong desire to be buried near his Minister and Father, that he might (to use his own expressions) "go up with him at the great resurrection." At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers which were read at his bed side by his great grand daughter, he again re-peated this request. Accordingly, the family of Mr. Kirkland, having received information by a runner that Skenandon was dead, in compliance with a previous promise, sent assistance to the Indians, that the corpse might be conveyed to the village of Clinton for burial. Divine service was attended at the meeting-house in Glinton on Wed nesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. An address was made to the Indians by the Rev. Dr. Backus, President o! Hamilton College, which was in-terpreted by Judge Dean of West-moreland. Prayer was then offered, and appropriate psalms sung. After service, the concourse, which had assembled from respect to the deceased Chief, or the singularity of the occasion, moved to the grave in the following order:

Students of Hamilton College. Corpse, Indians.

Mrs. Kirkland and family. Judge Dean, Rev. Mr. Norton, Rev. Mr. Ayer. Officers of Hamilton College. · Citizens.

After interment, the only surviy. ing son of the deceased, self-moved, returned thanks, through Judge Dean as interpreter, to the people, for the respect shown to his Father on the occasion, and to Mrs. Kirkland and family for their kind and friendly attentions.

Skenandon's person was tall and brawny, but well made-his countenance was intelligent, & beamed with all the indigenous dignity of an Indian Chief In his youth he was a brave and intrepid warrior, and in his riper years one of the ablest counsellors among the North American tribes. He possessed a strong and vigorous mind. & though terrible as the tornado in war, he was bland and mild as the zephyr in peace. With the cunning of the fox, the hungry perseverance of the wolf, and the agility of the mountain cat, he watched and repelled Canadian invasions. His vigilance once preserved from massacre the inhabitants of the infant settlement of Germanflats. His influence brought his tribe to our assistance in the war of the Revolution. How many have been saved from the tomahawk and scalping knife, by his friendly aid, is not known; but individuals and villages have expressed grititude for his benevolent interpositions, and among the Indian tribes he was distinguished by the appellation of the

" White Man's Friend." Although he could speak but little English, and in his extreme old age was blind, yet his company was sought. In conversation he was highly decorous, evincing that he had profited by seeing civilized and polished society, and by mingling with good company in his better days.

To a friend who called on him a short time since he thus expressed himself by an interpreter :

"I am an aged homlock-the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The genera-tion to which I belonged have run away and left me-why I live, the great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

Honoured Chief! His prayer was answered-he was cheerful and resigned to the last. For several years he kept his dress for the grade prepared. Once, and again, and again, he came to Clinton, to die; longing that his soul might be with Christ, and his body in the narrow house, near his beloved Christian

teacher. While the ambitious but vulgar great look principally to sculptured monuments, and to niches in the temple of earthly fame, SKENANnobility, stood with his loins girded,

waiting the coming of his Lord. His Lord has come? and the day pproaches when the green hillock that covers his dust will be more respecied than the Pyremids, the Mausolea, and the Pantheons of the proud and imperious. His simple truff and stone" will be viewed with effection and veneration, when the tawdry denaments of haman

tissionary to the tribe, he flued a spatheonic shall awaken only pity and diagust, Indulge the land, indulge the

"That steals impassion'd o'er the n To me each twig from Adam's stock is near.

'And sorrows fall upon an Indian's tomb. Clinton, March 14th, 1816.

#### SERMONS

Addressed to Masters and Servants Published in the year 1743, by the Rev. Thos. Bacon; Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, now republished, with other tracts and dialogues on the same subject, and recommended to all masters and mistresses. to be used in their families, by the Rev William Meade-Price \$1 00-For sale by George Shaw.

Who has also received the Infallible Inkstands, which produce excellent Ink by simply pouring a little water in

Annapolis, April 11, 1816. 3w.

### 200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th Jannary last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. 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 complection; had on when he abscond ed a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins. living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward i taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely. Annapolis, April 11, 1816. N. B All persons are hereby for warned harbouring said negro at their peril.

The editors of the Federal Repulican, Frederick-i own Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

#### This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick M'Kubin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated & those indebted to make payment.

James M Kubin, Adm'r. April 11, 1816.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the third day of May, at James Hunter's tavern, in the ci Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash, All the right, title, interest and claim, of Samuel Wood, of William, of andto a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Wood now resides, known by the name of Broughton Ashley, containing one hundred and six acres of land, more or less ; taken and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Elizabeth Hodges, Thomas Hodges, and Rezin Estep, administrators of Charles D. Hodges. 2 R. Welch, of Ben Shff. A. A County.

George & John Barber, Have just received, and offer for sale, Fresh Clover Seed,

Ground Plaister, Which will be disposed of on accom modating terms. They also have on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of Groceries:

Feb. 29, 1816.

#### 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 be absconded, a blue round Jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr 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. if brought to me. William G. Sanders.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and thers, are forwarned barbouring or carrying off said fallow, at their peril. Dancing School

Opened at Mr. Haldroin's. The Ladies and Gentlemen of A napolis and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duclairacq will keep his Dancing School at Mr. Baldwin's for three weeks only, after which time it will be transferred to the Ball Room. The hours of tuition are at ten o'clock for ladies on Fridays and Satur days ; for gentlemen at twelve or one

April 11, 1816. 2

#### Public Sale.

On Tuesday 30th April, will be sold at the late dwelling of William Whet-croft, on Deep Creek, 5 miles from Au napolis, all the property of the deceas ed, consisting of three Negro Men slaves, and one Woman; the men are valuableplantation hands; the woman, though advanced in years, is a good washer, and used to all kind of house and plantation work; also three horses, one Mule, fourteen young Hoge, a Cart Ploughs and other plantation u tensils, Beds and beddings, household & kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale -Cash for all sums under twenty dollars; six months credit for sums over twenty dollars; payment to be secured by note with approved security on interest from the sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. By order Anne Arundel County Orphans court, April 9th, 1816. 2 dohn Randall, Admr.

#### FOR SALE,

THE RISING-SUN FARM. By virtue of a decree of the honour able the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 27th of April next, on the premises, all that valuable tract of land. called Part of Howard's First Choice, and known by the name of the Rising-Sun, situate on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 20 from the latter place; containing about five hundred acres of kind land, full one half in woods heavily timbered, consisting of hickor oak, chesnut and poplar. This property adjoins that of Thomas Furong. Esq who has used the plaster of paris to considerable advantage—it is well watered. The improvements tolerably good, with a great abundance of choice fruit, &c. &c. Any person wish ing to view the land previous to the day of sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrill near the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit-one third to be paid in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months; the purchaser giving bonds with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. When the whole of the purchase money is paid a good deed will be given, by William H. Baldwin,

Augustin Gambrill, Thomas Worthington. The editor of the Federal Gazette

will please insert the above advertisement twice a week till the day of sale, and forward his account to this of-

fice for collection. March 21, 1816. 5

#### SALE.

We subscriber offers for sale the BRICK HOUSE & LOT in the city of Annipolis, lately occupied by Mrs Wyvill. The house is Susannos Susannas Wyvill. The house is large and commodious, having eight well finished cooms, and a cellar under the whole house, all in good repair. The terms which will be liberal, can be known by application to Robert Welch, of Ben. or teren in Hughes, who are duly authorised to contract for the same. If this property should not be disposed of at private sale on or before Thursday the 18th April, it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. Samuel Tott. the highest bidder. Samuel Tott. March 28.

#### Public Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a farm containing about four hundred acres of land, lying within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-one from the city of Baltimore; it is an excel-lent soil, peculiarly adapted to the growth of clover; Plaister of Paris may be used to great advantage. There is now in good order thirty acres of low ground meadow, producing abundant crops of hay, and much more may be added with small expense. A very large proportion of this land a bounds in timber of every description, cord wood, of oak and hickory, to al-most any amount may be spared with-out injuring the farm. To a farmer or grazier this land offers many advantages. There is also on the premises a comfortable dwelling-house, with necessary out buildings, orchards of different kinds of fruit, &c. Any person inclined to purchase this property, will be shown the premises by application to the subscriber, living adjoining to the same. This property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, without reserve, on Pussday the thirtieth day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day The terms, which will be accommodating can be not the next fair day. The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known by application to R. Welch, of Ben, in the city of Annapolis, or the subscriber. Henry Producerd.

The editor of the American will insert the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

April 14, 1816.

Annapolis, April 2, 1816

All those indebted to the abo tioned concerns are hereby request to make immediate payment to wifield and Ridgely, who are author to sattle the same.

April 4, 1816.

Sheriff's Sales Will be exposed to public Sale Wednesday, the 25th of April, in 12 o'clock, at my office in the car Aunapolis, for Cash, all the right tle, interest and claim, of Robert lace, to a tract or parcal of the whereon the said Wallace now recalled "Poplar Ridge and Hall Discovery," alias "Bodkin's Plain Taken by virtue of a writ of Fier a Nicholas Brewer
Robert Welch, of Bea. 115
A. A. County. del county court, to satisfy a delt

By virtue of a writ of Pieri Pier to me directed, from Anne Arm county court, will be exposed to Pa Sale, on Thursday the 26th of A inst. at my office, in the city of Air polis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, at of Land called "Plummer's Patter containing 127 Acres of Land more containing 127 Acres of Land, more less, being seized and taken at the p perty of Thomas Plummer, to see

a debt due Owings & Paul,
Robert Welch, of Ben 11f.
A. A. County.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fer Facias, to me directed, from the car of Appeals, and Anne-Arundel concourt, will be exposed to Public State my office, in the city of Annape on Thursday the 26th of Applie at 12 o'clock for Cost the at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the whole the real estate of which Metch Mereweather is now seized, a part which is known by the name of " Go Range," containing 300 Acres, par "Altogether," containing 100 Arms the whole property being seized a taken as the property of the said & cholas Mereweather, to estimate de-ducto Wesly Linthicum and Willia Mandel

Robert Welch, of Ben. siff. A. A. County.

April 1.

