

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.



THE SEA-BOAT SURPRISE,

JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.

Propelled by an Engine on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked. She will leave COMMERCIAL STREET WHARF every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, via Miles River Ferry, will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE. She will leave Commercial Street Wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning; and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above. For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
George Stiles & Son, Balt.
Sept. 8. 12w

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1847. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the
HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is offered for sale. If desired the above tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.
May 18. 26 James Carroll, Jr.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

BASIL SHEPARD,

Dedicates his most unfeigned thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage which he has received, and informs his friends that he has just received a new and complete stock of Fall Goods, consisting of the following:
Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do. Black do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures, do.
Best doubled Milled Drab, do.
Second do.
Black Cassimere, do.
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures, do.
Paris Olive Cloth, do.
Fashionable Light Cord, do.
Black Florentines, do.
Best white Marseilles, do.
Coloured do.
Fashionable Toilett, do.
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.
And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.
Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Oct. 9. 5
N. B. Country produce will be received in part payment.

George Shaw,

Has added to his former Stock an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours and qualities, Corduroy and Stockingnet, Fashionable Vestings, Hosiery Assorted, Irish Linen, Russia Sheetting, Cotton of different qualities, Blankets, Bandana and Madras Handkerchiefs, Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Cambric Muslin, Jaconet, Do.

Corded, Do. Silk Shawls, Gingham, Pelisse Cloth, Bombazetts of different colours, Dimities, Long Cloth, Flannel, Common Rugs, Cotton in Balls, Thread, Silk, Twist, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

These with other articles not enumerated, are offered for sale at prices much lower than they have hitherto been sold for.

G. S. has also received an additional supply of

Ironmongery, Stationary, &c.

and continues to receive all late PUBLICATIONS of interest and value.

October 9, 1847.

Cheap Goods.

George & John Barber, & Co.

Have just received and offer for Sale,

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which they venture to say they can afford to dispose of at prices far below what goods of the same quality have commanded in this city for the last nine years.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine London Cloths & Cassimeres, Second do. do. Cords and Velvets, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4, 7-4 and 6-4 Rose Blankets, Striped do. Super White and Scarlet Flannels, Second do. do. Plain and Figured Bombazetts of various colours.

Wild Boer, Super Calicoes and Gingham, Second do. do. 6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins and Fashionable Cravats, Washed and Cotton House, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves of various kinds, 7-8 and 1-1 Irish Linens, Blue Mix and Drab Plaines.

In addition to the above they as usual have on hand a general assortment of first quality

GROCERIES,

An elegant assortment of

Cut Glass & Queen's Ware,

And a valuable supply of

Ironmongery & Cutlery.

These, with a variety of other goods, may be always had at their new store, a few doors below Mr. Lewis Neth's, on terms the most accommodating to purchasers.
Annapolis, October 16, 1847. cow3w.



Foot and Shoemaking.

WALTER CROSS,

Boot & Shoemaker, still continues the above business at his old stand, from which, in the course of two or three weeks, he intends removing to the shop at present occupied by Mr. Basil Shepard, nearly opposite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Church Street. To those of his friends who have favoured him with their patronage, he tendered his unfeigned thanks, and hopes for a continuance of their encouragement, as he with confidence can say, the workmen in his employ are superior to any in this place, and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any made in this City.
Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1847. 10w.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in jail, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.
Wm. H. Jeunes.
Upper Marlboro' 2
Sept 26. 2

FOR SALE

A Four Horse Waggon, With the Geer belonging thereto. For particulars enquire of Mr. Clark, near the Vineyard, where the Waggon now is, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.
2
Th. Joice.
Oct. 30. 11w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, October 21st, 1847.

On application by petition of Archibald Dorsey, administrator of Allen Dorsey, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, 1847.
Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

Have just received and offer for sale, a handsome and complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

Which they can, and will dispose of at the lowest prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual terms.

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, second do do do. Superfine Pease cloths of the most fashionable colours. Blue Mix and Drab Plaines, Blue and White Kerseys, Booking Baze, Gingham & Mole-knido. White Red and Yellow Linen, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 12 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Tents, Jaconet Muslins, 4-4 Russia and 6-4 8-4 Table Dusters, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Ticklenings, Brown burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin, Madeira, Lisbon Port, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar, Brown do. Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Souchong Teas, &c. &c.

Will have a good assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct. 16. 4

EVANS & IGLEHART

Having just received a choice and full supply of

Cheap Seasonable Goods,

Laid in at the Baltimore Auction prices, they solicit the attention of the public generally, and particularly of their friends and customers, as they are determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

P. S. They have just received a box of Gentlemen's Furred Hats, assorted and Ladies Straw Bonnets, which they offer for sale cheap.
Oct 30. 2

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 264 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to the subscriber.
Edmond Ridgely.
Annapolis, August 12. 11

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the Supervisors of the public road, in said County.
By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
Oct. 16. 4

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, October 28, 1847.

On application by petition of Horatio Ridout, administrator with the will annexed, of Mary Weems, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Mary Weems, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1847.
Horatio Ridout, adm'r.
W. A.
Oct. 30. 2

SALE.

The subscriber will sell on the 24th of November next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Called Forrest Lodge, containing eight hundred and seventeen and one quarter acres, lying and being in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Col. Keene. And on the following day, on the premises, two tracts of land called Part of Wright's Hope, and Wright's Forrest, containing one thousand and forty four acres, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, & about three miles from Forrest Lodge, late the property of Arthur Bryant, esq. deceased. About five hundred & thirty acres of Forrest Lodge, and the whole of the last mentioned tracts are in wood. The land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, and upon terms which will be advantageous, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any communication relative to the said lands can be made to Robert Welch, of Ben. in Annapolis, who is in possession of the plats and title papers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John Shaff Stockett.

To be published three times a week until the 24th of November, in the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Monitor and Star at Easton, and Delaware Gazette, Wilmington. Accounts to be transmitted to this office for collection.
Oct. 16. 3

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him, and informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do. Black do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures, do.
Best doubled Milled Drab, do.
Second do.
Black Cassimere, do.
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures, do.
Paris Olive Cloth, do.
Fashionable Light Cord, do.
Black Florentines, do.
Best white Marseilles, do.
Coloured do.
Fashionable Toilett, do.
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.
And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
October 2. 11

The Purchasers

At the sale of the late Judge Nicholson's personal estate, are notified that their notes will become due on the 6th of November next. It is expected that they will be punctual in their payments, as the subscriber is anxious to make a final settlement of his accounts in the orphans court as soon as possible. The notes are lodged with Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben. in Annapolis, who is authorised to receive the amount.
Edmond Lloyd, adm'r.
Oct. 10. 3

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Captain Harsen, of the ship Jackson, arrived last evening, has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Belfast papers to the 20th ult. containing London dates of the 16th.

Accounts from Bengal to the 21st May, state that since the fall of Hattass, the British troops had taken eleven other forts, which had left the enemy's country at the entire mercy of the British.

In France, the Duke of Feltre had resigned the office of Minister of War, and Marshal St. Cyr was appointed his successor; Count Moale was appointed Secretary of State in the Marine Department.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty nine emigrants sailed from Belfast for America, from the 17th of March to the 21st of August of the present year.

The Emperor of Russia, pursuant to a plan which he embraced in 1812, for making Helsingfors the capital of Finland instead of Abo, has issued an order for the State, and other persons connected with the government, to remove to Helsingfors after the 1st of October. This town, hitherto the capital of the province of Nylands, has a commodious harbour in the Gulf of Finland, commanded by a powerful fortress.

Belfast, Sept. 20.

We have just heard from Armagh that the Fever has become so alarming that a town meeting is to be held for the purpose of devising the best means of preventing the disease from extending.

We lament to state that a number of new cases of fever have taken place within the last week at Derry.

STILL LATER.

The fast sailing ship Adonis, arrived at a late hour last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 30th ult. Captain Champlin politely favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 26th September, containing London dates to the 22d but at too late an hour to enable us to procure translations for this paper. They contain no news of importance.

Among the passengers in the Annisquam arrived last evening from Liverpool, is the Countess Poniatowski, whose husband was a distinguished officer under Buonaparte, and, if we recollect right, was killed at the battle of Leipzig.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, Sept. 5.

On Friday last, the schooner, arrived at Whitehaven from Havre. It is said she is the first vessel direct between the two ports for more than forty years. She brought, as a proof of the forward state of the season in that part of the Continent, a branch of an apple tree loaded with fine fruit.

It appears by the papers, that several agents of the Spanish Patriots are at present in England, and have invited several of our half pay officers and other young men into the service of the Spanish Patriots; nay, more, they have succeeded to a great extent, and by the promise of commissions in the patriotic army, have induced many to embark. Are these English gentlemen aware of the awful and perilous condition of the service into which they have entered? Are they aware that by an express article in the law of nations (the two governments of England and Spain being at peace) they are subject to an instant military execution on being HUNG up as the first traitors if taken prisoners by the Royalists. It is indeed, almost a matter of astonishment to us, that the government and magistracy suffer this kind of enlistment, which is little less than entrapping the youth of the country. Many Americans have already been executed under these circumstances, and we have no doubt many Englishmen also, though their names have not reached us.

It is reported Spain is about to send 10,000 troops against Buenos Ayres, and that France is to furnish transports.

The Portuguese government are understood to be about to withdraw their troops from the banks of La Plata.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Buenos Ayres, dated June 17:—"The brig called General Artigas, is fitting out for a cruise. She will mount 20 guns, and have

80 men on board, and it is expected will carry a commission from Artigas against the Portuguese."

Mr. Stokes, master of the Prevoyante, just arrived from Quebec, has been tried by a Court Martial at Spithead, on charges preferred against him by two officers, passengers in the vessel—he was fully and honourably acquitted.

A Berlin paper says—"In a few days there will be published, an account of a voyage to Surinam, by Baron Sack."

An article from Vienna of the 20th ult. says:—"The annual devotion of Maria Zell, in Syria, whose pious pilgrims, to the number of 4600, returned here yesterday, with Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese, at their head, has upon the occasion been attended with a cruel accident. As they were crowding upon each other to see the new machine, which by the force of water alone, moves the carts that carry the newly cut timber to the plain, the ropes broke, and many of the pilgrims were killed, and a great number severely injured."

Extract of a letter, dated Port Glasgow, Aug. 15, from Captain Anderson, of the Phoenix, of Kincardine.

"I have peculiar satisfaction in informing you that on the 3d of April I was the means, under Providence, of rescuing from a lingering death of cold and hunger, fourteen of my fellow-creatures, part of the crew of the schooner, Curlew, from Waterford, bound to St. John's (N. F.)—On the 24th of the same month, this vessel had got enclosed among the ice, and unfortunately having struck a mass of it, stove in her bow in such a manner, that half an hour afterwards she went down. The passengers and crew succeeded in getting on the ice; and soon after the master, mate, three of the crew, with five passengers, got into the boat with the intention of making for St. John's, the remainder being left on the ice to await their fate. Fortunately at 7 A. M. on the day mentioned, lat. 47° 20', N. long. 46° 30' W. I observed them in their perilous situation, and immediately made all sail towards them. At 9 A. M. I brought the ship as near them as circumstances would permit, and with one of our boats we happily succeeded in getting them on board, (9 in number) but learned with regret that they only formed part of the crew, and passengers, five more having been separated from them, on a different piece of ice, two days after—Those I rescued, however, informed me that they had seen their companions two days before, and though they could give me no accurate idea of the direction, from want of a compass, I was led to understand that they might probably be 6 or 7 miles off. I accordingly kept the ship all day close in with the ice, but saw nothing of them. At night I stood to the offing and towards morning tacked and lay down in the direction I was likely to fall in with the unfortunate men. At 6 A. M. we had the pleasure of observing something among the ice like a signal, but a thick haze coming on, we again lost sight of it. At half past 7, it cleared a little, and we were now near enough to discern distinctly the objects of our anxious search. I lost no time in running the ship as near them as we could with safety, and I am happy to say, succeeded in getting them all safely on board. These unfortunate men had often been tantalized with the sight of different vessels, before we fell in with them; and while I mention this, I cannot but too strongly on the duty of Masters of vessels examining minutely the ice, when they happen to be amongst it, as there is always a possibility of some of their fellow-creatures being in the same dreadful situation as those I had the good fortune to rescue. Their shipmates who went off in the boat reached St. John's after tedious passage of 20 days, during which time they endured much suffering and privation. Their only subsistence was seals, and so precarious was this mode of keeping themselves alive, that for ten days they had only one seal."

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated at St. Mary's, 18th October.

"Annexed you will find a proclamation, which I have hastily copied for you. But notwithstanding the language which it contains, a revolution is still brewing in the American party is now waiting for Commodore Champlin's arrival, when they will carry the day. At present every thing is in a state of suspense; no business, doing no prize sales have yet taken place, nor will until business is settled. The schooner Antelope, from Savannah, has just arrived here, and also a brig from New-York, with notions. This evening arrived a prize with slaves, which the United States brig Saranac has detained, as some have been smuggled.—She has now five prizes here."

Charleston, Oct. 24.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated at St. Mary's, 18th October.

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PROCLAMATION.

The Supreme Junta of the Floridas, to the inhabitants of Amelia.

A horrid plot had threatened to ruin in its infancy, our rising republic. Discord, ever ready to spread its baneful alarms, had put us on the brink of a civil war; fortunately, we still preserved among us respect for liberty and the cause we defend. We have discovered the secret machination of a despotic government, and we have saved ourselves from ruin, into which Spanish perfidy was on the eve of plunging us.

Yes, citizens, the terrible blow that threatened us, proceeded from the intrigues of our cowardly enemy; we have the most certain conviction of it. Only cast a look up on the promoters and leaders of the horrid scenes that have taken place. Is there amongst them, one of the bravest, who so valiantly and so gloriously defended this place against three ten times more numerous? No! the eye searches in vain for one of them. Wherever it perceives a leader, it beholds a person who abandoned you in the hour of danger; it beholds men who, guided by their own self-interest, trifle with the shedding of the blood of the gallant defenders of liberty. Provided they accomplish their object their views are accomplished. It is you, brave saviors, who have made so many sacrifices; it is your valour they wish to set forward for the perpetration of deeds so execrable.—They create a huge phantom, when in reality it is but a chimera. What would have been the results, had we unfortunately been compelled to come to extremities, and sent off those, who it was said were to be sent off? By coming to extremities in a most cruel butchery.

By sending them off, deprive this infant republic of the succour of valiant men, who have fought with you, until now, and will never abandon you in the hour of danger. Had this happened, you, gallant seamen, would most assuredly have followed the route dictated by honor; but weakened by it, you would have fallen a sacrifice to treachery and the few remaining, whose valor would have sustained until the last, would have found themselves compelled to abandon this place, and fulfilled the wishes of our implacable enemies, who have no other means of destroying the germs of liberty, but dissension among its defenders. This would not have been the only evil; a greater one for yourselves would have ensued. Remorse, despair would have attended your consciences to the grave, when cool reflection and calmness had told you that you had stained your hands with the blood of Patriots, who long defended the cause we have embraced; and that by Castilian intrigues.

Brave and gallant seamen! let us return thanks to that Divine Providence, which hovers and watches with a careful eye over this infant republic, for having saved us from the perpetration of such direful deeds! Let us be united; and let this example for the future, serve us as a lesson, to be upon our guard against seduction. By consent of the Council,

(Signed) L. AURY, Commander in Chief. Fernandina, Oct. 14, 1817.

8 & 1 of Independence.

The following proclamation relative to fugitive slaves, was promulgated here on the 8th instant.

PROCLAMATION. It has been resolved, by the Supreme Junta, or Council of State.

FIRST—That any person or persons, who shall be convicted of persuading any slave or slaves to run away from the United States, or any place whatsoever, shall, on conviction of the same, forfeit and pay for the first offence 100 dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 30 days; and for the second offence, forfeit and pay 300 dollars, and be banished from the country.

2d. Resolved, That any fugitive slave or slave, on up, shall be kept in jail, until claimed by his owner or their

3d. Resolved, That all slaves coming to this city for employment, shall have a written permit from their owners.

(Signed) WM. YONGE, Sec'y. Government House, Fernandina, Oct. 8th, 1817.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

We observe from the Kentucky democratic papers, that the anger of the Kentuckians towards Mr. Monroe for condescending to receive the attentions and civilities of the federalists of the eastern states, has not in the least abated. The Kentucky Gazette, Mr. Clay's paper, is absolutely furious upon the subject; not so much on account of the President's eating fried oysters & pumpkin-pie at the same table with the rebel yankees, but because he took occasion in some of his speeches, to express his wish to amalgamate the two parties. This is an unpardonable sin, and Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams are denounced in prospective. "It will be idle and ridiculous in these gentlemen, (says the Gazette,) if they meditate anything of this sort. They have their choice before them; either to adhere to the republican party with the same fidelity and constancy, with which that party have adhered to principle, and to the republican administration; or to conciliate and form an alliance with federalism, and then retire to private life. The republican party never can, without proclaiming their own want of principle, consent to support in power, men who seek to strengthen their administration by a coalition with federalists." Then you have it, Messrs. Monroe and Adams. Either leave off a bit, tempt at conciliation and union of parties—or retire to the shades of private life.

As to this union of parties, however, it is all mummery. Says the editor of the Gazette and Mr. Clay may quiet their minds upon that head, nor need they fear as they effect to "that Harrison Gray O is will be dispatched on a foreign mission, or called by Mr. Monroe to his cabinet councils." It is possible that Mr. Monroe might be willing, had he the feeling of none but himself to consult, that this reconciliation should take place. But he cannot do it.—THE SOUTH AND THE WEST WILL NEVER PERMIT A CONSUMMATION OF THIS PROJECT.

With regard to the charges against the President for graciously receiving the salutations of federalists in the eastern states, they are liberal to say the least of them.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25.

CLEOPATRA'S BERG.

Having noticed the attention paid to the American Barge Cleopatra, at Rome, we could not refuse the pleasure of assuring our friends that Capt. G. Crowninshield had been equally successful in attracting attention in France. The following is an extract of a letter dated at Marseilles, 14th July, 1817, from a person long residing in France. "Captain G. Crowninshield left this port in the beginning of this month, for Toulon and Italy.—During his stay here, thousands of both sexes were on board his beautiful vessel.—Every day it was like a continual procession. It gave me the utmost pleasure, as the universal opinion was that no vessel could compare with this vessel. I felt proud that such a splendid specimen of what could be done in the United States, was thus exhibited in Europe. We consider it as an act of patriotism. The vessel was admired.—The exquisite taste in her appointments greatly astonished the French, for their Amour propre had inclined them to believe that only in France the true gout was known."

"I observe by the papers, that the President of the United States had commenced his tour. He stands high, and deserves it. He has been rewarded in the affections of his people and freemen. What title or recompense can be more glorious."

We have now unequivocal proof that the enterprise of Capt. C. was adapted to urge a proper attention to our country, and that it has been one of the successful attempts to make known the American people most favourably to the commercial world of Europe.

We are indebted to Captain G. Crowninshield, of the Cleopatra, for the specimens he has afforded of the riches of Italy. His coins, ancient & modern, medallions, bronze

figures, marbles, granite, plaster, and minerals, have added much to our knowledge of the antiquities of the Roman empire, and for Rome itself. The profile view of Rome from Monte Mario has a very good general effect. The views of Rome have been of every description, but Proni's illustrations of ancient customs from ancient monuments, advance our knowledge of Roman manners, and Bianchi's exhibition of the subjects of Raphael's Paintings in the Vatican, gives us the bold designs of that great master; while Pinelli's modern customs and manners assist a comparison of the state of society in ancient and modern times. The reduced views of Rome of the present year, are well adapted to be a companion of the traveller, and to aid the recollection of the wonderful works of art he may have visited. When we leave Rome, we leave the parents of the fine arts in Italy, but we see the monuments of ancient greatness in other cities to instruct us in the sublime power of example, while it displays itself to the astonished senses of the world. The four celebrated edifices of Pisa, which he visited, would have been known from their own greatness, but the knowledge we have from whence this surrounding greatness arose, brings new glory to Rome, the parent of these arts, these riches and this prosperity. The riches collected in our country begin to have the power of inspiration upon our citizens. The arts live together, and while we breathe the air of health and command the conveniences of life, we aspire at the proudest ornaments of our fame and of our virtues.

Albany, (N. Y.) Oct. 16.

On the 8th ult. the bones of a man were accidentally discovered in the woods about two and a half miles from this village, by some children living in the neighborhood. Circumstances warrant in stating them to be the remains of Mr. Miles Rood, who for some time previous to his death, resided at Nunda, Allegany county. Mr. Rood had been employed in Mr. E. Diamond's clothing works at Mt. Morris, and on the 8th of January, 1816, left there for the purpose of returning to his family in Nunda, driving with him some cattle he had recently purchased. After proceeding for seven miles on his way, he stopped at a house a few minutes, and while there his cattle strayed into the woods and took a course leading back again towards Mount-Morris, but by a shorter route than the one usually travelled. He pursued, but it is presumed lost track of them, and not being near any road or habitation; was over taken by the night, which proved to be an extremely cold one, and perished where his bones were found. A piece of cloth, which he had dressed and was carrying home with him, was found on or near the spot, together with his pocket-book containing a number of papers, the writing on which had become entirely effaced. Mr. Rood was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and was about 28 years of age.

What is very extraordinary in that search was made by hundreds at the time, but no trace of him could be discovered, although he had perished within 40 rods of a road considerably travelled.

