

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1816.

No. 143

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CROUCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Benjamin Sewell,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
Respectfully returns his thanks to a
numerous public for the flattering en-
couragement 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 Mo-
naco 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
liberal credit to punctual customers.
N. B. He constantly keeps for sale,
Father and Shoe Makers Utensils.
March, 15. 3m.

SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale the
SICK HOUSE & LOT in the city
of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs.
John Wynn. The house is
large 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
be known by application to Robert
Gaither, of Belvoir, or Jeremiah Hughes,
of the city, who are duly authorized 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
be that day be offered at public sale to
the highest bidder.
March 23. 2 Samuel Trott. 3w.

DANCING.
MR. DUCLAIRACQ,
Respectfully informs the ladies and
gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has
engaged the Ball-Room, where he in-
vites teaching dancing this Spring. He
begins commencing at the end of the
present month. A subscription paper
containing his terms, is left at Mr. Ca-
meron's Hotel.
March 21. 3 tf.

Farmers Bank
of Maryland, 18th March, 1816.
The President and Directors of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland have de-
clared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the
stock of said Bank for six months end-
ing the first, and payable on or after
the fourth of April next, to Stockhold-
ers on the Western Shore at the Bank
at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on
the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank
at Easton, upon personal application,
on the exhibition of powers of attor-
ney, or by correct simple orders.
By order
Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.
March 21, 1816. 3w.

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
hackberry, oak, chestnut and poplar. This
property adjoins that of Thomas Fur-
ling, 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
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 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 B. Baldwin,
Augustine Gambrill, Trustees
Thomas 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. 3

H. G. Munroe,
Has just received, and will sell cheap,
4-4 and 7-8 Coarse
and Fine Irish
Linen,
5-4 do. do. do.
Sheetings,
3-4 & 7-8 do. do.
Downs,
Linen Cambric,
Long Lawns,
4-4 & 6-4 Plain and Corded Cambric &
Book Muslin,
Cotton & Silk 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 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. Lard and Lump Sugar at the
Baltimore Factory Prices.
March 21. 3 tf.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the orphans
court 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 thereafter,
a 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 twenty
dollars six months credit to be given,
on the purchaser's giving bond with ap-
proved security. Sale to commence at
two o'clock.
2 John Gaither, } Adms.
Edward Gaither. }
March 28, 1816. 3w.

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. 3w.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscriber has obtained
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-
del 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 in-
debted to make payment to.
2 William Smith, Admr.
March 28. 3w.

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 Nor-
man, 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-
sary.
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 purchase money in six months,
& the other half in twelve months, with
interest from the day of sale.
2 William Norman, Trustee.
March 28.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the orphans
court 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 furni-
ture, &c. Terms of sale that all sums
under twenty dollars cash to be paid,
all sums over twenty dollars a credit of
six months to be given, on the purchas-
er's giving bonds, with approved
security. Sale to commence at ten
o'clock.
2 John Gaither, } Adms.
Edward Gaither. }
March 28, 1816. 3w.

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Adver-
tiser, March 20.]

CAPTAIN RILEY'S NARRATIVE.
Messrs. Crookes & Butler.
I send you, herewith, a short ac-
count of the loss of the brig Com-
merce, late of Hartford Conn. which
I wish you to publish for the infor-
mation of the friends of that part of
the crew who still remain in slave-
ry, and to make public the names of
the worthy gentlemen who nobly
saved the lives, redeemed from slave-
ry, 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 consist-
ing of George Williams, chief mate,
Aaron R. Savage, 2d mate, Archi-
bald Robins, Wm. Porter, James
Clark, and Thomas Burns, seamen,
Horace Savage, boy, Richard De-
lille, black man, cook, and 2 lan-
guemen, who left the brig at New Or-
leans, where I shipped in their stead
John Hogan and James Barrett, sea-
men. With this crew I sailed for
Gibraltar, where I received on board
part of a cargo of brandy,
wine and specie. An old man named
Antonio Michael, of N. Orleans,
who was recommended to my chari-
ty was here taken on board.—I
sailed from Gibraltar on the 24th of
August and experienced very thick
foggy weather for a number of
days.

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 few pieces
of pork and 5 gallons of water. Af-
ter remaining at sea in this situati-
on 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
days journey into the desert of Sa-
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, & with-
out a tree or even shrub to shelter
us from the damp cold trade winds
which prevail at night! Thus we
suffered till about the last of Sept.
when I succeeded in prevailing on
two itinerant Arabian merchants, to
purchase myself Aaron R. Savage,
Horace Savage, James Clark, and
Thomas Burns, and carry us to Mo-
rocco; 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, fati-
gues and all the privations humani-
ty is capable of enduring, we at
length arrived in the kingdom of
Sara, 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 Mogad-
ore, 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 man-
ner paid out of his own funds \$1200
for us, and sent a respectable moor,
named Reis Bel-Consim, with cloth-
ing and provisions to our relief.
The Moor on arriving was seized &
detained 5 days; but had the ad-
dress to effect his own and our de-
liverance, and took us to Mogadore
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 bring up the remain-
ing part of the crew, if they could
be found alive.

In my first note to Mr. Willshire,
I had named Mr. Horatio Sprague,
a 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 situa-
tion, and when his express returned,
I received the following letter, 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. Will-
shire that your draft on me for
\$1200 or more, for obtaining your
liberty, and those with you shall be
duly paid. I have sent him two
double barreled guns to meet his
promise to the Moors. In a short
time after you receive this I hope
to have the happiness of taking you
by the hand under my own roof a-
gain; you will come by the way of
Tangier.

Your assured friend,
HORATIO SPRAGUE."

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

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 ar-
rived here this day. His kindness
and attentions, merit our warmest
thanks.

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. Will-
shire and Mr. Simpson, our consul,
for their speedy redemption and re-
stitution to their country. Any
information from them on this sub-
ject shall be made public; enquiries
respecting them may be addressed
to me at Middletown, Connecticut.
JAMES RILEY.
New-York, March 11, 1816.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.
Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on
Wednesday evening last, the dwell-
ing 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 as-
sembled on the spot, who unfortu-
nately having received the impres-
sion that no one was in the house
without examination of the fact, pro-
ceeded to extinguish the flames
which were bursting through the
roof and windows.—Mr. W. D.
Gaverly, ascended to the chamber
window, where the child was put to
bed by her father that evening and
would have entered, but was assur-
ed 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 af-
ter the shrieks of the child were
distinctly heard; when Mr. Caverly,
a young man of great sensibility and
spirit, rushing through the smoke
and flames ascended to the chamber
where he found her writhing in a
gony on the floor, and succeeded in
bringing the little sufferer out alive.
—The fire being nearly extinguish-
ed, on searching the house, the bo-
dy of Mrs. Smith was found in her
bed room almost consumed. The
child died the following day. There
is hardly a doubt but the fire was
communicated from a candle, and
that—admission to the thousands
which have preceded it, to be care-
ful of that necessary but dangerous
light.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port
the ship Laura Ann, Capt. Farn-
ham, from Liverpool. Sailed Feb.
7, and brought London papers to
the 4th, with which we have been
favoured from the Merchants Hall.
The British Parliament com-
menced a session on the 1st of Fe-
bruary. 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 ce-
ment the good understanding which
so happily subsists between them.
He says the manufactures, com-
merce 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 500,000. to the Portuguese
for the detention of their slave ves-
sels.

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

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

Disturbances continue at Lyons.
Government was disarming the in-
habitants. General Levallee had
been arrested there.

The circulation of English news-
papers in France has been provision-
ally suspended by order of the
minister of Police. The King,
the Duke of Richelieu and Barbe
Marbois, are said to have been a-
verse to the measure.

The Edinburgh Review is inter-
dicted in France. The Englishmen
who had been arrested at Paris for
assisting Lavalette, have been liber-
ated on giving bail.

Lavalette was said to have es-
caped to England.

Talleyrand is said to have deter-
mined not to quit Paris but on com-
pulsion.

Gen. Travot has been arrested.—
Abbe Sieyes has gone off.

Some mention is made of a pro-
ject to abolish the National Insti-
tute.

A commission has been appointed
to decide on the article of the am-
nesty which applies to the Regicides,
as 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
vessels.

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 allow-
ed Christian Missionaries to be sent
to his empire.

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

"On the 2d February, in the
morning, about 20 minutes past 12
o'clock, we experienced in this is-
land 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 swell.
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, March 21.

FIRE!—The dwelling houses (all
wooden buildings) of Nos. 92, 93,
and 94, Fish-street, were totally
destroyed by fire this morning, at
about two o'clock. They were oc-
cupied by Mr. McCrocker, Hatter's
Mr. Magoron, (who had a Cracker
Ware store in front) Mr. Annable,
boarding house, and several widow
ladies and their families. Very lit-
tle of anything was saved.
The fire originated in the cellar
of 92.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

The worthy Editor of the Maryland Republican not the Printer, but a certain puritanical wretch, who affects 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 nigger wiggler, a Shaw-anese, a Wyandot, or a Kickapoo, 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 sin 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 respectable 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 reason too,

"That the genius form'd for grubs and flies,
"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 business 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 is said that at the next Electoral 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 feelings 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 hopped out of the Mustard Pot."

JUSTICE.

"Honour thy Father and thy Mother, 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 God. O! let us not test some people in Annapolis—"If you honour them yourselves," would a christian divine say, teaching his humble flock, "how can you suffer ***** Another is, "Thou shalt not commit Adultery."—There is another—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Again, it is written, "Neither shalt thou go up by steps unto mine altar: that thy

backness be not discovered thereon." Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, so for foot. "Burning for burning, wound for wound, strip for strip."

TAKE CARE.

For the Maryland Gazette.

In looking over a late democratic 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. We 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 beheld the chancellor of Maryland, who, it is said, is to be the city elector, it indeed the people will elect him. It is the chancellor 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 induced 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 inalienable right of suffrage, and remove to the District of Columbia, where he had no more rights than a turkey hen. But it seems people 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 disproportionate 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 chancellor 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, that a chancellor would be as well 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 "suddenly 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 Maryland Gazette.

For the last two or three years we have heard a great deal said, & a great deal of noise 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 democratic lie.—Not so. There was a 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 ballots into the box. In this way a federal district was made to give a democratic majority. The poll being illegally kept, was rejected, 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. The lowest federal candidate had 96 votes, the highest democratic 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 believe, 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 poll 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 majority.

MOSES.

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 assembly, 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 exertions 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 opinion, 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 of this persecuting temper among the democrats. For the present, one single case will be mentioned.

A few years since it was determined 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 happened that there were two applicants for the appointment of teacher, one of them a democrat, & the other a federalist—the democrat was preferred. As the funds of the society were not sufficient to pay the whole expenses of 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 teacher, 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 any longer his support, Mr. Bassford, unfortunately for himself, determined, in 1814, to vote for Mr. Hart 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 obliged to leave the place in order 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 war and Dr. Kent. What friends to the poor, and the right of suffrage! But then none of the people who attended the meeting in Annapolis

could have been concerned in this persecution of Mr. Bassford.—They feel "interested in preserving the freedom and purity of the elective franchise." None of them surely could have been guilty of such conduct. It may be, 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 contributing to the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, but promoting the prosperity of the town, that it is earnestly 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 be 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 Baths—two 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 visit our city during the warm months, there can be but little doubt. Of the beneficial effects of public baths, the following extracts on the subject from the travels of the celebrated Dr. Clarke is deemed sufficiently conclusive:

"Eminent physicians have endeavoured to draw the attention of the English government to the importance of public baths, and of countenancing their use by every aid of example and encouragement. 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 to allow, that dyspepsia, surfeit, rheumatism, colds, and a hundred other evils, particularly all sorts of cutaneous and nervous disorders, might be alleviated, if not prevented, by a proper attention to bathing. The inhabitants of countries in which the bath is constantly used, anxiously seek in full confidence of getting rid of all such complaints; and they are rarely disappointed. I may add my testimony to their having, not only upon the occasion which gave rise to these remarks, but in cases of obstructed perspiration much more alarming, during my travels, experienced their good effect. I hardly 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 Russia, through all Finland, Lapland, Sweden, and Norway, there is no cottage so poor, so but so destitute, but it possesses its vapour bath; in which all its inhabitants every Saturday at least, and every day in cases of sickness, experience comfort and salubrity. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in 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 inconveniences 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 institution. 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 salutary effects affording longevity and vigorous health to a people otherwise liable to mortal diseases from a rigorous climate and unwholesome diet, may contribute to their establishment. Among the ancients, baths were public edifices, under the immediate inspection of the government. They were considered as institutions which owed their origin to absolute necessity, as well as to decency and cleanliness. Under her emperors, 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 Tavern.