By virtue of sundry writs of fer Facias, to me directed, from their of Appeals, and Anne-Arusdel con-court, will be exposed to Public St at my office, in the city of Anapoli on Thursday the 26th of April is at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the real state of Thomas B D. Mereweather, know by the name of "Ridgely's Gres Park," containing 450 Acres, more less, also four waggon horses, wags & geers, one negro Man by the name of Sam, and one negro Woman by the name of Milly, being seized and late name of Milly, being seized and take as the property of the said Thomas D. Mereweather, to satisfy debts to George Howard, and Jerens Howard, Nicholas Mereweather, a Walter Worthington, & Walter Sin son, jr. for the use of George Home Robert Welch, of Ben. af

A. A. County.

April 1.

#### FOR SALE,

Free Hundred Acres of Prime Land The subscriber intending to reserve to Vinginia, will sell at Private Sale, 200 Acres of Prime Land,

Being a part of Dorsey's Masor, unated about 7 miles from Bakiner on the Frederick-Town tumpiks. I Improvements are a good I story her and a new house 2 stories, nearly nished, 46 feet by 26, on the farm is elegant Orelfard of 20 acres, coming an assortment of choice apple the If the property is not sold by 15th day of April, it will on the libe offered at public ale on the present. At the same time will size fored, all the stock, farming utenifore, all the stock, farming utenifore, all the stock farming utenifore, all the stock farming utenifore, all the stock farming utenifore, and a gent tity of poplar scantling.

Any person disposed to pures

tity of poplar scantling.

Any person disposed to purcla will apply to the subscriber cattler misse.

Hill Days.

Dorsey Manor, April 4, 1814.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Ame-Amedical county hath obtained from its phane court of Anne-Arandel court phans court of Anne-Arundel cost in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal eatate of Henry D. S. pington, late of Anne-Arundel cost deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are here warned to exhibit the same, with it vauchers thereof, to the substruction or before the first day of October 11 they may otherwise by law 20 miles of from all benefit of the said case of the condens to the con

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

SHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price Three Dollars per Annum [Concluded from our last.] Sec. 7. And be it further enacte

of the United States of Am a their successors and assign poration and body politic, ent, Directors and Company Bank of the United States shall so continue until the thi of March, in the year one the deight hundred and thirty s by that name shall be, and reby made able and capable, to have, purchase, receives, enjoy and retain to the their successors, lands, ren ments, hereditaments, goo tirls and effects, of whatsoe

id, nature and quality, to an y ave millions of dollars, incl the amount of the capital st resaid, and the same to s ant, demise, alien or dispose o sue and be sucd, plead and be uded, answer and be answer and and be defended, in all st arts, having competent jurisc s, and in any circuit court of sited States: and also to mu re, and use a common seal, same to break, alter, and ren their pleasure; and also to in, establish and put in exec , such by-laws and ordinar d regulations, as they shall d ressary and convenient for vernment of the said corpora theing contrary to the cons thereof or the laws of the States-and generally to do ecute all and singular the tters, and things, which to shall or may appertain to eject, nevertheless, to the regulations, restrictions, limits

aprovisions hereinafter pro d and declared. sec. 8. And be it further end but for the management of the said corporation, all be twenty five directors, them, being stockholders, shoully appointed by the lat of the United States, but the advice and consent mate, not more than three of all be residents of any one d twenty of whom shall be I elected at the banking ho ecity of Philadelphia, on the landay of January in each the qualified stockholders pital of the said bank, othe e United States, and by a P of votes then and there are ren, according to the scale g bereinafter prescribed : I always, that no person, b rector in the bank of the

suld any such director as rector in any other bank, thuith vacate his appoints e direction of the bank of tates. And the directors, pointed and elected, shall ble of serving, by virtue est Monday in the month o I of each year, until the piration of the first Mor wonth of January of the at ensuing the time of eac dection to be held by the derivation as aforesaid. And the larectors, annually, at a soing after their election as every year, shall proceed every year, shall proceed every year. ectane of the directors to

et one of the directors to eat of the corporation, we eat of the corporation, wo did the said office during old the said office during crod for which the direct provided also, that the first would also, that the first eat and election of the said but at the time and for the at the time and for the reinafter declared: And the time are it should be happen that an appoint

be happen that an appoint action of directors, or a of the president of the actual hot be so made ct on any day when,

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

### AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1816.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, SHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

[Concluded from our last.] sec. 7. And be it further enacted,

the subscribers to the said

of the United States of Ame-

their successors and assigns, I be, and are hereby created a poration and body politic, by same and style of "The Pre-Bank of the United States," shall so continue until the third of March, in the year one thoudeight hundred and thirty six, by that name shall be, and are rely made able and capable, in , to have, purchase, receive, ess, enjoy and retain to them their successors, lands, rents, sents, hereditaments, goods, ttels and effects, of whatsoever id, nature and quality, to an aant not exceeding, in the whole, y ave millions of dollars, includthe amount of the capital stock essid, and the same to sell, ast, demise, alien or dispose ofsue and be sued, plead and be imaded, answer and be answered, fend and be defended, in all state arts, having competent jurisdic-s, and in any circuit court of the aited States : and also to make, re, and use a common seal, and same to break, alter, and renew, their pleasure; and also to orin, establish and put in executisuch by-laws and ordinances. regulations, as they shall deem ssary and convenient for the vernment of the said corporation, being contrary to the constituthereof or the laws of the Uni-States-and generally to do and ecute all and singular the acts. tters, and things, which to them shall or may appertain to dobjet, nevertheless, to the rules, provisions hereinafter prescri-

and declared.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, at for the management of the af-ies of the said corporation, there all be twenty five directors, five of sm, being stockholders, shall be mully appointed by the Presi-at of the United States, by and the the advice and consent of the male, not more than three of whom all be residents of any one state, d twenty of whom shall be annurelected at the banking house in city of Philadelphia, on the first onday of January in each year, the qualified stockholders of the pital of the said bank, other than United States, and by a pluraliof votes then and there actually ven, according to the scale of vothereinafter prescribed : Providalways, that no person, being a rector in the bank of the United ics, or any of its branches, shall a director of any other bank : & ould any such director act as a ctor in any other bank, it shall sthwith vacate his appointment in direction of the bank of the U tates. And the directors, so duly pointed and elected, shall be ca-able of serving, by virtue of such pointment and choice, from the of Monday in the month of Januof each year, until the end and piration of the first Monday in wonth of January of the year ext ensuing the time of each annudection to be held by the stock-ders as aforesaid. And the board directors, annually, at the first esting after their election in each al every year, shall proceed to eet one of the directors to be presicate the directors to be presi-catef the corporation, who shall old the said office during the same cried for which the directors are prointed and elected as foresaid : treided also, that the first appoint-ical and election of the directors the president of the said vans since at the time and for the period decination decination decination and provided its, that in case it should at any resident of the said bank shall happen that an appointment or lon of directors, or an election to president of the said bank, ald not be so made as to take

ance of this act, thay ought to take effect, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful at any other time to make such appointments, and to hold such elections, (as the case may be,) and the manner of holding the elections shall be regulated by the by-laws, and ordinances of the said corporation; and until such appointments or elections be made, the directors and president of the said bank, for the time being, shall continue in office : And pervided also, that in case of the death, resignation or removal of the president of the said corporation, the directors shall proceed to elect another president from the directors as aforesaid; and in case of the death, resignation, or absence from the United States, or removal of a director from office, the vacancy shall be supplied by the President of the United States, or by the stockholders, as the case may be. But the President of the U. States alone shall have power to remove any of the directors appointed by him as aforesaid. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted,

That as soon as the sum of orch millions, four hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank (exclusively of the subshall be given by the persons under whose superintendance the subscriptions shall have been made at the city of Philadelphia, in at least two newspapers printed in each of the places (if so many be printed in such places respectively) where subscriptions shall have been made, and the said persons shall, at the same time and in like manner, notify a time and place within the said city of Philadelphia, at the distance of at least thirty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of twenty directors as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made. And the President of the United States is hereby authorised during the present session, of Congress, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint five directors of the said bank, though not stockholders, any thing in the provisions of this act to the contrary notwithstanding: and the persons who shall be elected and appointed as aforesaid, shall be the first directors of the said bank, and shall proceed to elect one of the directors, to be president of the said bank : and the direction and president of the said bank so appointed and elected as aforesaid, shall be capable of serving in their respective offices, by virtue thereof, until the end and expiration of the first Monday in the month of January next ensuing the said appointments and elections; and they shall then and thenceforth commence, and continue the operations of the said bank

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the officers of the said corporation, as shall be prescribed, fixed, and determined by the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the same.

at the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted; That the following rules, restrictions, limitations, and provisions shall form and be fundamental arcicles of the constitution of the said corporation, to wit:

1. The number of votes to which the stockholders shall be entitled, in voting for directors, shall be according to the number of shares, he, she, or they respectively shall hold, in the proportions following: that is to say, for one share and not more than two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one yote ; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six ry notwithstanding. But this pro- shall have remained unpaid after on any day when, in pursu-

ing sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred. one vote; but no person, co-partnership or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes; and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting, which shall not have been holden three calendar months previous to the day of election .-And stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by

2. Not more than three fourths of the directors elected by the stockholders, and not more than fourfifths of the directors appointed by the President of the United States. who shall be in office at the time of an annual election, shall be elected or appointed for the next succeeding year; and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four in succession; but the director who shall be the president at the time of an election may always be re-appointed, or re-elected, as the case may be.

3. None but a stockholder, being a resident citizen of the United States, shall be a director; nor shall a director be entitled to any emolument; but the directors may make such compensation to the president scription aforesaid, on the part of for his extraordinary attendance at the United States) notice thereof the bank, as shall appear to them

reasonables 4. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence; in which case his place may be supplied by any other director whom he by writing, under his hand shall depute for that purpose. And the director so deputed may do ann transact all the necessary business belonging to the office of the president of the said corporation, during the continuance of the sickness or necessary absence of the president.

5. A number of stockholders, not less than sixty, who, together, shall be proprietors of one thousand shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least ten weeks notice in two public newspapers of the place where the Bank is seated, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

6. Each cashier or treasurer beforc he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with a condition for his good behaviour, and the faithful performance of his duties to the corporation.

7. The lands, tenements and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales, upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

8. The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any tine owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, over and above the debt or debts due for money deposited in the banks, shall not exceed the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars, unless the contracting of any greater deht shall have been previously authorised by a law of the United States. In case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities; and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record of the United States, or either of them. by any-creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contra-

shares above thirty, and not exceed- , vision shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess. Such of the said directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the president of the United States, and to the stockholders, at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

9. The said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of ex- deposite in any state in which two change, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands. It shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatsoever, nor shall it take more than at the rate of six per cent. per annum for or upon its loans or discounts.