On the evening of the 13th inst. about 11 o'clock, a meteor passed over the town of Genesee. Its course was almost directly north. Meteorologists would probably call it one of the aerolites (or stones of the air) which have, more frequently of late, visited the earth. Our informant, who, with some other persons were returning from a singing school, witnessed the phenomenon. He stated, that from extreme darkness the horizon was suddenly enlightened, so that the smallest objects were distinctly discernible, or, to use his own words, "I could pick up a pin in the road." Looking up, the blazing train which followed the aerolith, seemed to be twelve or fourteen feet in length. A part of the nucleus broke off, separated, and was followed by a shorter blaze, which, however, was soon extinguished. The principal one was out of sight in a few seconds. The company, after walking some rods, heard an explosion which resembled the rumbling of thunder, was also heard distinctly in this village, and probably other places in this vicinity.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 6.

From a Boston paper.
The Concert yesterday evening, given by Signor Moscarelli, afforded a rich treat to the musical amateur. The execution of this musician on the VIOLIN is more extraordinary, and in many respects is superior to that of any other performer on the same instrument, who has ever visited Boston. That he confers the greatest pleasure on "the general" is proved by the decided and astonishing tones of his Violin, is universally admitted.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

On Thursday last, the body of Mr. William Maccubbin, an amiable youth, aged about 19 years, son of Mr. Moses Maccubbin, of this city, was found dead near the Calverton mills. It appeared, on investigation, that the youth had gone out the day previous with a gun, for the purpose of fowling; that he had sat down on a stone, and, as is supposed, was smoking a cigar, when he was shot from behind with a load of buckshot, which caused his death. His own gun, loaded, was found near him, and his watch and pocket book were missing. A jury summoned by the coroner, returned an inquisition of "wilful murder by some person unknown."

October 29.

John Lamarde, a Frenchman, was this day brought before the Judges of Baltimore City Court for examination, being charged with having murdered ANDRE CLEMENT, who had been missing since last Saturday evening. It appeared on the examination that Andre Clement, a Frenchman who possessed a garden near this city, and was in the habit of attending market, went as usual in his cart to the Fell's Point market last Saturday evening accompanied by Lamarde who was a labourer in his employ. They were seen by many persons in the market, and left it together in the cart, between 9 and 10 o'clock. About 11 o'clock, the cart, with only Lamarde in it, returned to the residence of Clement, which is only half a mile from the market. Lamarde stated to the housekeeper, that Clement had quit the cart on the way from the market to see two of his friends, with whom he was to dine the next day—that he would not be home that night, and had directed him to sleep in his room; which he did accordingly. As Clement did not return home on Sunday, and marks of blood were discovered on the cart, suspicions were excited, which induced enquiries by his neighbours, yesterday afternoon Lamarde was arrested and examined; in his possession were found two watches known to be Clement's one of which he had in his pocket on Saturday when he went to market. A large sum of money was also found in the possession of Lamarde, and the pocket book of Clement was found in the bed where Lamarde had slept.

While the examination was progressing before the Court, information was received, that the body of Clement was found in his own garden, where it had been covered with old hay and other rubbish; there was a deep gash in his head which had evidently caused his death. Lamarde has been committed to prison for trial at the next session of the City Court.

October 30.

Some circumstances stated before the Judges of the City Court yesterday, while investigating the charge against John Lamarde of having murdered Andre Clement, induced them to commit to prison Joseph Marshall, keeper of the Columbia Gardens, as suspected of aiding, or counselling Lamarde. We learn today that Mr. Marshall expects to produce sufficient testimony to the Judges in explanation of the circumstances which have excited the suspicion, to satisfy them that he ought to be released on giving bail.

From the Carlisle Herald.

THE ELECTION.
Has gone against us. Pennsylvania has again proved the truth of the ancient adage—"Republics are ungrateful." The revolutionary veteran, general Joseph Heister, has been put aside for the stripping of a day, the mushroom of popularity, the defrauder of the public, the violator of his oath, the intriguer for office, the briber of the people, William Findlay. But if

we have lost the election we have the proud consciousness of knowing we have done our duty—we have used every honorable means to reward patriotism and ensure the success of merit. If our opponents have gained the day, they have the mortification to know that they have done it by means the "most foul and base"—by losing sight of every thing like virtue or honesty, and by descending to fraud, corruption, bribery, force, threats and intimidation. They have overlooked every principle of moral or political rectitude, and have descended to the most infamous and diabolical measures. Lying by electioneers, and the most barefaced and open violation of their oaths by the inspectors and judges, were considered as "trifles light as air," when compared with William Findlay's election. Get a majority, was their cry, no matter by what means. It is a well known fact, that in the Landisburgh district sixty illegal votes in favor of William Findlay were received. In Toboye, a handful of Findlay tickets were thrown into the box. In Franklin county, so shameful was their conduct, that the election will be contested at the meeting of the legislature, and no doubt whatever remains of its being set aside. In two districts in York county, when the inspector saw that Heister was getting all the votes, after having counted out not one fourth of the tickets, turned up the boxes and said they would count no farther, the election was going all wrong. These are but a few of their proceedings. Never before was there such a combination of villainy and depravity. Their conduct was enough to make even angels weep.

DIED.

At Baltimore, on the 24th ult. Col. NATHANIEL RAMSAY, who in the Revolutionary War distinguished himself as a brave, meritorious and humane officer. He was loved and esteemed by his great, good and discerning man General Washington.

At the Battle of Monmouth, when our army was pressed by the enemy advancing rapidly, General Washington asked for an officer, Col. Ramsay presented himself. The General took him by the hand and said, if you can stop the British ten minutes (till I form) you will save my army. Col Ramsay answered, I will try my best. He advanced to the party, engaged and kept them in check for half an hour, nor did he retreat until the enemy and his troops were mingled, and at last in the fear of his troops, fighting his way, sword in hand, fell pierced with many wounds, in sight of both armies—add to this, he was one of the best husbands, fathers and friends, in the world. He will for ever be lamented by his neighbours, and all who knew him.

From a London paper.
SINGULAR TRIAL.

The Court of Assizes at Gardan, France, has lately tried a case worthy of being enrolled in the list of celebrated causes. A fratricide, a forger, the counterfeit and concealment of a corpse, such are the crimes of which justice has been seeking the authors. Striking contradictions, incredible events, and numerous but irreconcilable witnesses enveloped this shocking affair in an obscurity which it seems almost impossible to dissipate.

A man was assassinated at Bagnols, and his death verified in the civil records of Thoulouse. He was buried at St. Pons, in the department of Gard, in November, 1812, and in the early months of the following year thirteen witnesses attested on oath that they saw him at Nismes, that they knew him and talked to him, and all agree in the little details which he communicated to them of his journey and his private life. Some suspicion falling on these witnesses, the President of the court by virtue of his discretionary power, summoned others, whose depositions were, however, in strict conformity with those of their predecessors. Several days applied to the investigation of this subject threw no certain light on it whatever.

Honore Combalusier, having been paying a visit to his brother Roland, at Bagnols, it came to his ears, the wife of the latter, went with him to St. Quatin; and they returned together to Roland's house next day, the 19th of November, 1813. The same day, between nine and ten in the evening, a low noise was heard in the house. By degrees it increased; it was accompanied by plaintive

cries; a stifled voice, imploring help, and appeared gradually to weaken, when a clatter of chairs and tables, such as might be occasioned by a man struggling against death and fighting all round him, struck terror into the inhabitants of Bagnols, and induced them to knock loudly at the door. Nobody opened it. A single voice from within, that of Francis Ode, a tenant, and a wine merchant, called out that there had been a quarrel between the two brothers, but that they were reconciled. In the course of the night a horse was heard to leave Roland Combalusier's house, and the next day it was said the brothers had gone away together. Two days after Roland was seen at Laudun, with his brother Walter. Fourteen witnesses deposed that they saw Honore pass through Nismes, on his way to Thoulouse.

In this last named town, on the 11th of April, 1814, Perrette Fages, a laundress, appeared at the Civil Office, accompanied by two witnesses, and entered in the Records the death of a stranger, called Honore Combalusier, who, she said, had arrived at her house the preceding evening. The process-verbal of the verification of the corpse was drawn and the interment took place. M. B noles a friend of the deceased remitted to the priest 85 francs for the expenses of the funeral, and several papers, which the honest ecclesiastic sent to Bagnols, to Honore Combalusier's parents. Every thing was legally settled. Roland Combalusier became his brother's heir, and were it not for one of those singular interpositions of Providence, so frequent in the annals of crime, nothing would thenceforward have interrupted his repose.

It was recollected, however, by some persons, that on the morning after the dispute between the two persons they had seen Bagnols, their uncle, with his wife, very early, working in his field near St. Pons. After he had finished, he was seized with a sudden illness, and died in two days. In the spring 1814 vegetation in that field manifested itself in a very extraordinary manner on a spot about the size of a small pit. This appearance was again observed in the next year and excited a general disposition to ascertain the cause of it. Notwithstanding the record of his disease, the inhabitants of St. Pons and Bagnols had never believed that Honore died at Thoulouse. On digging in the field just mentioned, they discovered a corpse. It was disfigured features, or rather in its shape, in its hair, in its dress, in certain private marks, in every indication, the whole population of St. Pons and Bagnols unanimously recognized the unfortunate Honore Combalusier!

Roland Combalusier disappeared. His flight confirmed the suspicions that were entertained of him. His wife, his brother Walter, and Ode, (the wine merchant,) suspected of having participated in the murder, were arrested. The widow of Bagnols was also accused of having concealed the corpse, and Perrette Fages, the laundress of Thoulouse, was included with one of her two witnesses in the charge of having made a false entry of decease.

But who or what was the Honore Combalusier that died at Thoulouse? A counterfeit no doubt. And M. Binolles, so careful and so expeditious, could have been no other than Roland himself, who, seeking to hide his crime, found an assistant in doing so in an unhappy mother, whose conduct threatened to snatch her from her children.

Of the six accused persons, three charged with being accomplices were acquitted. Mad. Combalusier, the widow of Bagnols, and Perrette Fages having been found guilty by a simple majority of 7 against 5, the Court retired to deliberate and on their return pronounced the discharge of the two first, and the condemnation of Perrette Fages to hard labour for life and to corporal punishment. This sentence, the dictate of wisdom and impartiality, excited considerable emotion and applause. A great crowd had filled the hall of the Tribunal, and every body interested himself in favour of a young woman, whose whole offence was that of having wished to conceal from justice the knowledge of a crime, of which her husband had been the perpetrator. Even Perrette Fages has been recommended to the Royal clemency by the king's advocates.

From a London paper.

The Prince Regent has given the Duke of Wellington the Colossal Statue of Bonaparte. It is slightly draped, and was not liked at Paris even by the friends of Napoleon.

CONCERT.

Signior Giovanni Moscarelli,
From Sicily,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that having recently arrived in this place, he is desirous of evincing some proof of his knowledge upon the Violin and Guitar, by giving a

CONCERT,

On Saturday Evening, 8th of November,

At the Ball-Room,

When he will produce some fair specimens which will confirm the belief that the above celebrated instruments can be played to a most extraordinary pitch of excellence. Mr. CARUSI has kindly offered his services for the evening.

PART I.

1. Duet on two Violins Loli.
2. Variations on the Violin. Corri.
3. Italian Song, accompanied by the Guitar. Marra.
4. Variations on the Violin and Guitar. Rodi.
5. Two Rondos, with variation from the Italian school, Marra.
6. Solos on the Violin. Rodi.

PART II.

1. Italian air and Waltz with variation. Martrini.
2. Solo on the Clarinet. Rodi.
3. Sandy and Jenny with variations.
4. Italian Song, accompanied with the Guitar.
5. Spanish Polka.

Tickets for admission one dollar. To be had at the door on the evening of performance, and at the Bar of Mr. Brier's Tavern.

MR. CARUSI

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that he will give Lessons on the Piano, Violin, Clarinet and Flute. Terms can be known by application to him at Mrs. Watlington's. Nov. 6.

Cheap Carriages

Jona. Hutton,

STILL CONTINUES THE

Coach & Harness Making

Businesses at the Old Stand, in Corn-Hill street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work with which he may be favoured. He pledges himself that all work which may be put in to his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials and with strength, but shall likewise be as elegantly and completely finished as any done in this state, and he ventures to affirm, that he can make carriages of every description, cheaper than any sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below those now kept up in Baltimore, all persons who want work done, are invited to give him a call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then determine whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him. Annapolis, November 6, 1817. 6w

Boarding House

Mrs. Sherwood

Has a convenient situation, opposite the Post Office, where Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board by the day, week, month or year. Mrs. Sherwood will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage. Annapolis, Nov. 6. 3w

NOTICE.

Once more request all those that have just accounts against the estate of Doctor Henry Hall, deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to me, for settlement, on or before the 29th of November, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Ariana Hall. Nov. 6. 4w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Vachel Warfield, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes, horses, sheep, cows, corn, fodder, tobacco, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles not herein mentioned. The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale—all sums under twenty dollars to be paid on the day of sale. Charles G. Warfield, adm'r. Oct. 30. 3w

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 29th day of November instant, at the Half Way Tavern, (formerly Welch's,) on the Annapolis and Baltimore road,

A tract or parcel of Land,

lying near Elk-Ridge Landing, called "Plummer's Pasture," containing about 127 acres, now in the possession of James Plummer. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed.

Louis Cassaway, Trustee.

Nov. 6, 1817.

Personal property for Sale

On Friday the 14th of November, the subscriber will dispose of at public sale, on his farm in South River Neck, a variety of live stock, produce, and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Isaac Mayo, ts.

November 6.

500 Dollars Reward.

For the apprehension and conviction of any court of justice, of the MURDERER of my son, William Henry Maccubbin, a youth 18 years of age, who was murdered on Wednesday last, the 22d instant, on the Calverton turnpike road, near the line that separates the city from Baltimore county, agreeably to the late division. This atrocious act was committed not more than one hundred yards from the road, near the site the bridge, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon; as he was seen by a gentleman of this city a little after 4 o'clock, and a few minutes after he had passed him he heard a loud explosion. His pocket was rifled of its contents. As every member of society is interested in the detection of an assassin, those who may recollect having seen any person on that day with fire arms in that neighbourhood, or may learn any circumstance leading to suspicion, will for humanity's sake lodge information accordingly. The humane editors of newspapers will serve the cause of humanity and justice, by giving the above a place in their papers. The above reward will be paid by

Moses Maccubbin.

Oct. 28.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the farm of the late Frederick Maccubbin, on the North side of Severn river, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, with the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also the crop of corn, fodder, and straw, one negro Man, one Boy, a Woman with three children. JAMES MACKUBIN, adm'r. Nov. 6. ts

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte, to me directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title and interest, of Joseph Watkins, in that tract of land called BLESSINGTON, containing .00 acres more or less, wherein he resides. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Maccubbin, use of William Stewart.

Solomon Groves, late sh'ff.

A. A. County.

Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte, out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at half past 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Watkins, in & to a tract or part of a tract of land, called BLESSINGTON, containing one hundred acres more or less. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance of William Brogden, for the use of John N. Watkins. For the use of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Solomon Groves, late sh'ff.

A. A. County.

Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Watkins, in and to all that piece or parcel of Land called OBLIGATION, of which the said Joseph Watkins is now seized. Taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Yates, use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

R. Welch, of Ben. sh'ff.

A. A. County.

Nov. 6.

Wanted immediately,

A Wet Nurse, for an infant 10 months old. Liberal wages will be given to one that will suit. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this Office. Nov. 6. 3w

POETS CORNER.

From the Exeter Watchman.
OH! sacred star of evening, tell
In what unseen, celestial sphere,
Those spirits of the perfect dwell,
Too pure to rest in sadness here?
Roam they the crystal fields of light
O'er paths alone by angels trod?
Their robes with heavenly lustre
Bright.

Their home—the Paradise of God?
Soul of the just! canst thou soar
Amidst those radiant spheres sublime,
Where countless hosts of heaven adore,
Thro' the unbounded march of time?
And canst thou join the sacred choir,
Thro' heaven's high dome the strain to
raise?

Where seraphs strike the golden lyre
In ever-during notes of praise?
Oh! who could heed the chilling blast
That blows o'er time's eventful sea,
If doom'd to baffle those perils past,
The bright wave of eternity?
And who the sorrows would not bear
Of such a transient world as this,
When hope displays beyond its care,
So fair an entrance to bliss?

From the Shamrock.
HARD TIMES.

"Hard times, hard times!" said
I, as I walked out from my shop,
To avoid duns and shrews. Hard times!
continued I, as I sauntered towards
the Battery. Arrived there, and
seated on the green sward, I for a mo-
ment gave way to other thoughts.
Although heaven's arch was my only
canopy, I forgot my creditors and
their messengers, in the belief that
they would not turn their steps that
way. The sun had descended, and
I ceased to ruminate on my imaginary
happiness; the moon of ap-
proaching night awoke me from my
reverie; I arose and bent my way
toward home. Taking my course
through Broadway, I looked with
envy on the magnificent palaces of
the rich, and felt in the comparison
the full weight of poverty. How
happy, thought I, the tenants of
these mansions! how numerous their
attendants! how plentiful must be
the inner hoard! Alas, alas! how
poor am I! how unprovided for! Pro-
vidence dispense favours! At this
moment, a coach drove to the door
of the house I was passing; it was
elegant—a liveried coachman drove
the pampered horses close to the
steps which led to the door of the
house. I stopped to see the happy
man come forth from the coach; in-
stantly two servants assisted a
sickly, and decrepit being,
descend from his coach; two ad-
ditional servants helped to carry him
up the steps. I could see him placed
on an elegant sofa in the entry;
he writhed with pain as the door was
closed which hid him from me. I
saw my error, and ceased to accuse
Providence. I was poor, but I was
healthy. I had no carriage, but I
could walk. I had no house, but
I had one large enough to contain
me. I had no servants, but I had
an amiable family ready to study my
wants, and anxious to supply them.
I compared my own situation with
that of the wretched man I had just
seen; my heart seemed to beat
—I felt as if happiness had suddenly
held hold of me—I continued my
course with a quickened pace—I
reached home—forgot the sheriffs—
partook of a frugal meal, and en-
joyed a good night's rest. The fol-
lowing day, a man who five years
ago had sought refuge from duns in
a distant part of the Union, return-
ed to this city and paid me a large
sum which I had long despaired of
obtaining. That placed me beyond
the fear of sheriffs.—I was happy.
E. L.

[The following beautiful Allegory,
from the pen of a young gentle-
man of New-York, who graduat-
ed at Yale College in 1841, is
taken from "The Athenian," a
literary paper published in New-
Haven in that year.]

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

Returning home one evening, af-
ter having been employed, during a
solitary walk, in reflecting on the
illusiveness of human expectations,
the vanity of human prospects, and
the folly of the vast multitude, who
live without virtue and die without
repentance; and, having revolved
these melancholy reflections in my
mind, until they had extorted the
solemn aspiration,—What is man,
that thou art mindful of him? I re-
tired to my pillow, and fell into the
following vision:

I seemed to be standing on a deso-
late island in a wide river; a place
so excessively barren, that it yield-
ed neither fruit nor shrub, nor plant,
nor any thing to delight the eye or
gratify the taste. All around me
was barren uniformity; and seemed

strikingly to figure out the inanity
of an infant mind. I was told that
it was called the *Island of Nativ-
ity*—a most dreary, desolate spot, where
no one wished to reside; that all
who found themselves here, immedi-
ately launched in boats, which floated
down from above, into the river of
life, which was rolling its waters be-
fore me; that none ever returned to
occupy their former residence, since
of those who thus ventured, some
were landed in flowery gardens, on
a happier shore; and as for the others,
they perished down a tremendous
cataract at the end of the river. I
was told further, that the channel
of the river was winding and intri-
cate; crossed by many counter cur-
rents and rocks, which increased
the danger; that none of the naviga-
tors would be relied on as pilots,
since none ever navigated it but
once,—and that, consequently, vast
numbers ultimately perished. Am-
idst these dreary considerations,
however, there was one comfort. A
great Benefactor had, in compassion
to the miserable voyagers, drawn an
accurate chart of the river, by duly
attending to which, all who wished,
might escape destruction.

I had no sooner heard this, than
I seized one of the boats, and launch-
ed off—little doubting of success,
and receiving a chart, rather from
the impertinence of a friend, than for
any essential benefit that I supposed
it could bestow.

I had advanced but a small way
into the river, when I perceived
that it separated into two channels,
one on the right hand, the other on
the left. On the right hand
ran along a dark and desolate shore,
craggy cliffs towered terribly above,
while the river rolled its turbulent wa-
ters through a narrow channel be-
low;—not a flower grew on the
bank, not a grove or a valley glad-
dened the prospect. There were
but few voyagers, and they appear-
ed to pass their time between tim-
id aspirations of doubtful hope, or
sullen despondency. I was told
that this was called the *bank of tri-
bulation*. On the other side pre-
sented a very different appearance.
Flowers and fruit bordered the
stream, and the yielding waters
curled beneath the emerald of Ara-
bian winds. The prospect was
every where delightful, the channel
was crowded with passengers, who
spurred and sung, wit and sorrow or
care. All was beauty and hilarity.
This side, I was told, was called the
bank of pleasure.