From the People's Monitor, March 30.

"BLUE LIGHTS"

As I was casting my eyes on Tuesday last over that vehicle of venom, that reservoir of the aw-epings of the gutters of democracy, the Star of Easton, my attention was arrested by the two cabalistical words "Blue Lights"—Blue Lights, says I to myself—surely as the lights burn blue, some ghost from the grave

could have been concerned in this persecution of Mr. Bassford.—They feel "interested in preserving the freedom and purity of the elective franchise." None of them surely could have been guilty of such conduct. It may be, 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.

From the People's Monitor, March 30.

"BLUE LIGHTS"

As I was casting my eyes on Tuesday last over that vehicle of venom, that reservoir of the aw-epings of the gutters of democracy, the Star of Easton, my attention was arrested by the two cabalistical words "Blue Lights"—Blue Lights, says I to myself—surely as the lights burn blue, some ghost from the grave

From the People's Monitor, March 30.

"BLUE LIGHTS"

As I was casting my eyes on Tuesday last over that vehicle of venom, that reservoir of the aw-epings of the gutters of democracy, the Star of Easton, my attention was arrested by the two cabalistical words "Blue Lights"—Blue Lights, says I to myself—surely as the lights burn blue, some ghost from the grave

From the People's Monitor, March 30.

"BLUE LIGHTS"

As I was casting my eyes on Tuesday last over that vehicle of venom, that reservoir of the aw-epings of the gutters of democracy, the Star of Easton, my attention was arrested by the two cabalistical words "Blue Lights"—Blue Lights, says I to myself—surely as the lights burn blue, some ghost from the grave

most have made a fine speech, and perhaps from some of the night he swayed the reins of the District Board in Virginia with those fiery calculations, and faunted himself on the stage of distaste to seduce him to its glorious tale of an untimely ghostly hurried effusions of a frightened shatema, of denunciation, the terrors of invective, the slang and the mabbish spirit, the dreadful doom of outwary against those individuals, who largely moved to Annapolis, he is stated to vote for a federal elector of the Senate of Maryland. In the language of the writer should be "spurned and detested vipers or mad dogs by all who are them."—The curse of a Hindoo communication should rest on the devoted heads and the miseries desolation of a Hindoo outcast their portion. Such should be the fate and for what—for exercising those rights guaranteed to them nature and the Constitution, moving from one place to another and giving their votes for whom they please.

This writer would not even assure the boys "who treat them they do in Annapolis whenever they show their heads, with all the streets afford." Does not the writer recollect that the boys smothered the Mob in Baltimore and does he wish those sanguinary atrocious scenes again re-acted? I have understood from most respectable authority, that the democratic commenced this system of moving voters in Kent—and I think the conclusion is pretty evident that they do not blame the federalists having done what they did, but having done it better than themselves.

CURTIS.

To the Editor.

Sir—I have seen an attempt at animaladversion, in the Star, of Memorial said to have been presented by Richard Raynal Keene, a Spanish citizen, to the Spanish Government, and will thank you to insert the following.

I read in the Star a few days ago (that echo of the subaltern press of the state) a very patriotic sentence of condemnation, passed upon a man who has for nine years been a resident of some of the Spanish provinces. This valorous denunciation, commencing with the words "the custom'd spirit of that paper, bringing irresistibly to mind, the bold figure of the Ass kicking at the dead Lion." Partaking in the strong points of his character, of the more prominent features of that animal, the poor demon who conducts this vehicle, generally understood to be less, waiting in courage, when the object of his displeasure is at a distance. The nature and particular object of the memorial I do not understand, but have not seen it; but if in its sentiment to the Spanish government, treason has been committed, I strongly suspect it to be the first case that has occurred, of treason against the United States, committed by a citizen of a foreign government, resident in a foreign state. True, Mr. Keene is a native of Maryland, but I have never before learned that this nativity binds him to perpetual allegiance. But so says the Star; and so it must be. Is it then that the Buonapartean spirit of giving law to the universe still prevails? Or is it that our late glorious war waged avowedly against, has since terminated in a recognition of the principle of non-expatriation, difficult as such as these men, much less stupid than the Editor of the Star are capable of creating.—But while I wipe them away.

Solomon Southwick says, "Federalism, like Satan, is chained down for at least a thousand years."

If Solomon and his friends will let federalism go free until the binding of Satan, we are willing to take the risk of it; thereafter, our misfortune is, that Satan is abroad, leading his aid in forging chains for federalism.

It was an exclamation of Mr. Jefferson on occasion of some unexpected success of federalism in an election in this state. "The devil has broke loose in Massachusetts," Solomon Southwick may yet find to his sorrow that neither Satan nor federalism, are so fast chained as he now imagines them to be.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated 10th March, 1820. "The taxes are high enough, of course, enough, every body knows, every body feels. If you walk barefooted, your feet are taken care of; indeed you go barefooted, unless you ride on a bare backed animal, or ride in a cart, which has no iron wheels. From head to foot, outside and inside, we are taxed to the utmost term of the burthen of making the sinews of our bodies stiff, and the mouth of our noses, to rape with weariness, and danger. If we would think of it, instead of giving ourselves up, like a flock of sheep, to the hands of our rulers, we should be a little more inclined to wonder how they have been brought about, that we have turned the federalists out, and upon us a few light taxes, kept in such good humour, we who absolutely load us down with more pack-horses, belonging to us and hapness to these unparliamentary masters; and that we submit quietly, simply, because we fear they have got the bit in their hands, and the reins in their hands. Taxes upon taxes—every body knows! And what have we got? If it be not too old fashioned a question, what have we got?—Why nothing—nothing at all. "Glory"—I had forgot to say, "Aye, Glory"—magnificent! Generals have in two or three years, got glory. And that glory, justified our being saddled with a standing army in time of peace, ten thousand men! And all this, by the men whom we put in, because federalists taxed little. But perhaps the taxes are laid thick and so heavy, to enable our rulers to pay the expenses of acquiring all this dear Glory. We will have this said glory. We must needs expect to pay for it. If we choose to purchase our freedom, we are bound to pay the price. Pray then, why are they not? Why is United States' a slow pay? Why are treasury notes par? Why with all the taxes shovelled into the treasury is government credit so low? Why of less value than the notes of banks, which it is impossible to get pay for? Your secretary makes estimates, and have every thing, taxed, so much on this—so much on that—and so much on the other, as through the whole alphabet, and then I can pay for all my war! But the fact? he don't pay for it. He did, his notes and his soldiers no more be below par—of good merchants, would certainly be as good as this business. All the more pay, don't go the right way, should be able at least to interest, I should guess, on my debt. What do you think Mr. Editor? JONATHAN. If I think, Jonathan, that as you suffer leeches to be stuck in your body, you must expect to bleed.

From the Liberator. MEMORABILIA. In the last year of the presidency of James Madison, and at the session of the 14th congress, there was a discussion in the congressional hall, on the subject of a scheme of enormous speculation in banking, which the public revenue proposed to be invested, for years, in the hands of a collection of persons unknown; in which the principal, though teen, agent was a money changer of Hamburg: a broken merchant, Philadelphia; an ex-secretary of treasury, and a diplomat, and a secretary of treasury in occupation, whereby the constitution was preserved, under the pretext of "the mode," double the amount of their compensation, though the constitution prohibited any senator or representative from holding any civil office, or accepting of any emolument, of which have increased during his period of office. Though the nation is much interested in its pecuniary concerns,

POET'S CORNER

[From the American Daily Advertiser.]
VARIETY.

IN the rough blast heaves the billow;
In the light air waves the willow;
Every thing of moving 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,
Mourning 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;
Suck my blasts that lash the seas!
I would not be like the billow,
What have I to do with thee,
Restless, 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 Massachusetts 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 blush
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,
"Feeling a concern for the spiritual
and eternal welfare of a young
woman, who was severely and danger-
ously afflicted, I took her the
Tract, 'Susan Ward' (4th Feb.
1814.) 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 re-
plied, 'Yes I do.' Indeed, there
appeared every reason to believe
that it had been so far blessed, as to
make her earnestly desirous of be-
ing instructed in the things that
belonged to her peace; and she ex-
pressed 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 pro-
duce in her mind a concern for her
salvation!—She said, 'that her
mind never was so seriously impress-
ed, as when and since she read it.'"

From the London Globe of Jan. 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, a-
mongst a race of people whose sur-
prise and consternation at the ar-
rival of such a visitor, could only
be equalled by their desire to see him.

"The topography of St. Helena
must be pretty well known in Eng-
land by this time. I have only to
remark, that the imagination of
man could not picture a more hide-
ous aspect than its external front.
It is inaccessible 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 feet. With the excepti-
on of a rippling rill of water, and a
few water cresses, (the only inhabi-
tants 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 on-
wards as far as the gully will admit,
a row of tolerable houses have been
built, principally for the accommo-
dation 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 fright-
ful island, may be better imagined
than described. I watched with ear-
gier curiosity the look 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

quarter-deck—seemed to say, am I
at last destined to this? Napoleon
eyed it with fortitude; his look,
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 uttered happened (from
my being near him) to be addressed
to me: the admiral & captain were
at the gangway—barges 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
hastily asked if I continued on board?
It was night before he reached his
house 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 ex-
amine the situation of his future re-
sidence. Longwood is distant five
miles from the village and elevated
above it 2000 feet, exactly ten de-
grees difference of temperature from
that at the surface of the ocean.—
The interior of the island is certain-
ly less offensive to the eye than
what its exterior would promise.—
Perhaps if one would draw a com-
parison 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. Napo-
leon, 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 island
was exaggerated. On descending
the mountain, on his return to the
village, he stopped at a small house,
called the Briars, situated on a
projecting rock, midway from the
summit. Here he requested per-
mission to stop, and from which he
has not strayed 100 yards since the
hour he took possession. Nature
and art 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 trees—
a rill of water gurgling by; and
Buonaparte, with his friend Las
Cassas, here contrive to pass their
solitary time. He is perfectly ex-
cluded from the gaze of the public,
which was perhaps a principal rea-
son for his selecting this spot until
the repairs of Longwood were fi-
nished.

"I must now introduce you to
the inhabitants of this same Briars
—this half aerial 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 ac-
commodating 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. His camp-bed has been con-
veyed there from the Northumber-
land, and there is he contented to
ruminate, the live-long day, on the
awful occurrences of his unexam-
pled career. This apartment of the
mighty Napoleon 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, Comptre 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
semi-officially forbidden by his Ex-
cellency Sir George. From the fa-
cility with which I gain admittance
to the presence, I am disposed to
think the attention not unaccepta-
ble. From the variety of papers I
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
is busied either in drawing up a re-
monstrance to the British govern-
ment, or writing a history of his
own life. His hours of recreation
are generally from twelve till two
o'clock. He perambulates the little
garden, and is variably joined by

the young ladies, daughters of the
proprietor. Both speak French, &
I 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 usual-
ly slovenly. However, he had just
left the girls, when I learnt he had
been very spruce; and when I en-
tered his apartment, he was, with-
out ceremony, clad in his morning
gown, without shirt, neckcloth, or
breeches.

"Marshal Bertrand, the Coun-
tess, General Montholon, and Con-
sieur, 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 launch out into ex-
travagance; however the economist
is a rigid economist, and this sys-
tem of retrenchment appears to give
great dissatisfaction. Napoleon
takes every thing as he finds it;
however, the complaints of his fol-
lowers 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 Bri-
tish government, and he is equally
hurt that their comforts should in
any shape be abridged.

"The best thing Napoleon can
do is to get a wife. Unless influ-
enced 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 so-
ciety of a Lady would much con-
tribute to the happiness of man. He
has a little abrasion on the fore arm
just now; it is attended with con-
siderable inflammation. Think of
his application—a little salt dissolv-
ed in water, with which he contin-
ues 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 immoder-
ately.