10. No loan shall be made by the said corporation, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, or any particular state to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, or of any foreign prince or state, unless previously authorised by a law of the United States.

11. The stock of said corporation shall be assignable and transferrable according to such rul-s as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the same.

12. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and his, her or their executors or administrators. and of his or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer & vest the properly thereof in each and every assignce or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees, and his, her or their executors or administrators, to maintain an action thereupon, in his, her or their own names : Provided, the said corporation shall not make any bill obligatory, or of credit, or other obligation under its scal for the payment of a sum less than five thousand dollars. And the bill or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treas erer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person, his, her or their order, or to bear er, although not under the seal of said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same in like manner, and with like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their private transaction of its business, and such or natural capacity or capacities, & shall be assignable and negotiable in the like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons; that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement in like manner, and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are-and those which are payable to bearer shall be assignable and negotiable by delivery only: Provided, That all bills or notes so to be issued by said corporation shall be made payable on demand, other than bills or notes for the payment of a sum not less than one hundred dollars each, and payable to the order of some person or persons, which bills or notes it shall be lawful for said corporation to make pay. able at any time not exceeding sixty

days from the date thereof. 13. Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits persons, by whom any order or di-of the bank, as shall appear to rection for so dealing or trading the directors advisable-and once in every three years the directors shall lay before the stock- have been concerned as parties or holders, at a general meeting for their information, an exact and par-ticular statement of the debts which

the expiration of the original credit for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of the profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends. If there shall be a failure in the payment of any sum subscribed to the capital of the said bank, by any person, co-part-nership or body politic, the part of any party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

14. The directors of the said corporation shall establish a competent office of discount and deposite in the District of Columbia, whenever any law of the United States shall require such an establishment: also one such office of discount and thousand shares shall have been subscribed or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legis-lature of such state, Congress may by law, require the same : Provided, The directors aforesaid shall not be bound to establish such office before the whole of the capital of the bank shall have been paid up. And it shall be lawful for the directors of the said corporation to establish offices of discount and deposite, wherespever they shall think fit. within the United States or the territories thereof, and to commit the management of the said offices, and the business thereof, respectively, to such persons, and under such regulations as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of the bank. Or instead of establishing such offices, it shall be lawful for said directors, from time to time to employ any other bank or banks, to be first approved by the secretary of the treasury, at any place or places, that they may deem safe and proper, to manage and transact the business. proposed as aforesaid, other than for the purposes of discount, to be managed and transacted by such offices, under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem just and proper. Not more than thirteen, nor less than seven managers or directors, of every office established as aforesaid shall be annually appointed by the directors of the bank, to serve one year; they shall choose a president from their own number; each of them shall be a citizen of the U.S. and a resident of the state, territory or district wherein such office is tablished; and not more than three-fourths of the said managers or directors in office at the time of an annual appointment, shall be reappointed for the next succeeding year; and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four, in succession; but the prosident may always be re-appointed.

15. The officer at the head of the treasury department of the United States, shall be furnished from time to time, as often as be may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation and of the debts due to the same ; of the mouies deposited therein; of the notes in cir-culation, and of the specie in hand; and shall have a right to irspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statement ; Provided, that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

16. No stockholder, unless he be a citizen of the U. S. shall vote in the choice of directors.

17. No note shall be issued of less

amount than five dollars, Sec. 12. And be it furth renacted. That if the said corporation, or any person or persons for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buxing or selling goods, wares, merchandize or commodities whatsoover, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and shall have been given, and all and every person and persons who shall agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandize and commodis-[ For remainder see last page.]

rrit of Pieri Pierom Anno Anno Anno exposed to Put the 26th of A nd taken asthe w Plummer, to and & Paul, clch, of Ben uif.

ndry writs of Facted, from the countries Arundel countries to Public & e city of Ann ow seized, a part g 300 Acres, participating 100 Arms
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sundry writs of Fe ected, from the sec-Anne-Arundel cous, posed to Public St he city of Annapoli 26th of April is Cash, the real esta Mereweather, know "Ridgely's Grea g 450 Acres, more ggon horses, wage ro Man by the mm of the said Thomas to satisfy debts a ton, & Walter Sin Welch, of Ben. ald.

. A. County.

SALE, Acres of Prime Last r intending to reservable at Private Sale, of Prime Land, f Dorsey's Manor, Town turnpike. To re a good 1 story hose 2 stories, nearly of 20 acres, common of eboics apple to y is not sold by it ill, it will on the labele a le on the present will side as oock. forming utend to shing at 3,000 for boarding and a qui antling.

disposed to purchase authorise attraction of the present to the present and a part an

o give notice,

Extracts from a Speech delivered by Mr. Harper in the Senate of the U States, on his motion to recommit the bill "to establish a system of ha vigotion for the United States" to the committee of foreign relations, and to refer to the same committee the following resolutions:
"Resolved, That provision ought to

be made by law, for excluding gradual ly from the naval and merchant service of the United States, all persons other than native citizens or citizens heretofore naturalized.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for compelling merchant vessels of the United States to have on board a number of apprentices in proportion to the tonnage of such

vessels respectively."

but unless they approved the ground of a war, mere obedience was all that could be expected from them Zeal, devotedness, voluntary heinds, in a cause which they approved ; and there were great numbers of the most honora-

services and sacrinces of person and property ble and virtuous men of this country, who would not and could not approve of any quarrel, entered into for the iffere nurpose, not of vindicating any rights, or redressing any injuries of our own citizens, or of the native this country to acquire new citizens, of whom we had no need, by withdrawing foreigners from the power of their own governments; to confer favors on foreigners, at the expence of the country and its native inhabitants. were, Mr. Harper said, certain principles, affecting the rights of our native cuizens, in defence of which he was at all times ready to incur every risk, and brave every danger -Those rights were sacred, & whenever openly assailed must be defended, at every hazard .-Questions might indeed arise about the nature and extent of some of those rights; but there were others of a nature too clear to be disputed, and too sacred to be touched; which when openly assailed must be defended at every hazrd, & even when incidentally infringed, thro' inadvertency accident or mistake, claimed the lealous attention and ready interposition of the vernment Without entering into any exact definition of these high and sacred rights, which he did nor conceive to be now necessary it might be remarked that the right of persons liberty, of exemption from compulsory service to a foreign government, under any form whatever, was among the most undentable of the number; and there never was a time when he was not ready to resist, to every extremity, any such claim to the service of na Tive American citizens, had such a claim been made by any government whatever. The claim however which was now under consideration the claim of the British government to the ser vices of its own subjects, whenever it could find them in merchant ships on the ocean, or in its own Ports, was by no means of this description; and the right asserted by this country to protect British subjects and other for eigners, on the ocean, against the claims of their own governments, was not a right in which our narive citizens, the sons of our boil, had any interest. It was a claim for the benefit of foreigners, not always of the most desirable class, who often come to us because they found it incom-sient to remain in their bwn country whom we wished to adopt for their benefit and not for our own, into our family, and to extend to them not only the privileges but the protection due only to our native son It was from the collisions arling out of such a policy that he wished to save the country collisions dangerous to its peace, not useful to its interests, nor conducive to its honor. He wished by the measure now proposed to avoid contest on such grounds; in which we could neither have the approbation and countenance of other nations, nor be united among ourselves The public opinion of the world was of itself of great importance, and he would racrifice much to gain it to our cause, a every such act in which we might be compelled to engage. It was a great moral power which no as ise gobe thought it very inconsiderable in comparison with union among ourselves. It was or that union that the force of every nation, and especially of this, living as we did under a government of consent, which rested wholly public opinion, must in a most material de-gree depend. No sacrifices except those of primary and essential rights, were too great for attaining so desirable an object. The right which he now proposed to invest ourselves was of a most doubtful character; whether we regard the right itself or the expediency of its exercise; and norwithstanding all our care, it might not be in our power to avoid berious contests with other nations, and chiefly with that to which he had so often alfuded, he wished to put all doubtful causes out of the conflict to which we might be destined, & so to choose our ground, that all the differences of opinion among ourselves, might hereafter be confined to the time of beginning the contest, and the manner of conducting it, but not ex-te d to the right itself for which we were to

There was another view of the subject, Mr. Harper said, in which this measure strongly recommended itself to his mind A new state of things had arisent we were about to enter on a new career, and nefore we began it ne wished to get entirely rid of this cause of coli-Bion with foreign powers, arising from our claim of a right to protect those on the ocean whom they assert a right to consider and treat as heir subjects. He called this a ne career, because for more than twenty years a state of things had existed in the world totally differont from that at which we now had fortunare ly arrived When you and I sir, said Mr Harper, came into life, as public men, we saw the commencement of that state of things which has now passed away, and which gave rise while it continued, to political systems, views and opinious, not applicable to the pre-sent condition of the world. At the begin-ing of the period to which I allude, we saw a now and mighty power struggling into exis-tence, and displaying even then under the pre-tence of establishing freedom at home and promoting it abroad, a spirit of gigantic and unprincipled ambition, which soon render-ed it he scourge and terror of all surrounding nations. It assailed them all in turn, with all the weapons of fraud and force, while it loudly stigmatized, as combinations against liberty & national independence, those leagues which its aggressions had compelled them to form, for their own defence. This new power, after pursuing for a while with wild and revolutionary fory, a plan of universal dominion, but ill concealed thought not distinctly avowed. Lettled down into utilitary despotism, the most formidable in its means and profligate in its

originated by its preder-store : & after emph ing or humbling every power but one, which alone had the coursey and strength to maintain the cooffict, bent as length all its vast and accumulated force against that power, the only remaining obstacle which slone stood in the breach struggling to keep up the mound, and to save itself, and with itself, us and the rest of the world, from the torrent which equally