On both sides they appeared soli-
citous to make me of their party.—
They on the right hand, told me of
the safety and happiness which they
should gain at last; that though
this channel appeared frightful and
forbidding at a distance, yet those
gloomy appearances vanished on a
nearer approach, and that it was
even more pure and serene than
that on the opposite side; whether
more pleasant or not, it was the
strait and narrow way, by which we
must avoid the cataract, and arrive
at bliss. They on the other side,
told me of the companions and plea-
sures I should enjoy on my passage
—they pointed to the flowery shore,
invited me to partake of their
sweets;—as for the dangerous cata-
ract, they said, it was very doubtful
whether there was one, or if there
was, it would be time enough to
avoid it hereafter.—They declared,
that they themselves were sailing
for the shores of bliss, and only took
a more circuitous course, to avoid
the rocks that frowned on the op-
posite shore. One party addressed
my senses, the other my understand-
ing, one allured me with smiles,
the other exhorted me with tears;
one promised me a pleasant voyage,
the other a profitable one.

I was a long time doubtful which
course to take; but, at length, I
was already nearest to the *bank of*
pleasure, and that the perilous nar-
row way lay behind me, I yielded to
the pulse; finally resolving, however,
soon to change my course, and get
over to the *bank of wisdom*. "At
last," said I, "I may try it for a
little while."

On passing my new companions, I
found them all busy, cheerful, and
apparently happy. Some were em-
ployed in cropping the flowers, that
grew on the bank; some in angling
for the golden fishes, that swam in
the stream.—Some spread out every-
thing to catch the delicious gale; others
found their happiness in toiling at
the laborious oar.—Some were em-
ployed in explaining to us the vari-
ous windings of the river; and, in
their anxiety to teach others the
way, frequently got on the rocks
themselves. Others exerted all their
eloquence to disprove the authenti-
city of our chart, though it was evi-

dent, that in their calmer moments,
they dreaded the correctness of its
delineations themselves. All were
active about something, and all had
much happiness, because they all
were possessed of much hope.

By reason of the many meander-
ings of the stream, it was impossi-
ble for us to discern our course for
any considerable distance before us.
But one thing was very remarkable;
we always found, that the scenery
on our banks was less pleasant as we
approached it. The flowers, on a
nearer inspection, had a fainter hue,
and the trees a less pleasing verdure.
Sometimes, when we were approach-
ing a projecting promontory, on the
further side of which we expected
to see unusual fertility and beauty
in the scene, we found the country
still less pleasant than before, and
sometimes, even a barren sand. I
remember one in particular, which
sorely disappointed us. As we ap-
proached it, there was a remarkable
turn in the river, and we expected
that Paradise was beyond it.—We
turned.—But Paradise was not there.
At that promontory, I was told, we
had measured about one third of the
stream.

One thing that struck me, was
the remarkably slow manner in which
we seemed to descend.—I readily
feared that the waters would stag-
nate.—On looking more narrowly
however, I found that the current
set with a fearful impetuosity, which
no force could stop or for a moment
retard; and what was still more al-
arming, the velocity of the stream
seemed to accumulate at every stage
of our progress.

Our hilarity was frequently inter-
rupted by the solemn warnings and
reproofs of those on the opposite
side. They told us of our temerity
in hazarding the dangers of the cata-
ract, they expatiated on its ter-
rors, and the certainty of our own
destruction, if we continued in our
present course, they entreated us,
as we loved our lives, to come over
to them, and promised us safety;—
we would but join them.—They fre-
quently appealed to the chart, and
showed the exact coincidence there
was between that and the part of the
river we had already passed; they
talked of the fearful probability of
the coincidence still to be found.
We listened, hesitated, and persist-
ed in our course.—The timid sighed
—the fearless laughed—and most
of us went on as before.

I observed, however, that in the
earlier part of our course, now and
then one would go over from the
bank of pleasure to the bank of wis-
dom. The number of these grew
less and less continually, as we got
farther down the stream. One thing
was remarkable;—many of our party
went over to them; but none, that
having got over to them, ever return-
ed to us.

Many of us were split to pieces
on untimely rocks, and whirled be-
neath the waters down the stream.
I was sailing, in full glee, with a
companion by my side. His bark
struck a rock, and I saw the waters
close over his head. I started—
and, for once, resolved to steer over
to the other side. I turned my
bark, fixed my oars, and had already
reached the dividing line. I saw
them beckon me with smiles—I was
almost there—but a violent current
set strong against me—my com-
panions drew me back, and I found
myself again on the stream of plea-
sure.

Finding this attempt fruitless, I
resolved on another expedient. I
perceived there were many who
seemed to take a middle course, so
that we knew not to which party
they belonged. Sometimes they
were very near the bank of wisdom,
and sometimes they were on the
bank of pleasure. They wished to
be numbed with the voyagers on
each side, though they, in fact, in-
curred the suspicion of both. I
tried their course for a while, but
found it more unpleasant than any
other. There were so many coun-
ter currents and eddies, that it was
impossible to steer straight. I was
told, moreover, that these doubtful
beings generally perished down the
cataract with the rest.

As we proceeded on, I perceived
that the banks on the opposite side
grew more pleasant, and ours grew
more dreary; their countenances be-
came more cheerful, and ours more
sad. We were no longer fanned by
fragrant winds, or exhilarated by
nutritious fruits. The eye saw noth-
ing but sterility around us; the ear
heard nothing but noises of alarm.
We saw the cataract delineated on
our chart, as just before us. Some
disbelieved, and threw away their
chart; many hesitated; all feared,

The stream still descended, and
we went on. We caught hold of
the reeds and rushes to retard our
progress, but they broke, and we
still went on. The song of youth
was heard no more, or heard with
disgust. We looked back on the
flowery field by which we had pas-
sed, saw others tasting their sweets,
but they were beyond our reach.—
Our comforts were gone, and our
hopes, like a tropical twilight, grew
darker fast.

While I was surveying this mourn-
ful change, I heard a voice address
me:—"Thoughtless mortal! thou
hast spent the day of probation—
the day that departs, but does not
return. With life and death before
thee, thou hast chosen the latter;
the votaries of folly have beguiled
thee by their flatteries, and the
streams of pleasure have caught
thee in their vortex. Behold destruc-
tion before! Who shall strug-
gle with these conflicting elements?
Who shall survive the cataract of
destruction?"

I started up, and heard the dash-
ing of waters, and the shrieks of
perishing wretches. The waves
were already heaping around me—
I was on the tremendous brink,
when—I awoke, glad to find a re-
spite from that destruction, which
is not the dream of a moment, but
an endless death!

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,
Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the
Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster
and Fishing Creeks. These lands are
bound with ship timber, and wood of
almost every description. There is a
large quantity of firm marsh belong-
ing to it, and some low ground, which may
be converted into meadow at a small
expense. There are several small build-
ings on it. The whole contains between
three and four hundred acres. This
place is remarkable for fish, oysters
and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the
subscriber will also sell the lands ad-
joining. The whole will contain be-
tween six and seven hundred acres; a
fence of four or five hundred yards in
length, running from the Head of Oys-
ter Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose
the whole land. This half of the land
has a considerable quantity of firm
marsh belonging to it, two tenements,
and a well of good water. The whole
is capable of being made one of the
best grazing farms in the State.

March 27.

Classical and Mathematical School.

The subscriber intends to open, after
Christmas, a School for Mathematics
and Latin and Greek Grammar. Hav-
ing his eye on a very able assistant,
whose highest estimate by an early
contract, he requests all persons desir-
ing to commit their sons or wards to
his care, to give him immediate notice
of their intention. The price of tuition
will be ten dollars per quarter. He
can accommodate three or four boys in
his family.

H. L. Davis,

Annapolis, Md.

State of Maryland, se.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.

Sept. 27, 1847.

On application by petition of Wil-
liam Legg, administrator of James
Legg, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered that he give
the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of James Legg,
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 subscrib-
er, at or before the first day of Decem-
ber next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 27th
day of September, 1847.

William Legg, adm'r.

HENRY S. HOLLAND,

Begs leave to inform the public and
his friends, that he has commenced the
Tailoring Business, in the shop next
door below Mr. Jos. Phelps, and oppo-
site the store formerly occupied by Mr.
B. Curran, in Church street. Those
who patronize him may rest assured
their work will be done in the best and
most fashionable style. He respectfully
solicits a share of the public patron-
age.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 47.

JAMES F. BRICE.

Attorney at Law, has just published
A Familiar Explanation of the Law
of Wills and Codicils, and of the Law
of Executors and Administrators, and
the Rules whereby Estates, both real
and personal descend, and are dis-
tributed, in case no will be made, with
instructions to every man to make his
own will, the necessary form for that
purpose, and the forms of other in-
struments relative to the estates of de-
ceased persons. The whole written as much
as possible without the use of law
words or terms.

The original work, whence this com-
pilation is derived, was, 'as this also is
chiefly intended for the benefit of those
who are unacquainted either with the
doctrines or the forms of law, & who
wish to be instructed how to act, with-
out subjecting themselves to the neces-
sity of communicating the knowledge
of their private concerns to any other
person. Thus, among other consid-
erations, has induced the author to com-
pile this treatise, that a book may be
always at hand, to which immediate
application may be had in those cases
of emergency, when every moment is
precious; and by means whereof many
at least of those mistakes and omissions,
now daily committed may be avoided,
law suits prevented, and the peace of
families thereby secured. The com-
piler has in connexion with the original
work, and in order to render the pre-
sent system the more complete, incor-
porated therein that portion of the law
of this state which is applicable to the
estates of deceased persons, and sub-
joined thereto a digest of the testamen-
tary laws.

This work may be had at this office,
at Mr. George Shaw's book store in
this city, and at the book store of M.
Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Fed-
eral Gazette are requested to insert
the above in their respective papers
once a week for the space of six weeks.
Annapolis, Oct. 10, 47.

District of Maryland, to wit:
Be it remembered that on the thirtieth
day of September in the forty second
year of the Independence of the U-
nited States of America, James F.
Brice of the said District, hath de-
posited in this office the Title of a
Book, the right whereof he claims as
Author, in the words following to
wit:

"A Familiar Explanation of the Law
of Wills and Codicils, and of the Law
of Executors and Administrators, and
also the Rules whereby Estates, both
real and personal descend, and are
distributed in case no will be made,
with instructions to every man to
make his own will—the necessary
forms for that purpose—and the forms
of other instruments relative to the
estates of deceased persons. The
whole written as much as possible
without the use of Law words or
terms. To which is added a Digest
of the Testamentary System, by JAMES
F. BRICE, Attorney at Law.

Nullum in annum alibi, nisi prudenter.
In conformity to an Act of the
Congress of the United States, en-
titled, "An act for the encouragement of
learning, by securing the copies of
Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Au-
thors and Proprietors of such copies
during the times therein mentioned,"
and also to the act, entitled, "An act
supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An
act for the encouragement of learning,
by securing the copies of Maps, Charts
and Books, to the Authors and Pro-
prietors of such copies during the
times therein mentioned, and extend-
ing the benefits thereof to the arts of
"Engraving, and etching li-
thographical and other Prints."

676. Philip Moore, Clk.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the honora-
ble the county court of Prince George's
county, will be offered at Public Sale,
to the highest bidder, on Friday the
12th of December next, in the town of
Upper Marlborough, in the county a-
foresaid, the following property, viz:
The tavern at present occupied by John
H. Hall, together with 16 acres of land
attached thereto. The house is large
and commodious, and well located for
a tavern, being near the court-house.

Also, two other small frame houses,
one of them very near the court house,
in south western direction, the other a
little further on the street leading from
the court house to the post-office.

Also, a lot of ground in the said
town, lying between the court house
and the Western Branch, called Cat-
roll's Addition, containing 19 acres.

At the same time and place will be
sold, some negroes, stock, and house-
hold and kitchen furniture.

The above property is to be sold to
satisfy the creditors of the aforesaid
John H. Hall, an insolvent debtor, who
has applied to the said court for the
benefit of the insolvent acts. The title
of the said Hall to the aforesaid prop-
erty will be sold subject to his
wife's dower right. The terms of sale
will be cash, for all sums under \$20 dol-
lars, and a credit of one two and three
years on all sums above, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, at
interest from day of sale.

Henry Ashton, Trustee.

Oct. 23.

MAR

[VOL. L]

PRINTED

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.



THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.

Propelled by an Engine on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure which they are worked. She will leave COMMERCE STREET WHARF every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for ANAPOLIS and EASTON, via Miles River Ferry, will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE. She will leave Commerce Street wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
George Stiles & Son, Balt.
Sept. 8. 12w

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separately. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15. 27 James Carroll. tf.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

BASIL SHEPARD,

Dedicates his most unfeigned thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage which he has received, and informs his friends that he has just received a new and complete stock of Fall Goods, consisting of the following:
Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do. Black do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures,
Best doubled Milled Drab, Second do.
Black Cassimere,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures,
Paris Olive Cloth,
Fashionable Light Cord,
Black Florentines,
Best white Marseilles, Coloured do.
Fashionable Toinet,
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.
And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Oct. 9. tf.
N. B. Country produce will be received in part payment.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
October 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Horatio Ridout, administrator with the will annexed, of Mary Weems, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Mary Weems, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1817.

Horatio Ridout, adm'r.
W. J.

SALE.

The subscriber will sell on the 24th of November next, on the premises,
A Tract of Land.

Called Forrest Lodge, containing eight hundred and seventeen and one quarter acres, lying and being in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Col. Keene. And on the following day, on the premises, two tracts of land called Part of Wright's Hope, and Wright's Forrest, containing one thousand and forty four acres, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, & about three miles from Forrest Lodge, late the property of Arthur Bryan, esqr. deceased. About five hundred & fifty acres of Forrest Lodge, and the whole of the last mentioned tracts, are in wood. The land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, and upon terms which will be advantageous, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any communication relative to the said lands can be made to Robert Welch, of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, who is in possession of the plats and title papers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John Shaaff Stockett.

To be published three times a week until the 24th of November, in the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Monitor and Star at Easton, and Delaware Gazette, Wilmington. Accounts to be transmitted to this office for collection.
Oct. 23. 18

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WHITE'S,

Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him, and informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do. Black do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures,
Best doubled Milled Drab, Second do.
Black Cassimere,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures,
Paris Olive Cloth,
Fashionable Light Cord,
Black Florentines,
Best white Marseilles, Coloured do.
Fashionable Toinet,
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.
And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
October 2. tf.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the farm of the late Frederick Mackubin, on the North side of Severn river, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, with the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; also the crop of corn, fodder, and straw one negro Man, one Boy, a Woman with three children.
JAMES MACKUBIN, adm'r.
Nov. 6. 2. ts.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
October 21st, 1817.

On application by petition of Archibald Dorsey, administrator of Allen Dorsey, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, 1817.

Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.
Oct. 30.

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,
Have just received and offer for sale, a handsome and complete assortment of

Dry Goods,

Which they can, and will dispose of at the lowest prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual terms.

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do. Superfine Pelisse cloths of the most fashionable colours. Blue Mixt and Dark Prime Blue and White Kerseys, Looking Baze, Coatings & Melton do. White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 4 1/2 Irish Linen, Russia Soeling, 4 1/2 6 1/2 Cambric Muslin, 4 1/2 6 1/2 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3 1/2 Russia and 6 1/2 8 1/2 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons, assorted, Blankets and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Heavy Rugs, Ticklenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar, Brown do Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Souchong Teas, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.
Oct. 16. 18

EVANS & IGLEHART

Having just received a choice and full supply of

Cheap Seasonable Goods,

Laid in at the Baltimore auction prices, they solicit the attention of the public generally, and particularly of their friends and customers, as they are determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

P. S. They have just received a box of Gentlemen's Furled Hats assorted, and Ladies Straw Bonnets, which they offer for sale cheap.
Oct. 30. 3. tf.

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 261 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who reside on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to the subscriber.
Absalom Ridgely,
Annapolis, August 12.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the Supervisors of the public roads in said County.

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
Oct. 16. 5.

George Shaw,

Has added to his former Stock an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours and qualities, Corduroy and Stockingnet, Fashionable Vestings, Hosiery Assorted, Irish Linen, Russia Sheetting, Cotton of different qualities, Blankets, Bandana and Madras Handkerchiefs, Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Cambric Muslin, Jaconet, Do.

Corded, Do. Silk Shawls, Gingham, Pelisse Cloth, Bombazetts of different colours, Dimities, Long Cloth, Flannel, Common Rugs, Cotton in Balls, Thread, Silk, Twist, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

These with other articles not enumerated, are offered for sale at prices much lower than they have hitherto been sold for.

G. S. has also received an additional supply of

Ironmongery, Stationary, &c.

and continues to receive all the PUBLICATIONS of interest and value.

October 9, 1817.

Personal property for Sale

On Friday the 14th of November, the subscriber will dispose of at public sale, on his farm, in South River Neck, a variety of live stock, produce and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

November 6. 2 Isaac Mayo. ts.

Cheap Carriages

Jona. Hutton,

STILL CONTINUES THE

Coach & Harness Making

Businesses at his Old Stand, in Corn Hill street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work with which he may be favoured. He pledges himself that all work which may be put in to his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials, and with strength, but shall likewise be elegantly and completely finished as any done in this state, and he ventures to affirm, that he can make carriages of every description, cheaper than any sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below those now kept up in Baltimore, all persons who may want work done, are invited to give him a call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then determine whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him.
Annapolis, November 6, 1817. 2. 6w

Boarding House

Mrs. Sherwood

Has a convenient situation, opposite the Post Office, where Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board by the day, week, month or year. Mrs. Sherwood will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.
Annapolis, Nov. 6. 2. 3w

NOTICE.

I once more request all those that have just accounts against the estate of Doctor Henry Hall, deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to me, for settlement, on or before the 29th of November, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Annapolis, Nov. 6. 2. 4w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Vachel Warfield, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes, horses, sheep, cows, corn, fodder, tobacco, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles not herein mentioned. The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale—all sums under twenty dollars to be paid on the day of sale.
Charles G. Warfield, adm'r.
Oct. 30. 3. 3w*



Foot and Shoemaking.

WALTER CROSS,

Foot & Shoemaker, still continues the above business at his old stand, from which, in the course of two or three weeks, he intends removing to the shop at present occupied by Mr. Basil Shepard, nearly opposite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Church street. To those of his friends who have favoured him with their patronage, he tender his unfeigned thanks, and hopes for a continuance of their encouragement, as he with confidence can say, the workmen in his employ are superior to any in this place, and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any made in this City.
Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1817. 4. 10w

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.
Wm. B. Beanes.
Upper Marlboro' 59. tf.
Sept. 26.

FOR SALE

A Four Horse Wagon,

With the Geer belonging thereto. For particulars enquire of Mr. Clark, near the Vineyard, where the Wagon now is, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

Oct. 30. 3 Th. Joice. tf.

500 Dollars Reward,

For the apprehension and conviction in any court of justice, of the MURDERER of my son, William Henry Maccubbin, a youth 18 years of age, who was murdered on Wednesday last, the 22d instant, on the Calverton turnpike road, near the line that separates the city from Baltimore county, agreeably to the late division. This atrocious act was committed not more than one hundred yards from the road, nearly opposite the bridge, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as he was seen by a gentleman of this city a little after 4 o'clock, and a few minutes after he had passed him he heard a loud explosion. His pocket was rifled of its contents. As every member of society is interested in the detection of an assassin, those who may recollect having seen any person on that day with fire arms in that neighbourhood, or may learn any circumstance leading to suspicion, will for humanity's sake lodge information accordingly. The humane editors of newspapers will serve the cause of humanity and justice, by giving the above a place in their papers. The above reward will be paid by
Moses Maccubbin.

Oct. 25. 22

From the *Nantucket Gazette*, Oct. 25.
NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Ship *Martha*, capt. Weeks, of this port, arrived at Edgartown on Monday last, left Valparaiso, 14th July. Captain Weeks on his homeward passage touched at Rio Grande, 6th Sept. where it was reported that a second revolt had taken place at Pernambuco and that the city was in possession of the Patriots.

We hardly know what credit to attach to the rumour of a counter revolution at Pernambuco. The last accounts from that place which we had hitherto seen, were to the 1st Sept. by an arrival at Philadelphia. A new governor had then arrived with a number of troops, the iron yoke of despotic power appeared to be securely rivetted upon the necks of the people, and executions were daily taking place. In consequence of the severity of measures adopted by the Portuguese authority, we do not consider this news altogether unworthy of credit. But, at the same time, the city of Pernambuco being held by the Royalists on or near the 1st of September, and the report of a revolt reaching Rio Grande as early as the 6th of the same month, we must allow our conjectures rather difficult of assimilation.

From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*.

[From the *Curacao Courant* of October 4.]

The ship *Sarah Maria* arrived here on the 24th inst. 74 days from Amsterdam, having stopped some time at Madeira. By her we learn that a number of British officers & other adventurers, amounting in all to 98 persons, with the intention of joining the patriots, were at Madeira when the *Sarah Maria* arrived there, and left that island the day before she sailed. A vessel from St. Croix, on Wednesday, brings accounts of these persons having arrived at St. Thomas.

We have received Caracas Gazette to the 24th of September. An extraordinary gazette of the 11th contains an official dispatch from Colonel Pimenes to general Morillo, dated Guayra, 24th August, 1817, it gives an account of his having marched from Carapano on the 20th, with 700 men to attack Guayra. Having arrived there on the 27th, and the enemy not coming out to meet him, he made dispositions for storming the place, which was accordingly done, and taken at the point of the bayonet, amidst a tremendous fire from the patriots, but who were at length compelled to retreat on board their vessels. The fruits of the victory, were 4 pieces of cannon, 4 colours, 6 ammunition boxes, & many muskets. The patriots are said to have lost from 250 to 300 men, among them the general of the last of Guayra, José Maria Hernandez, the colonel of artillery, Santiago Lancetti, and the colonel of cavalry, Domingo Paduano, with various other officers. The Spanish loss is stated at 13 killed and 37 wounded.