"The rigor with which it is now
deemed necessary to treat this past
of civil society, must ill suit his for-
mer elevation. The probability of
an escape is so absurd, that you
would imagine a small degree of re-
laxation fair. No, no, Napoleon
has a Captain of the 53d residing in
the house with him, and two order-
ly 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 sup-
plicate or complain."

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

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, cattle, sheep, hogs, household
and kitchen furniture, and sundry o-
ther 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 un-
der twenty dollars the cash must be
paid.
March 21, 1816.
Richard G. Stockett.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wants this spring
500
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 dol-
lars; 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 continuance of their fa-
vor. He will give the highest Balti-
more price for Hides and Calf Skins.
John Hyde.
Annapolis, March 7.

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

NOTICE.
Walter W. Harwood, intends to ap-
ply to the court of Prince Georges
county, at their next April term, for
the benefit of the insolvent law.
Feb. 15 1816.

State of Maryland, &c.
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 notice
required by law for creditors to
exhibit their claims against the said
deceased, and that the same be publish-
ed once in each week for the space of
six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscribers of Anne Arun-
del county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
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 September next,
they may otherwise by law be exclud-
ed from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 27th day of
February, 1816.
Sarah Ann Hatherly, Adms.
William Brown, Adms.

George & John Barber,
Have just received, and offer for sale,
Fresh Clover Seed,
AND
Ground Plaister,
By the Barrel,
Which will be disposed of on accom-
modating terms.
They also have on hand, as usual, a
complete assortment of
6 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 clothing with him. London is
a complete carpenter and joiner. This
fellow was purchased by the subscri-
ber at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins' property.
A reward of Fifty Dollars
will be given if he is taken in the
State, and the above reward if taken
out of the state, and secured in any
goal so that I get him again.
Feb. 29.
David Ridgely.

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

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
the subscriber will expose to public sale,
on Thursday the 11th of April next,
at 12 o'clock in the morning, at
late residence of John Hatherly,
deceased, near Elk Ridge Landing,
All the Personal Estate
Of said deceased, consisting of
Sheep, Cows, Horses, Household
kitchen furniture, farming utensils,
other property. The terms of sale
will be, the cash to be paid in full
under twenty dollars, for all over
twenty dollars a credit of six months
to be given, on purchasers giving
with approved security, with bond
from the day of sale.
Mary Harman, Adms.
George Harman, Adms.
March 21.

Notice is hereby given
That the Belvoir estate, near An-
napolis, Maryland, advertised to be
at public sale on the 3d of May
has been sold at private sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale,
the 22d day of May next, if fair,
the next fair day, at Belvoir, the
estate of the subscriber, sundry
articles of household furniture, a good
pair of large timber wheels, a
cart, and several farming utensils;
also a numerous flock of half
quarter, and full blood merino
common Sheep, consisting chiefly
ewes and lambs.
The terms of sale—Cash for all
under 20 dollars; and six months
for all sums over 20 dollars, and
with interest and approved security.
Henry Maynard.
March 14, 1816.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to public sale, on We-
nesday the 10th day of April next,
at Beckley's Tavern, on the Bal-
more and Frederick turnpike road,
A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about
acres. This property is situated in
upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arun-
del county, distant from Baltimore
miles, from Frederick-Town and
city of Washington about 20; and
miles from the Frederick turnpike road.
There are on the place a comfortable
dwelling-house, other improvements,
and a thriving young orchard, con-
taining a large portion of fine fruit
trees in blossom, and the soil is ex-
tremely well adapted to derive the highest
degree of improvement from the
clover and plaster. This farm pro-
duces an income of about \$1000 an-
nually, and is well situated for
inducement to purchasers equally
valuing to the planter, the farmer,
the grazier, being well suited to
pursuit of either. Sale to commence
at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase
money on the day of sale, or on
ratification thereof by the chancery
court, and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber is authorized
to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1815.

No. 337

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

Benjamin Sewell,

Shoe and Shoe Manufacturer,

respectfully returns his thanks to a

public for the flattering en-

agement he has received for his

past, and begs leave to inform

that he still continues the above

business at his old stand in church-

street, a few doors above the office of

Maryland Gazette. He has on

an excellent assortment of Mo-

destic 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 Virginia Broad and Hill

ing Hoes.

Also,

A general assortment of GROCE-

RIES. Loaf and Lump Sugar at the

Baltimore Factory Prices.

March 21.

3m.

4

List of Letters,

remaining in the Post Office, April

1st, 1815.

Anne B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowie,

Register in Chancery, (2) Stephen

Thos. Brown, (3) Henrietta

Edmond, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bowers,

E. Brown, Thos. Burk, Capt. Na-

aniel Clives, (2) Walter Cross, Wm

Robt. Callender, Capt. A.

Caroline, E. Constantine,

Edw. R. Cross, Edward H. Calvert,

Edw. T. Cross, Wm. Duvall, Capt.

Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abraham

Chapman, Richard Duckett,

Robert Dorsey, Mary Anne Davis,

Edw. Evans, & Isabella, Peter

Emory, Thos. Emory, Wm. Frisbie,

Edw. Fowle, Mr. Ferman, Eliza

Richd. Frisby (2), Richd. Gray,

I. Grammer (5), Wm. Goodman,

John Green, Elenor Griffin, Solomon

H. S. Hall, Richd. Hall, James

Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos. How-

ard, Jos. Higgins, Abraham Jones,

Edw. Johnson, Richd. Johnson, Wm.

Edw. Lloyd, Lechehue, Edward

Saml. Mackubin, Nicholas Mer-

weather, Charles Maxwell, Thomas

Monroe, (2) Jas. Owens (2), Rachel

Price, Nancy Price, Wm. Proust,

Edw. Pierce, Wm. Ross, John B.

Saunders, Jas. Saunders (2), Wm.

Saunders, Benjamin Sewell, George

Spurrer, Regis Spurrer, Leo. Scott

Wm. Stewart, Wm. Seadars, Ar-

thur Shatt, Shattote Stallings, John

Shatt, Solomon Taylor, Judy

Thompson, Henry Thompson (2), Susan

Taylor, Anne Thomas, Ignatius

Thomas, Nathl. Watkin, Wm. H.

Ward (3), Eliza Wells, Sally Warfield,

Edw. Woodward, Eliza Williams,

Edw. Woodson, Geo. Winehouse,

Edw. Wm. Whetcroft, Peter Wilds,

Wm. T. Woodson, Lieut. A. Wendell,

Dr. H. Warfield, Jas. Updick, James

Williams, Jas. S. Williams, Wm. H.

Wright, Robt. Welch, Jas. Williams.

John Munroe, P. M.

3

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans

court 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-

H. G. Munroe,

Has just received, and will sell cheap,

4-4 and 7-8 Coarse

And Fine Irish

Linens,

5-4 do. do. do.

Sheetings,

3-4 & 7-8 do. do.

Downs,

Linens Cambric,

Long Lawns,

4-4 & 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,

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 Virginia Broad and Hill

ing Hoes.

Also,

A general assortment of GROCE-

RIES. Loaf and Lump Sugar at the

Baltimore Factory Prices.

March 21.

4

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans

court 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 fur-

niture, &c. Terms of sale, that all sums

under twenty dollars will be paid

under twenty dollars will be given, in the

purchase, giving bonds, with approved

security. Sale to commence at ten

o'clock.

John Gaither, 2 Executors

Edward Gaither, 3 Sw.

March 28, 1815.

3

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court

of Chancery will be disposed of at

Public Sale, on Friday the 19th day

of April next, if fair, if not the next

fair day thereafter, on the premises,

All the real estate of Nicholas Nor-

man, deceased, lying in the Swamp, near

Herring Creek, consisting 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 unneces-

sary.

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 purchase money in 6 months,

& the other half in twelve months, with

interest from the day of sale.

William Norman, Trustee

March 28.

3

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans

court 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

New-York, March 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the British Packet Osborn,

which arrived at this port yesterday,

with the February mail, the Editors

of the Mercantile Advertiser received

a file of the London Morning

Chronicle to the 10th Feb. inclu-

sive, from which the following ex-

tracts 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 Ex-

chequer, Viscounts Castlereagh,

Sidmouth and Melville, the right

hon. C. B. Bathurst and Mr. W.

Pole. They continued in delibera-

tion upwards of two hours. Per-

haps in the course of this day, some-

thing further may transpire upon

the subject.

Extract of a letter, dated Naples, Jan.

11.

"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 suppos-

ing it has extended beyond that

place, and every means has been

adopted for arresting its progress.

Noya, we understand, has been sur-

rounded by double ditches and pal-

lisades, and a strong cordon of

troops drawn round the whole dis-

trict of Bari. The rest of the king-

dom enjoys the most perfect health.

This information may tranquillize

the minds of many who might feel

anxious about their friends or prop-

erty here."

Feb. 9.

Several questions were asked yester-

day in both houses of Parliament,

respecting the treaties and conven-

tions, and the negotiations and con-

nections connected with them.

In the House of Lords the Marquis

of Lansdowne inquired with regard

to the communications that had pas-

sed between the Allied Powers, sub-

sequent to the treaty of the 25th of

March, signed at Vienna, and pre-

vious to the late military occupa-

tion of Paris, relative to the estab-

lishment 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-

sed; whilst he positively asserted

there was no engagement entered

into for imposing a Government up-

on the French people, he admitted

that the understanding was, that

his most Christian Majesty should

be restored to his throne. Upon

another point, as to the communi-

cations had with the provisional

Government, his Lordship stated,

that no negotiation was entered in-

to with that Government, and as

the Marquis of Lansdowne ob-

served, that it was matter of notoriety,

that the Provisional Government

offered to negotiate, it was to be

understood that such offers was met

by a refusal, to which Lord Liver-

pool assented. His Royal Highness

the Duke of Sussex, also asked a

question respecting the Holy League,

as it had been termed, the treaty

between Russia, Austria and Prus-

sia, which we published a few days

since, and Lord Liverpool admitted,

that a treaty of that nature was

signed at Paris. This document

was likewise alluded to in the House

of Commons, by Mr. Brougham,

who justly inferred, that more was

meant by it, than was immediately

apparent. The Learned Gentle-

man also adverted to a still more

important document which forms a

prominent point in the secret histo-

ry of these negotiations, namely, a

treaty between Austria and France,

and to which a third power (not

named) is stated to be a party, the

stipulations of which are said to be

intended as a guarantee against Rus-

sia. The existence of such a treaty

Lord Castlereagh did not deny.

It will thus be seen that volumi-

ous as the papers are that have been

laid before parliament, the whole

case arising out of the late negoti-

ations is not brought forward; and

that questions of the highest impor-

tance remain altogether unexplai-

ed.