In this state of things, Mr Harper sold there was no room for deliberation, no freedom of choice, no course of conduct but one and that was to abstain from every act, how ver proper in other times, that could then tend to weaken the arm uplifted in the com-mon cause; that might diminish the power exerted for the common defence; or tend to break down or undermine the mound which restrained this mighty torrent, and prevented from sweeping us and the rest of the world into one common rain. In such à state to things it was not for nations to act as it ordinary times; br on maxims of ordinar policy. Injuries which in ordinary times were to be vigorously repelled, were then to be patiently borne, on account of the infinitely might introduce The utmost indulgence was to be exercised. Every encounciment, that could be made to wear the appearance of right that did not assume the character of open an direct aggression, was to be borne, rather than to run the risk of weakening these exertions, which such mighty interests depended. Now the state of things, he said, wa

changed. That tremendous power was

overthrown, the government that yield ed it had been annihilated, and the nation which supplied its means of power was reduced below its usual and proper level. If danger still existed, it was on the other side. We were no longer called on to bear or forbear; nor to judge of injuries or encroachments by distinct or collateral circumstances -We might now estimate them by their intrinsic nature, and act concerning them upon the ordinary maxims of political wisdom. Those maxims enjoin it on a nation like this, rising rapidly into power and importance, to watch over its rights with a jealous and vigilant care; to regard its honour as in separably connected with its true in terests, and as making a part of its dearest rights; to consider justice as the first of its duties; to advance no claims which were not clear and incontrovertible, and to maintain those with inflexible constancy. This view of things has induced him to regard the nation as entering on a new career, as at the commencement of a new era, and he thought it of the utmost importance that in this state of things we should take no false steps, and assume no questionable ground: that we should so act as to cause it to be distinctly understood, that while the United States would submit to no intentional injury, nor suffer even any accidental trespass to pass without notice, and if need be redress, they would carefully avoid all interfer ence with the rights of others, and assert no claims but such as were clear and important. This was the position which he wished this country to take, and to maintain, in the commencement of the new era now opening beforethem. Here in his opinion they ought to plant their foot ; and having chosen well their ground, with a view to the rights and feelings of other nations as well as their own, to stand on it immoveably, prepared for every consequence. such ground the resolutions which he had moved would in his opinion place them. By excluding the subjects of other powers from our ships of war and merchant vessels, we should avoid all collision with them on the ocean, up on this delicate point; all interference with a claim of allegiance, to which they attach so much importance, and have displayed so firm a determination to maintain Having done this we shall stand perfectly free, with the world and ourselves, to resist steadily and effectu ally any encroachments which they may attempt, on our acknowledged and important rights; and all such encroachments he for one should be always ready to resist to the utmost extremity, in whatever quarter they might be attempted.

While he took this view, Mr. Har er said of the very doubtful right of vithdrawing foreigners from their al legiance to their governments, and protecting them on the ocean against claims arising out of that allegiance; a right, in his opinion, not only extremely doubtful but very unimportant; he wished distinctly to mark out two classes of emigrants, as exceptions from his mo-tion and his reasoning.

The first class was that of foreigners heretofore naturalized. Whatever might he, in point of abstract principle, the orrectness or incorrectness of our conduct, in passing those laws under which foreigners had been incorporated into our nation, by which they had in effect been invited and encouraged to come among us, we could not now suffer it as to them to be made a question .-Those laws had operated as an invita tion to emigrants, and as a promise of protection against their native governments. Perhaps they were intended so to operate: but however that might be, such undoubtedly had been their effect. We had invited these strangers, whether wisely or properly was not now the question, to take sanctuary in our land, and promised them protection on board our ships. We could not now abandon them without dishonour. Our word was out, and we must protect them at all events. We must redeem our pledge; and Mr. Harper said that he was ready at any moment to draw the sword in defence of this class of principles that the world has ever seen a which colling openly, and steadily pushed forward alized, whose rights he would never the scheme of congress and universal empire, suffer to be drawn into question. He

would say in the commencement of pointer out by the nature and any negociation, "in limine," this ground is saored and must not be touch. ed. "Our faith is pledged, and must be redeemed." He had accordingly provided in the first resciution for this

class of citizens.

The second class, he said, need hardly be mentioned; so obvious were the principles by which it was protected. It consisted of those foreigners, whether naturalized or not, who remained with. in our territory. They were protected y our territory while they so remained, because within our territory no foreign power could exercise any jurisdiction, or exect any act of authority whatever. We therefore extend protection to such persons, in the usual exercise of our rights of sovereignty, and as a necessary consequence to those rights, while they reside in our country and remain on our soil. When they choose to depart, the protection ceases The general proposition therefore was to be understood as subject to those two exceptions; one of which indeed was incorporated into the resolutions themselves, and the other was so obvious. that nothing but a desire to avoid all possibility of being misunderstood, in a matter of so much delicacy, would have induced him to advert to it thus particularly. Indeed it hight be remarked that this principle of public law was of such universal operation, that persons guilty of the greatest crimes, murder for instance and even treason, if they could escape from the country where those crimes were committed, into a foreign territory, found protection and immunity; and nothing but special provisions by treaty could controul the operation of this general law. This doctrine was exemplified in the history

of every country and every age. The United States could not expect to remain always at peace Perhaps they ought not to defire it; for long continued peace enervates corrupts and debates a nation, and prepares it for subjugation, by rendering is timid too avaricious and too effeminate to defend itself Be that however as it may, continual peace was not in our power, and there-fore we ought to look to frequent wars and prepare for them They would grow out of our habits, our pursuits, our character, our form of government, and our fituation with respect to the great maritime powers of the world. Our people were too enterprizing, too active, too eager in the purfuit of commercial gain, to remain quietly at home. Inhabiting a most extensive fea coalt, bred and a'me it born on the ocean, they were naturally impelled to maritime enterprize Their free inflitutions gave them a bold and adventurous spirit. Their equality of civil and political rights rendered them eager for the acquifition of wealth, because that abquisition placed them on a sooting of anfalute equality, with those who possesses the greatest advantages. Commerce and ma-ritime adventure opened to them, to all that numerous part of them at least that dwelt on the atlantic thore, the nearest and most flattering prospect of wealth. All these causes impelled us to the ocean, & fent us in queft of gain through every lea and to the remotest shores overnment, while it generated and foffered a pirit of reftless and daring adventure, left us unrestrained to the bent of our character and inclinations; for it had no power, except under very particular circumflances of rare oc cure nee, to mould and direct the industry and purfuits of the nation. It received its tone & character from public fentiment, which inflead of leading it must generally fol arole maritime and commercial puriaits of unexampled activity ardonr and extent; & while we ipread our thips over every sea, and ea gerly sought every market which afforded even a prospect of gain, we were necessarily and frequently brought into contest and collision with other nations, engaged in fimilar purfuits, especially that nation whose character and fituation in these respects, were so much like our own. With that nation therefore we must at every turn cross and class. And to these inherent causes of difference many others might be added, of a peculiar nature, which need not be enumerated, because they would readily occur to every reflecting mind. Some of them were minute and even trivial, though well suited to produce irritation. Others lay much deeper, and being intimately connected with the great effential interests of the two nations, real or supposed, could hardly fail to produce the most serious contests, capable of being adjusted only by the sword Many of the maritime pretentions of that great power were of this description. They need not be named, be-cause they were in every ones recoilection; but it might safely be said that they were of a nature to which this country, in the ordinary state of the world, which was its actual state, never would or could submit This nation was too proud, too ambitious, too enterprizing, either to consent that its people abould be kept at bome, or that their intercourse with other countries should be controled restrained or regulated, by any power ubateoer Judging from what has happened and from the principles which we know to be held and afferied by the great power to which he had alluded, we could not but know that attempts at this reftraint and control will be made. Thus we should be driven into the conflict, whatever care we might take to avoid it. Berhaps we ought not to wift to avoid it; for peace is not always the beat thing for a nation out whatever might be our wiftes, it would not be long in our power. Collitions would rake place, explanations and reparations would be demanded, perhaps not always in the most conciliatory and moderate tode.—They would fometimes be given as often happens, in such a manner as to make matters world Refort would then be bad to arms, & thus we should soon be driven or drawn into every quarrel, a-mong the great maritime powers. We should mong the great maritime powers. We should be impelled to join the weaker side; because on that fide our alliance would be courted, our principles acknowledged and our pride flatter d. It would also be our intereft to unite with the weaker maritime powers, in their effores to check and referant the le fay pretentions, and overbearing dominations of the flrongest. This he said was the natural and conflant course of things, which had been for a long time use pended by the extraordinary flate of the world hat had now returned to its usual channel: & thus, by a defliny which we could not control, we should become paries in every contest a mong the maritime powers. From being parties we should gradually become principals, & find ourielyes at kingth at the head of the

He had no don't that our true policy & the character of our people led us to the norm, as the proper held of contell, which was equely

government. That was the wateral & noth general description of our force. It was there that the character of the country had been most notify suffained, that the most brilliant trumphs had been achieved; that the faired presages of fature glory had been gives. The mistakes of rolers might sometimes send our brave sons to perift, to fruitless expeditions by land, among the snows and damp and dreary forefts of the north, or in the pertilental twamps and moralles of the south; but the irrelitable force of circumflances would food

corred their errors, and recal us to the ocean, as the true scene of our power and glory. Since it was on maritime power therefore that we must rely, to mari-time exertions that we should be irresistably impelled, it behoved us to consider what were the best and most efficient means of maritime force, what was its most solid basis. Was it ships? No. Money? No. What then? He would answer that it was a brave, hardy, and numerous class of native and patriotic seamen, bound to us by the ties of birth, education, early habit; impelled by the feelings of patriotism and the love of glory; a class of men without which ships are useless, and which money cannot buy. And can you, he asked, rely on foreigners, for this all important sid? On men attracted to your service by the mere desire of vages or of gain, connected with you by no common interests or feeling united to you by no ties of kindred or affection, mere birds of passage, which flock to your shores in the summer of peace and prosperity, and fly from you when the storm begins to howl. Danger scares them away. These men, thrown on our shores in time of peace, by their own governments, who wish to get rid of the expence of maintaining them, enticed to us, by the hope of high wages and easy service, when we happen to be neutral, and their own governments at war, fly when danger approaches us and leave us defenceless, as far as our defence may depend on them. On whom then can the country rely? To whom must it look, in the hour of danger? I answer to our native citizens, attached to us by birth, education, habit and domestic ties. These are our sure dependence. They will not leave us in the time of trial for their affections are with us, their hearts are with us, their parent, and their children are with us. On them we may rely, in our greatest

extremity. It was the object of his motion, Mr. Harper said to foster the growth of this inestima-ble class of men; and thus to make the best, the most effectual, and extensive preparation, for supporting our rights on the ocean, where alone they would be effectually asserted wished to encourage the manufacture of native American seamen, the only production which he was willing so force by any species of what is called protection dury. Since there was a sort of rage for encouraging manufactures, he wished to give it a right direction, by encouraging the growth, not of wool carders and cotton spinners, of deformed, feeble and diseased laborers in work shops and factories, but of hardy, gallant and active seamen, to mann our navy, and by protecting our commerce on the ocean, to enable us to import from other countries, those articles which could not be produced among ourselves, without forcing them by oppressive taxes, or nine tenths of the community for the benefit of the other tenth. This, in his opinion, was the true way ging industry, and promoting the solid and lasting prosperity of the country : to protect all, and leave to seek the most profitabld modes, of employing their still, labor, and capital This protection could only be afforded by a powerful marine, which would enable our commerce to seek the most profitable markets for our own productions, and to supply us on the best terms with those of other tries. Every branch of industry would then find and preserve its proper level. To the formation of such a marine, a sufficient supply of native American freemen was essential & that supply it was the object of his motion to secure. An object in his opinion of the great-est importance, is every point of view, which would be hoped, be deemed a sufficent apology on his part, for having occupied so much of the time of that honorable body, in this feeble, and he feared ineffectual attempt, to procure the adoption of the measure under consideration