The Gazette of the 24th contains three official accounts of trifling actions that had taken place between the Spaniards and patriots. The first is dated from the town of Apurito, Sept. 4, and mentions the taking of the villages Payara, Guasimal, Achaguas, and Santa Lucia, by the commandant general Don Sebastian Gazala.

The second is from capt. Martinez, dated Rafael de Orituco, Sept. 6th, and describes a mere skirmish between 70 Spaniards and 150 of the Independents, in which the latter, as a matter of course, had the worst of it.

The last is from the command of Ilanos (Plains) and gives an account of an action at Ocutote which lasted two days. The number of the Independents is stated to have amounted to 400, of which 200 were killed and a great number wounded. The Spaniards suffered no other loss than a few horses wounded with the lance!!

The same gazette contains a royal pardon and amnesty from Ferdinand VII to all those comprehended in the past or present insurrections in South America, and invites them to return to their homes.

Another loan of 200,000 dols. for the support of the army was raised among the merchants of Caracas & La Guayra.

Extract of a letter from Caracas dated 26th Sept. 1817.

"Last Sunday the insulto for the insurgents was published here with a great deal of pomp; 3000 troops were under arms, and lined the streets from the house of the captain-general to the cathedral, the

market, and other places where the general passed through. In the evening there were balls, concerts, and also a general rejoicing. In Mexico the insulto has had the most happy effect, and completely terminated the civil war. Here I doubt of a similar result, although of late the insurgents have been worsted in all directions, as you will see by the public papers I send you herewith. Yesterday accounts were received of a complete victory by Calzada over Paez. The latter lost 400 men killed and 500 prisoners, 9000 horses, a great number of cattle, and all his camp equipage. This battle was subsequent to that announced in the Gazette. A few battles more of this importance, will certainly reduce the insurgent forces to a mere skeleton. The loss of their horses will be most severely felt by them. Deserters are daily presenting themselves, who are sent to their respective homes; General Morillo has ordered all the prisoners to be set at liberty, they enjoying the benefit of the insulto. It is expected that Gen Z. will surrender and take the benefit of the insulto."

An arrival from Cumana, brings an account of 10 vessels, consisting of ships, brigs, and schooners; having arrived there about nine days ago, from the Island of Grenada, having on board the Spanish troops who escaped from Augustura, when that place was taken possession of by the patriots. These are said not to amount to more than 400 men, consequently it was not necessary to employ so many vessels to convey them from Grenada to Cumana, and from this circumstance the report of British having lately had a brush with some Spanish vessels, would seem to derive some credit, as we are informed that several of the vessels lying at Cumana appear to be British.

It is said, that there was lately at Margarita, with a fleet of seven or eight armed vessels.

A meteor of considerable length, and of a most luminous appearance, coming from a S. W. direction, passed over Otrabanda, precisely at noon on Thursday last. The head was nearly round, and from it towards the middle of a bluish cast. The whole form appeared tapering, and ended in a waving tale of bright fire. At the moment it was seen the Sun was shining in full splendour.

FEMALE HEROISM.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, dated Columbia, (Mex.) September 29, 1817.

"Night before last, at about midnight, (it being broad moonlight,) a remarkably large Bear made an attack upon a two-year old heifer, which was about 25 rods distant from the house of Mr. Samuel Timmy. Mrs. Timmy heard the piercing cries of the heifer, and endeavoured to persuade her husband to get up, and go to its assistance. After a good deal of persuasion he consented. She got up, found her gun, powder and ball, loaded the gun, and fixed the bayonet. She armed her boy with an axe, and herself with a club, and proceeded, in front of her husband to the attack. On coming in sight of the monster, she perceived that it had already gotten the heifer up to the ground, and immediately on her husband to fire. He fired, but without effect. The Bear left the heifer, and appeared disposed to get between his assailants and the house. Mrs. Timmy then bade her husband to retreat a little until he could load again, and as they retired the bear placed himself between them and the heifer. All this while, says Mrs. Timmy, the heifer was roaring, as though in the greatest distress, and the Bear was making tremendous yells, as though he meant to devour alive and him. She was, however not in the least disheartened. The bear soon approached to within about two and a half rods of her, when she ordered her husband to fire. His second shot was more successful. The bear uttered a tremendous yell, & ran from the house some distance. They heard him groan most bitterly for 8 or 10 minutes, and concluding that he was mortally wounded they left him until morning. On searching for him in the morning, they found him clinging round a large windfall, and lying dead. With the help of a pair of spears, Mr. Timmy and his boy dragged the animal to his house, dressed and measured him. He measured seven feet two inches from the tip of his nose, to the extremity of his hinder leg. His weight after completely dressing him, is about three

hundred pounds. The relief came too late for the poor heifer; she died of her wounds."

CENTURIAL JUBILEE.

The third Centurial Jubilee of the Reformation by Dr. Martin Luther, was celebrated on Friday last, the 31st ultimo, in several protestant congregations of this city, especially the German Lutheran, who worship in the large and magnificent building, at the intersection of Fourth and Cherry-streets. Great taste, and much exertion were combined to render the sacred solemnities in the place worthy of the occasion, and those who directed them, had the pleasure to succeed to the utmost of their desires.

A vast concourse crowded into the house and filled to overflowing every pew, & all the aisles. Chairs had been previously procured for visitors of distinction. Ladies and Gentlemen, who by the kindness of the Vestry, were provided with every facility to witness the sublime exhibition. The reverend Clergy of the different protestant sects, who were in the City, among whom, we noticed the Right Rev. Bishop White, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Principal of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, attended; and by the peculiar and professional dignity of their demeanour, added happily to the effect of the whole scene. The arrangements were judiciously anticipated, and by ten o'clock the multitude were accommodated. An awful and impressive silence, and gravity, preceded the commencement of the Services of the day.

The celebration was opened with a grand piece by Rolle, which was performed in the finest style by a full and appropriate band, accompanied by one of the most perfect and powerful organs in the United States. This noble piece was followed by appropriate hymns, sung by the Choir and Congregation, supported and enlivened by the band and organ. Nothing could withstand the solemnizing effects of this concert—the Choir was so numerous, and sang so sweetly, that mood and melody predominated over the whole congregation. The religious exercises were again continued by prayer, which was followed by a musical interlude for two female voices, by Mozart. It would be impossible for language to paint the sensation produced by this judicious relief from the overwhelming force of a full choir, band and deep toned organ. The effect was exquisite, and greatly enlivened, at intervals, by the sweet and melodious chords of Mrs. Knittel's clavier.

The pastor of the Church, the venerable and Reverend Dr. Helmuth then ascended the sacred desk, and with a pathos peculiar to himself, delivered a discourse from the words Psalm 118, vs. 24. We consider it a great privation that we did not understand the language in which the Sermon was pronounced. The German part of the audience, spoke in admiration of the eloquence of the preacher. Indeed from his acknowledged talents and learning, it was to be expected that he would acquit himself in proportion to the magnitude of the occasion.

The Sermon was followed by prayer, and selected hymns, performed in the same style with those introductory. The whole wound up with a grand Te Deum, by Graun, of Berlin, executed beyond description. The reader may have some faint conceptions of the effect, when reminded, that an animated choir, and all the powers of the Organ, accompanied by the band, with the addition of Kettle Drums in this instance, combined to give it all the interest which art and nature could contribute. Here the services of the morning were closed.

The afternoon and evening were spent in like appropriate exercises, conducted in a highly solemn dignified and animated style.

The musical performances, so exquisitely tasteful and complete, were regulated by those able and accomplished Professors, Messrs. Hommann and Hupfeld, seconded by many approved amateurs.

The Organ department was conducted by Messrs. Hommann, jr. and Jacob Heller in a style so deservedly creditable to them.—On the whole, the jubilee went off with the unqualified admiration of an entertained and highly delighted throng.—Too much praise cannot be given to the politeness and liberality of the gentlemen of the vestry of the Church, who afforded every facility to the immense congregations that attended on the occasion. We cannot conclude this faint sketch, in which it is confessed poor justice is

done to the whole fate, without adding a wish that the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Helmuth may be translated and published in the English language for the benefit of those who could not comprehend its merits in the language in which it was delivered. It would no doubt afford much instruction on a subject of very great interest in the history of christianity. A VISITOR.

* Built by Lowe about seven years since. It has thirty-one stops, and vents full, swelling melodious tones. Phil. Am.

From a London paper.
Extract of a private letter from Paris.

MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE.

A mysterious personage was arrested at St. Maloes on the 15th of September, 1815, who pretends to be the son of Louis XVI. If he tells truth, why is he not acknowledged? If he be an impostor, why is he not brought to trial? He was conducted from brigade to brigade, from St. Maloes to Rouen, where on the 29th of January, 1816, he was placed in the prison of the condemned, called the Bicetre. As the crime of which he is accused was committed at St. Maloes, why was not the process against him instituted in that town? For what reason has an individual, as yet only suspected, been placed in the prison of the condemned? It is not until May, 1817, and after having been transported to the Conciergerie of Rouen, an accused, that he is interrogated by the Judge of Instruction. Why this delay in an affair which so highly affects the best interests of the august family of the Bourbons? Why, when a torch of civil discord has been kindled in one of the provinces, are not the proper measures taken to extinguish it? Why, even supposing this person a mad man, or gross impostor, should he be punished by an attempt on with the penalty of two years imprisonment?

Res sacra miser, res sacra reus.

Whatever the prisoner at Rouen may be, justice should be as open to him as to any other, and it is an outrage on religion, on morality, and the laws, to punish him before he is convicted. From a comparison of the several accounts given by the vast number of persons who have seen him at the Bicetre, in Rouen, during fifteen months, it appears that he maintained himself to be Louis Charles Bourbon, son of Louis XVI, and of Marie Antoinette of Austria, Duke of Normandy, born on the 27th of March, 1785; that he had been consecrated at the Temple immediately after the horrible murder of a King whom every good Frenchman regrets, and of course that he is Louis XVII, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre; that, by the assistance of M. M. Frere and Guerville, two of their friends, he was conveyed from the Temple, early in June, 1795, that a card of his own age had been substituted in his place, after which he was conducted to the headquarters of the brave but unfortunate Charlotte; that a second ceremony of consecration then took place; and that, under various names, and in the most strict incognito, he appeared in different parts of La Vendee.

Is it true that he was received by the King of England, who, during eight days, shewed him every mark of kindness at his palace? Is it true that this monarch took such a personal interest in his affairs, as to cause to be delivered to him his titles and the other means necessary to his being acknowledged by the Catholic and Royal Arms?

Is it true that in the presence of thirty Cardinals, Pius VI had consecrated him at Rome? and that Madame Victoire was present at this important ceremony? Is it true that he had met with Madame the Duchess Dowager of Orleans in Spain, and this Noble Princess threw herself prostrate at his feet?

Is it true that though sent under a false name by the Prefecture of Police at Paris to the Mendicant Asylum at St. Dennis; Foucher, the Minister of General Police under Buonaparte, had saved him?

Is it true, that after having endured every species of calamity, despairing of his own cause, and of that of his family—that he had successfully fought in the Cyclops frigate in 1808—was in the service of New-England in the rank of Captain—that in the Brazils he attained the rank of Colonel of Cavalry—and, that at length, being apprised at Rio Janeiro, on the 22d of January, 1815, that the French had returned to the ancient doctrine of

Legitimacy, he embarked with a view to repair to his native country, and there taste the inexpressible pleasure of rendering it happy by executing the sacred wishes of Louis XVI. Is it true that a particular mark should be placed by the martyred King, symbolically, and with the same intention, that of Madame? Did he receive from Louis XVI a watch-word which would instantly cause him to be recognised by the heroine of the deaous, even though the most cruel accidents should obliterate every trace of the human features?

These grounds on which the prisoner at Rouen relies on his identity, are susceptible of a prompt, luminous, and decisive verification. Why are they not verified?

A note in the cheek, given by a little rabbit—a mark on one of the prisoner's thighs, stamped by Louis XVI—the sound of the voice of Louis XVI—the elevation of the head, calling to one's mind the noble figure of Marie Antoinette, and the Majesty of her look, while in the lower parts of the face are retraced a resemblance of Louis XVI—the right eye a little injured by the stroke of a napkin given him by Simon, are many material proofs in support of his narration. Why have not these proofs been investigated?

All those who were about the person of the son of Louis XVI in his infancy are not dead, why, then, does the prisoner of Rouen, who is endowed with a powerful memory, enter into the most minute particulars of the infancy of the descendant of so many Kings, is he not confronted with Madame Touzelle, who was his governess—the Abbé d'Avoué, who was his tutor—and the woman Simon, who was the wife of his groom?

Why not at once expose the imposture, and not suffer public opinion to remain uncertain on different accounts which examination might cause to be raised with contempt, but which credulity will receive with enthusiasm, and which the spirit of faction will make formidable to public tranquility?

In a word, whoever the prisoner may be, he is a man, and as such is entitled to the protection of the law. He is innocent, or he is guilty. If innocent, why take away by little and little both his strength, and his life? Liberty is his right. If he is guilty, the scaffold should expiate the enormity of his crime.

Whoever the prisoner at Rouen may be, as it is clear no person can prove Louis XVII. died in the temple, every Frenchman who loves his country, the Bourbons, and liberty, should wish, for the honour of the Royal Family, that a public and solemn discussion should irrevocably decide on the truth or falsehood of this question. He should say with us, "Way for two years has this man not been brought to trial?"

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Gerard Morris and Dickson D. Mezek, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county on Sunday the sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventeen. 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 Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C RIDGELY, of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Republican, and the Monitor at Eastern, for a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 13.

Dr. Shaaff

Informs all those indebted to him, that he has lodged the evidences of his claims with Henry H. Chapman, Esq. who is authorised to receive and enforce payment of them.
George-Town, D. C.
Nov. 13, 1817.

MARYL

Annapolis

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 13.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Fechtig, Mr. Lemuel B. Taylor, of Baltimore, to Miss Anne Rowlings, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Doctor John Gwynn, to Miss Louisa Hobbs.

THE FRANKLIN 74.

Commodore Stewart, Captain Ballard, arrived off this port on Saturday last. She is to take to England the Hon. R. Rush, our minister to that country, and is expected to sail in the course of eight or ten days. It is said the Franklin will not return home immediately after landing Mr. Rush in England, but that she will proceed to the Mediterranean, and relieve the Washington 74, which has been in that sea nearly eighteen months.

AGRICULTURAL.

A writer in the Connecticut Courant, advertising the uncommonly large crop of potatoes this season, and the difficulty which farmers find in procuring store room where they will be protected from frost, recommends putting them into the hay-mow. A hole should be first made by cutting into the side or the top of the mow, sufficiently remote from the bottom, and from the outer sides to be safe from frost, and after it is filled with potatoes, the mouth should be suffered to remain open until cold weather, lest they should injure from fermentation. On the approach of winter the hole must be suitably covered. The potatoes will thus be secured against frost, and will be easily accessible at any time in the winter for the purpose of feeding cattle or any other purpose. This mode is considered safer and less troublesome than burying them in the ground, as is often practised.

MODERN PATRIOTISM.

Nothing scarcely exists more synthetically true, than that loud bawlers for reformation, and revolution, give little or no regard to freedom. The exceptions are as few as to any important general principle that can be proposed. How rare are the expressions of sorrow, the notes of lamentation, that the French people, in their bloody struggle for more than twenty years failed of establishing a free and just government—how frequent and deep are they, that the man who had usurped the government, converted it into a sanguinary and ferocious despotism, oppressive to the nation, and dangerous to the world, was in the end, subdued, and hurled from his terrible throne.

[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Among the multiplied attempts which have been made, and which are now making in such rapid succession, particularly at the south and west, to induce our government to engage in the disturbances in South America, we have not observed, in a single instance, an endeavour to discuss the conscientious question. And yet we would ask, before the government of a nation, calling itself christianity, should be so loudly invited to engage in so serious an affair as that of becoming a party in a war, some of the great numbers of those who are so extremely desirous of inducing such a result, would attempt at least to make out a plausible case in this particular, because cannot be considered even as respectable, or advantageous, for any nation to become engaged in the work of shedding blood, without justifiable cause. We then invite the ardent friends of the policy under consideration, to pause, for a moment, the feelings of chivalry, the waywardness of chivalry, and the cupidity of chivalry, and set down deliberately to the task of proving by argument and argument, that, as a nation professing christianity, we have no cause to join in the intestine wars of South America. We are perfectly willing before God and to state, that we consider the Government of the United States as much responsible for its conduct, with regard to this subject, and individuals are for their personal conduct. "THOU SHALT NOT KILL" will be written in as deep and awful characters, against the elements which have engaged in the wars, for the bloodshed, and misery produced, as against the man who willfully destroys the

life of a fellow-being. There is no proviso in this section of the law of God for an enthusiastic love of freedom, or a bitter hatred of tyranny and oppression. The case of the inhabitants may, indeed, justify them in their endeavours to throw off the heavy yoke with which they have been so long burdened; but our case is far different from theirs. If we undertake to join in it, we do it as volunteers, without any oppression or tyranny to complain of, and have no other ground of quarrel, than what arises from a romantic, or a mercenary sympathy; neither of which, unless we very much mistake, can be considered as excuses for a breach of the solemn command above mentioned.

[Hill.]

The mind of every man who delights in the happiness of his fellow creature, must be filled with pleasure when he contemplates the present peaceable and prosperous state of the world. It is but a little while since almost every week, our newspapers brought us the distressing tidings of battles in which thousands were slain—since the dreadful miseries of war, were experienced in almost every part of the globe. It is but a short time since a single man, possessed of an unnatural and ill gotten power, formed and nearly executed the mad and ambitious design of establishing a universal despotism—since this man made millions of widows and orphans, whose tears have yet scarcely ceased to flow—since the firmest statesman, and those who were justly considered the world's political prophets, were led to exclaim,

- What! must this mushroom despot of an hour,
- The spacious world encircle with his power,
- Stretching his baneful arm from pole to pole,
- Stride Corsican Colossus o'er the whole!

But these scenes of wretchedness have passed away. These desponding fears have vanished and almost universal quiet prevails. Surely we have reason to say,

"The Lord reigneth let the earth rejoice."

The blessings which has attended the labors of the husbandman in the abundant productions of the ground in nearly every part of the world, has filled the hearts of the needy and destitute with joy and gladness, and caused even poverty itself to smile. What is better than all this to the genuine philanthropist, the religion of the cross is rapidly and in an unparalleled manner diffusing its blessings not only among the civilized nations, but among those who have been long sitting "in the region of a shadow of death." Considering now favorable the present condition of the world, the propagation of the gospel, and the wonderful exertions made for this purpose, we feel a strong inclination to believe, though perhaps we should not be justified in the assertion, that the time to favour Zion has indeed come.—Our own happy land of freedom has shared largely in the blessings of an independent Providence. Peace and plenty have taken the place of party contention and a general scarcity. How gratifying is it to see the columns of many of our public journals, which lately were filled with surly and malignant essays that kept the country in a constant state of political effervescence, now devoted to moral instruction and religious intelligence. We cannot but hope that this is an indication that the moral state of the community is improving. War and party dissension is extremely unfavourable to the growth and prosperity of morality and religion. Without acknowledging the knowledge of the very design of the Almighty, may we not say that he has named the world to peace, that men may have a more favorable opportunity to look into their own hearts, that they may more attentively and calmly examine their situation and prospects in regard to their future state of existence. We are happy to be confirmed in this conclusion by the facts that more attention has been paid to religion, and a greater number of individuals have hopefully complied with the terms of salvation in our country since the peace, than during twice the same length of time before when it was distracted by war and political contention.

This sentiment is also confirmed by the information received from

Europe since the peace there. Whoever will view the state of things here hinted at, and will thoroughly weigh the evidence of the reality and power of the Christian religion which the remarkable events of the present age afford and after the examination continue to reject that religion, will add if possible new evidence in its favor, by verifying its leading and important declaration, that "the heart is desperately wicked."

Christian Messenger.

From a German Journal.

A country clergyman in Lower Saxony, has been so happy as to succeed in accomplishing the invention of an AIR SHIP. The machine is built of light wood; it is made to float in the air chiefly by means of the constant action of a large pair of bellows, of a peculiar construction, which occupies in the front the position of the lungs and the neck of a bird on the wings.—The wings on both sides are directed by thin cords. The height to which the farmer's boy (10 or 12 years of age) whom the inventor has instructed in the management of it, had hitherto ascended with it, is not considerable, because his attention has been more directed to give a progressive than ascending motion to his machine.

The ranger of the forest of *** Baron Charles Von Drais, has made some highly satisfactory trials of this new invented travelling machine, without horses. On the 12th of July he went from Mannheim to the Relay house at Schwezingen & back again, which is a distance calculated at four hours post travelling (an hour being about 2 1/2 miles long) within one hour. Since then he has, with the same machine, gone over in about an hour, the steep mountainous road from Gerolstein to Barden, which takes two hours by post. The leading principle of the invention is taken from the art of skating, and consists in the simple idea of impelling by the help of the feet, and seat fixed upon wheels. The machine which the inventor has had made, consists of a seat on only two feet wheels running on one kind the other that it may be used in the foot paths. To preserve the equilibrium, the traveller has before him a little board with a cushion nailed to it, on which he rests his arms, & before which is the small pole which he holds in his hand to steer his course with. This machine, which may be used with great advantage for expresses, and for other purposes, even for considerable journeys, does not weigh 30 pounds, and may be made strong, handsome, provided with pockets, &c. for four persons, (40 sterling,) at the very utmost.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall.