The nation is already aroused

...of Mr. Beazley, and his...
...the report made by...
...which has been published...
...in the London...
...Foreign Office, May 22d, 1816...
...I lost no time in laying before the...
...the report made by...
...Mr. Larpent and Mr. King, respect-
...ly appointed on the part of his...
...the government; and that of the...
...United States of America, to...
...the circumstances of the...
...unfortunate occurrence at...
...Dartmoor Prison...
...His Royal Highness has com-
...manded me to express, through you,
...to the government of America, how
...deeply he laments the consequences
...of this unhappy affair...
...If anything can tend to relieve
...the distress which His Royal High-
...ness feels on this occasion, it is the...
...consideration, that the conduct of
...the soldiers was not actuated by any
...spirit of animosity towards the pri-
...soners, and that the inactivity of the
...soldiers may be attributed rather to
...the inexperience of militia forces,
...than to any want of zeal or impetu-
...osity to afford that liberal protection
...which is ever due to prisoners of
...war...
...But His Royal Highness has ob-
...served, at the same time, with sin-
...cere regret, that although the firing
...of the troops upon the prisoners
...may have been justified, at its com-
...mencement, by the turbulent con-
...duct of the latter, yet that the ex-
...tent of the calamity must be ascrib-
...ed to a want of steadiness in the
...troops, and of exertion in the offi-
...cers, calling for the most severe an-
...imadversion. His Royal Highness has
...been pleased to direct the comman-
...der in chief to address to the com-
...manding officer of the Somerset mil-
...itia his disapprobation of the con-
...duct of the troops, which it is trust-
...ed will make a due impression on
...the minds of the officers and men
...who were engaged in this unfortu-
...nate transaction...
...As an additional proof of the sen-
...timents which animate the prince
...regent on this occasion, I am fur-
...ther commanded to express his royal
...highness's desire to make a com-
...pensation to the widows and fami-
...lies of the sufferers; and I have to
...request that you, gentlemen, would
...make this known to your govern-
...ment, inviting them at the same time,
...to co-operate with his majesty's
...charge d'affaires in the U. States in
...investigating the respective claims
...for the purpose of fulfilling his ro-
...yal highness's benevolent intentions
...upon this painful occasion...
...I request that you will accept the
...assurance of the distinguished con-
...sideration with which I have the
...honour to be, &c.
(Signed)
CASTLEREAGH.
To Henry Clay, Esq. and Albert
Gallatin, Esq.
Copy of a letter from Messrs. Clay
and Gallatin to Lord Castlereagh.
Hanover street, Hanover Square,
May 24, 1816.
My Lord—We have the honour
to acknowledge the receipt of your
lordship's official note of the 22d
instant...
Having, as we have already in-
formed your lordship, no powers on
the subject to which it refers, we
will lose no time in transmitting it
to our government. We will also
place in the possession of the A-
merican minister, near his Britan-
nic majesty's government, whose
arrival here we expect, a copy of
your lordship's note, together with
a statement of what had previously
passed respecting the unfortunate
event at Dartmoor...
We embrace the opportunity of
assuring, &c.
(Signed)
H. CLAY.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Right Honorable Viscount Castlereagh,
Secretary of State for the
Foreign Department, &c. &c.
Secretary of State to Anthony St.
John Baker Esq. his Britannic
majesty's charge d'affaires.
Washington, Department of State,
December 11, 1815.
I have had the honour to receive
your letter of the 3d of August, com-
municating a proposition of your go-
vernment to make provision for the
widows and families of the sufferers
in the much to be lamented occur-
rence at Dartmoor...
It is painful to touch on this un-
fortunate event, from the deep dis-
tress it has caused to the whole A-
merican people. This repugnance
increased by the consideration
that our governments, though pen-
etrated with regret, do not agree in

...the parties engaged in it...
...While the president declines ac-
...cepting the proposition contemplated
...by his royal highness the prince re-
...gent he nevertheless does full jus-
...tice to the motives which dictated
...it...
I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) **JAMES MONROE.**
Anthony St. John Baker, Esq.
his Britannic majesty's charge d'affaires.
[From a late London Paper.]
CURIOUS AND UNIQUE JEWISH MANUSCRIPT.
The literati are likely to be high-
ly interested with an original, anti-
ent and complete manuscript of the
Pentateuch, now in possession of
Mr. Joseph Sims, 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 Tegin 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
cat-gut...
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 interest-
ing circumstances. It is believed
to be from 14 to 1500 years old; &
in any case, is the oldest copy of
the law extant. There is reason
to believe it has been above 800
years in one family, on the con-
tinent. It is well known to what de-
gree the Jews venerate their sacred
books, and with what care they pre-
serve them; it will, therefore, be
believed, that nothing but the most
afflicting and inopportune circum-
stances could induce a family loving
their law, to part with a treasure
so precious. During the calamities
which followed the train of Buona-
parte's wars, a Jewish family, of opu-
lence, 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 pledge was not redeemed, and
the property was sold in Holland,
by the person who lent his money
on it. This most valuable and an-
tique performance is now likely to
be a public benefit...
It has been preserved with the
greatest care, in a rich cover fringed
with a fine silk and lined. The
letters, on which the manuscript
runs, are beautiful mahogany or i-
ron wood. It has been seen by a
number of Hebrew scholars 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 just-
ly be thought to be unique, as well
as the most ancient copy of the five
books of Moses in existence...
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 Brit-
ish Museum or the Universities of
Oxford or Cambridge? There are
many noblemen and literati, who
would not scruple the most gene-
rous 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 hazard an opi-
nion, that its least value must be 2-
600 guineas. Surely such a national
object ought not to be in any private
hands whatever; but either the u-
niversities, or some other public
body, should purchase and place it,
where, under regular superintend-
ance, it may be occasionally open to
the learned, and to those who are
curious for the accurate knowledge
of all that pertains to the records
of that wonderful people, the anti-
ent Israelites...
Trenton, March 25.
The Robbery at Princeton.
On the night of the 16th inst. a rob-
bery to a large amount was committed
at Rocky's Inn, in Princeton, upon a
gentleman of the name of Graham,
from N. Carolina, on his way to New-

York. A small trunk containing a
boat 2000 dollars, fowls, notes, and
87,000 dollars in bills of exchange, to-
gether with a gold watch, was taken
from his bed-side. The trunk was af-
terwards found in the college yard and
the bills of exchange therein—but the
bank notes gone. Suspicion lighted
upon a stranger, from Philadelphia,
who had been a day or two in Prince-
ton, probably awaiting for the oppor-
tunity of committing this theft. On
the afternoon of the 18th a person wet
and cold and hungry, called at the
house of William Pearson, Esq. about
4 miles from this place, and begged the
liberty of warming himself & for some
viaticum. Mr. Pearson having heard of
the robbery, and a description of the
supposed thief, immediately suspected
him, and while eating the victuals, not
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 sus-
pected person. He stoutly denied the
charge—but the circumstanes of his
being there upon no visible business—
his sleeping in the room where the rob-
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 mone-
y, 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 fe-
deral candidate for Governor) has
36,624 votes—Dexter, (democrat-
ic) 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 dia-
logues on the same subject, and recom-
mended 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
Inkstand, which produces excellent Ink
by simply pouring a little water in
them.
Annapolis, April 11, 1816. 3w.
200 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway on or about the 25th Janu-
ary 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
complexion; had on when he absconded
a new black furd hat, a blue cloth
great coat, with a large cape; he had
other clothing 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's property. A reward of 100
dollars will be given if he is taken in
the state, and the above reward if taken
out of the state, and secured in any goal
so that I get him again.
David Ridgely.
Annapolis, April 11, 1816.
N. B. All persons are hereby for-
warned harbouring said negro at their
peril.
The editors of the Federal
Republican, Frederick-Town 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 orphan court of Anne-Ar-
undel 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, Admr.
April 11, 1816. 3w.
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 city of
Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash,
All the right, title, interest and claim,
of Samuel Wood, of William, of and
to a tract or parcel of land whereon
the said Wood now resides, known by
the name of Broughton Ashley, con-
taining 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 Ryan
Eaton, administrators of Charles D.
Hodges. H. Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.

Dancing School.
Opened at Mr. Baldwin's.
The Ladies and Gentlemen of An-
napolis and its vicinity, are respectfully
informed that Mr. Duclairseque will
keep his Dancing School at Mr. Bal-
win's for three weeks only, after which
time it will be transferred to the Ball
Room. The hours of tuition are atten-
ded for ladies on Fridays and Satur-
days, for gentlemen at twelve or one
o'clock.
April 11, 1816. 3f
Public Sale.
On Tuesday 30th April, will be sold
at the late dwelling of William Whit-
croft, on Deep Creek, 3 miles from An-
napolis, all the property of the deceas-
ed, 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 hor-
ses, one Mule, fourteen young Hogs,
a Cart, Ploughs and other plantation u-
tensils. Beds and beddings, household &
kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale
—Cash for all sums under twenty dol-
lars; six months credit 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-Ar-
undel County Orphan's court, April
9th, 1816.
John Randall, Admr.
FOR SALE,
THE RISING-SUN FARM.
By virtue of a decree of the honour-
able the Chancellor of Maryland, the
subscriber 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
hickory, oak, chestnut 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 wish-
ing to view the land previous to the day
of sale can see the same by applying to
Augustine Gambrell 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. Baldwin,
Augustine Gambrell, } Trustees
Thomas 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. 4 ts.
SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale the
BRICK HOUSE & LOT in the city
of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs.
Susanah Wyvill. The house is
large 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
be known by application to Robert
Welch, of Ben. or Jeremiah 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 Todd.
March 28. 3w.
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; Plaster of Paris
may be used to great advantage. There
is now in good order thirty acres of
low ground meadow, producing abun-
dant crops of hay, and much more
may be added with small expense. A
very large proportion of this land is
bounded 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 advan-
tages. There is also on the premises
a comfortable dwelling-house, with
necessary out buildings, orchards of
different kinds of fruit, &c. Any per-
son inclined to purchase this property,
will be shown the premises by appli-
cation to the subscriber, living adjom-
ing to the same. This property will
be offered at public sale, on the pre-
mises, 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 H. Welch, of
Ben. in the city of Annapolis, or the
subscriber. Henry Woodward.
The editor of the American will in-
sert the above once a week until the
day of sale, and forward his account
to this office for collection.
April 14, 1816. 2 ts.

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 concerns
unto Mr. Abraham Ridgely.
James Weems.
Annapolis, April 2, 1816.
All those indebted to the above men-
tioned concerns are hereby requested
to make immediate payment to War-
field and Ridgely, who are authorised
to settle the same.
Abraham Ridgely.
April 4, 1816. 1f
Sheriff's Sales.
Will be exposed to public Sale, on
Wednesday, the 25th of April, inst. at
12 o'clock, at my office in the city of
Annapolis, at my office in the city of
Annapolis, for Cash, all the right, ti-
tle, interest and claim, of Robert Wal-
lace, to a tract or parcel of Land,
whereon the said Wallace now resides,
called "Poplar Ridge and Williams
Discovery," alias "Bodkin's Plains,"
taken by virtue of a writ of fieri fa-
cias to me directed, from Anne-Ar-
undel county court, to satisfy a debt due
Nicholas Brewer.
Robert Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.
April 1.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias,
to me directed, from Anne-Arundel
county court, will be exposed to Public
Sale, on Thursday the 26th of April
inst. at my office, in the city of An-
napolis, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, a tract
of Land called "Plummers 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. shff.
A. A. County.
April 1.
By virtue of sundry writs of fieri
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 inst.
at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the whole of
the real estate of which Nicholas
Merewether 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 Merewether, to satisfy debts
due to Wesley Litchcum and William
Mandel.
Robert Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.
April 1.
By virtue of sundry writs of fieri
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 inst.
at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the real estate
of Thomas B. D. Merewether, known
by the name of "Ridgely's Great
Park," containing 430 Acres, more or
less, also four waggon horses, waggon
& gear, 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. Merewether, to satisfy debts due
to George Howard, and Jeremiah
Howard, Nicholas Merewether, use
Walter Worthington, & Walter Simp-
son, 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
to Virginia, will sell at Private Sale,
500 Acres of Prime Land,
Being a part of Dorsey's Manor, sit-
uated 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 fi-
nished, 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 pre-
mises. At the same time will also be of-
fered, 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-
mises.
Hill Dorsey.
Dorsey's Manor, April 4, 1816.
This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne-Ar-
undel county hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Henry D. Sup-
pington, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on
or before the first day of October next,
they may otherwise by law be exclud-
ed from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 5th day of
March 1816.
John Suppington, Admr.

CAUCUS.

Look at this Picture.

When Washington was elected President, the term caucus was unknown. Adams had no caucus to recommend 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 hot 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 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 shows 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 prescribe 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 182
Senators 36

In the caucus there appeared 119

Of that number Monroe had 65
Crawford 54

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 federalists 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 119

Democratic members absent from town, as

Gales below states, 9

Democratic members in town, who would not attend the caucus 15

Whole number of democratic members 143

Of this number, Monroe had 65

Leaving the number of 78

Or a majority of 13 against him—

But suppose we subtract the 9 who were absent from the city—Then 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 who being added, would have made the number 131. Of these 65 were for Monroe, according to the vote published by Gales, 65

Against Monroe 66

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

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 Gales 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 yesterday, by an infernal scoundrel who deserted from the Fort. Lieut.