### From a London Paper.

SHIPWRECKS. It is with pain, says the Liverpool Adveriser of February 17th, we have to announce the loss of three transports, the Seahorse, Lord Melville, and Boadicea, on the coast of Ireland, with many officers and men, being part of the army from France. The Scahorse after losing both anchors, drifted upon the sands between Tramore and the furthest end of the Rabbit burrow about six miles from Waterford, and in a few minutes went entirely to pieces. The number of lives lost by this melancholy catastrophe was as follows :- Officers 12; soldiers 261; seamen 14; t passenger; t officers wife; soldiers wives 30; officers children 2; soldiers children 40—Total 365—the number saved amounted only to 31. The unfortunace females, it is said, met their fate with uncommon firmness. As the ship drifted towards the shore, with the sea makdrifted towards the shore, with the sea making a clear breach over her, they embraced their husbands, and bade them a final fare well. Mrs. Baird went into the cabin with her children, saying to us officer "It is the will of Heaven," and was seen no more—The wife of a private said, "Will you die with me and your child? But you may escape and this may be of use," giving him her pocket with a sum of money, she even took out her car rings, and put them in it. Herself and child were lost! The survivor, more wretched than they, lives to tell the rale, as and child were lost! The survivor, more wretched than they, lives to tell the tale, as tears mark his manly face. The Lord Melville, and the Boadicea brig, rode out the gale for sometime, but at length were driven on the rocks between the Old Head and the Swan Head.

Shortly after the Lord Melville struck her boat was launched and manned with five sea-ment, two officers and two ladies, supposed to be their wives, an assistant surgeon, a serjeant and his wife and child, in the hope of gaining the shore, but in a few moments she was struck by a wave and swamped; and every soul pe-rialised with the exception of one of the sea-ness, who reached she land scarcely alive. All the rest of the people fortunately tremained in the versel, which at I.w water in the concep-

seath, present to be a confused reas of sel secured to be a confused reas of planks and boards, broken to press, a termixed with piles of dead bodies—as men and children! Near to the step men and children! Near to the step what elevated above the set the water, and upon this were a go poor human creatures, who had an people from the shore cor as well as they could that safety was in remaining will low water; but either thr ry of their situation pulse of despair, near 30 of them plaine the sea, and endeavoured to gain the the

it is said had on board 250 office

in vain, as most of them perished in

tempt About 60 remained on the held low water, and were all saved. The he

vates. From a late London Paper.
MARLBORODON STAR EXTRAORDINARY CASE Thomas Elmore, a boy ab years of age, was brought up in o dy of William Craig the officer, e ed with feloniously stealing a segold necklace and locket, belong the lady of General Keith MA of No. 82. Wimpole-street, under following circumstances: It appets that the prisoner had lived in the ly as foot boy, between four and ly as foot boy, between rour and months and the lady having mixed meckince and locket, enquired of servants in the house if they had any thing of them, and they deck they knew nothing of them, an whom was the prisoner. The hely ing extremely anxious to get beck necklace, it being the gift of a relati when abroad, determined, if post to find out the thief, and accord sent for Craig, who proceeded to m a strict inquiry among the servers on charging the boy with the then at first strenuously denied any in ledge of it, but on being taxed a sec time by the officer, he confessed a he had stolen it and given it to his a ther, who he said had requested h to steal that or any thing else, the fe opportunity; he was asked her he afterwards it was, before he gave it her? He said three or four days, she had desired him not to give it her for some few days after, lest i

might be suspected. The mother, who is a very credit ble looking woman, was immed taken into custody by Craig, and formed of what her son had said very much affected her, at these time she most solemnly protested in all the boy had said was false; she was brought before the Magista the little urchin still persisted inti presence of his mother, that what I had told the officer was true. T poor woman cried bitterly, and begre of him to tell the truth, and not leb the cause of sending her to gaol on false and wicked a charge, as did father and many other persons se sent; but nothing his mother or fith could do or say, would induce him alter his story, and the poor woman almost broken hearted, was order to be committed to the house of a rection for further examination,

which place she was immediately se The boy was ordered to be con ted also, which made not the least in pression on him, tillsthe jailer was bout to put irons on him, when help ged for mercy, and said if they was not put them on, he would tell to whole truth, for all that he had said implicate his mother was false, & knew nothing about it; that the set lar; and locket were concealed in the drawer of a locking class in greet and the set lar. drawer of a looking-glass in one of lady's rooms. Craig went and search od the drawer he had described, but he od the drawer he had described, but no effect, but on turning up the sary in the room, there discovered it h soon as it was made known to the Me gistrates, that the little villin had contradicted what he had before state respecting his mother, and that the necklace and locket were found, a time was lost in despatching a perset off with an order to the Governor of the House of Commenter to dischare the House of Correction, to dischar the unfortunate mother. He was com mitted for further examination.

This is to give Notice, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arab del county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph Gambrid late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, people by authenticated, and those indebteds make payment. That the subscriber has obtain make payment.

April 25 Sarah Gambrill, Ex

#### NOTICE.

The Goinmissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis on the tirst Mondey in May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, to continue in session term ty days agreeable to law.

Heary S. Hurwood Ch. April 18.

Federal Republican Ticker LECTORS OF THE SENAT Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. Dr. William Marshall, Elward H. Calvert.

FOR PREDERICE Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

ome few weeks since, a piece red in the Maryland Republ eting a certain John Newe, ad been engaged at the government use in the character of a Garde was evidently the design of re to induce a belief abroad that had been brought here wit ies rather to the September elec ian to the cultivation of the garde thich he was employed. We pro d at the time, to take due notice o fair, but have delayed it for the ose of making ourselves acquai ith all the circumstances attending We shall now briefly advert to th r, if it be only for the purpos iving to people abroad some ide e credit which is to be given to ats which are made in democ rists for electioneering purposes. In the first place it may be prop serve, that John Newe, who w d se conspicuous a part at the Sep erelection, and whose vote was such essential importance to th eal party, would not have been ed to a vote if he had continued he had not, and would not have September, a sufficient residen state to entitle him, under the The facts were simply theseovernor wished the gargen at the

ere he left Annapolis shortly after ose of the session, he expressed re to employ a man who under ardening. No person of that de es could be procured here, & of c was to be sought elsewhere. ty of Baltimore, or its neighbour and sequaintance spoke to him one, who was supposed to unde yed for the government-house mor himself, as appeared we's declaration, had never n, and knew nothing of his po whether he had a right to vo that his profession was a Gar d in that character only had to the governor as the man d been sent down to cultiva rden-Just previous to the G seaving the city, he had son ration with him about gardened from him some seed whim so the seed of the seed of the interview. The get town, fully expecting the town, fully expecting that coured a gardener capable, ar of course, gave himself no

News was a stranger in to was a federalist, and if le ald give a federal vote in Sep povent this, every engine a notion, and threats, and abo eution, were used in orde away. In a few days the discussioned with the pli to was seriously alarmed be might be murdered, hat people might talk e mabe, but he believed the le in this town equally ca th things Shortly after I wed, without any notice to more sgent and when again was found to be in the end of the Chandler, Printer of the Rapublican. Now in w

PLAND GAZETTE. ARRAPOLIS, THURRDAY, APRIL 25. Vederal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. TOR BORCHESTER COUNTY, Col Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S. Dr. William Marshall, E.ward H. Calvert. FOR PERDERICE

Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

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London Paper, BORODON STREET INARY CASE

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Some few weeks since, a piece apared in the Maryland Republican eting a certain John News, who and been engaged at the governmenton the character of a Gardener. was evidently the design of this ice to induce a belief abroad that this had been brought here with ries rather to the September election ian to the cultivation of the garden in shich he was employed. We promis. at the time, to take due notice of the fair, but have delayed it for the purose of making ourselves acquainted ith all the circumstances attending it. We shall now briefly advert to the afir, if it be only for the purpose of ing to people abroad some idea of scredit which is to be given to stateats which are made in democratic cists for electioneering purposes.

In the first place it may be proper to serve, that John Newe, who was to tsoconspicuous a part at the Septemrelection, and whose vote was to be such essential importance to the femi party, would not have been entied to a vote if he had continued here he had not, and would not have had September, a sufficient residence in state to entitle him, under the conitution, to vote.