I enclose you "a treatise, on drunkenness" printed in large type, soliciting the favor of you to give an insertion. This vice is slaying many thousands in our country, its approaches are so insidious, that we frequently behold persons undermined, before they have dreamed of being attacked. A good man may be seen admonishing his friend for drinking too freely, yet at the same time, he himself is not to join him in one glass of grog; for the dread of drunkenness, like the dread of death, is entertained for a neighbour, but not for one's self, until prostration beyond recovery, exhibits "the MAN IN RUINS."

Let every man therefore in the community, not even excepting the priest of the most high God; pause, and ponder over every sentence of this treatise. Should it be perused by any who dare to venture on brandy and water before dinner, especially if it be what is called *stiff grog*, let him reflect whether he unwittingly does not manifest a love too ardent for the beverage itself. Let him THINK—RESOLVE—and act as every good citizen, and sincere christian ought to act—let him quit it AT ONCE!

A TREATISE ON DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness expels Reason, drowns the Memory, detaches Beauty, diminishes Strength, inflames the Blood, causes internal, external, and incurable Wounds... is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil to the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the Beggar's Companion, a Wife's Wo, and Children's Sorrow... the Picture of a Beast and Self-Murderer, who Drinks to other's Good Health, and Robs himself of his own.

P. S. If each Editor in the United States would give, (and he is respectfully requested to give) one conspicuous insertion in his paper to the above treatise, who knows but he might be the instrument, under providence, of arresting at least one valuable citizen in the course of danger, and of ruin? In this way admonition may be delicately felt, and happily improved in the bosoms of many, whom we could not charge with intemperance as an overt act. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," said the wise man, "for out of it are the issues of life."

A SUBSCRIBER. New-York, 31st Oct. 1817.

A letter from Havana states, that the news received there from Mexico was, that the patriot Gen. Mina, had arrived within a short distance of the capital.

THE PERSON

Who borrowed, or took out of the Office of the Maryland Gazette,

A Pocket Spy Glass, is requested to return it. The Glass is enclosed in a paper case.

Nov. 13.

Public Sale.

A NUMBER OF RATTERS. Will be sold at public sale on Saturday next at 10 o'clock at the house at Green Street.

Nov. 13.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has recently received an extensive assortment of REASONABLE GOODS.

Consisting of Superfine and Second Cloths, Double Milled and Plain Cassimers, Pellisse Cloths variety of colors, Coatings, Flannels, Buckrams, Plumes, & Forest Cloths assorted, Rose and Point Blankets, 44 Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, a variety of Patterns, Irish and German Linens, Long Gown and Steam Loom shirtings, Irish Cottons, 3 1/4, 6 1/4, 7 1/4, 8 1/4 and 9 1/4 Irish Diapers, 5 1/4 and 6 1/4 Irish Sheetings, White and Brown Russia ditto, Cotton Countess, muslin, Women's Girts & Boys' Cotton & Worsted cloths assorted, Men's and Women's White and Black Shirtings, Black, Brown, Scarlet, Crimson, Lemon, Plum, & Figured Bombazettes, White, Scarlet, Red and Yellow Flannel assorted, Scarlet and Lemon Figured Flannel, Cords and Veilings, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Canton Grapes, a variety of colours, Gambro, Books, Jaconet and Leno Muslins, Figured do. Linen Cambric & Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cravats assorted, Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, Dimities and muslin, Vest coating assorted, White, Black & Coloured Laventine, White, Black & Coloured Double Florence, White and Black Batiste, Lace Handkerchiefs, White and black Italian Gripe, Hat Cases and Modes, Elegant Memo Snawls, Silk and Lintation Snawls, Gloves assorted, Calicoes and Ginghams.

Together with a variety of other articles in the DR. & GOOD LINE, too numerous to particularize.

He has fresh Teas, Choice Old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Feuille, London and Sherry Wines, Cognac, and Peach Brandy, spirit, Holland Gin and Whisky, Coffee and Chocolate, Loaf, Lump, Free, Havana and Brown Sugar, and many other articles in the GROCERY LINE.

ALSO A General assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery.

The above goods were purchased for cash, and on short credit. On examination they will no doubt be found to be at least as cheap as any in the market. They will be disposed of unusually cheap for cash, or to persons who pay punctually.

He again requests those whose accounts have been standing for more than twelve months, to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, 6th, Nov. 1817.

Take Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from passing or crossing through any part of my lands, out of the main road, at so from hunting, either with dog or gun, through any part of my grounds; likewise from gunning or ducking round the banks of my shores, or in either of my ponds of water, as I am determined to put the law in force to its utmost rigour, against every person who shall so offend hereafter.

M. Tuney.

Calvert county, Nov. 13, 1817.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears unto me by an Inquisition taken before John Asquith, Esquire, one of the Coroners of Baltimore county, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of a certain William Henry McCubbin, a citizen of the city of Baltimore, by some unknown person, on or about the twenty-second day of October last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable persons, inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of Government: And whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed. 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 Five Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the author or perpetrator of the aforesaid murder, provided he be brought to justice. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command.

NINTIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick town Herald, the North Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

NINTIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 13.

By order of the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, Maryland.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of said county and state hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of Administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Joseph Parsons, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby seriously warned to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1817.

Zachariah Spalding,

Adm'r de bonis non

of Joseph Parsons.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, exposit, to me directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title and interest, of Joseph Watkins, in that tract of land called BES-SINGTON, containing 300 acres more or less, wherein he resides. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Mackubin, use of William Stewart.

Solomon Groves, late sh'ff.

A. A. County.

Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, exposit, to me directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at half past 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Watkins, in & to a tract or part of a tract of land, called BES-SINGTON, containing one hundred acres more or less. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance of William Brogren, for the use of Lewis David, for the use of John N. Watkins, for the use of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Solomon Groves, late sh'ff.

A. A. County.

Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Watkins, in and to all that piece or parcel of land called OBLIGATION, of which the said Joseph Watkins is now seized. Taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Yates, use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

R. Welch, of Hen. s'ff.

A. A. County.

Nov. 6.

Wanted immediately,

A Wet Nurse, for an infant 10 months old. Liberal wages will be given to one that will suit. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 6.

37.

POETS CORNER.

From the Port Folio.

TRUE BEAUTY.

'Tis not the auburn lock of hair,
That plays in ringlets round the fair;
'Tis not her cheek o'erspread with
smiles;
'Tis not her voice which eare beguiles;
'Tis not her lips with roses dress'd;
Where vagrant bees would fondly rest;
'Tis not her blue eyes thrilling glance;
'Tis not her feet that tread the dance;
'Tis not the grace with which they
move,
That warms my heart with ardent
love.

But 'tis her finely polish'd mind,
By Virtue's rarest rules refin'd;
Like Heper at the eve of day,
When Sol emits his latest ray;
Modest and meek, without pretence
To other charms than charms of sense;
To charms which shine when beauty
fades,
And wrinkled age the form invades—
To these a lovely maid aspires.
And these awake my bosom's fires;
For they can warm my throbbing heart,
Without the aid of fancy's art.

When time uplifts his palsy'ing hand,
And strikes the visage with his wand,
When cheeks no more with ardour
glow,
And silver'd curls resemble snow,
When eyes have lost their humid clue,
And lips have chang'd their roseate
hue,
Ah! then how weak is Beauty's power,
To charm the slowly passing hour.

SIDLEY.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

In the great battle of Waterloo, Col. PONSOMBY, a British officer of great merit, was desperately wounded, and was supposed to have been killed. His life, however, was preserved in a manner almost miraculous, after enduring one would imagine almost too great for the human frame to support. The following account, drawn up from his own statement, contains an interesting narration of his situation and sufferings while lying on the field, and affords a terrible and awful picture of the effects of such sanguinary conflicts—pictures which too often exist, in all their horrid colours, and fail of producing their proper effects upon the mind, only because they are viewed in detail.

"Dear Lady Besborough,
You have often wished for some written account of the adventures and sufferings of your son, Col. Ponsomby, in the field of Waterloo; the modesty of his nature, is, however, no small obstacle in the way. With the following imperfect sketch supply its place until it comes! The battle was alluded to one morning in the library at A—, and his answers to many of the questions which were put to him, are here thrown together, as nearly as I could remember, in his own words.

The weather cleared up at noon, and the sun shone out a little just as the battle began. The armies were within eight hundred yards of each other, the videttes, before they were withdrawn, being so near as to be able to converse. At one moment I imagined that I saw Buonaparte, with a considerable staff moving rapidly along the front of our line.

I was stationed with my regiment (about 500 strong) at the extreme of the left wing, and directed to act discretely; each of the armies was drawn up on a gentle declivity, a small valley lying between them. At one o'clock observing as I thought, the Prussians were advancing with an irregular fire, I resolved to charge them. As we were descending in a gallop, we received from our own troops on the right a fire much more destructive than theirs, they having begun long before it could take effect slackening as we drew near; when we were within fifty paces of them, they turned, and much execution was done among them, as we were followed by some Belgians, who had marked our success.

But we had no sooner passed through them, than we were attacked in our turn, before we could form, by about 300 Polish Lancers, who had come down to their relief. The French artillery poured in among us a heavy fire of grape shot, which, however, for one of our men killed three of their own; in the melee I was disabled almost instantly both of my arms, and followed by a few of my men, who were presently cut down (no quarter being asked or given.) I was carried on by my horse, till receiving a blow on my head from a sabre, I was thrown senseless on my face to the ground. Recovering, I raised myself a little to look round (being, I believe, at that time in a

condition to get up and runaway) when a lancer passing by exclaimed, "Tu nes pas mort, coquin!" and struck his lance through my back; my head dropped, the blood gushed into my mouth, a difficulty of breathing came on, and I thought all was over.

Not long afterwards (it was impossible to measure time, but I must have fallen in less than two minutes after the charge) a tirailleur came up to plunder me, threatening to take my life. I told him that he might search me, directing him to a small side pocket, in which he found three dollars being all I had; he unloosed my stock, tore open my waistcoat, then leaving me in a very uneasy posture; and was no sooner gone, than another came up for the same purpose, but assuring him that I had been plundered already, he left me; when an officer bringing on some troops, (to which probably the tirailleurs belonged) and halting where I lay, stooped down and addressed me saying, he feared I was badly wounded. I replied that I was, and expressed a wish to be removed into the rear: he said it was against the order to remove, even their own men, but that if they gained the day, as they probably would (for he understood the Duke of Wellington was killed, and that six of our battalions had surrendered,) every attention in his power should be shown me. I complained of thirst, and he held his brandy bottle to my lips, directing one of his men to lay me straight on my side, & place a knapsack under my head; he then passed on into the action, and I shall never know to whose generosity I was indebted, as I conceive, for my life—of which rank he was I cannot say, he wore a blue coat. By and by another tirailleur came, and knelt and fired over me, loading and firing many times, and conversing with great gaily all the while; at last he ran off saying "Vous serez bien aise d'entendre que nous allons nous retirer, bonjour, mon ami."

While the battle continued in that part, several of the wounded men and dead bodies near me were cut with the balls which came very thick in that place. Towards evening, when the Prussians came, the continued roar of the cannon along theirs and the British, the growing louder and louder as they drew near, was the finest thing I ever heard. It was dusk, and two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, both of them two deep, passed over me in full trot, lifting me from the ground, and tumbling me about cruelly, the clatter of their approach, and the apprehension it excited, may be easily conceived; had a gun come that way it would have done for me. The battle was then nearly over, or removed to a distance; the cries and groans of the wounded all around me became every instant more and more audible, succeeding to the shouts, imprecations, outcries of "Vive l'Empereur!" the discharges of musketry and cannon; now and then intervals of perfect silence which were worse than the noise. I thought the night would never end. Much about this time, I found a soldier of the Royals lying across my legs, who had probably crawled thither in his agony; his weight, convulsive motions, his noises, and the air issuing through a wound in his side, distressed me greatly, the latter circumstance most of all, as the case was my own. It was not a dark night, and the Prussians were wandering about to plunder (and the scene in Ferdinand Count Fathom came into my mind, though no women, I believe, were there,) several of them came and looked at me, and passed on; at length one stopped to examine me, I told him as well as I could (or I could say but little in German,) that I was a British officer, and had been plundered already; he did not desert but pulled me about roughly before he left me.

About an hour before midnight, I saw a soldier in an English uniform coming towards me; he was I suspect, on the same errand. He came and looked in my face. I spoke instantly, telling him who I was, and assuring him of a word if he would remain by me. He said that he belonged to the 40th regiment, but had missed it. He released me from the dying man; being unarmed, he took up a sword from the ground, and stood over me, pacing backwards and forwards. At eight o'clock in the morning, some English were seen at a distance; he ran to them, and a messenger was sent to Hervey. A cart came for me. I was placed in it, and carried to a farm house, about a mile and a half distant, and laid in bed from which poor Gordon (as I understood afterwards) had just been carried out; the jolting of the cart, and the difficulty of breathing were very painful. I had received seven wounds; a surgeon slept in my room, and I was saved by continual bleeding, 120 ounces in two days, besides the great loss of blood on the field.

The lances, from their length and weight, would have struck down my sword long before I lost it, had it not been bound to my hand. What became of my horse I know not: it was the best I ever had.

The man from the Royals was still breathing when I was removed in the morning, and was soon after taken to the hospital.

Sir Dennis Packe said the greatest risk he run the whole day was stopping his feet, who were firing on me and my regiment, when we began to charge. The French make a great clamour in action, the English only shout.

Much confusion arose, and many mistakes, on similarity of dress. The Belgians, in particular, suffered greatly from their resemblance to the French, being still in the very same clothes they had served in under Buonaparte.

Such, probably, is the story of many a brave man, yet to me it was new. The historian, describing military achievements, passes silently over those who go into the heat of battle, though there, as we have seen, every characteristic displays itself. The gay are still gay, the noble minded are still generous; nor has the commander, in his proudest triumph, a better claim to our admiration, than the meanest of his soldiers, when relieving a fallen enemy, in the midst of danger and death.

From the Montreal Herald of Oct. 18.

THE BEAUFUL ALBINOSS.

The female known in England and upon the continent of Europe by the appellation, has lately arrived in Montreal, and intends to visit the United States. The name of the subject of this article is Harvey; and she was born of English parents at a town in Essex, within 40 miles of London. They had six children, three of whom inherited the same dark complexion with themselves, and three, including the Albinoess, were of the same extraordinary appearance. Her hair is most wonderful, it resembles the appearance of the finest silk. It has a beautiful glossy texture; she preserves its beauty by frequently immersing it in warm water, and never uses either a comb or brush. Her eyes are apparently in a state of continual motion, over which she has no controul.

Their colour varies with the position of the light, but are chiefly of a soft Indian pink, or a compound of rose colour and lilac. Her countenance is animated and pleasing. Her manners and conversation are well bred and accomplished, and her demeanour distinguished by modesty and feminine dignity, and she is said to sing with taste.

A lock of it has been brought by Mr. Peele from England some years ago, and is now in his Museum at Philadelphia.

DEATH OF HAYDN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Haydn, at the age of 78, died at Vienna, during the attack of that capital by the French in 1809. The following account of his death, which we extract from a life of that celebrated composer, recently published, is not destitute of interest.

"On my return to the Austrian capital, I have to inform you, my dear friend, that the larva of Haydn has also quitted us. That great man no longer exists, except in our memory. I have often told you, that he was become extremely weak before he entered his 78th year. It was the last of his life. No sooner did he approach his piano-forte, than the verger returned, and his hand quitted the keys to take up the rosary, that last consolation.

"The war broke out between Austria and France. This intelligence roused Haydn and exhausted the remnant of his strength. He was continually inquiring for news, he went every moment to his piano, and sang with the small thread of voice which he yet retained—

"God preserve the Emperor!"

The French armies advanced with gigantic strides. At length, on the 19th of May, having reached Schonbrunn, half a league's distance from Haydn's little garden, they fired, the next morning, fifteen hundred cannon shot within two yards of his house, upon Vienna, the town which he so much loved. The old man's imagination represented it as given up to fire and sword. Four

bombs fell close to his house. His two servants ran to him, full of terror. The old man, rousing himself, got up from his easy chair, and, with a dignified air, demanded, 'why this terror? know that no disaster can come where Haydn is.' A convulsive shivering prevented him from proceeding, & he was carried to his bed. On the 26th of May, his strength diminished sensibly. Nevertheless, having caused himself to be carried to his piano, he sung thrice, as loud as he was able—

"God preserve the Emperor!"

It was the song of the swan. While at the piano, he fell into a kind of stupor, and at last, expired on the morning of the 31st, aged 78 years and two months.

"Madame de Kurtzbeck, at the moment of the occupation of Vienna, had entreated him to allow of his being removed to her house in the interior of the city; he thanked her, but declined leaving his beloved retreat.

"During all his life, Haydn was very religious. Without assuming the preacher, it may be said, that his talent was increased by his sincere faith in the truths of religion. At the commencement of all his scores, the following words are inscribed: *In Nomine Domini, or, Soli Deo gloria*; and at the conclusion of all of them is written *Laus Deo*.

"When, in composing, he felt the ardor of his imagination decline, or was stopped by some insurmountable difficulty, he rose from the piano-forte and began to turn over his rosary. He said that he never found this method fail. "When I was employed upon the creation," said he, "I felt myself so penetrated with religious feeling, that, before I sat down to the piano-forte, I prayed to God with earnestness, that he would enable me to praise him worthily."

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres, a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27, 1817. J. T. Chase.

Classical and Mathematical School.

The subscriber intends to open, after Christmas, a School for Mathematics and Latin and Greek Grammar. Having his eye on a very able assistant, whom he wishes to secure by an early contract, he requests all persons disposed to commit their sons or wards to his care, to give him immediate notice of their intention. The price of tuition will be ten dollars per quarter. He can accommodate three or four boys in his family.

Annapolis, Oct. 9. H. L. Davis.

HENRY S. HOLLAND, leaves to inform the public and his friends, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in the shop next door below Mr. Jos. Phelps, and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. B. Curran, in Church street. Those who patronize him may rest assured their work will be done in the best and most fashionable style. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1817.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 24th day of November instant, at the Half Way Tavern, (formerly Welch's,) on the Annapolis and Baltimore road,

A tract or parcel of Land, lying near Elk-Ridge Landing, called "Plummer's Pasture," containing about 127 acres, now in the possession of James Plummer. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee, Nov. 6, 1817.

JAMES F. BRICE.

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Explanation of the Law of Wills and Codicils, and of the Law of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby Estates, both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed, in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written in such words or terms.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as this is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, &c. who wish to be instructed how to act, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and subjoined thereto a digest of the testamentary laws.

This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of six weeks, Annapolis, Oct. 16.

James F. Brice.

Be it remembered that on the thirtieth day of September in the forty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, James F. Brice of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following to wit:

"A Familiar Explanation of the Law of Wills and Codicils, and of the Law of Executors and Administrators, and also the Rules whereby Estates, both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will—the necessary forms for that purpose—and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written in such words or terms as may be understood by the layman. To which is added a Digest of the Testamentary System, by James F. Brice, Attorney at Law, Annapolis, Nov. 1817."

In conformity to an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein expressed;" and also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein expressed, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other Prints.'"

Geo. Philip Moore, Clerk.

Public Sale.

Pursua it to an order of the honorable the county court of Prince George's county, will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 12th of December next, in the town of Upper Marlborough, in the county of said, the following property, to wit: The tavern at present occupied by John H. Hall, together with 15 acres of land attached thereto. The house is large and commodious, and well located for a tavern, being near the court-house.

Also, two other small frame houses, one of them very near the court-house in south western direction, the other a little further on the street leading from the court house to the post-office.

Also, a lot of ground in the court-house town, lying between the court-house and the Western Branch, called "Cottrell's Addition," containing 19 acres.

At the same time and place will be sold, some negroes, stock and household and kitchen furniture.

The above property is to be sold to satisfy the creditors of the late John H. Hall, an insolvent debtor, who has applied to the said court for the benefit of the insolvent acts.

Of the said Hall to the afore-said property will be sold subject to the wife's dower right. The terms of sale will be cash, for all sums under \$1000, and a credit of one two and three years on all sums above, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for interest from day of sale.

Henry Ashton, Trustee, Oct. 23.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1817.

No. 47.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum



THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.

Propelled by an Engine on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boiler of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure which they are worked. She will leave COMMERCE STREET WHARF every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, via Miles River Ferry, will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE. She will leave Commerce Street Wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above. For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to George Stillson, Balt. Sept. 8. 12w

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road. Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separately. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to. May 15. 26 James Carroll, Jr.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

BASIL SHEPARD,

Dedicates his most unforgotten thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage which he has received, and informs his friends that he has just received a new and complete stock of Fall Goods, consisting of the following: Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do. Black do. Fancy Brown do. London Brown do. Fashionable Mixtures, Best doubled Milled Drab, Second do. Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do. Light do. Light and dark mixtures, Paris Olive Cloth, Fashionable Light Cord, Black Florentines, Best white Marseilles, Coloured do. Fashionable Toinnet, Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c. And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate. Any of the above goods will be made up as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Oct. 9. 7 N. B. Country produce will be received in part payment.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, October 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Horatio Ridout, administrator with the will annexed, of Mary Weems, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Mary Weems, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1817. Horatio Ridout, adm'r. W. A. 4

SALE.