Bridges and Grey, (Bridges formerly of the 10th regiment) went in pursuit of them, and overtook them 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 do. Then Lieut. Grey, with the 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 show as a striking example of that cowardice which always accompanies a guilty action. After the deserters had completed the climax of their 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 surviving officer seizes on the critical moment, 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 ANECDOTE.

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, when he first made his appearance at the court of Berlin, became the object of general admiration. The princess Amelia, having, it is said, "been charmed 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 indiscretion, but perhaps irresistible, passion which she encouraged and Trenk indulged, the Prussian monarch inflicted 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 Thibault:—

"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 infirmities to which she was a victim.—In the course of a few years her personal 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 the use of her arms and hands; scarcely could she with her left hand raise the right to a certain height, and even this not without

extreme pain; and the weakness of her legs was excessive. Never did despair and grief produce such fatal effects on any one whose life they had spared; and as she survived those cruel attacks, it is natural 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 fact, 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 of more gentle 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 the more sensibly as her turn for epigram made her spleen more easily felt.

"Of all the predilections of her youth, her taste for reading 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. She 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 empress 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 country for ever. After the death of Frederick, an interview took place between Amelia and her lover, at Berlin, which is portrayed in the following affecting manner:

"On arriving at Berlin, it may be easily imagined his first and most eager object was to visit that lady who had been the cause of his misfortunes. Alas! what language could describe the interview? It lasted for some hours, and was consecrated to mutual tears. The past, the present, the future was reviewed, without alleviation to their sorrows! What perplexities, what griefs were theirs! What a perspective lay before them! Trenk, 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 displayed 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 disease, 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 affliction, the cold unfeeling train of reasoning, the words of desperation and distrust that now escaped her in the harsh liberal spirit in which she now judged of men & things—could he recall the rich sallies of imagination which had so often enchanted him! Where were now the impetuosity of youthful gaiety, the sweetness of her manners, the enjoyment of the fleeting moment, and the rapturous dreams of future bliss! Alas!

every thing now is dead! Each finds in the other a shrunk, emaciated form! What efforts were necessary on either side to sustain so dreadful a shock!

"In this moment of trial, the resolution 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 sorrow, 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 more."

Forty Dollars Reward,

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

Joseph Howard, Jr.
Jan. 18, 1816.

Public Sale.

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

Richard G. Stockert
March 4, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold at 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 wagon, 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 Maynardier.
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 notice twice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday, the 12th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the late residence of John Welch, deceased, at Porter's Branch, commonly called the Half Way House, between the city of Annapolis and the city of Baltimore,

All the Personal Estate Of the said deceased, consisting of four valuable Negro Men, valuable Negro Women and Young Children, and a Negro Girl, Borneo Cattle and Misch Cows, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, 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 credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Eleanor Welch, Adm'r.
April 4, 1816.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this notice

500

Cords of Tanners Bar.

He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the highest price, to wit: Chesnut Oak, 100 ft. long; Spanish Oak, 100 ft. long; White Oak, 80 ft. long. He returns thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest price for Hides and Calf Skins.

Annapolis, March 7.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman—She is an intelligent plantation hand. For Terms apply at this office.
Feb. 29.

NOTICE.

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

State of Maryland, ss.

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 notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wm. A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hatherly, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of September next, 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, }
William Brown. }

George & John Barber.

Have just received, and offer for sale

Fresh Clover Seed,

AND

Ground Plaster,

By the Barrel.

Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

They also have on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of

Groceries.

Feb. 29, 1816.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of George W. Higgins of Anne Arundel county, London is 40 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion. Had on when he absconded a new black frock hat, a blue great coat with a large cap, He has other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner. The 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 gaol so that I get him again.

David Aldridge.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. 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 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, doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward will be given, for securing him in any City, so that I get him again, or 40 Dollars if brought to me.

William G. Barber.

Dec. 21st.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are requested to inform me, if they are forwarded, carrying on board any slave, at their next call.

W. G. B.

M.

[VOL. LXXIV.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum

Benjamin Sewell,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

Respectfully returns his thanks to

the public for the flattering

management he has received for

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

an excellent assortment of M

occas for Ladies' shoes, and a g

stock of leather for boots and shoes

gentlemen, all which will be made

on accommodating terms for cash,

liberal credit to punctual customers.

N. B. He constantly keeps for s

mother and Shoe Makers Utensils

March 14, 1816.

List of Letters,

receiving in the Post Office, A

1st, 1816.

Amos B. Auld, Thomas H. Boy

ard, Thos. Brown (2), Henri

Angelo, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bow

en, E. Brown, Thos. Burk, Capt.

Daniel Coates, (2) Walter Cross, V

thamias, Robt. Callender, C

Smith R. Carmine, E. Consta

thos R. Cross, Edward H. Cal

and T. Cross, Wm. Duval, C

thos Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abra

ham Clarendon Days, Richard D

Margaret Doney, Mary Anne D

ns Evans, Evans & Iglehart, M

Emerson, Thos Emory, Wm. F

thaniel Fowl, Mr. Ferman, E

Field, Richd Fray (2), Richd

D. I. Grammer (2), Wm. Good

mans Green, Eleazar Griffin, Sol

Groves, H. S. Hall, Richd. Hall, J

P. Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos

ard, Joshua Higgins, Abraham

Nace Johnson, Richd Johnson,

Kelly (2), Saml. R. Kusby, Geo

phillman Lloyd Lachue, E

Lewis, Saml. Macklin, Nich

weather, Charles Maxwell, T

Dravins, (2) Jas. Owens (2), I

Owens, Nancy Prieel, Wm.

Stacy Pierce, Wm. Ross, Jo

Roberson, Jas. Saunders (2),

Saunders, Benjamin Sewall, C

Schwartz, Resin Sparrier, Leo

rd Wm. Stewart, Wm. Stader

rd Shadoff, Sharlotte Stallings

T. Staff, Solomon Taylor, (2)

Borton, Henry Thompson (2)

Taylor, Anne Thomas, I

Timman, Nathl. Watkins, W

Ward (3), Eliza Wells, Sally W

Henry Woodward, Elijah W

Cloudsbrey Weedon, Geo. W

Wm. Cadet Wm. Whetcroft, Pet

Wm. T. Wootten, Lieut A. W

Dr. H. Warfield, Jas. Updick

Williams, Jas. S. Williams, W

Winds, Robt. Welch, Jas. W

John Munroe.

NOTICE.

I do by these presents

warn all persons from cut

taking from my lands, n

City of Annapolis, any

Wood or Timber whatsoe

in trespassing thereon in

any manner; those who

after this notice will b

law prosecuted against t

the subscriber.

P. HAMMOND,

March 28, 1816.

Notice is hereby g

That the Belvoir estate n

polis, Maryland, advertise

d to be sold at public sale

has been sold at private sale.

Will be offered at Public

sale on the 22d day of May next,

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1816.

[VOL. LXIV.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Benjamin Sewell,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
Respectfully returns his thanks to a
generous public for the flattering en-
couragement 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 Mo-
naco 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
liberal credit to punctual customers.
N. B. He constantly keeps for sale,
Saddles and Saddle Makers Utensils.
March, 1816. 3m.

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

Abner B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowie,
(2) Register in Chancery, (2) Stephen
Brown, (2) Thos. Brown, (2) Henrietta
Crosby, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bowers,
Wm. E. Brown, Thos. Burk, Capt. Wm.
Daniel Caves, (2) Walter Cross, Wm.
Carmichael, Robt. Callender, Capt.
Smith R. Carmine, E. Constantine,
Thos. R. Cross, Edward H. Calvert,
Saml. T. Cross, Wm. Duval, Capt.
Jas. Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abraham
Clarendon Days, Richard Duckett,
Margaret Doney, Mary Anne Davis,
Wm. Evans, Evans & Iglehart, Peter
Emerson, Thos. Emory, Wm. Frisbie,
Nathaniel Fowl, Mr. Ferman, Elisha
Field, Richd. Fray (2), Richd. Gray,
D. I. Grammer (2), Wm. Goodman,
James Green, Eleazar Griffin, Solomon
Groves, H. S. Hall, Richd. Hall, James
P. Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos. How-
ard, Joshua Higgins, Abraham Jones,
Nancy Johnson, Richd. Johnson, Wm.
Kitty (2), Saml. R. Lashby, Geo. Liler,
William Lloyd Lachue, Edward
Lewis, Saml. Mackubin, Nichols, Mer-
curel, Charles Maxwell, Thomas
Overke, (2) Jas. Owens (2), Rachel
Owens, Nancy Price, Wm. Prout,
Nancy Pierce, Wm. Ross, John B.
Roberson, Jas. Saunders (2), Wm.
Saunders, Benjamin Sevall; George
Schwartz, Resin Spurrer, Leo, Scott
(2), Wm. Stewart, Wm. Seaders, Ar-
thur Shaaff, Charlotte Stallings, John
T. Stodart, Solomon Taylor, Judy
Borton, Henry Thompson (2), Susan
Taylor, Anne Thomas, Ignatius
Wilman, Nathl. Watkins, Wm. H.
Ward (3), Eliza Wells, Sally Warfield,
Henry Woodward, Elijah Williams,
Cloudbrey Weedon, Geo. Winchester,
Wm. T. Wooten, Lieut. A. Wendell,
Dr. H. Warfield, Jas. Updick, James
Williams, Jas. S. Williams, Wm. H.
Wine, Robt. Welch, Jas. Williams.
John Munroe, P. M.

NOTICE.
I do by these presents, fore-
warn 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 o-
ther manner; those who trespass
after this notice will have the
law prosecuted against them by
the subscriber.
P. HAMMOND, Sen.
March 28, 1816. 6w.

Notice is hereby given,
That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold at 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 real estate of the subscriber, sundry articles of household furniture, a good wagon, 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 notice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wants this spring
500
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 he hopes for a continuance of their fa-
vor. He will give the highest Bal-
timore prices for Hides and Calf Skins.
John Hyde.
Annapolis, March 7. 7

H. G. Munroe,
Has just received, and will sell cheap,
4-4 and 7-8 Course
and Fine Irish
Linen,
6-4 do. do.
Sheetings,
3-4 & 7-8 do. do.
Dowlas,
Linen Cambric,
Long Lawns,
4-4 & 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,
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 Virginia Broad and Hill
ing Hoes.
Also,
A general assortment of **GROCE-
RIES.** Loaf and Lump Sugar at the
Baltimore Factory Prices.
March 21. 5 tf

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 publish-
ed once in each week for the space of
six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel
county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration 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 September next,
they may otherwise by law be exclud-
ed from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 27th day of
February, 1816.
**Sarah Ann Hatherly, } Admrs.
William Brown. }**

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

NOTICE.
The subscriber wants this spring
500
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 he hopes for a continuance of their fa-
vor. He will give the highest Bal-
timore prices for Hides and Calf Skins.
John Hyde.
Annapolis, March 7. 7

Letter from Governor Nicholas.
Richmond, February 21.

Sir,
I perform with infinite satisfaction, the
duty assigned to me by the enclosed Resolu-
tions of the General Assembly.
To the unanimous expression of the desire
of the Legislature, I beg leave to add the
earnest wishes of the Executive, that you will
permit the remains of her beloved son, GE-
NERAL WASHINGTON, and those of his
excellent and amiable wife, to be removed to
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 add-
ing lustre to his reputation—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 occasions distinguish
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 so 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.