The facts were simply these-The evernor wished the garden at the gore he left Annapolis shortly after the se of the session, he expressed a dere to employ a man who understood ordening. No person of that descrip-or could be procured here, & of course was to be sought elsewhere. In the ty of Baltimore, or its neighbourhood, me sequaintance spoke to him of this et, who was supposed to understand ged for the government house. The ernor himself, as appeared from me's declaration, had never seen and knew nothing of his politics, whether he had a right to vote, or that his profession was a Gardener d in that character only had he eny mion for him. He introduced hum-If to the governor as the man who d been sent down to cultivate his rden-Just previous to the Governsleaving the city, he had some constired from him some seed which had a brought down for the use of the men, and then they separated—This the statement given by News him-I of the interview. The governor town, fully expecting that he had occred a gardener capable, and faithof course, gave himself no further

News was a stranger in town; it not known he was not entitled to a, and he was in the employ of the mor allthese circumstances com sed no doubt excited a suspicion that was a federalist, and if let slove d give a federal vote in Septem ber Povent this, every engine was put sotion, and threats, and abuse, and mention, were used in order to get away. In a few days the man bediscatisfied with the place, and was seriously alarmed, as he be might be murdered, and obat people might talk of Baltiore mobe, but he believed there were is this town equally capable of ings. Shortly after he disapwel, without any notice to the goof sgent, and when again discorwas found to be in the employ of Chandler, Printer of the Maryat Republican. Now in what man

shat he offered to him in order to indure him to desert the service of the governor, cannot be so well known-He was with him some days; and afterwards, as he was discovered not to
be entitled to a vote, was left at liberty

way. I well remember, that a comto find employment where he could get it. He left town, and the governor's

garden was left to take care of itself. A letter, which has to it the name of this John News, was published, the amount of it we believe was, that some person in Baltimore told him that he must vote as the governor wished. It is strange that the author of this letter did not make News say that the governor told him so, or that the gevernor offered him a bribe to vote so; this no doubt might have been contrived. This letter, to which his name was signed, was evidently the production of the same past mind which produced the comments upon it. And now, what a noble atchievement was this? It remains for the contrivers of this business, to account for their conduct in seducing this man from the service in which he was engaged, & subjecting the agent of the governor to look elsewhere for a person to fill his place. Another has been found, and as he is a coloured man, it is hoped that he will be permitted to remain unmolested in the service to which he has engaged himself.

Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County April 2d, 1816.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Federal Republican Citizens from the several Election Districts of this county, convened at the Court-House, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported at the respective elections to be made the en

William Hebb, Esq. Chairman, and George Semmes, Secretary, Resolved a animously, That Major Edward H. Calvert, and Dr. William Marshall, be recommended to the voters of Prince-George's county as electors of the senate-John C. Herbert, as representative to congress-and Fran cis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somervell. Henry A. Callis, and George Semmes. as delegates to the General Assembly. By order,

WM. HEBB, Chairman. GEORGE SEMMES, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette

I have lately made it my business to read the resolves said to have been agreed to at a meeting of the democratsitting of our county court. In those resolves we have an enumeration of all their grievances and complaints, and of the grounds on which they claim the suffrages of the people. We are told now, for the hundredth time, of the Allegany election, as if we were now to be cheated into a belief that the decision of the house was not in strict conformity to the law, and the uniform decision of the house since the formation of the government. Indeed, it might also be said; that it was according to the uniform practice of all the states, a practice the correctness of which was never questioned any where but in Maryland, or even in Maryland until the year 1813. It cannot, moreover, be pretended that the district, whose poll was not received, is not federal, because its elections since prove it to be so. What the writers mean when they say that the St Mary's election was held by persons not authorized. rised to sit as judges, it would be diffi-cult to tell. It is true that about four voters of that county did pretend to object to the return, but upon such fri-volous grounds, that very few democrats in the house would sustain them. The election was confirmed by almost every member, both democratic and federal, of the house. With respect to the Prince-George's election in 1815, it is astonishing to hear any body in this county say any thing against that. The district, the poll of which was rejected, was that of Bladensburg, and in this district, as every person at the meeting knew, the four persons returned had a majority of votes. Whether then that poll was rejected or received, the result was the same, and the same men were elected. Some of the good people, however, might have remembered what was the democratic decision of the electors in 1806, when Major Calvert, who had appreciationably a majority of who had unquestionably a majority of the voters, was turned out of his seat. because some of the votes were taken a few minutes after six o'clock, and it could not be ascertained for whom all of them voted. Not only the Major was turned out, but an attempt was made to introduce Col. Lyles.

It was supported too, by John Mont-gomery, new attorney-general, and John Johnson new our chief justice. and the attempt would have been suc-cessful but for the vote of General Willinson of Calvert, Mr. Walter Bowe of Prince George's, and a few

others, who could not, and would not vote for any thing so shameful. It is to be regretted that the report made by the committee of elections upon that asion cannot be had . I ur firmation of the report was deemed a thing so certain, that the public express who went for witnesses, was directed also to call on Col Lyles, and request him to go on and take his seat, did go on for the purpose, and was very much mortified at the result. This proceeding, however, being a proceeding of the democrats, was of course correct. It did not at all affect the purity of representation, although "the candidate chosen by a majority of the constitutional voters was not permitted to take his seat." In addition to all this, we are told of the terrible doings which have taken place in your city for which we are referred to a report of the meeting at which William Kil-ty presided. Now I read that report as well as the members of that meeting, and could make very little indeed of it. It told us that a good many people had lately come to Annapolis, but the meeting did not know what was their object, or what their intentions, though they were sure they did not come there purely to vote for Wm. Kilty himself and although your town can so well afford to increase its population, yet these good citizens would not agree to an increase of members, if thereby there was an increase of federal voters-and so it was concluded, that these strangers must be bribed, although the meeting states that they did not know it, and had no right to suppose so, unless, indeed, it be true that mechanics and poor people are more easily to be bribed than chancel-lors or judges.

Some other matters, set forth in these resolves, I will write to you about at another time. A PLAIN MAN.

Prince-George's county, April 17, 1816.

Blessed treaty !

FINE TIMES FOR FARMERS. I don't exactly know how our farmers like the sight of such advertisements as those that begin to appear in our columns, such as good beef, pork, hams, hutter and paraters from Ireland, and wheat from I. verpool, to he sold cheaper than our own markets afford, and yet yield a handsome profit. Such was not the case during the tederal administration, but such is beginning, and only beginning to be the case, under the present order of things -

To all the Editors in the U. States. Rockingham county, (Vir.) }

[N. Ev. Post ]

On the 25th of November last, my negro man Caleb absconded in company with a white woman named Betsey Smith. Calcb is about 26 years of age, dark complexion, is rather above the middle size, has a scar on his forehead caused by a burn-rather sulkyspeaks slow, and has a down look-wore large brown great coat with a large cape, and otherwise well dressed, plays the fiddle, underplantation business and uses an axe well. Bersey Smith, is about middle size light or sandy hair, inclined to be freekled; and left behind her three or four mularto children, and is a miss of said negro. They both barrowed and rode on small bay nags, & seen near Harper's Ferry, passing, he as her servant or slave, on towards Pennsylvania. from whence she originally came-probably they are going to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York; probably he will pass by the name of Levi or Cezar, as there are such free ne groes in the neighbourhood that have lost their certificates, and probably Caleb has one of them-I will give too dollars reward, to any person that apprehends said negro, Caleb, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again and shall also advertise him in the same paper from whence they received their information making affidavit at the same time, by or from which paper they received their information. I will also give the Editor of any newspaper the like sum of 100 dollars, provided he has not been particularly otherwise employed to advertise, who shall give the information of the said runaway to the apprehender, which reward or rewards will be paid to the Gaoler, for the use of those entitled, where and when I shall receive such negro, in such Bank Notes as will be received, in payment of the Direct Tax of the U. States. It is hoped Editors will give this a general circulation William Rice.

NOTICE. City Bank of Baltimore, April 18 1816.

The stockholders in this institution are here by informed that an ejection for sixteen direc-tors, will be held at the Banking House in Gay street; on the first Monday in June next, to commence at to o'clock, A. M. and close at

3 o'clock, P. M.
All stockholders, except females residing in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors, thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors, by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be scaled up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of Election, shall be received and counted in the election. By order.

the election. By order, J Sterett, Cashier.

J Sterett, Cashier.

The following extract from a supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating the Gity Bank of Baltimore, is published for the information of Stockholders.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all dividends in the City Bank of Baltimore, shall be semi-annually declared in the months of March and September, and be made payable in the months of April and October.

And be it enacted. That hereafter thirteen members of the old Hoard, and no more, shall be eligible to a seat as Pirecrors of the City Hank at each next succeeding election.

And he is enacted, That every part of the original Charter of the City Bank, that is inconsistent horewith, be, and the same is here by repealed."

Ready Made Cloaths;

which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms — Persons who are desirous of jewening coarse cloaths, ready made, will find it to their

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court April 23d, 1816. On application by petrtion of Philip Hamof Joshua Clarke Higgius, late of Anne-en Joshua Clarke Higgius, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be pub-lished once in each week, for the space of aix successive weeks, in the Maryland Cazette and Political Intelligencer, & one of the Buitimore

John Gassaway. Reg. Wills, A. A county

This is to give Notice, That the subscriber of Anne-A undel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Clarke Higgins. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. persons having claims against the said deeased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixteen next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, 1816
Philip Hammond, Admr. W. A.

The Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, will publish the above notice for six weeks, and transmitthe account notice for six weeks, and transmitted for pay-to the office of the Maryland Gazette for pay-P. H.

150 Dollars Reward.

anaway from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, state of Ma ryland, on Easter Sunday, the 14th of this instant, two negro men, JACK & PETER, purchased a few months past, of Robert Lowe of Calvert county, which said negroes have lived at Johnson's Funnace in Frederick county, in this state, for the last three years.—

Inck is about twenty eight, years of Jack is about twenty eight years of age, about five feet eight inches high a square built fellow, has a down look when spoken to, and wore his hair platwhen spoken to, and wore his hair plated before; his working clothes were as follows, to wit: his upper jacket & trousers were of home made fulled cloth of drab colour, a ticklenburg shirt, a wool has, and took with him a white furred has a piece of nankeen, and a vest pattern of Royal Rib, of yellow ground, with a narrow dark stripe, with a variety of clothing not restripe, with a variety of clothing not recollected; he is an artful fellow, has plenty of money, and will no doubt en-

Peter about five feet six or seven inches high, aged about twenty-eight years, rather black, a good countenance, speaks quick, and is a snug made fellow, he wore his hair tied behind in a low, he wore his hais tied behind in a kind of coe; his working clothes were the same kind as Jacks, and he took with him an old furred hat, with a very narrow rim, a pair of old boots with tassels, and sundry other clothing not recollected. It is expected they will make for Calvert or Frederick countries and most likely for Frederick and ties, and most likely for Frederick, and from thence towards the western counties of Pennsylvania, or the state of Ohio. If taken within twenty miles from home 20 dollars will be given for each of them; if 40 miles from home 40 dollars will be given; and if taken out of the state and secured in gaol so that the owner gets them again, the above reward, and all reasonable char ges if brought home. Charles Waters.