The subscriber will sell on the 21th of November next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Called Forrest Lodge, containing eight hundred and seventeen and one quarter acres, lying and being in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Col. Keene. And on the following day, on the premises, two tracts of land called Part of Wright's Hope, and Wright's Farm, containing one thousand and forty four acres, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, & about three miles from Forrest Lodge, late the property of Arthur Bryan, esqr, deceased. About five hundred & fifty acres of Forrest Lodge, and the whole of the last mentioned tracts, are in wood. The land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, and upon terms which will be advantageous, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any communication relative to the said lands can be made to Robert Welch, of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, who is in possession of the plats and title papers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. John Shaff Stokely. To be published three times a week until the 21th of November, in the Maryland Gazette at Baltimore, the Monitor and Star at Easton, and Delaware Gazette, Wilmington. Accounts to be transmitted to this office for collection. Oct. 23. 15

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him, and informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following: Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do. Black do. Fancy Brown do. London Brown do. Fashionable Mixtures, Best doubled Milled Drab, Second do. Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do. Light do. Light and dark mixtures, Paris Olive Cloth, Fashionable Light Cord, Black Florentines, Best white Marseilles, Coloured do. Fashionable Toinnet, Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c. And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate. Any of the above goods will be made up as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call. October 2. 8

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the farm of the late Frederick Mackubin on the North side of Severn river, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, with the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; also the crop of corn, fodder, and straw: one negro man, one Boy, a Woman with three children. JAMES MACKUBIN, adm'r. to. Nov. 0. 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, October 21st, 1817.

On application by petition of Archibald Dorsey, administrator of Allen Dorsey, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, 1817. Archibald Dorsey, adm'r. 4

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY.

Have just received and offer for sale, a handsome and complete assortment of

Dry Goods,

Which they can, and will dispose of at the lowest prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual terms. A part of their Stock consists of Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do, Superfine Dress cloths of the most fashionable colors, Blue, Black and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Bookings, Baza, Coatings & Marseilles, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, French Linen, Russia Sheetings, 4, 6 & 8 Cambric Muslins, 4, 6 & 8 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3, 4 Russia and 6, 8 & 4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchless do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Tacklenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c. They have also a good assortment of Groceries, viz. Best Cognac Brandy, Spirit, Holland and Geny, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and Sundry Wines, Loaf Lump and Piece Sugar, Brown do Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Souchong Teas, &c. &c. A further excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Jamnongery. Oct. 10. 6

EVANS & IGLEHART

Having just received a choice and full supply of Cheap Seasonable Goods, Laid in at the Baltimore auction prices, they solicit the attention of the public generally, and particularly of their friends and customers, as they are determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual credit. P. S. They have just received a box of Gentlemen's Forged Hats, assorted, and Ladies Straw Bonnets, which they offer for sale cheap. Oct. 30. 4

Classical and Mathematical School.

The subscriber intends to open, after Christmas, a School for Mathematics and Latin and Greek Grammar. Having his eye on a very able assistant, whom he wishes to secure by an early contract, he requests all persons disposed to commit their sons or wards to his care, to give him immediate notice of their intention. The price of tuition will be ten dollars per quarter. He can accommodate three or four boys in his family. H. L. Davis. Annapolis, Oct. 9. 7

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the Supervisors of the public roads in said County. By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. Oct. 16. 6

Cheap Carriages

Jona. Hutton,

STILL CONTINUES THE

Coach & Harness Making

Business at his Old Stand, in Corn-Hill-street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work which he may be favoured. He pledges himself that all work which may be put into his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials and with strength, but shall likewise be as elegantly and completely finished as any done in this state, and he ventures to affirm, that he can make carriages of every description, cheaper than any sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below those now kept up in Baltimore, all persons who may want work done, are invited to give him a call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then determine whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him. Annapolis, November 6, 1817. 3

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl. In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres, a fence on one or two hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This part of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state. J. T. Chase. March 27. 52

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 24th day of November instant, at the Half Way Tavern, between Welch's, on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, A tract or parcel of Land, lying near the Ridge, and called "Phonon's Pasture," containing about 127 acres, now in the possession of James Phonon. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed that disposed to purchase will visit the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the 15th instant thereafter. On the satisfaction of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Louis Gassaway, Trustee. Nov. 6, 1817. 3



Foot and Shoemaking.

WALTER CROSS,

Boot & Shoemaker, still continues the above business at his old stand, from which, in the course of two or three weeks, he intends removing to the shop at present occupied by Mr. Basil Shepard, nearly opposite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Church street. To those of his friends who have favoured him with their patronage, he tender their undiminished thanks, and hopes for a continuance of their encouragement, as he with confidence can say, the workmen in his employ are superior to any in this place, and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any made in this City. Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1817. 6 10w.

Boarding House

Mrs. Sherwood

Has a convenient situation, opposite the Post Office, where Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board by the day, week, month or year. Mrs. Sherwood will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage. Annapolis, Nov. 6. 9

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appeareth unto me by an Inquisition taken before John Ansquth, Esquire, one of the Coronors of Baltimore county, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of a certain William Henry McCubbin, a citizen of the city of Baltimore, by some unknown person, on or about the twenty-second day of October last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable persons, inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of Government: And whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed. 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 Five Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the author or perpetrator of the aforesaid murder, provided he be brought to justice. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eaton Monitor. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Nov. 2. 2

By order of the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, Maryland.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of said county and state hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Joseph Parsons, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby seriously warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1817. Zachariah Spalding, Adm'r. de bonis non of Joseph Parsons. 2

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title and interest, of Joseph Watkins, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called BESSINGTON, containing 300 acres more or less, whereon he resides. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Mackubin, use of William Stewart. Solomon Groves, late sh'ff. A. A. County. Nov. 6. 3

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte,

out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at half past 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Watkins, in & to a tract or part of a tract of land, called BESSINGTON, containing one hundred acres more or less. The above land is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance of William Brogden, for the use of Lewis Duvall, for the use of John N. Watkins, for the use of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Solomon Groves, late sh'ff. A. A. County. Nov. 6. 3

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Court of Appeals,

will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Watkins, in and to all that piece or parcel of Land called OBLIGATION, of which the said Joseph Watkins is now seized. Taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Yates, use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. J. Welch, of Ben. sh'ff. A. A. County. Nov. 6. 3

FOREIGN.

New-York, Nov. 10. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The editors of the Gazette, announce with pleasure, the arrival of the ship Maria, Capt. Duplex, in 30 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 9th ult. and brings us London papers to the 8th of last month. These, with Liverpool papers of similar date, afford the following articles.

Paris papers to the 4th Oct. were received in London. The Monitor contained a royal ordinance, for the assembling of the chambers on the 5th of Nov. The trial of persons charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of l'Épingle d'or, still continued. It was stated in Paris, that the army of the south in Russia, under Gen. Benningen, which was to have been dispersed in cantonments, is according to a new order, to remain in its present state. The London editor thus premises, that this measure was probably intended to support the demands of Russia at Constantinople, for satisfaction respecting the execution of Czerney Georges. The Count de Chabrol, appointed under secretary of state in the ministry of the interior, had arrived in Paris, to enter on his new functions. Count de Lézay is appointed Prefect of the department of Rhone; and the Count d'Artois, Prefect of La Somme.

The allied sovereigns were to meet in the course of the next year at Mannheim, for the purpose of coming to a determination respecting the army of occupation in France.

The plague has made its appearance in Constantinople, and at Pera and Bapuleira. The afflicted inhabitants precipitately abandon their homes. Ten persons in the suite of the Grand Vizier have died.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, Sept. 9, state that the harvest is most abundant in almost all the provinces of the Russian empire. The new loan for diminishing the paper currency was very successful, and brings to Petersburg much foreign capital.

Alderman Smith has been chosen Lord Mayor of London.

Several captures of Spanish vessels have been made on the Spanish coast, by insurgent privateers.

London, Oct. 4.
Letters from the Hague state, that the conferences for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America, are postponed until the American plenipotentiaries shall have received ulterior instructions.

Mr. Galatin, ambassador from the United States to the court of France, who had been charged with these negotiations, has returned from the Hague to Paris.

Letters from a central part of Spain mention, that the troops destined for South America, a descent down to Cariz and other parts of Andalusia, had been recalled into Estremadura, the government not having the means to sustain and pay them in the districts in which they were first ordered to assemble.

We understand that Spain is making an effort to reorganize its naval and military force, and that a considerable order for naval & artillery stores has been lately received in this country, to be shipped for Spain.

London, Oct. 7.
It is asserted in the German papers, as a rumour, that Hamburg is willing to pay an annual sum of 500,000 marks banco, to England, for the protection of its trade in the Mediterranean. It is also mentioned, that Russia is endeavouring to obtain from the different powers of Europe, a formal convention, prohibiting the subjects of any state from assisting the South American insurgents with arms, ammunition, &c. To this proposition it is alleged England objects, being determined to maintain a rigid neutrality between Spain and her provinces. The manners and customs of the English prevail in Russia. The whole Russian army is dressed in English cloth.

October 6th, wheat met a ready sale of 2s a quarter advance. Fine flour 75 to 80 a sack.

The plague was raging with great violence at Algiers. Towards the end of July from two to three hundred persons died daily. Almost all the inhabitants of Bona have perished. The foreign consuls have retired into the country.

Baron Hemberg, the Russian ambassador, has arrived in England by the way of Holland.

A duel of a most horrible description has occurred at Bordeaux. Two brothers Messrs. de C— having quarrelled, fought with each other; one of them remained dead upon the spot; the other returning home, blew his brains out with a pistol.

A narrative of the late embassy to China, has been published in London, by Mr. Ellis, the third commissioner. It is said to contain an abundance of interesting details. The London Courier states, that the account given by Mr. Ellis of Bonaparte, affords an additional refutation of the party with respect to the treatment of that personage.

The typhus fever seems to be abating in all parts of Ireland except Newry, Cork and Downpatrick—at the former place 40 persons were lying ill—at the latter 100.

Russia has entered into an agreement with the court of Vienna, to prevent the exportation of all kinds of arms and provisions for the use of insurgents of South America.

STATE OF OTAHEITE.

The Macquarie, capt. Campbell, left Otaheite the 24th of April, with a cargo of between 50 and 60 tons of pork, excellently cured. She also touched at Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, where the Missionaries have lately dwelt. There is on the different island a great quantity of poultry, such as cocks and hens, a few Muscovy ducks, and a number of geese. The Missionaries have a few head of horned cattle, and a few sheep; but hogs and the bread fruit constitute the chief dependence of the island. The banana seems to have been indigenous to the island; the sweet tropical potatoes, the pumpkin and melon, are cultivated with success, and Captain Campbell has, we understand, during his late excursion, sown among the islands, the loguer, the peach, the celery, and other garden seeds. Cotton is of spontaneous growth among most or all of the islands, and its quality very various. The country, which was beautiful in its aspect, has derived luxuriance from the intercourse with the British nation; the aborigines, who but a few years, or indeed but a few months since, were cruel Pagans, are now converted to Christianity; their idolatry is past; their wars are at end; and under the guidance of their Missionary friends and brethren, they promise to become a good and happy people. The inhabitants of Bolabola made Capt. Campbell a present of their Dairy, which consisted of a log of wood from five to six feet long, and two or three inches thick, with a number of faces carved upon it. They parted with it as a proof of their reformation, and a token of contempt towards their former prejudices. Pomare has not been reconverted with absolute power; the chiefs are still afraid that he might abuse it; but he is so much a convert to Christian principles, that the fear is supposed to be unfounded. He resides on a small spot, a few hundred yards distant from Tahiti; and seems in the enjoyment of perfect content of mind, distributing books to all his countrymen that apply for them, and indiscriminately bestowing his favor upon those who had been enemies, as well as upon his approved friends. In fact, so wonderful has been the change, that it may truly be concluded a miracle has been wrought upon the minds of the people.

A story has been travelling throughout the union describing the particulars of the murder of a Miss Patton, in Georgia, by her lover in a fit of jealousy. The story, of itself, is interesting enough, and describes the character of an abandoned man and the effects of intemperance; but there is not a word of truth in it, the Augusta Chronicle says, and we are not sorry for it.

The custom of writing ballads, and inventing stories of love and murder, for sale, is becoming as general in this country as it is in England, and these itinerant booksellers are establishing a perfect system. We can have no objection against the publication of any tale which is calculated to produce a moral effect, but we think it very improper to lay the scenes of murder and midnight assassination in this country. Many readers take that for fact which is only fiction, as in the case of Miss Patton. If these Grahame journalists wish to move horror skillfully, or to awaken the "gaping stare of idiot wonder," they must travel abroad for subjects—go into the forests of Bohemia—take up their residence under the moat of a dilapidated castle, or on the banks of the turbulent Danube; there are horrors there, ready made to their hands and full as profitable; but to take readers to Georgia, amidst sand and cotton bags, and lay the scene of murder there, is out of all character, destitute of interest, and affords meagre diet for an evening fireside, or a congregation of peasant women and rickety children.

N. F. Nat. Advocate.

From the Connecticut Herald.
The Sea Serpent—again—On Thursday last, (the 6th inst.) about noon, as Mr. Fitch Welch and Mr. Eli Green, both of Milford, were coming into Milford Harbor in a boat, they discovered something which appeared to them like a ship's buoy in the water, about half a mile from the shore. As they approached nearer, however, they observed it to move, and one of them remarked to the other, that it must be the Great Serpent. When they came within five or six rods of it, they had a full view of this wondrous animal; its body where it emerged from the water, was about the size of a barrel, and gradually tapering off to the head, which was, as they supposed, about ten or eight feet out of water. Its colour was of a dark brown; its head flat, with a bunch or crest on its top, about sixteen or seventeen inches broad; but across the eyes the head appeared to be fourteen or fifteen inches broad, and its eyes as large as those of a horse, with a distinctly marked white ring around each of them, about three inches in diameter. The Serpent eyed them sharply as they drew nearer, with his head erect, the curve of the neck and many of the motions of his head being like those of a goose. Mr. Green levelled his gun at him; but recollecting that it was only charged with shot, he took it down for the purpose of putting in a ball, but while he was doing this, the animal disappeared in the water.

A Mr. Baldwin also saw him about the same time from the shore, and says he appeared to him like a man standing in the water. These witnesses are all credible men, and their statements may be implicitly relied on.

A number of people went down to the shore on Friday and Saturday to get a sight of the monster; but he has not yet gratified the curiosity of the Milford folks, by a second appearance.

The water where he was seen, is supposed to be sixteen or eighteen feet deep; & the witnesses thought, from his position, and the direction of the head, that he was lying on the bottom.

From the Providence R. I. Gazette of Nov. 10.
On Thursday morning last, in Coventry, near the Washington Factory, a number of persons were employed in stoning a well, about 20 feet deep, which had been dug several years, with a curb at the bottom. A Mr. Charles Andrews was let down in the bucket; the first stone was lowered, and as he was laying it, the earth caved in upon him—he at the same moment springing to catch at the rope—leaving him enclosed below, with one hand above in the sand, and the other at liberty to brush the sand from his face. A large number of men fell briskly to work for some time. Andrews heard all the conversation above, although he could not make them hear him. His feelings must have indeed been worked up almost to frenzy, when he heard numbers declare he must be dead, and that it was only necessary to get his body for interment—that the best method would be to make a new curb, and to sink regularly the well anew; and he heard the slabs of wood dropped for the purpose. When he was first imprisoned, his feet were at liberty; but the time they got to him, the sand was up to his chin. He was in the well 5 1/4 hours, when he was taken out unhurt.

CURIOUS TIME PIECE.
Suspend a 10 or 12 cent piece between the thumb and finger, by a small thread ten or twelve inches in length noosed around it, in the center of a dry tumbler near the top it will soon begin to vibrate & strike the hour of the day, and will then cease its motion. Try the experiment for yourself.

Has recently made considerable additions to his former stock of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles comprised under the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationary and Books.

GEO. SHAW ANNAPOLIS,

Has recently made considerable additions to his former stock of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles comprised under the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationary and Books.

Dry Goods,

Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres of various qualities, Toilettine Vesting, Florentine do. Marcellines do. Swansdown do. Common do. Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet, Bedford Cords, Worsted Drawers and Jackets, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, White, Coloured and Striped Cravats, Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Russia, Irish and German Sheetting, Red and Green Baize, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Cambric Muslins, Jacquet do. Hair Cord do. Mul Mul do. Book do. Nansook do. Ribbons assorted, Levantine, Light & Dark Gingham, Callicoes, Table Diaper, Towell do. Pelisse Cloth, Bombazettes, Patinet, Dimities, Flannels assorted, Long Cloth, Rose and Point Blankets, Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

Hyson Tea, Y. Hyson do. Souchong do. Chocolate, Rice, Barley, Mustard,

Loaf & Brown Sugar, Mold & Dipt Candles, Pepper, Allspice, Yellow & Brown Soap.

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

Including a great variety of Writing Paper, of different sizes and qualities, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink powder, Inkstands, Slates, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

A Valuable Collection of Books

In various departments of Literature, And a variety of Classical and School Books.

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of China & Crockery Ware,

And many other articles which are not particularly specified in this advertisement. All of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Girard Morris and Dickerson D. Wick, who had been sentenced by the Court of Some set county at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October eighteen hundred and seventeen. 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 Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

500 Dollars Reward,

For the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons, of the MURDER of my son, William Henry MacCubbin, a youth 18 years of age, who was murdered on Wednesday last, the 22d instant, on the Calverton Turnpike road, near the line that separates the city from Baltimore county, agreeably to the late division. This atrocious act was committed not more than a hundred yards from the road, nearly opposite the bridge, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as it was seen by a gentleman of this city a little after 4 o'clock, and a few minutes after he had passed him he heard a loud explosion. His pockets were rifled of its contents. Every member of society is interested in the detection of an assassin, those who may recollect having seen any person on that day with fire arms in that neighbourhood, or any large assembly of persons, or any other circumstance leading to suspicion, will be glad to serve the cause of humanity and justice by giving the above a place in their recollection. The humane editors of the papers will be glad to give the above a place in their columns. The above reward will be paid by Moses MacCubbin.

Oct. 28.

Take Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from passing or crossing through any part of my lands, out of the main road, or from hunting, either with dog or gun, through any part of my grounds, likewise from gunning or ducking in the banks of my shores, or in either of my ponds of water, as I am determined to put the law in force to its utmost rigour, against every person who shall so offend hereafter.

Calvert county, Nov. 13, 1817.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 20.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE.

James Williams, Esq. of this county, planted one potatoe, from which he gathered one bushel and three thirds, weighing ninety four pounds.

In May last he planted one pumpkin seed, from which he gathered sixteen pumpkins, weighing as follows—one of 130 lb. 109, 86, 83, 50, 47, 32, 23, 22, 19, 12, 6, 6, amounting to 694 lb.

The pumpkins were seen by many gentlemen before they were gathered, and are now to be seen at Mr. Williams's.

DIED,

On Monday morning, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. JOHN MUNROE, Post-Master in this city. Mr. Munroe was a long time afflicted with a painful disease, which he bore with the fortitude of a man, and the resignation of a Christian. He has left a numerous family and long train of family connexions to mourn his loss.

And I heard a voice from Heaven, saying, Write, from henceforth, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

NAVAL DEPOT.

BY THE CORPORATION OF ANNAPO-LIS.

October 7, 1817.

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Hughes, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Boyle, be a committee, to prepare a report to this corporation, at their next meeting, a memorial to the General Government, upon the policy of further improving the public works of defence for Annapolis, and the eligibility of the place, to locate a Marine Hospital and Naval Arsenal.

Test,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Oct. 18, 1817.

At a meeting of the corporation Mr. Hughes from the committee delivered the following memorial: *Memorial of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, to the President of the United States.*

YOUR Memorialists, in behalf of the citizens whom they represent, beg leave to call your attention to the advantages which their city is considered to possess, and its eligibility, as a place of defence, and as a site for a Marine Hospital, Navy Yard, or Navy Arsenal, and other public works connected with the war and navy departments.

In doing this, they are not unduly of the effect that such establishments would have in promoting the prosperity of the place, but they are, at the same time, actuated by a firm persuasion on that they could be equally beneficial, to the national government.

Annapolis is, from its situation, more accessible from the ocean than any other port, within a convenient distance, from the city of Washington.

It has been spontaneously selected by the ministers from foreign powers, for their place of landing, and our own envoys have generally made it the point of their departure. In respect to the latter, it offers incalculable and exclusive advantages, in the celerity in which dispatches, sent from the seat of government (a distance of only 30 miles) may be forwarded to the distant courts in Europe, or to our ships, in its stations abroad.

Our port might also be conveniently used as the place of embarkation for troops, or stores, either by way of Frenchtown or Elkton, the head of the bay, or to the southern states, as was frequently the case, during the late war; and orders could be transmitted for such purposes by the heads of departments, without any material delay.

The harbor is safe and commodious, and it is believed that the water may be rendered sufficiently deep, for the largest vessels. The French seventy four L'Eole, drawing twenty-one feet seven inches, came in in the year 1807, when the tide was not at its height. There is a mile and a half from the fort Severn, a depth of water of more than 50 feet.

Another advantage attending the harbor is, that it is never obstructed by ice.

In point of healthiness, Annapolis, is not surpassed, and perhaps is scarcely equalled, by any city in America. An advantage that need

not be enlarged on, either as it regards those who may be in active service, or those who may be invalid, or patients in the hospital.

The water is pure and good, and may, at a trifling expense, which the corporation would readily incur, be brought to a situation from which the shipping could be promptly supplied, with little labour, and without any charge.