Sir,
It is not in my power to express in terms
which would do justice to my feelings, the
sensitivity with which I received the resolu-
tions of the Legislature of Virginia, authoris-
ing the Governor to open a correspondence
with me, and to request me, "in behalf and
in the name of the Commonwealth, to permit
the remains of her beloved son, the late Ge-
neral George Washington, to be removed from
the family vault at Mount Vernon, and in-
terred 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 unanimi-
ty with which it was made, and the terms in
which it is expressed, all unite to impress me
with feelings of gratitude which can never be
obliterated.
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 bo-
dies to be disposed of at the will of Virginia,
painful as the sacrifice must have been it should
have been made.
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 it is to me a law
which I dare not disobey. He has himself di-
rected that his body should be placed here, and
I cannot separate it from those of his near
relatives by which it is surrounded.
I pray you, sir, to accompany my profound
acknowledgments to the Legislature of Vir-
ginia, with the most respectful assurances that
no considerations, merely personal, could in-
duce me to oppose my wishes to theirs; and
that it is not without the most deep regret, that
even under the high sense of a most sac-
red 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 my-
self in not yielding to that request, and to as-
sure you that I am,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient 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 conduct of the General Post Of-
fice Department, made Report—
That they have used their utmost
endeavours to ascertain every fact that
appeared to be material to a full under-
standing of the conduct of the officers
of that department. As the inquiry
originated in a request of the Post Mas-
ter 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 in-
formation as appeared to be calculated
to facilitate the investigation. The
Post Master General stated, in his an-
swer, that the application was induced
by a rumor that some person or per-
sons of the department had sold drafts
for money due to the General Post Of-
fice, for premiums, which had been con-
verted to their private use. (See letter
No. 2.)
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 com-
mencement. This delay has also been
increased by circumstances arising out
of the nature of the inquiry: as no per-
son appeared to make any specific
charges, the committee had no alterna-
tive 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 sug-
gestions 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,
viz.

1st. That certain persons in the Gene-
ral Post Office, and particularly Abra-
ham 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
thereon.
3d. That private accounts were im-
properly 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-
ed.
5th. That P. Bradley had received
corrupting presents from mail contrac-
tors.
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
use.
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 pro-
fited 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 ex-
pired and about double the amount
given for the same service.
An examination of the subjoined tes-
timony 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 opin-
ion on them severally.

1. With respect to the first charge,
in relation to Abraham Bradley, jun.
there is no evidence whatever to in-
duce a suspicion, that he has sold post
office drafts or checks for a premium,
nor does it appear that any other per-
son in the general post office has sold
post office drafts or checks for a pre-
mium, 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 nega-
tive testimony to disprove this charge, but
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 satisfac-
torily ascertained, that no credits have been
given to them, of any other person in the general
post office, for a premium on drafts or checks;
they have also ascertained, 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 fol-
lows, 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 ge-
neral post office, as sold to the Union Bank,
the words *Union Bank*, being apparently writ-
ten on an erasure. But from an examination
of the books of the Union Bank, the commit-
tee ascertained, that the general post office had
credit for this draft thereon, (see also the tes-
timony of Elisha Riggs) and therefore, the
draft having been actually sold to, and nego-
ciated 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 dis-
cover any improper purpose to be effected by the
alterations on the cash book.

3. It appears to have been the practice of the
assistant post master general, A. Bradley, jun.
to open an account with certain individuals,
partly of a public and partly of a private na-
ture; there were cases in which members of
Congress have by means of the agency of A-
braham Bradley, jr. transferred funds from one
part of the United States to another part, or
have received money for some of their consti-
tuents, who were contractors for carrying the
mail; by which their names have been entered
in the books: no advantages accrued to any per-
son by the transaction other than that of the
accommodation, in transferring; inconsidera-
ble funds from one place to another. It may be

observed that the post office offered pecu-
liar facilities in this particular, and has frequ-
ently been resorted to by the members of Congress
and others for this purpose, but their names
do not appear in an open account on the book,
except when the drafts exchanged did not ex-
actly balance at the time of exchange.

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. It appears that Phineas Bradley,
a clerk in the General Post Office, has
been concerned in carrying 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
contract was effected in this case
between rival contractors, (see the tes-
timony of John Davis,) it is not proper
to add, that Mr. Bradley had no legal
agency in influencing the decision upon
the contract, nor could he 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 ef-
fect as to the propriety of his being
concerned in it; but there is no cir-
cumstance in the case to authorise such
a presumption.

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

6th. It appears that bank notes to a
small amount have been sold by Abra-
ham 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 mo-
ney for this purpose; but so far as a fact
of this kind could be ascertained from
circumstances, it proves the transac-
tion to have been a private one.

7th. It appears that a treasury note
of one hundred dollars, and bank notes
to a small amount, which were suppos-
ed to be better than the money of the
District of Columbia, have been return-
ed to Post Masters; this transaction,
so far as it regards the bank notes re-
turned, is in conformity with an order
of the Post Master General to his depu-
ties, 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 indi-
viduals who were not public creditors
since the 1st of October, 1814, the
commencement of the general depreci-
ation of bank paper. Those drafts ap-
pear to have been exchanged at par, and, ex-
cept in a few cases, for the paper of the dis-
trict of Columbia. It is evident, from the
of exchange during this period between the
District of Columbia and most of the places
upon which these drafts were drawn, and the
purchasers must have derived an advantage
other than that of a mere transfer of their
funds. It has not been in the power of the
committee to ascertain the value of these
drafts in the paper of the District of Colum-
bia, 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 determine 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
banks.

It cannot, however, be of any importance,
(if the drafts were essentially more valuable
than the District of Columbia paper) whether
they were employed in the payment of debts,
sold for specie, 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 dis-
advantage 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 of 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
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 treasury, ought to accrue exclusively to
the government; but as the post master gen-
eral has expressed a willingness to pay over
their balances in any way that may best ac-
commodate the treasury department, the evil
admits of a very simple remedy.

9. The facts stated in this charge are ad-
mitted to be correct, and the letter of the
post master-general, (No. 19) contains a satis-
factory explanation of the reasons for alter-
ing the terms of the contract in question; whether
too much was eventually given for the service,
under the changes required by the post master
general, is a subject not in the power of the
committee to decide: but would stay by ju-

and in the opinion of the committee, it is a very serious matter, and it appears to have been an entirely correct decision.

The committee, in its report, has also pointed out the substance of all the testimony which appeared to them in any degree material to the enquiry, and also, and in the opinion of the committee, in writing, and has left to the following resolution, viz:

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

[Accompanying this report is an abstract of 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 Gazette.

After Dr. Estlin left the War Department, Mr. Monroe, the man who wishes to be President of the United States if he people will let him, became acting Secretary. On the 23d of December, 1813, Mr. Monroe wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Military Committee, of which the following are extracts:

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 Halifax; but for that purpose, a force should be especially provided, to consist of not less than 6000 men."

AGAIN.

"Before this time next year (Dec. 23, 1814) the HONOR and INTERESTS of the U. States REQUIRE that the British forces be driven into Quebec and Halifax, and taken there if possible."

AGAIN.

"The British must, at all events, be excluded from every foot of territory beyond the reach of their cannon."

AGAIN.

"This may be done, if timely and suitable measures are adopted for the purpose, and they be executed with vigor and skill."

AGAIN.

"If a strong army is led to the field early in the spring, the British power on this continent must sink before it; and when once broken 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 attempt."

[From the above we may guess what a wise 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 abandon their own, and adopt Federal doctrines, it is quite natural for them to affect a great veneration for the memory of Washington. In this they only follow the example of their great idol Jefferson, who, while Washington was alive, hired Callender to calumniate him, and when he was dead, sought permission to prosecute 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 repudiated the opinions 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 of the profligacy of democracy in every period of its existence.

Early in the year 1797 a pamphlet was published by Benjamin Franklin Bache, the Editor of the Aurora, entitled Remarks occasioned by the late conduct of Mr. Washington, as President of the United States. This pamphlet was patronized and circulated by the democrats, as containing the sentiments of the party at that time. The substance of the extracts from it are republished, that our readers may see the opinions which Monroe and Madison and Giles and Gallatin, Ben. Austin and Jefferson were not ashamed to countenance. When the reader, perusing these false and shameless calumnies, shall feel his indignation aroused, I beg him to recollect that this was one of the means by which democracy established itself in the country. Then Washington must be degraded, that Jefferson might rule, now Washington is to be venerated, that your Tompkins & Crawfords, 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 character of democracy. Whenever you closely scrutinize its conduct, you will find its motive to be the aggrandizement of itself, through some favourite demagogue. Whether it deals in calumny or applause, the end and object are always 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 now repudiate 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 villainy 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 compatriots and his disciples.

Extract from the preface.

"Although the design of these remarks is to prove the want of claim in Mr. Washington either to the gratitude or confidence of his country, the friends of this gentleman will be disappointed if they hope to discover any thing in the language of their inconsistency with propriety. They will have a more difficult task, in defending their patron therefore, than they are probably prepared to meet, namely, to answer truth and a genuine, conveyed with candor on the one side and with firmness on the other."

Extracts from the body of the work.

"Tall and imposing in his person, silent and reserved in his manners, so patient in his fortune, and attended by a high post to a successful cause; Mr. Washington obtained character upon trust. He found indeed no rival to his reputation in his own particular army; for he has condemned his own army to such complete inaction, or had allowed so little opportunity to those who commanded under him to become signalized (unless by misfortunes occasioned chiefly by his own bad arrangements) that he had become the sole remarkable person in it. What was to truth owing in his own army to the force of things, was ascribed to the result of personal merit in the only apparent

method in it; who was that had great by the favor of his countrymen, a long time over, as every one was washing about the public opinion about a man.

But as Mr. Washington has at length become treacherous even to his own fame, what was left to him as a general, must be withdrawn from him as a dangerous politician. But as we shall have further opportunities of speaking of the character of this gentleman 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 enough 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 counterfeit character. It will not see Europe abrogating its monarchies and aristocracies, one after another, and then lap up the offals as the dog turns to his vomit, America is indolent, 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 America, democracy, victory belongs to it, whenever it seems of consequence to seek it."

"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 merits; for he has already received for them the more than due praise. We seek to moderate the excessive estimate made of them, down to the real standard of truth; and at the same time to unveil some of his deficiencies and 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. Admirable 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 contest an opinion so powerfully supported. At present the painful moment for the man of sensibility is arrived, when these considerations 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 slender interest of neutrality. When we strip from him however the borrowed plumage which he has so long worn with an apparent innocence; it is solely 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 allure others within the reach of his less merciful companions."

"It would take time to run the parallel, 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 forest: 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 earlier 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 acts of partisan rather than of a great commander in chief."

"If we ask after the political measures of general Washington, where shall we seek them? Are they to be seen in his encouragement of the order of Cincinnati, so much against principle and consistency; in his state journeys through the American continent in search of personal income; in his ostentatious professions of piety, suited to attract party in the middle and eastern States; in funding at an high interest depreciated public debt, which had passed into third hands, (without making due search after those who had suffered by its fall) 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 excise tax (which both by nature and name to all English origin) in his submission on the other hand to English intrigues, designed to involve the U. States in various cruel wars; in his pusillanimous neglect of proper measures for enforcing the execution of the treaty of peace with England, made in 1763, in his

neglect of the treaties given by the Standards on the Mississippi; in an acquiescence (not mischievous, to both countries) in the system of maritime oppression of the British ministry; in the neglect of the overtures made by foreign countries for combating against this practice during war; in permitting the British to impress American sailors; and lastly, in fabricating a treaty destined to have military and diplomatic effects, under the name of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation; by which he degraded the American character in politics, which he had failed to illustrate in war, and made national interests subservient to his little passions.

"To learn the dimensions of this gentleman's mind, as also his idea of a 'sacred oligarchy,' 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 embroil America at home and abroad, without its gaining one true friend or one honourable and permanent advantage."

"For transactions which are passed, accounts are more than settled between the public and Mr. Washington. A Virginia planter by no means the most eminent, in military officer ignorant of war both in theory and practice, and a politician certainly 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 filled only in the manner related he retained for about eight years. Equally inefficient and somewhat more mischievous as a politician, he has enjoyed the preference of the U. States for eight years. All this with other occasional tokens of respect, and with a superabundance of fame, and the prompt reimbursement of his expenses, is certainly an ample return for mere or bad services, in a cause which was his own, as well as that of humanity and his country. The charge of ingratitude hitherto then rests not with the public, but with Mr. Washington; for he has motives which they may, seldom under the mask of merit, has any man attempted greater mischiefs."

"What a diff then is the balance of worlds in Mr. Washington's and how criminal to be deterred from an act of duty by a false candour either to him or his adherents! Willingly to permit evil, is a guilt little short of committing it; and to calumniate him who detects evil, is a still more active step towards participation in it. The United States however must not be content with shunning evil in all its shapes: Both interest and duty require efforts in favour of public good, proportioned to the amplitude of their prospects. Every thing therefore demands the extinction of the Washingtonian credit, the passport of so many weak or bad measures. We must no longer be deceived by masks; and simulated merit or dissembling crime must equally stand bare to the touch of truth."