April 18, 1816 The editors of the Allegary Federalist, Federal Republican, Prederick-Town Herald, and Lancaster Journal, are requested to insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and orward their accounts to this office.

Notice is hereby given, That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold it public sale on the 3d of May next,

has been sold at private sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 22d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Belvoir, the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of household furniture, a good waggon, a pair of large timber wheels, an ox cart, and several farming utensile; also a numerous flock of half, three quarter, and full blood merino and common Sheep, consisting chiefly of ewes and lambs.

The terms of sale—Cash for all sums under 20 dollars; and six menths credit for all sums over 20 dollars, and bond with interest and approved security.

Henry Maynadier.

March 14, 1815.

The Editors of the several Paper who have advertised the Belvoir estate for public, sale on the 3d of May next, will be pleased to insert the above no tics twice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Cazette.

A PROCLAMATION. A PROLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, by George A. Smith, Esquire, Sherelf of Garoline County, that John Smith, of Levin, who had been sentenced by the court of Caroline County at March, Term sighteen bundred and sixteen, to even years confinement in the Penitentiacy for horse stealing, made his escape from the gaol of Caroline County on the night of the minth instant. And whereas, it is the day of the Executive, in the execution, of the laws, to endeavour to bring all mathe laws, to endeavour to bring all m iefactors to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Pro-clamation, and do, by and with the ad-vice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL. LARS to any person who shall appre-hend and deliver to the Sheriff of Caroline County the said John Smith, of Levin Given under my hand, & the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

C. Ridgely, of Hamp. By His Excellency's command, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

John Smith, of Levin, is about five eet nine or ten inches high, about thirty or thirty-five years of age, his cloathing is not recollected, neither would it be necessary to give a description of them, if remembered as no doubt he will change them ; he has rather a downcast and austere look out of his eyes; he is very talkative when he partakes of any inebriating liquor, which he is very fond of, and when in liquor, as well as at all other times, he a great bragadocio, flighty in his. talk, and swears without any trouble.

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

Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public sale, by order of the vestry of St. James a Parish, Anne-Arundel county, at Pig-Point, on I uesday the 7th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, THE GLEBE PLANTATION belonging to said parish, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, adjoining to Pig Point, and bounding on the river Patuxent upwards of a mile. This land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, rve and tobacco. There is on the land comfortable frame dwelling house & kitchen. The terms will be made accommodating, and known, on the day of sale. The premises will be shewn to any person wishing to view them previous to the day of sale, by Mr Rezin Estep, residing a Pig Point April 18, 1816.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living n Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the loth 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,

Dec. N. B. All masters of vessels, and othere, are forwarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril. W. G S.

NOTICE. The subscriber wants this spring

Cords of Tanners Bark.

He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars
per cord, or at any rate he will give
one dollar more than the Baltimore
price, to wit: Chesnat Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black
Oak, eight dollars. He returns his
thanks to the public generally, and his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of beir favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf. Sains.

John Hyde.

Snnapolis, March 7.

NOTICE.

Anne-Arandel County Court having adjourned until the 20th day of May. all persons upon whose property writs of Fieri Facias have been levied, are hereby notified, that unless the creed are settled on or before Wednesday the 24th inst. I shall proceed to advertise the property for sale, without respect to persons.

Robert Welch, of Ben. shift.

Robert Welch, of Ben. shiff. April 18, 1816. 2

oners of the ounty, are requests y of Annapolis on the May next, for the pur-appeals and making tinue in session twee S. Hurwood Cie.

TICE.

[Concluded from 1st page.] shall have been; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the U. States, to be recovered in any action of law with costs of suit.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted That if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum of money for the uswor on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars; or of any parti cular state to an amount exceeding filly thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince or state, (unless previously authorised thereto by a law of the United States) all and every person and persons, by and with whose order, agreement, consent, approbation and connivance, such unlawful advance or loan shall have been made, upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay, for every Buch offence, treble the value or amount of the sam or sums, which have been so inlawfully advanced or lent; one fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted That the bills, or notes of the said corporation originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the U. States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress.

Sec. 15. And be it furiler enacted. That during the continuance of this act, and whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the U. S. or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange, and shall also do and perform the several and respective duties of the commissioners of loans for the several states, or any one or more of them, whenever required by law.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted. That the deposites of the money of the U. S. in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the secretary of the treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the secretary of the treasury shall immediately lay before congress, if in session, if not immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direc-

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That the said corpo: ation shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver, of any of its notes, bills, or obligations; nor of any monies received upon deposit in said bank, or in any of its offices of discount and deposite. And if the said corporation shall at any time refuse or neglect to pay on demand any bill, note or obligation issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise or undertaking therein expressed; or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand, any monies received in said bank, or in any of its offices aforesaid on detitled to receive the same, then, and in every such case, the holder of such note, bill, or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such monies as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on the said bills, notes, obligations or monies, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time of such demand as aforesaid; Provided, That congress may at any time hereafter enact laws enforcing and regulating the recovery of the amount of the notes, bills, obligations or other debts, of which payment shall have been refused as aforesaid, with the rate of interest abovementioned, vesting jurisdiction for that purpose in any courts, either of law or equity, of the U. S. or territories thereof, or of the several states, as they may deem expedient.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, Thatif any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note in imitation of or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any order or of the said bank, or any order or bia, not increasing the capital there-check on the said bank, or any or-of, and may also establish any other

bank or banks in said District with der or check on the said bank or capitals not exceeding in the whole erporation, or any cashier thereof, six millions of dollars, if they shall or shall falsely alt r, or cause or deem it expedient. Aud, notwithprocure to be falsely altered; or standing the expiration of the term willingly aid or assist in falsely alfor which the said corporation is tering any bill or note issued by orcreated, it shall be lawful to use the der of the president, directors and corporate name, style and capacicompany of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or ty, for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of corporation, or any cashier thereof; the affairs and accounts of the coror shall pass, utter or publish, or poration, and for the sale and disattempt to pass, utter or publish as position of their estate, real, pertrue any false, forged or countersonal and mixed; but not for any feited bill or note purporting to be other purpose, or in any other mana bill onnote issued by order of the ner whatsoever, nor for a period president directors and company of not exceeding two years after the the said bank; or any false, forged expiration of said term of corpoor counterfeited order or check upration. on the said bank or corporation, or Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or coun-

terfeited; or shall pass, utter or

publish, or attempt to pass, atter

or publish as true any falsely alter-

ed bill or note, issued by order of

the president, directors and compa-

ny of the said bank, or any false-

ly altered order or check on

the said bank or corporation.

or any cashier thereof, knowing

the same to be falsely altered with

intention to defraud the said corpo-

ration or any other body politic or

person ; or shall seil, utter or deli-

ver, or cause to be sold, uttered or

delivered, any forged or counterfeit

note or bill in imitation, or purport-

ing to be a bill or note issued by

order of the president and direc-

tors of the said bank, knowing the

same to be false, forged or counter-

feited; every such person shall be

deemed and adjudged guilty of fe-

lony, and being thereof convicted by

due course of law, shall be sert

tenced to be imprisoned and kept to

hard labour for not less than three

years, nor more than ten years, or

shall be imprisoned not exceeding

ten years, and fined not exceeding

five thousand dollars. Provided

that nothing herein contained shall

the individual states of a jurisdic-

tion under the laws of the several

states, over any offence declared

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted,

That if any person shall make or

ngrave, or cause or produce, to be made or engraved, or shall have in

his custody or possession any me-

tallic plate, engraved after the si-

militude of any plate from which

any notes or bills issued by the

said corporation shall have been

printed, with intent to use such

plate, or to cause or suffer the same

to be used in forging or counterfeit-

ing any of the notes or bills issued

by the said corporation; or shall

have in his custody or possession

any blank note or notes, bill or

bills, engraved and printed after

the similitude of any notes or bills

issued by the said corporation, with

intent to use such blanks, or cause

or suffer the same to be used in

forging or counterfeiting any of

the notes or bills issued by the said

corporation; or shall have in his

custody or possession any paper a-

dapted to the making of bank notes

or bills, and similar to the paper

upon which any notes or bills of the

said corporation shall have been is-

sued, with intent to use such paper,

or cause or suffer the same to be u-

sed in forging or counterfeiting any

of the notes or bills issued by the

said corporation, every such per-

son, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to

be imprisoned, and kept to hard la-

bour, for a term not exceeding five.

years, or shall be imprisoned for a

term not exceeding five years, and

fined a sum not exceeding one thou-

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted.

That in consideration of the exclu-

sive privileges and benefits confer-

red by this act, upon the said bank.

the president, directors and compa-

ny thereof, shall pay to the U. S.

out of the corporate funds thereof,

the sum of one million five hundred

thousand dollars, in three equal pay-

ments; that is to say, five hundred

thousand dollars at the expiration

of two years, five hundred thousand

dollars at the expiration of three

years, and five hundred thousand

dollars at the expiration of four

years after the said bank shall be

organized, and commence its ope-

rations in the manner herein before

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted,

That no other bank shall be estab-

lished by any future law of the U.

States during the continuance of

the corporation hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged : Provided, Con-

gress may renew existing charters for banks in the district of Colum-

sand dollars.

punishable by this act.

be construed to deprive the courts of

That if the subscriptions and payments of said bank shall not be made and completed so as to enable the same to commence its operations, or if the said bank shall not commence its operations on or before the first Monday in April next, then and in that case Congress may at any time within twelve monththereafter declare by law this act null and void.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted. Faat it shall at all times be lawful for a committee of either house of Congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and to examine the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been by the same violated or not, and whenever any committee as aforesaid shall find and report, or the President of the U. States shall have reason to believe that the charter has been violated. it may be lawful for Congress to direct, or the President to order a scire facias to be sued out of the circuit court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the name of the United States, (which shall be executed upon the president of the corporation for the time being, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term of said court,) calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared foriested; and it shall be lawful for the sid court, upon the return of the said scire facias, to examine into the truth of the alledged violation, and if such violation be made appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited and annulled .- Provided however, Every issue of fact which may be joined between the United States and the corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury. And it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts; and the final judgement of the court aforesaid, shall be examinable in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error, and may be there reversed or affirmed according to the usages H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Rep. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 10, 1816-APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

#### SERMONS

dressed to Masters and Servants. Published in the year 1743, by the Rev. Thos. Bocon, Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, now republished with other tracts and dia-logues on the ame subject, and recom-mended to all masters and mistresses to be used in their amilies, by the Rev. William Meade—Price # 1 00—For sale by Scarge Shaw.