The market is well supplied, and the soil is peculiarly favourable to the production of vegetables and fruits.

Lumber of every description may be easily procured; and within 12 miles there are large forests of the best white oak, fit for ship building, and pine timber for masts, spars, decking and other purposes, in any quantity that may be required, and as cheap as in any other part of the union.

On these topics, we annex to our memorial, a letter sent by Mr. Hamilton, while secretary of the navy, in reply to a communication made to him on the same subject.

The general government possesses here, already, a valuable property, which was purchased for a small sum, and has been considerably improved, particularly by the present commanding officer of the post; to a part of which, the corporation relinquished their right, without receiving or demanding any compensation.

The ground not already occupied by the fort, and buildings, is sufficiently spacious for the erection of an Arsenal, a Hospital and any other establishment, there being more than seven acres, to which, if necessary, more might be added, or a situation (as St. John's College and the ground theretobelonging) might be procured, distinct and separate, if it should be deemed more advisable.

In addition to the defence afforded by fort Severn, the channel is commanded by fort Madison, and works might be easily erected, on the opposite side at Horn Point, as they were during the revolutionary war, or the present works at fort Madison improved at small expense, as by a statement heretofore made by Captain Reed, to Colonel Armistead, will appear. The river Severn also offers, within the protection of the forts, a secure refuge in case of necessity, for vessels of any burthen, as was often experienced during the late war.

Sensible, that (as demonstrated in your late tour) it is one of your great objects, to examine and determine the relative positions of the different sections of the U. States, with a view to protection and defence, we have no doubt of your willingness to take into consideration the remarks which we have thought it our duty to offer, & that our expectations will be realized, as far as they may be found compatible with the public good. Your memorialists pray that competent and proper officers be sent on to make the necessary surveys of the harbour, the entrance thereto, and the adjacent grounds.

Which was read and unanimously assented to Oct. 18, 1817.

On motion by Mr. Boyle, the following resolution was read and assented to.

Resolved, That Mr. Daniel Murray and Mr. John Mercer, be requested to wait on the President to present the said memorial.

November 14, 4th 1817, at a meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Hughes read before them the following communication from Messrs. Murray & Mercer.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Annapolis.

Gentlemen, We have had the honour, in conformity with your instructions, to present to his Excellency the President of the U. States, your memorial, &c. And are directed to say that the earliest and most attentive consideration shall be given to it—Instructions will be furnished to the Officers composing the Board of Commissioners for surveying the Chesapeake, &c. &c. to examine the harbour of Annapolis, and the executive will no doubt be governed in the selection of a site for a Naval Arsenal by their report.

Should the Officers and Engineers on this commission think favourable of the position for defence, there can be no reasonable objection made to it by the officers of the Navy, who are associated with them, except that there is not a sufficient depth of water over the bar at the mouth of the harbour, to admit ships of the line. This obstacle we are convinced will be considered as insurmountable, and unless it can be

removed we see no probability of a report in favour of Annapolis.

At the suggestion of one of the Officers of the board of Navy Commissioners, we talked on the person employed by the Corporation of George-town, to widen and deepen the channel of the Potomac & have the satisfaction of enclosing a statement furnished by him, by which it will appear that the bar may be cut through in a short time and at a trifling expense, compared with the object in view, and having understood from the highest authority, that a less depth of water than 25 feet will be deemed an insurmountable objection, we take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of immediately commencing this work, that it may be completed before the arrival of the Commissioners, and have the honour to be, gentlemen, with great consideration,

Your very obedient servants,
D. MURRAY,
JNO. MERCER.
West-River, Oct. 30, 1817.

George-Town, Oct. 28, 1817.
Mr. Mercer,

Sir, Agreeable to your request, I commit to paper the information which I gave you. The usual price of removing sand or mud is \$5 per square of 216 cubic feet, but I am of opinion that it would be cheaper for you to have a machine made for the purpose, as it will not cost more than 7 or 8000 dollars, and the work will not amount to so much as it would if you were to employ men. The bar you want to remove at \$5 per square will cost \$21,000, which you might accomplish at an expense of \$5000 upon the plan I suggest, in addition to the cost of the machine. Even if the machine cost \$10,000 you would save \$5,000 and the machine to boot by doing it yourselves. I am with respect,
Your humble serv't.

Signed JOHN EVELETT.

On motion by Mr. Boyle, Ordered, that the memorial respecting the Naval Depot with the accompanying documents, and the resolution on which they were predicated, be published in both Newspapers in this City, the National Intelligencer and Baltimore Patriot.

True Copy, Test.
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. ROBINSON,

Occupying the large and commodious buildings formerly in the possession of Mr. William Brewer, immediately opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, is prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her house being but a short distance from the State-House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature will find it a convenient situation for their residence during the session. Mrs. R. having rented her stable to a person who has employed a careful and skilful Ostler, her visitors may rely with entire confidence upon having their horses carefully attended to. Mrs. R. will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.
Nov 20

Tally Ho! Tally Ho! Tally Ho!

"Hark the hollow woods resounding!"
"See the Fox, the Dogs, the Men!"

An extraordinary BAG FOX will be let loose, at Upper Marlboro', on the 14th December next, it fair, if not the next fair day, when all true hearted Sportsmen are invited to join the chase. Every comfort will be provided, and a nice premium will be given for the brush, by
Basil Bowling, Owner.
Nov 20

Public Sale.

The subscribers will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 4th of December, at their residence, about three miles from the City of Annapolis, being the farm whereon Henry Johnson lately resided, one hundred barrels Indian Corn, three hundred bushels oats, three hundred bushels Irish potatoes, four thousand cabbages, one hundred bushels turnips, fodder-house and husks, of one hundred and fifty barrels corn; also blade fodder, straw and clover hay; ten head prime sheep, four sows and pigs, and a valuable pair work oxen. The terms of sale, are, for all sums above twenty dollars a credit of four months will be given, on note with approved security; under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Wm. Nicholls, and
Andrew Nicholls.
Nov. 20,

THE PERSON

Who borrowed, or took out of the Office of the Maryland Gazette,

A Pocket Spy Glass, is requested to return it. The Glass is enclosed in a paper case.
Nov. 13.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS. Consisting of Superfine and Second Cloths, Double Milled and Plain Cassimers, Pellissae Cloths variety of colours, Coatings, Flushings, Bookings, Plains, & Forest Cloths assorted; Rose and Point Blankets; 44 Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, a variety of Patterns; Irish and German Linens; Long Cloth and plain Loom Shirtings, India Cottons, 34, 64, 74, 84 and 94 Irish Drapers, 54 and 64 Irish Sheetings, 54 and 64 Brown Russia ditto; Cotton Counterpanes; men's, Women's, Girls & Boys, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery; Men's and women's White and Black Silk ditto, Black, Brown, Scarlet, Green, Lemon, Plain, & Figured Bombazets, White, Scarlet, Red and Yellow Flannel assorted; Scarlet and Lemon Figured Flannel; Cords and veivets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Canton Grapes, a variety of colours, Cambric, muslin, Jaquet and Leno Muslins, Figured do. do. Linen Cambric & Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gravats assorted, silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Long Laces, Damasks and Bombazets, Vest Coatings assorted, White, Black & Coloured Laventines, White, Black & Coloured Double Florences, White and Black Fannet, Lace Handkerchiefs, White and Black Italian Crapes, Hat Crapes and Muffs, Elegant Merino Shawls; Silk and Linnen Shawls; Gloves assorted, Calicoes and Gingsams, Together with a variety of other articles in the DRY GOOD LINE, too numerous to particularize.

He has for in Teas; Choice Old Madeira, Port, Fenchille, Lisbon and Sherry Wines; Cognac, and Peach Brand; Spirit, Hot and Cold Whiskey, Coffee and Cocoa, Loaf, Lump, Piece, Havana and Brown Sugar, and many other articles in the GROCERY LINE.

Also, A General assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery.

The above goods were purchased for cash, and on short credit. On examination they will no doubt be found to be at least as cheap as any in the market. They will be disposed of unusually cheap for cash, or to persons who pay punctually.

He again requests those whose accounts have been standing for more than twelve months, to make immediate payment.
Annapolis, 13th, Nov. 1817.

NOTICE.

I once more request all those that have just accounts against the estate of Doctor Henry Hall, deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to me, for settlement, on or before the 29th of November, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Ariana Hall, Ex'r.

Baltimore, Nov. 6

Public Sale:

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Rachel Warfield, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes, horses, sheep, cows, corn, fodder, tobacco, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles not herein mentioned. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchaser's purchase, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale—all sums under twenty dollars to be paid on the day of sale.

Charles G. Wagon, adm'r.
Oct 30.

FOR SALE

A Four Horse Wagon,

With the Gear belonging thereto. For particulars enquire of Mr. Clark, near the Vineyard, where the Wagon now is, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

The Juice.
Oct. 30.

Dr. Shaaff

Informs all those indebted to him, that he has lodged the evidences of his claims with Henry H Chapman, esq. who is authorised to receive and enforce payment of them.
George-Town, D. C.
Nov. 13, 1817.

JAMES F. BRICE,

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby estates both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed, in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of law words or terms.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as this also is, chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, & who wish to be instructed how to act, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and subjoined thereto a digest of the testamentary laws.

This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of six weeks.
Annapolis, Oct. 16.

District of Maryland, to wit:

Be it remembered that on the thirtieth day of September in the forty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, James F. Brice of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following to wit:

"A Familiar Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and also the Rules whereby Estates, both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will—the necessary forms for that purpose—and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of law words or terms. To which is added a Digest of the Testamentary System, by JAMES F. BRICE, Attorney at Law."

Nullum, Nunc abest, si sit prudentia.

In conformity to An act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other Prints."

670. Philip Moore, Clk.

Public Sale.

Pursua it to an order of the honourable county court of Prince George's county, will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 12th of December next, in the town of Upper Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, the following property, viz. The tavern at present occupied by John H. Hall, together with 16 acres of land attached thereto. The house is large and commodious, and well located for a tavern, being near the court-house.

Also, two other small frame houses; one of them very near the court house, in south western direction, the other a little further on the street leading from the court-house to the post-office.

Also, a lot of ground in the said town, lying between the court house and the Western Branch, called Carroll's Addition, containing 19 acres.

At the same time and place will be sold, some negroes, stock, and household and kitchen furniture.

The above property is to be sold to satisfy the creditors of the aforesaid John H. Hall, an insolvent debtor, who has applied to the said court for the benefit of the insolvent acts. The title of the said Hall to the aforesaid real property will be sold subject to his wife's dower right. The terms of sale will be cash, for all sums under 20 dollars, and a credit of one two and three years on all sums above, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, on interest from day of sale.

Henry Ashton, Trustee.
Oct. 23.

POET'S CORNER.

From the *Exeter Watchman*.
TO THE ROSE OF AUTUMN.

GEM of the mildly-closing year
On nature's breast reclining!
Oh! who would leave thy wilderness here
For bowers, in beauty shining?
Bloom then along thy native hill,
By no rude hand invaded;
Thy flowers, like hope, shall flourish
Still.

When all, but thine, have faded.

Go—wreath the pensive form that
Lies

O'er love's last mansion bending,
And sink like day in summer skies.
Or evening's star, descending
Smile on her humble couch of rest—
And droop not thus in sorrow,
For sure the regions of the blest
Shall be her home to-morrow.

Go—and with fading garlands bind
The dark, stern brow of madness!
And melt that joy deserted mind
To more than child-like sadness.
Toll her of him, whose lowly grave
Shall meet her dark eye, never,
His pillow is the stormy wave,
The deep his home forever!

Then rest thee, autumn's lingering flow
er,

In life's last fragrance lying,
And creep along thy golden bower,
Still lovely, though in dying,
And thou shalt seem, while fading there
In ruin calm reposing
Like virtue on this scene of care
Her weary eye lids closing!

From the *West Jersey Gazette*.

THE PRINTER.

"I pity—I pity the printer,"
said my uncle Fory—"in the first
place, he must endeavor to please
every body, and ten to one if he
pleases any body. In the negligence
of the moment, perhaps a small pa-
ragraph pops upon him; he hastily
throws it to the compositor—it is
inserted—and he is d—d to blin-
dents and purposes!"—"Too much
the case," said my uncle, with a sigh,
"too much the case." Nor is that
all, continued I, he sometimes
hits upon a piece that pleases him
mightily, and he thinks it cannot but
go down with his subscribers—but
alas! who can calculate? He inserts
it, and all is over with him. So it goes.
Every one thinks it ought to be
printed expressly to please himself,
as he is a subscriber, and thus, week-
ly, it is brought to the grand or-
deal."

Trifles could no longer contain him-
self, but rising and making a stride
to the middle of the floor, with his
arms akimbo, and his head upright,
exclaimed with a loud and audible
voice: "If I was a printer, and
please your honour, I please my-
self. I'd never give up the ground
to any one, or renounce one senti-
ment. I would not be wayed by the
whim, caprice, folly of every
one, but would mark out a straight
line and pursue it." (Here Trifles
traced with the point of his stick a
right line from my stool.) "If I
could not succeed in a plain, inde-
pendent course, I'd freely kick the
beam."

Q IN THE CORNER.

AN ADDRESS TO A PROUD MAN.

You, sir, are proud of your rank,
your person, your personal accom-
plishments, and the abilities of your
mind. Observe that infant sitting
on the nurse's lap, and wanting all
her care; its little head lies sunk
upon its breast, and it is unconsci-
ous of every thing around. Such
you was, who now strut so proudly,
and talk so loudly.

Behold that old man who sits in
the corner of the room. He is as
helpless as the child, his head sinks
on his breast, his eyes are fixed, his
mind is gone—yet he was as young,
as handsome, as accomplished, as
learned as yourself; he was the pride
of the youth of his day.—Such as
he is now you may be.

You seem somewhat moved by
these objects; step with me to the
next room—Look into that coffin.—
You start with horror; active
and vigorous as you are now, as in-
active, as insignificant, as loathsome

as the body within will you lie, and
incapable of resistance you will be
placed in your coffin, perhaps by
those very servants, who now trem-
ble at your sight, and dread your
call—you will moulder into dust—
and that head which is now your
glory, to-morrow will be the sport
of the Sexton, who throws up
your dust with his gay spade. Be
assured then, be a man, and clothe
yourself with a man's best orna-
ment—Humility.

From the *New-York Daily Adver-*
tiser.

—In sylvia AUTUMNI frigore
primo,
Lapsa cadunt folia.—Virg.

While Autumn's winds in hoil-w
murmurs sigh,
In dust the grove's proud honours
scatter'd lie.

The reflections produced by the
revolution of the seasons are among
the most pleasing as well as profit-
able exercises of the human mind.
The heart that cannot derive in-
struction from their recurrence
must be lost to much that is good,
and pure, and holy;—and ought
rather to be considered as isolated in
its own narrow sphere of bigotted
self-communion, than as holding any
thing in common with mankind.
From the laughing Spring, and the
golden Summer, from the sober Au-
tumn, and Winter, 'clad in storms,'
may be derived lessons of instruction,
and rules for life. The analog-
y which they bear to the rise and
decline of the human constitution
ought to be too forcibly impressed
upon every mind, to allow it to for-
get what they inculcate.

But we are at the same time com-
pelled to acknowledge, that a dull
indifference to the seasons is not al-
ways the result of apathy or of nar-
rowness of soul. The cares of life
blunt the perception, or its amuse-
ments may shut out the blasts of
Winter and the breezes of Summer.
The trifling gaiety which we behold
pervading a large proportion of man-
kind, continually divert their eyes
from the contemplation of nature's
periodic changes. To those whose
minds are steady enough to gaze up-
on them with delight, the present
essay is more immediately address-
ed.

Different minds, will according to
their several temperaments and hab-
its of reflection, regard with plea-
sure different seasons of the year.
It is natural for the young and the
gay, to delight in the balmy season
of returning spring; and even age
itself looks upon that period with
peculiar emotions of pleasure.—The
scholar and the student, alike with
the variety of fashionable dissipa-
tion, will find the approach of Win-
ter as affording them respectively
the means of indulging in their fa-
vorite pursuits, while the agricul-
turalist and the lover of a rural life,
would desire a perpetual Summer.
We trust we shall not appear singu-
lar if we ourselves give the prefer-
ence to AUTUMN, whose deep &
solemnities are at the time dark-
ening our skies and shadowing our
forests.

Though poets have celebrated the
charms of Spring in all the luxuri-
ant colours of a glowing imagination,
yet nature cannot be said to have
then assumed any garb as yet per-
manently pleasing; and the summer,
fierce in its heats, and enervating in
its influence, only derives both
mind and body of the vigour and en-
ergy they possess in more temper-
ate seasons. The cool murmur of
the fountain, and the delightful re-
treat of the woods, tend only to add
to the relaxation of the mental
powers. We must exclaim with the
poet of nature,

"The pale descending year, yet
pleasing still,
A gentler mood inspires."

We are compelled to take refuge
in the solemnizing season in which
nature is preparing for the period of
her desolation. We are then neither
relaxed by the heat of summer nor
frozen by the cold of winter. We
can roam abroad and mark the face
of nature in all her variety without
the inconvenience of either; while
at home, in the retirement of the
closet, in the hours of solitary em-
ployment, the mind is enabled to
give full scope to its power and to
bring its energies into action.

Independently however of all
those physical advantages of Au-
tumn, its influence upon the reflec-
tive mind must be considered as very
profitable. When we look around
us and behold the leaves strewed in
mourning confusion on every side;
the dark tinge tinged with the rus-
set hues of autumn; when we hear

he winds sighing amid the scat-
tered victims of their progress; we
are reminded that there is a time in
the life of man when the visions of
youth and of maturity shall have
past away; when something more
substantial shall be required to add
comfort to life, and perpetuity to
enjoyment. In Autumn we behold
the various tribes of nature prepar-
ing for the approach of Winter; and
fleeing birds seeking some warmer
and happier climate; and many of
the lesser animals sinking into that
repose which their wearied frames
require, or laying up their humble
stores against the barrenness of the
advancing season. The husband-
man collects his scattered flocks and
provides for their comfort; his sick-
le cuts the yellow grain, and his
barn receives the produce of his la-
bours.

Indeed every where are to be seen
the preparations for winter; there
is but ONE place where we ear-
thy are too often forgotten—in the
heart. In our figurative Autumn
we forget that life is soon to close;
we are indifferent about our prepa-
rations for the winter of death. We
hear the blast of time howling a-
round our heads, and quenching our
glories in the dust, but we attend
not to its warning voice, nor take
counsel how soon this cumbrous coil
of mortality is to be 'shuffled off.'

From what we have already re-
marked, our readers may perhaps
conclude, that we are descending
the vale of years and weary of life
ourselves, wish to throw a gloom
over the declining hours of our fel-
low beings. But we would not be
thus understood. Our admonitions
are addressed to all. The Autumn
of life strange and paradoxical as it
may appear, begins with its Spring,
sober the luxuriance of its Summer
and adds a melancholy colouring to
the passing events of its entire
course. What mortal tongue can
say when the winter of death shall
commence, and when the march of
the destroyer shall be heard? Who
can conclude for a moment, on the
enjoyment of his health, or the du-
ration of his existence? From the
gloom of the future we cannot bor-
row one single gleam of intelligence;
shrouded in impenetrable darkness
must be all that is to befall us in
this mortal life. We ourselves have
seen and mourned over the untimely
fall of those who had every rea-
son to anticipate many years of life
and health and happiness. We our-
selves have beheld the destroyer
pause on his desolating course to
sweep into the dust the pride of life,
the charms of beauty, the beams of
rising intelligence. If we have been
spared to witness the wreck of the
past, are we to presume that we
shall yet be preserved, or are we to
congratulate ourselves that we still
survive.

If all this be true:—(and who can
deny it?)—it must appear evident
how important it is to bear the awful
truth in mind. It should be remem-
bered in the night of sorrow, & the
hour of gaiety. It should temper
without overshadowing the exuber-
ance of mirth, check that frivolity
of disposition which is equally incom-
patible with our character as rea-
sonable, and our interest as immor-
tal beings; and give that dignity to
every thought and every action,
which a being like man ought to
possess. Instead of throwing a
gloom over life, it will only cause
that mixture of pensiveness with
cheerfulness, which stamps at once
the mind given to reflection. It will
elevate us from the grovelling propen-
sities of corrupted nature to the
contemplation of higher and holier
objects. It will bid us to be conti-
nually laying in that heavenly trea-
sure, which shall abide when the
wintry storm is gone, this earthly
sphere dissolved, and the heavens
themselves swept away like a scroll.

But to return for a moment to the
contemplation of the season itself.
It is a time altogether calculated to
inspire that species of melancholy,
which is pleasing to the mind, and
which no other season can inspire.
The general pensive cast of natural
scenery, the objects which surround
us, the departing birds, the rustling
and withered leaves, the dim and
shrouded skies; all convey sensa-
tions to the heart of the observer,
of deeply affecting emotion. If we
make a due improvement of the sea-
son, and draw from it just lessons of
instruction, the observant eye shall
not hereafter behold in any of us

The withered frame—the ruined
mind,
The wreck by passion left behind,
The shrivelled scroll—the scattered
leaf.

Sear'd by the Autumn blast of grief,
we shall be resigned and happy whe-

ther the gentler seasons of life, and
of nature are laughing around us or
the storms of winter are hurrying
us to the silence of the tomb.

From an *English paper*.

EXTRAORDINARY ELE- PHANTS.