"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 show of disinterestedness which serves to cover a self-love, 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 hand render him dangerous in public affairs; till he is properly detected. His late public and private conduct however having now begun to betray him, the applause which he hoped for will desert him in his very life time; and history will tear the page which he has devoted to praise him. It was his country and France gave him fame in defiance of England; and it is his country and France which in defiance of England will take it away again. He must live then thereafter deeply mortified. Happy for him would it be, if 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 he himself apply it to no use. It will learn that false characters must sooner or later come to an end; and that since the possibility of deception as to men is so great, private 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 September, 1812, is stated at something more than one hundred and eight millions of dollars. During the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Adams, which lasted twelve years, the sum expended was a little less than thirty seven millions—leaving for the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's presidency, and the three years and a half of Mr. Madison's first period, more than seventy one millions. As economy was the counterclaim 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 frugality, 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 show the result.

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

	dolla. 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 September 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 war was sold, very shortly after Mr. Jefferson's accession—the whole sum laid out in the fortification of ports and harbours, subsequently to the accession of Mr. Jefferson, amounted to less than three millions. How could all this immense sum have been dis-

posed of, for the good of the nation? It is well known, that the Whiskey Insurrection cost the nation a very large sum of money. The military expenses in the years 1794 and 1795, which was the Whiskey period, amounted to nearly three millions. The difficulties with France in the time of Mr. Adams, which produced a kind of naval war with that nation, increased the expenses of that period greatly. The military expenses of 1798, and 1800, amounted to more 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 3d of last month; at which time, according to the liberal construction of the attorney general, each member became entitled to receive his 1500 dollars; that is 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, or the beginning 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 advance of seven dollars 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

1 year's salary	\$1500
50 days allowance at \$7	350
Average allowance for travel 250	

Two thousand one hundred dollars, 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 yourselves.—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 travels in coming and returning. Now, as the session does not average more than four months, it will be seen, the salary which congress, a republican congress, have thus modestly voted themselves, is at the rate of 4500 dollars a year; besides their allowance 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 \$2000 out fit, and \$9000 home-fit, 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 people complained of it as both unnecessary and oppressive, the democratic papers represented it as the exclusive act of the federalists and said they had abused 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

"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 people complained of it as both unnecessary and oppressive, the democratic papers represented it as the exclusive act of the federalists and said they had abused 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

people 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 but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In like manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Congress, and could have prevented it from passing, they therefore, and they alone are responsible to the

POET'S CORNER

ELEGY

Written by Lord Byron, since the publication of his *Lordship's Works*.
Bright be the place of thy tomb,
No lovelier spot than thine;
E'er broke from its mortal coil,
In the arms of the blessed to shine.
On earth thou wert all but divine,
As thy soul shall immortally be;
And our sorrows may cease to repine,
When we know that thy God is with thee.
Light be the turf on thy tomb,
May its verdure 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 best?

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 peaceful hours begin;
How grateful to the anxious breast,
The sacred hours of holy rest.
I love the blush 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 tumult of the day,
And worldly cares and business cease;
While 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 lowliest 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 ethereal, 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.—Tiberius Caesar 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 countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the color of a silken full ripe, and plain, almost down to his ears, but from his ears downward, somewhat curled, more orient of color, 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 straight; his hands and arms right delectable to behold; in speaking very temperate, modest & wise. A man for singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

From a *New-York Paper*.

SKENANDON, THE ONEIDA 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 a Treaty made in Albany. At night he was excessively drunk, and in the morning found himself in the street, stripped 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 Skenaw W.

missionary to the tribe, he lived a 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 repeated 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 Clinton on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. An address was made to the Indians by the Rev. Dr. Backus, President of Hamilton College, which was interpreted by Judge Dean of Westmoreland. 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.
Corpses.
Indians.
Mrs. Kirkland and family.
Judge Dean, Rev. Mr. Norton, Rev. Mr. Ayer.
Officers of Hamilton College.
Citizens.

After interment, the only surviving son of the deceased, self-moving, 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 counselors 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 gratitude 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 homelock—the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The generation 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 grave prepared. Once, and again, & again, he came to Clinton, to die; longing that his soul might be with Christ, and his body in the narrow house, dear his beloved Christian teacher.

While the ambitious but vulgar great look principally to sculptured monuments, and to niches in the temple of earthly fame, SKENANDON, in the spirit of the only real nobility, stood with his loins girded, waiting the coming of his Lord.

His Lord has come! and the day approaches when the green hillock that covers his dust will be more respected than the Pyramids, the Mausolea, and the Pantheons of the proud and imperious. His simple "turf and stone" will be viewed with affection and veneration, when the tawdry ornaments of human

apothecia shall awaken only pity and disgust. Indulge, my native land, indulge the tear.
"That steals impassion'd o'er the nation's doom;
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 them.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816. 3w.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January 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 complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other clothing 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 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 forbidden harbouring said negro at their peril. D. R.

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

James M. Kubin, Adm'r.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816. 3w.

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 city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash, All the right, title, interest and claim, of Samuel Wood, of William, of and to 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. R. Welch, of Ben. Shff. A. A. County.

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

By the Barrel, Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. They also have on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of Groceries.

Feb. 29, 1816. 1f

50 Dollars Reward.

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

William G. Sanders.

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

Dancing School

Opened at Mr. Baldwin's. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that Mr. Douchinac 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 Saturdays; for gentlemen at twelve or one o'clock.

April 11, 1816. 2 3f

Public Sale.

On Tuesday 30th April will be sold at the late dwelling of William Whetcroft, on Deep Creek, 5 miles from Annapolis, 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, fourteen 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 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 John Randall, Adm'r.

FOR SALE, THE RISING-SUN FARM.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable 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 hickory, oak, chestnut and poplar. This property adjoins that of Thomas Furlong, 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 wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrell 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, Augustus Gambrell, Trustees.

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 office for collection. March 21, 1816. 5 ts.

SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the BRICK HOUSE & LOT in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs. Susan Wood. The house is large 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 be known by application to Robert Welch, of Ben. or Jeremiah 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 Trigg. March 28. 3w.

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 excellent soil, peculiarly adapted to the growth of clover; Plaster 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 is bounded in timber of every description, cord wood, of oak and hickory, to almost any amount may be spared 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 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 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 Annapolis, or the subscriber. Henry Woodward.

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. 3 ts.

The Subscribers

Have given notice, that in consequence of the late concern of Robert Welch, of Ben. who is authorized to settle the same. Annapolis, April 2, 1816.

All those indebted to the above mentioned concern are hereby required to make immediate payment to Robert Welch, who are authorized to settle the same.

Sheriff's Sales.

Will be exposed to public sale, Wednesday, the 25th of April, at 12 o'clock, at my office in the city of Annapolis, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Robert Welch, to a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Wallace now resides, called "Poplar Ridge, and Williams Discovery," alias "Dodkin's Place." Taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Brewer.

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

April 1. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 26th of April, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Robert Welch, to a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Wallace now resides, called "Poplar Ridge, and Williams Discovery," alias "Dodkin's Place." Taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Brewer.

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

April 1. By virtue of sundry writs of fieri 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, 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 "Gut Range," containing 300 Acres, part "Altogether," containing 100 Acres, the whole property being seized taken as the property of the said Nicholas Mereweather, to satisfy a debt due to Wesley Linthicum and William Mandel.

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

April 1. By virtue of sundry writs of fieri 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, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the real estate of Thomas B. D. Mereweather, known by the name of "Ridgely's Grove Park," containing 450 Acres, more or less, also four wagon horses, wags & gears, 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 a debt due to George Howard, and Jeremiah Howard, Nicholas Mereweather, Walter Worthington, & Walter Simpson, jr. for the use of George Howard.

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

April 1. By virtue of sundry writs of fieri 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, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, the real estate of Thomas B. D. Mereweather, known by the name of "Ridgely's Grove Park," containing 450 Acres, more or less, also four wagon horses, wags & gears, 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 a debt due to George Howard, and Jeremiah Howard, Nicholas Mereweather, Walter Worthington, & Walter Simpson, jr. for the use of George Howard.

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

FOR SALE,

Five Hundred Acres of Prime Land. The subscriber intending to remove to Virginia, will sell at Private Sale, 500 Acres of Prime Land, being a part of Dorsey's Manor, situated about 7 miles from Baltimore on the Frederick-Town turnpike. Improvements are a good 1 story house and a new house 2 stories, nearly finished, 46 feet by 26, on the farm an elegant Orellana, 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 18th 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 shingling, 3,000 of poplar weather boarding, and a quantity of poplar scantling. Any person disposed to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises. Dorsey's Manor, April 4, 1816.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the court of Appeals, and Anne-Arundel county court, a writ of fieri facias to the personal estate of Henry D. Simpson, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said writ. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1816. John Sappington, Esq.

Annapolis, 1816. 3

[VOL. LXXIV.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

[Concluded from our last.]

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the subscribers to the said Bank of the United States of America, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created, a corporation and body politic, in the name and style of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States of America," and shall continue until the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, by that name shall be, and be made able and capable, to have, purchase, receive, sell, convey, and retain to their successors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of whatsoever nature and quality, to an amount not exceeding, in the whole, five millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital stock, and the same to be sold, devised, alien or disposed of, and be sued, plead and be defended, answer and be answered, and be defended, in all suits, having competent jurisdiction, and in any circuit court of the United States; and also to make, use, and a common seal, of the same to break, alter, and renew their pleasure; and also to establish and put in execution, such by-laws and ordinances, regulations as they shall deem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, being contrary to the constitution thereof or the laws of the United States—and generally to do, execute all and singular the matters and things, which to them shall or may appertain to or concern, nevertheless, to the regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions hereinafter prescribed and declared.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that for the management of the said Bank of the United States, there shall be twenty five directors, of whom, being stockholders, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be residents of any one State, and twenty of whom shall be elected at the banking house in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of January in each year, the qualified stockholders of the said bank, other than the United States, and a plurality of votes then and there given, according to the scale of shares hereinafter prescribed: For always, that no person, be a director in the bank of the United States, or any of its branches, who is a director of any other bank, or any such director, or who is or was at any other bank, or who vacates his appointment in the direction of the bank of the United States. And the directors, so appointed and elected, shall be a body corporate, by virtue of their appointment and choice, from the first Monday in the month of January of each year, until the expiration of the first Monday in the month of January of the next ensuing time of each year, and shall be held by the directors as aforesaid. And the directors, annually, at their meeting after their election, and every year, shall proceed to elect one of the directors to be the president of the corporation, who shall hold the said office during the term for which the directors are appointed and elected as aforesaid; and the first meeting and election of the directors, shall be held at the time and for the purpose aforesaid. And the president of the said bank, shall be elected by the directors, and shall hold the said office for the term of one year, and for the purpose aforesaid. And the president of the said bank, shall be elected by the directors, and shall hold the said office for the term of one year, and for the purpose aforesaid. And the president of the said bank, shall be elected by the directors, and shall hold the said office for the term of one year, and for the purpose aforesaid.