Who has also received be Infallible Inkstands, which produce excellent Ink by simply pouring a little water in

Annapolis, April 3, 1813. 30

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of the subcriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of a 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 tips, 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 point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harbour-

having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarks, of Prince Georges county I will give the above reward if the said woman he apprehended in Anne-Arundel or Prince George's county, and \$ 50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again.

Jan 18, 1815 Jan. 18, 1816, /5

reasons to believe she is either harbour-

ed, or has been furnished with a pass, having understood that Josh can read

Benjamin Sewell

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Respectfully returns his bianks to enerous public for the flattering, er ouragement he has received for nine years past, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues the above business at his old stand in church street, a few doors above the office of the Maryland Gazette. He has on hand an excellent assortment of Morocco for Ladies' shoes, and a good stock of leather for boots and shoes for Gentlemen, all which will be made up on accommodating terms for cash, and a liberal credit to punctual customers, N. A. He constantly keeps for sale, Lean and Shoe Makers Utensils, March, 14. 3m.

Dancing School Opened at Mr. Baldwin's. Ladies and Gentlemen of An napolis ud its vicinity, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duclairacq will keep his Dateing School at Mr. Baldwin's for three weeks only, after which time it will be transferred to the Ball Room. The hours of tuition are atten o'clock for ladies on Fridays and Saturdays; for gentlemen at trelve or one o'clock.

April 11, 1816. Public Sale.

On Tuesday 30th April, will be sold he late dwelling of William Whet croft on Deep Creek, 5 miles from An napolis all the property of the deceased, consisting of three Negro Dien slaves, and one Woman; the men are slaves, and one Woman; the men are valuable plantation hands; the woman, though advanced in years, is a goot washer and need to all kind of house and plantation tork; also three horses, one Mule, fourteen young Hogs, a Cart Pioughs and other plantation utensils, Beds and beddings, household & kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale—Cash for all sums under twenty dollars; six months credit for sums over twenty dollars; payment the secured by note with approved security on interest from the sale. The sala to commence at 11 o'clock. By order anne Amence at 11 o'clock. By order Anne A-rundel Coulty Orphans court April 9th, 1816. John Randall, Adam.

FOR SALE,

THE RISING-SUN FARM. By virtue of a decree of the honourthe Chancellor of Maryland, the pribers will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 27th of April next, on the premees, all that valuable tract of land, called Part of Howard's First Choice, and known by the name of the Rising Sun, attate on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 20 from the latter place; cottaining about five hundred acres of kind land, full one half in woods hearily timbered, consisting of hickory, oak chesnut and poplar. This property adjoins that of Thomas Fur-iong, Esq who has used the plaster of paris to const erable advantage—it is well watered. The improvements tolerably good, with a great abundance of choice fruit, &c. &c. Any person wish ing to view the land previous to the day of sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrill near the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit—one third to be paid in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months; the purchaser giving boods with good security, beaving interest from the day of sale When the whole of the purchase money is paid a good deed will be given, by William H. Baldwin,

Augustin Gambrill, Thomas Worthington. The editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert the above a ment twice a week till the sale, and forward his account to this office for collection. March 21, 1816.

Public Sale.

he subscriber offers for sale, a farm aining about four hundred acres of land lying within nine miles of the ci annapolis, and twenty-one from the city of Baltimore ; it is an excellent son peculiarly adapted to the growth o clover; Plaister of Paris may be used to great advantage. There is now in lood order thirty acres of low ground meadow, producing abundant crops of hay, and much more may be added with small expense. A dant crops of hay, and much more may be added with small expense. A very large proportion of this land a bounds in timber of every description, cord wood, of oak and hickory, to almost any amount may be spared without injuring the faim. To a farmer or grazier this land lifers many advantages. There is also on the premises a comfortable dwelling-house, with necessary out buildings, orchards of different kinds of fruit &c. Any person inclined to purchase this property will be shewn the premises by application to the subscriber, living adjoining to the same. This property will be offered at public sale, in the premises, without reserve, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day The terms, which will be accommodating can be known by application to R. Tieleh, of Ben, in the city of Annapolis, or the subscriber.

Henry Wooddord.

The editor of the American will insert the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

April 14, 1816.

Sheetings, 3.4 & 7 8 do. Dowlass, Linen Cambric, Long Lawns,

4.4 & 6.4 Plain and Corded Car Book Muslins. Cotton & Sille Hosiery 3-4, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Diapers, Bed Ticking, Domestic and India Cottons Calicoes, 3-4 and 6 4 Dimities. Men and Women's Gloves assorted

Shawls and Handkerchiefa, do.

And a variety of other articles in

Dry Good Line. On hand, a good assortment of IRON MONGERY, among which, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 Virginia Broad and P ing Hoes.

Also, A general assertment of GRO RIES. Loaf and Lump System Baltimore Factory Prices March 21.

200 Dollars Reward

Ranaway on or about the 25th 1 uary last, a negro man named Lord calls himself London Turner, late property of Mr. George W. Higg of Anne Arundel County, London 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, les eleven inches high, grey eyes, plicomplection; had on when he abree ed a new black fur'd hat, a bluste great coat, with a large cape; he is other cloathing with him. London complete carpenter and joiner; he has wife and three or four children, o property of a Mr. Richd Higgies, his in Prince-George's county, as likenia mother and several sisters reside either in George town, or Washing City. This fellow, was purchased the subscriber at the sale of George Higgins' property. A reward of to dollars will be given if he is taken the state, and the above reward if the out of the state, and secured many p so that I get him again.

David Ridging Annapolis, April 11, 1816. N. B All persons are hereby fa warned harbouring said negro at the

peril.

The editors of the Felor
Repulican, Frederick-Town Henland National Intelligencer, will inte the above once aweek for six weeks at

The Subscriber

Hereby gives notice, that he has the day sold out all his interest of in me to, the late concerns of Ridgely so Weems, Ridgely Weems, & Co. or also Ridgely & Weems's last com unto Mr. Absalom Ridgely.

James Weem.

Annapolis, April 2, 1816.

All those indebted to the above mentioned concerns are hereby requests to make immediate payment to Wa field and Ridgely, who are authorise

to settle the same Absalom Ridgely. April 4, 1840

This is to give notice, That the subscriber has obta from the uphans court of Anne Ard del county, letters of administrate on the personal estate of Frederic M'Kubin, late of said county, deem All persons having claims against the estate are requested a produce the properly authenticated to those indeed to make provinces.

o make payment James M Kubin, April 11, 1816.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri faciest me directed from Anne Arundel control on Friday the third day of May, James Hunter's tavern, in the city Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for the All the right, title, interest and class of Samuel Wood, of William, of to a tract or parcel of land where the said Wood now resides, known the name of Broughton Ashley, or the said Wood now resides, Inous the name of Broughton Ashley, or taining one hundred and six sere land, more or less; taken and will sold to satisfy a debt due Elizabe Hodges, Thomas Hodges, and Res Estep, administrators of Charies B. Hodges.

R. Welch, of Ben Sig. A. A. Gounty.

This is to give notice That the subscriber of Anne Ard del county hath obtained from the phans court of Anne-Arundel count the personal estate of Henry II
pington, late of Anne-Arundel emit
deceased. All persons having chis
against the said deceased, are brie
warned to exhibit the same, with a
vouchers thereof, to the subsenser,
or before the first day of October as
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estaGiven under my hand this again day.
March 18 fe. in Maryland, letters testamen

March 18 lt.

John Samplington, Fator
April 18, 1816.

TVOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price Three Dollars per Annus

AITLE OF THE BEAV DAMS. Borreller to the People of U. States. Immediately after the close of m war with Great Britain, I

United States for South Ame and have since been to Euro my return I deeply fegret that slander and misrepres tion have not yet ceased to as conduct in regard to the " ba the Beaver Dams," which t ace in Upper Canada in J 13. A respect for those, wh inion I value, indutes me the re, at this distant period of ti publish the following "statem facts" deduced by an honour ilitary court, from the testim namerous witnesses, and the nion" of that court founded at this will be sufficient to ace all candid minds, that altho fortunate, I have not been w in my duty to my country. 1 misstatement and false acc the affair of the " Beaver-da aving been given to the public liters of periodical publication ewspapers, are earnestly soli and the cause of justice, by ming this document.

Baltimere, April 20, 1816. BALTIMORE 17th Feb. 18 REPORT. he court met pursuant to adj

The court liaving heard and dered the testimony adduchis case, have the hondur to t the honourable - the secreta ar the following statemen

That on the 28d day of \$13, a detachment of the ar United States then station on George in Upper Canada need post of the enemy at I tone house. That a detail sea, in proportions of infant sllery, dragoons and rifleme spanied by a party of me mmen under captain C ere ordered for the expedit hat lieut. col. Charles G. Ba f14th Infantry, was selected ommand; the riflemen we

he expedition proceeded v The infantry carried in the thirty-two rounds of mus attridges, and the ammunit on contained a reserve

000 rounds. The artillery, two field as well supplied with fixed tion of round, and canniste The expedition was accor by two four horse waggons, by the ammunition and pronithout entrenching tools; but followed by any detachs which it could fall back tent of disaster. It was to march upon the Queens ot. David's road, and to re-

on the same route. No copy of the commandi al's order now remains. which it was entered, a igual have both been lost the casualties of war; but to f the expedition is proved ten to batter down "stone house, said to be and garrisoned by a cor regulars and 60 or 100 and capture or dislodge t

Mationed there." On the same day, that i American army covered 1 the extent of two miles in fort George, and no more

"It may, perhaps, in a gama he attributed to a we formation before the publificial account of that affire received by the commandation of the comm tal a few days after my conserver reached the war do to been seen by the public