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. 47.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—
Three Dollars per Annum.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the subscribers to the said Bank of the United States of America, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States," and shall so continue until the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and by that name shall be, and are hereby made able and capable, in law, to have, purchase, receive, hold, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of whatsoever kind, nature and quality, to an amount not exceeding, in the whole, five millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital stock subscribed, and the same to sell,

and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all state courts, having competent jurisdiction, and in any circuit court of the United States: and also to make, give, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at their pleasure; and also to organize, establish and put in execution, such by-laws and ordinances and regulations, as they shall deem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation: not being contrary to the constitution thereof or the laws of the United States: and generally to do and execute all and singular the acts

shall or may appertain to do, subject, nevertheless, to the regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions hereinafter prescribed and declared.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the management of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be twenty-five directors, five of whom, being stockholders, shall be annually appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be residents of any one State, and twenty of whom shall be annually elected at the banking house of the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of January in each year, by the qualified stockholders of the capital of the said bank, other than

of votes then and there actually given, according to the scale of value hereinbefore prescribed: *Provided*, always, that no person, being a director in the bank of the United States, or any of its branches, shall be a director of any other bank; and should any such director act as a director in any other bank, it shall be deemed that he has vacated his appointment to the direction of the bank of the United States. And the directors, so appointed and elected, shall be eligible of serving, by virtue of their appointment and choice, from the first Monday in the month of January of each year, until the expiration of the first Monday in the month of January of the next ensuing time of each year, and election to be held by the stockholders as aforesaid. And the directors, annually, at the meeting after their election in

At every year, shall proceed to the election of the directors to be chosen by the corporation, who shall hold the said office during the period for which the directors were appointed and elected as aforesaid; provided also, that the first appointment and election of the directors shall be made by the president and president of the said bank at the time and for the term therein declared; And *provided* also, that in case it should hereafter happen that an appointment of directors, or an election of the president of the said bank, should not be so made as aforesaid on any day when, in

ance of this act, they 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 provided 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 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 eight 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 subscription aforesaid, on the part of the United States) notice thereon shall be given by the persons under whose superintendence 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 the 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 authorized

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, a thing in the provisions of this act 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 rectors, to be president of the said bank: and the directors 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 at the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the directors for the time being shall have power to appoint officers, clerks, and servants whom they shall see necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them 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, and determined by the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the said

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

1. The number of votes to be cast by the stockholders shall be equal in voting for directors, shall be according to the number of shares owned, or they respectively shall vote in the proportions following:

to say, for one share and not more than two shares, one vote; for two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every share above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every

shares above thirty, and not exceeding 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 held 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 proxy.

2. Not more than three fourths of the directors elected by the stockholders, and not more than four-fifths 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 for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

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 discharge 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 to two public newspapers of the place where the Bank is seated, and specifying in such notice the objects of such meeting.

6. Each cashier or treasurer before 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 sell, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenience of the said business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, and conveyed to it in satisfaction of debt previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sale upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

8. The total amount of debts of the said corporation shall at no time owe, whether by bond, 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 million dollars, unless the contract

any greater debt shall have previously authorized 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

tural and private capacities an action of debt may in such cases be brought against them or against them, their or any of their executors or administrators, or against the 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, stipulation or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. But it

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 exchange, 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 authorized by a law of the United States.

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

12. The bills obligatory and 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.

signees, and so as absolutely transfer & vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or signees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees, and her or their executors or administrators, to maintain an action thereupon, in his, her or their own name. *Provided*, the said corporation shall not make any bill obligatory, or credit, or other obligation under seal for the payment of a sum of

than five thousand dollars. And bill or notes which may be issued order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer thereof, promising payment of money to any person, his, her or their order, or to bearer, although not under the seal

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 or natural capacity or capacities; and 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 effect as foreign bills of exchange, and those which are payable to bearer shall be assignable and negotiable by delivery. *Provided*, That all bills or notes so to be issued by said corporation shall be made payable on demand to 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 payable at any time not exceeding sixty days from the date thereof.

13. Half yearly dividends be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors, advisable—and in every three years the directors shall lay before the holders, at a general meeting, their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid

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-partnership 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 deposit in the District of Columbia, whenever any law of the United States shall require such an establishment: also one such office of discount and deposit in any state in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature 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 direc

tors of the said corporation to establish offices of discount and deposit wherever 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. **O** Instead of establishing such offices it shall be lawful for said directors from time to time to employ at other bank or banks, to be first ap-

proved by the secretary of the treasury, at any place or places, 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 officers, under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as the

shall deem just and proper. No more than thirteen, nor less than seven managers or directors, every office established as aforesaid shall be annually appointed by the directors of the bank, to serve a year; they shall choose a president from their own number; each of them shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state, territory or district wherein such office is established; and not more than three-fourths of the said managers or directors in office at the time of an annual appointment, shall be appointed for the next succeeding year; and no director shall hold his office more than three years in four, in succession; but the president 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 may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of said corporation and of the amount due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the specie in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to said statement; Provided, that this shall not be construed to impair the right of inspecting the accounts any private individual or individuals with the bank.

16. No stockholder, unless a citizen of the U. S. shall have the choice of directors.

17. No note shall be issued for an amount than five dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons for or in use of the same, shall deal or be in buying or selling goods, merchandize or commodities soever, contrary to the pro-

of this act, all and every persons, by whom any order or direction for so dealing or otherwise shall have been given, and every person and persons who have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandize and commodities so dealt with or disposed of. [For remainder see last page]

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

Federal Republican Tickets.
ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR ROCHESTER COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.
FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Dr. William Marshall,
Edward H. Calvert.
FOR FREDERICK.
Major John Graham,
Roger B. Taney.

Some few weeks since, a piece appeared in the Maryland Republican respecting a certain John Newe, who had been engaged at the government-house in the character of a Gardener. It was evidently the design of this piece to induce a belief abroad that this man had been brought here with a view rather to the September election than to the cultivation of the garden in which he was employed. We promise, at the time, to take due notice of the affair, but have delayed it for the purpose of making ourselves acquainted with all the circumstances attending it. We shall now briefly advert to the affair, if it be only for the purpose of giving to people abroad some idea of the credit which is to be given to state-candidates which are made in democratic prints for electioneering purposes.

In the first place it may be proper to observe, that John Newe, who was to act as conspicuous a part at the September election, and whose vote was to be of such essential importance to the federal party, would not have been entitled to a vote if he had continued here. He had not, and would not have had a September, a sufficient residence in the state to entitle him, under the constitution, to vote.

The facts were simply these—The governor wished the garden at the government-house to be attended to. Before he left Annapolis shortly after the close of the session, he expressed a desire to employ a man who understood gardening. No person of that description could be procured here, & of course he was to be sought elsewhere. In the city of Baltimore, or its neighbourhood, his acquaintance spoke to him of this man, who was supposed to understand the business, and Newe was employed for the government-house. The governor himself, as appeared from Newe's declaration, had never seen him, and knew nothing of his politics, whether he had a right to vote, or whether any thing about him, except on his profession was a Gardener, and in that character only had he any claim for him. He introduced him to the governor as the man who had been sent down to cultivate his garden—Just previous to the Governor's leaving the city, he had some conversation with him about gardening, and from him some seed which had been brought down for the use of the garden, and then they separated—This was the statement given by Newe himself at the interview. The governor, of course, fully expecting that he had secured a gardener capable, and faithful of course, gave himself no further trouble.

Newe was a stranger in town; it was not known he was not entitled to vote, and he was in the employ of the governor—all these circumstances combined no doubt excited a suspicion that he was a federalist, and if let alone, would give a federal vote in September. To prevent this, every engine was put in motion, and threats, and abuse, and calumnies, were used in order to get him away. In a few days the man became dissatisfied with the place, and he was seriously alarmed, as he thought he might be murdered, and observed that people might talk of Baltimore, and he believed there were some things in this town equally capable of being done. Shortly after he disappeared, without any notice to the governor, and when again discovered, he was found to be in the employ of a certain printer of the Maryland Republican. Now in what man-

ner this man got him into his service, what he offered to him in order to induce 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 to 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 Newe, 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 Newe say that the governor told him so, or that the governor 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 vast mind which produced the comments upon it. And now, what a noble achievement 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 24, 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 ensuing fall—

William Hebb, Esq. Chairman, and George Semmes, Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, 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 Francis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somervell, Henry A. Collins, and George Semmes, as delegates to the General Assembly.

By order,
WM. HEBB, Chairman.
GEORGE SEMMES, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir, I have lately made it my business to read the resolves said to have been agreed to at a meeting of the democratic party which took place during the sitting 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 to sit as judges, it would be difficult to tell. It is true that about four voters of that county did pretend to object to the return, but upon such frivolous 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 Bladenburg, 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 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 Montgomery, new attorney-general, and John Johnson now our chief justice, and the attempt would have been successful but for the vote of General Wilkinson of Calvert, Mr. Walter Bowie 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 occasion cannot be had. I understand inquiry was made for it at the time of the contested election in Allegany, but it was discovered to have been stolen away. I well remember, that a confirmation 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. He 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 Kilty 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 chancellors 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.

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, butter and *parishers* from Ireland, and wheat from Liverpool, to be sold cheaper than our own markets afford, and yet yield a handsome profit. Such was not the case during the federal administration, but such is beginning, and only beginning to be the case, under the present order of things—Blessed treaty! [N. E. Post]

To all the Editors in the U. States.
Rockingham county, (Vir.)
1st March, 1816.

On the 25th of November last, my negro man Caleb absconded in company with a white woman named Betsey Smith. Caleb 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 sulky—speaks slowly, and has a down look—wore a large brown great coat with a large cape, and otherwise well dressed, plays the fiddle, understands plantation business, and uses an axe well. Betsey Smith, is about middle size, light or sandy hair, inclined to be freckled, wore a brown great coat, and blue cotton dress, and left behind her three or four mulatto children, and is a mis of said negro. They both borrowed and rode on small bay nags, & were 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 Cesar, as there are such free negroes in the neighbourhood that have lost their certificates, and probably Caleb has one of them—I will give two dollars reward, to any person that apprehends said negro, Caleb, and secures him in any goal, 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 hereby informed that an election for sixteen directors, will be held at the Banking House in Gay-street, on the first Monday in June next, to commence at 10 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, 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 bin or be subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed 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,
J. Sterett, Cashier.

The following extract from a supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating the City 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 Board, and no more, shall be eligible to a seat as Directors of the City Bank at each next succeeding election.
And be it enacted, That every part of the original Charter of the City Bank, that is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

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 notice twice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

James Shephard.
Gentle Mr. B. Carter's Store, Church-street.
I send you thanks for the purchase he has received, and informs his friends and the public that he has returned to the city, and is in all his branches. He has also a variety of Superfine and Second Cloth, Waistcoats, &c. which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on accommodating terms, to suit his patrons. He has also on hand, and constantly keeps an assortment of

Ready Made Cloaths.
which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms—Persons who are desirous of securing coarse cloaths, ready made, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
April 25.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.
April 23d, 1816.

On application by petition of Philip Hammond, administrator with the will annexed of Joshua Clarke Higgins, 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 published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, & one of the Baltimore papers.

John Gossaway.
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county has 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. 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 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 transmit the account to the office of the Maryland Gazette for payment.
P. H.

150 Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, 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 John-son's Farm in Frederick county, in this state, for the last three years—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 plaited before; His working clothes were as follows, to wit: his upper jacket & trousers were of home made felled 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 endeavour 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 fellow; 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 clothing not 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 home 40 dollars will be given; and if taken out of the state and secured in goal so that the owner gets them again, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Charles Waters.

April 18, 1816.

The Editors of the Allegany Federalist, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and Lancaster Journal, are requested to insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Notice is hereby given,
That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold at 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 wagon, 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 notice twice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

By His Excellency
CHARLES RIDGELY, of HAMPTON, 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 goal of Caroline County on the night of the fifth 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 Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall apprehend 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.
Of the Council.

John Smith, of Levin, is about five feet nine or ten inches high, about thirty or thirty-five years of age, his clothing 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 is a great bragadoocio, 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 Eastern Monitor.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public sale, by order of the vestry of St. James's Parish, Anne-Arundel county, at Pig-Point, on Tuesday 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, rye and tobacco. There is on the land a comfortable frame dwelling-house & kitchen. The terms will be made accommodating, and known, on the day of sale. The premises will be shown to any person wishing to view them previous to the day of sale, by Mr. Resin Estep, residing at Pig Point.
April 18, 1816.

50 Dollars Reward.

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

William G. Sanders.

Dec. 8. All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.
W. G. S.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring

500

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 encouragement 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.

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 to persons.
Robert Welch, of Ben. cliff.
A. A. County.
April 18, 1816.

give Notice.

Subscriber has obtained a court of Anne-Arundel County, a testimony on the estate of Joseph Gambrill, deceased. All persons against said estate produce their claims, and those indebted to the estate, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of settling the same, and making up the account in session town.

John Gambrill, Esq.

TICE.

Owners of the Tax in county, are requested to pay to the City Bank of Baltimore, on the 3d of May next, for the purpose of settling the same, and making up the account in session town.

S. M. Wood, Clk.

2