The following copy of an official
letter from the officer commanding
the Ramghur battalion, in Bengal,
to the magistrate of that Zilla (di-
vision) is, we understand, new to
the public:

"I have the honour to state to
you, that on the 24th of March at
midnight, I received information
that two elephants of an uncommon
size, had made their appearance
within a few hundred yards of the
cantonments, and close to a village,
the inhabitants of which were in
the greatest alarm. I lost no time
in despatching all the public and
private Elephants at the station in
pursuit of them, and at day-break
of the 25th was informed, that their
very superior size, and apparent
fierceness, had rendered all attempts
for their seizure unavailable, and
that the most experienced driver
was, unhappily, wounded, the Ele-
phant on which he rode having been
struck to the ground by one of the
wild ones, which, with its compa-
nion, had afterwards retreated to a
sugar plantation adjoining the vil-
lage of Jusi-poor. I immediately
ordered out the guns of this place;
but being very desirous, in the first
instance, to try every means of
catching them, I assembled the in-
habitants of this neighbourhood,
with the assistance of a Raja Rag-
naut Sing, and caused two deep pits
to be prepared on the edge of the
sugar cane plantation, in which our
elephants and people, with the ut-
most difficulty, contrived to retain
these animals during the day. When
the pits were repented ready, we
repaired to the spot, and they were,
with much difficulty driven into
them, but unfortunately one of the
pits did not prove sufficiently deep,
and the elephant that escaped from
it (in the presence of many witness-
es) assisted his companion out with
his trunk; both were, however, bro't
back with much trouble, to the su-
gar cane plantation, and no particu-
lar instance of vice and fierceness
having appeared in the course of
the day, I was anxious to make a
nother trial to catch them. The
pioneers, therefore, set to work to
deepen the old, and prepare new
holes, against day-break, when I
proposed making the final attempt.
At 4 o'clock in the morning of yester-
day, however, they burst through
all my guards, and making for a
village three miles distant, entered
with so much rapidity, that the
horsemen who galloped in front of
them, had not time to apprise the
inhabitants of their danger; and I
regret to say, that one man was
torn limb from limb, a child trad-
ed to death, and two women wound-
ed.

Their destruction was now become
absolutely necessary, and as they
appeared to show no inclination to
quit the village, we gained time to
bring up the four-pounders, from
which they soon received round shot
and abundance of grape each. The
largest of the two was soon brought
to the ground, by a round shot in
the head, but after remaining there
a quarter of an hour, apparently
lifeless, he got up as vigorous as e-
ver, and the desperation of both ex-
ceeded all description—they made
repeated charges nearly within 100
yards of the guns, and had it not
been for the uncommon steadiness
and bravery of the artillery men
(who more than once turned them
off by shot in the head when within
a few yards of them,) many casual-
ties must have happened. We were
now obliged to desist for want of
ammunition and shot; and before a
fresh supply could be obtained, the
Elephants quitted the village, and
though streaming with blood from
100 wounds, proceeded with a rap-
idity, of which before I had no idea,
to Hazarabang. They were at
length brought up by the horsemen,
and our Elephants, when within a
very short space of a crowder (Baz-
zar,) and ultimately, after many re-
newals of this most formidable at-
tacks on the guns, they gave up the
contest with their lives. Nineteen
four pound shot have already been
taken out of their bodies, and I im-
agine that eighteen more will be
found. I have been thus particular,
both because I think the transaction
worthy of being recorded; and also
from a hope, that you will con-
cur with me in the propriety of an
application to Government, for a com-
pensation for the damage suffered by

the owners of the village of the
poor and Ored, from the destruction
of much grain, &c.—I enclose a
correct measurement of one of the
Elephants, which will be read with
surprise. I am of opinion, they
must have escaped from Hyderabad,
or some part of the Decan, for I
have never heard of or seen animals
of this size in this part of India.
I have the honour to be,

E. R. Captain,
Commanding Ramghur Battalion,
Hazarabang, 29th Sept. 1810.

Length from the end of
the trunk to the end
of the tail, 26 9 1/2
Height, 11 9
Round the body, 17 8
Length from the crown
of the head to beneath
the jaw, 7 8
The other Elephant rather smaller.

DREADFUL VOLCANO.

Batavia, March 16.

Various letters from Baujoewa-
gie mention, that towards the mid-
dle of January, the mountain Ideng,
situated at about 24 leagues from
Baujoewa-gie, began to break out
and spread fear and desolation over
the surrounding country. On the
night of the 23d and 24th January
there was a great eruption; im-
mense columns of fire and smoke in-
undulmable substances, ascended
from the mountain with a noise si-
milar to that of thunder or artille-
ry; the earth quaked even at Bau-
joewa-gie. A prodigious quantity
of cinders, earth and sand vomited
forth by the mountain, soon cover-
ed all the neighbouring fields, and
utterly destroyed the crops of rice,
which before had the most beautiful
appearance. The air became so
surcharged with clouds of ashes &
sulphurous smoke, that it was scarce-
ly possible to respire, and for sev-
eral days after the light of day was
scarcely visible at Baujoewa-gie.
The greater part of the birds have
perished, and along the rivers no-
thing is to be seen but dead fish
floating on the surface of the water.
Enormous blocks of stone, and trees
of a prodigious bulk were precipi-
tated with a dreadful crash from the
highest mountains, and overwhelm-
ed in their course, houses, bridges,
and every thing which they en-
countered. The river every where
burst their banks, and in many places
rose as high as 14 feet above their
ordinary level.

The afflicted inhabitants fled
from all parts towards the shore and
town of Baujoewa-gie. But were
stopped at every step in consequence
of the roads being rendered impos-
sible by the inundations and the de-
struction of the bridges. The sub-
sequent news is somewhat more al-
arming; the mountain has ceased to
emit any more fire; but the atmos-
phere continues darkened with
clouds of ashes and smoke, nor have
the inundations yet abated. The
desolation occasioned by this disas-
trous phenomenon is fearful; and
there is a reason to apprehend that
it will occasion a great scarcity of
provisions. Many people are suf-
fering under diseases occasioned by
the bad quality given to the water
by the ashes, and a general mortal-
ity has seized the horned cattle. In
the district of Cabang a mountain
tumbled down on the 27th of Feb-
ruary, and buried eight families
who dwelt under it. A similar dis-
aster took place on the night of the
4th and 5th of March, in the district
of Talaga, where a number of houses,
es, with all their inmates, were in
like-manner overwhelmed in ruin,
and not a trace of their existence
left.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for
lodging in gaol, or bringing home
Grego Sophia, a bright mulatto woman
about eighteen years old, well grown,
she has large grey eyes, and her hair
rather light. The above woman was
away from Col. Waring of Mon-
Plaisant, about the 16th June, 1810,
whom I purchased her. She has been
heard of in the neighbourhood of
William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where
it is supposed she has been raising
get a passage in the packet to Bal-
more. She has acquaintances in Bal-
more, Washington, Annapolis, and
other places. Her clothing not recol-
lecting a green stuff frock.

Upper Marlboro?
Sept. 26.

Wanted immediately.

A Wet Nurse, for an infant 10 weeks
old. Liberal wages will be given
one that will suit. One from the
city would be preferred. Apply to
this Office.
Nov. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum



THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.
Propelled by an Engine on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure which they are worked.—She will leave **COMMERCIAL STREET WHARF** every **MONDAY and THURSDAY**, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for **ANNAPOLIS and EASTON**, via **Miles River Ferry**, will leave **EASTON** every **TUESDAY and FRIDAY**, at 8 o'clock for **ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE**.—She will leave **COMMERCIAL STREET WHARF** every **WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY**, for **GENRE**, at 6 o'clock in the morning; and leave **Centerville** at 12 o'clock the same days for **Baltimore**—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for **Centerville**, and continue as above. For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to **George Stillson, Balt.**
Sept. 8. 12v

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by **Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold**, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1847. one year.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

BASIL SHEPARD,
dedicates his most unfeigned thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage which he has received, and informs his friends that he has just received a new and complete stock of Fall Goods, consisting of the following:
Saxon and Blue Cloth, do. do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures, do.
Best doubled Milled Drab, do.
Black Cassimere, do.
Grey mix'd do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures, do.
Paris Olive Cloth, do.
Fashionable Light Cord, do.
Black Florentines, do.
Best white Marseilles, do.
Coloured do.
Fashionable Toilett, do.
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.
And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.
Any of the above goods will be made up as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
October 2. 1f.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anno-Annul County, Orphans Court, October 21st. 1847.

On application by petition of **Archibald Dorsey**, administrator of **Allen Dorsey**, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of **Anne Arundel county**, hath obtained from the orphans court of **A. A. county**, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Allen Dorsey**, late of **Anne Arundel county**, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, 1847.
Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.

Classical and Mathematical School.

The subscriber intends to open, after Christmas, a School for Mathematics and Latin and Greek Grammar. Having his eye on a very able assistant, whom he wishes to secure by an early contract, he requests all persons disposed to commit their sons or wards to his care, to give him immediate notice of their intention. The price of tuition will be ten dollars per quarter. He can accommodate three or four boys in his family.
H. L. Davis.
Annapolis, 8v.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anno-Annul County, Orphans Court, October 28, 1847.

On application by petition of **Horatio Ridout**, administrator with the will annexed, of **Mary Weems**, late of **Anne Arundel county**, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of **Anne Arundel county**, hath obtained from the orphans court of **Anne Arundel county**, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of **Mary Weems**, late of **A. A. County**, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1847.
Horatio Ridout, adm'r.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him, and informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:
Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do.
Black do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures, do.
Best doubled Milled Drab, do.
Second do.
Black Cassimere, do.
Grey mix'd do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures, do.
Paris Olive Cloth, do.
Fashionable Light Cord, do.
Black Florentines, do.
Best white Marseilles, do.
Coloured do.
Fashionable Toilett, do.
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.
And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.
Any of the above goods will be made up as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
October 2. 1f.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anno-Annul County, Orphans Court, October 21st. 1847.

On application by petition of **Archibald Dorsey**, administrator of **Allen Dorsey**, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of **Anne Arundel county**, hath obtained from the orphans court of **A. A. county**, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Allen Dorsey**, late of **Anne Arundel county**, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, 1847.
Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.

Classical and Mathematical School.

The subscriber intends to open, after Christmas, a School for Mathematics and Latin and Greek Grammar. Having his eye on a very able assistant, whom he wishes to secure by an early contract, he requests all persons disposed to commit their sons or wards to his care, to give him immediate notice of their intention. The price of tuition will be ten dollars per quarter. He can accommodate three or four boys in his family.
H. L. Davis.
Annapolis, 8v.

By His Excellency, **Charles Ridgely**, of **Hampton**, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appeareth unto me by an Inquisition taken before **John Alsquith**, Esquire, one of the Coroners of **Baltimore county**, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of a certain **William Henry McCubbin**, a citizen of the city of **Baltimore**, by some unknown person, on or about the twenty-second day of October last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable persons, inhabitants of the city of **Baltimore**, praying the interposition of Government: And whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed. 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 Five Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the author or perpetrator of the aforesaid murder, provided he be brought to justice. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick town Herald, the Torchlight, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

By order of the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, Maryland.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of said county and state hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of **Joseph Parsons**, late of **St. Mary's county**, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby seriously warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1847.
Zachariah Spalding, Adm'r. de bonis non of Joseph Parsons.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *vendo*, ex parte directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title and interest, of **Joseph Watkins**, in that tract of land called **BES-SINGTON**, containing 300 acres more or less, wherein he resides. The above land is taken as the property of **Joseph Watkins**, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due **Richard MacLubin**, use of **William Stewart**.
Solomon Groves, late sh'ff. A. A. County.
Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of *vendo*, ex parte of **Anne Arundel county court**, and directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at half past 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title and interest, of **Joseph Watkins**, in & to a tract or part of a tract of land, called **BES-SINGTON**, containing one hundred acres more or less. The above land is taken as the property of **Joseph Watkins** and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance of **William Brogden**, for the use of **Wm Duvall**, for the use of **John N. Watkins**, for the use of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.
Solomon Groves, late sh'ff. A. A. County.
Nov. 6.

By virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* to me directed from the Court of Appeals, will be exposed to public sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all the right, title and interest of **Joseph Watkins**, in & to all that piece or parcel of land called **OBLIGATION**, of which the said **Joseph Watkins** is now seized, taken as the property of **Joseph Watkins**, to satisfy a debt due **John Y. Use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland**.
R. Welch, of Ben. sh'ff. A. A. County.
Nov. 6.

GEO. SHAW, ANNAPOLIS,

Has recently made considerable additions to his former stock of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles comprised under the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationary and Books.

Dry Goods,

Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths,	Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves,
Cassimeres of various qualities,	Cambric Muslins,
Toilette Vesting,	Jaconet do.
Florentine do.	Hair Cord do.
Marseilles do.	Mul Mul do.
Swansdown do.	Book do.
Common do.	Nansook do.
Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet,	Ribbons assorted,
Bedford Cords,	Levantine,
Worsted Drawers and Jackets,	Light & Dark Gingham,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings,	Calicoes,
Irish Linen, Linen Cambric,	Table Diaper,
White, Coloured and Striped Cravats,	Towell do.
Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,	Pelisse Cloth,
Russia, Irish and German Sheetting,	Bombazetts,
Red and Green Baize,	Patinet, Dimities,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,	Flannels assorted,
	Long Cloth,
	Rose and Point Blankets,
	Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

Hyson Tea,	Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Y. Hyson do.	Mold & Dipt Candles,
Souchong do.	Pepper, Allspice,
Chocolate, Rice,	Yellow & Brown Soap.
Barley, Mustard,	

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

Including a great variety of Writing Paper, of different sizes and qualities, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink powder, Inkstands, Slates, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

A Valuable Collection of Books

In various departments of Literature, And a variety of Classical and School Books.

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

China & Crockery Ware,

And many other articles which are not particularly specified in this advertisement. All of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

2 Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.
Annapolis, Nov. 20.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, **Thomas's Point**.
And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.
In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.
J. T. Chase.
March 27.

20 Dollars Reward.
The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro **Sophia**, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from **Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant**, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of **Mr. William Tillard's** near **Pig-Point**, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to **Baltimore**. She has acquaintances in **Baltimore**, **Washington**, **Annapolis**, and **Norfolk**. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.
Wm B. Beanes.
Upper Marlboro? Sept. 26.

FOR SALE

Four Horse Waggon,
With the Gear belonging thereto. For particulars enquire of **Mr. Clark**, near the Vineyard, where the Waggon now is, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.
Th. Jones.
Oct. 30.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The trial pending in Baltimore county court since Friday morning, was an action brought by the Rev. GEORGE DASHIELL against CHAS. WORTHINGTON and wife, for certain words alleged to have been spoken of the plaintiff, tending to injure him in his professional character as a minister of the gospel. The defence in effect was, that the words charged to have been spoken, were true; and that they were not spoken with any malicious intent. The pleadings of the counsel were concluded about half past two o'clock; and the jury, after retiring about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the defendants. The other actions commenced at the same time with the above for similar charges, by the same plaintiff, have been discontinued. The above brief notice of the result of the several actions has been suggested, for the purpose of rendering unnecessary any other publication on the subject.—Gaz.

From the N. Y. Gazette.

ANOTHER DUEL.

On Thursday, a Mr. ***** and a Mr. ***** in compliance with the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, went to the sacred ground of Hoboken, to make their offerings at the shrine of the goddess of duelling.

In perfect good nature they fired two rounds; on the third, ***** fell. The ball entered his right side, lodged in his left. His life was at first despaired of; but there is now said to be a prospect of his recovery, and of his being able to shed more blood in so noble a cause! The origin of the dispute is said to have been as trivial as usual. In short, every part of the affair was conducted in a style truly worthy of "men of honour"—They now receive the meed of their heroic action—public notice—notice as men of unquestioned and unquestionable honour! The heart of an amiable partner is indeed agonized at the sight of her husband's living martyrdom to this barbarous custom—But he bids her remember the blood she sees flowing washes away every vestige of dishonour; and to his son, who witnesses the scene, he says in prospect of what may await him, "I leave you an invaluable legacy, a father's reputation, spotless in the eyes of the world." The boy asks, "is it honourable in the sight of God?" No answer.—To present arguments against duelling to a sober minded man, would be to insult both his understanding and his heart; and can there be no chain forged, to bind those madmen who practice it? Is the repetition of these foul blots on the human character attributable to the defect of the law, or its execution?—If the existing laws are not adequate to the prevention of this practice, in mercy to society, let there be a law enacted, which shall hang every man that shall, in any way be accessory to a duel. P.

From the Norfolk Herald, Nov. 17.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

From Captain Williams, of the brig Louisa, from Antigua, we learn that a dreadful hurricane arose on the 21st ult. in the West Indies, the violence of which was particularly felt at St. Lucie, Barbadoes, Dominique, Martinique, and St. Vincent, where considerable damage was sustained by the shipping and estates generally. At St. Lucie, the gale was more particularly severe. All the vessels in that port were entirely lost; the government house was blown down, and all within its walls, commencing the governor, his lady, and his staff, secretaries, servants, &c. amounting in all to about 50 persons, were buried in its ruins. Not one survived the dreadful catastrophe. And still more horrible relate, the officers and soldiers' tracks, were, by the same pitiless blast, demolished, and all within the time, about two hundred souls, were precipitated into eternity. All the estates of the island rendered a heap of ruins. At Dominica, nearly the whole town was inundated, and the destruction of property immense. Some few lives were lost. The island nearly desolated.—Did not learn of any vessels wrecked. At Martinique, about 50 sail of vessels were driven out to sea from Pier 1, principally Americans, and having no ballast, provisions, or other necessaries for a voyage, have probably been lost. Only one of the above vessels had been heard of

(a French ship, which goes in St. Vincent). The estates here also were greatly damaged.

At St. Vincent, ten sail of vessels went on shore, and were nearly all lost.

Capt. Williams could not with certainty recapitulate all the horrors which marked this awful visitation. At Dominique and St. Vincent as well as at St. Lucie, the devastation was so complete as to amount almost to annihilation. It will be many years at least, before those islands can be restored to their former condition.

A schooner from Philadelphia, bound to St. Barts, with wine and brandy, was lost on Barbuda reef, the crew and part of the cargo saved.

It was reported at Antigua that H. M. ship Antelope of 50 guns, Rear Adm. Harvey, was lost in the gale.—She sailed from Pigeon Island for Barbadoes, the night previous to the gale.

Augusta, (Geor.) Nov. 3.

We have no recent information from Gen. Gaines. The last accounts of his contemplated expedition against the hostile Florida Indians, left his whole regular force on their march for Fort Scott, which is in the vicinity of the unfriendly savages. It is not improbable but his approach will inspire such dread as to cause them to sue for peace, and thus prevent the effusion of blood.

From the Madrid Gazette.

Tunis, July 26.

The Tunisian sloop of war commanded by the admiral of this regency, Mustapha Rais, which went on a cruise on the 16th of March last, with another sloop and a schooner, came back on the 13th inst. having presumed to push as far as the Categat, and to capture, on her return, 2 Hamburg ships within a short distance of the British coast.—The masters, and 6 men of their crews, whom Mustapha Rais kept on board his sloop as prisoners of war, were immediately confined by the Bashaws order, in the citadel of this city, called Gaspa, where they remain altogether wretched and forlorn.

On the 22d and 24th inst. his Britannic majesty's brig Satellite, and frigate Myrmdon, from Palermo & Malta, successively came in with dispatches for the consul. On the morning of the 25th, the captain of the frigate waited on the bashaw, and in the name of the prince regent, claimed the Hamburg prisoners (the ships having been recaptured, without the streights, by the English frigate —) upon the ground that they had been taken within sight of the British coast; and at the same time called upon him to direct his corsairs henceforth to abstain, like the Algerines, from cruising in these waters.

Unawed by these demands, the bashaw answered the British consul, that, with respect to the Hamburg prisoners, he would not release them until after the arrival of the ships captured by his cruisers, and unjustly detained by the British government; & that, as to the limits which he wanted to be set to his corsairs, they had never cruised within sight of the British isles, and that therefore the injunction, was useless—an evasive answer, which cloaks his sinister intentions!

The British consul, seeing the impossibility of prevailing upon the bashaw to comply with the prince regent's wishes, called for an ostentatious and categorical note, which H. E. immediately gave him; and the consul delivered it to the commandant of the frigate, which directly sailed for Malta.

Proposals Required,

For deepening the navigation at the mouth of Severn River.

A bar that appears to be entirely of sand and mud, extending from Greenbury's point, interrupts the passage of large ships to the harbour of Annapolis—the channel required to be deepened will be about 1000 yards in length, and to be deepened from 19 feet water which it now averages at low tide, to 26 feet which is understood to be sufficient; no current obstructs the proposed work or threatens to injure it when done.

Written proposals from persons willing to undertake the work, specifying in what manner it is expected to be effected—on what terms, and in what time—also specifying the probable cost of the machinery to be employed, and if the same is to be provided for the purpose by the employers, will be thank fully received by

Jeremiah Hughes, Committee of the Corporation.
Joseph Sands,
James Doyle,
Nov. 27. 3w.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the Physicians of Anne Arundel County is requested on Monday the 15th of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Annapolis, Nov. 27.

Annapolis Stages.

In addition to his regular Mail Coach on the Annapolis Line, J. Gadsby intends starting on the second day of December next, an EXTRA STAGE, which will leave the Indian Queen at half past eight o'clock on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, at the same time on Sundays, Wednesdays & Fridays, and run through to dinner.

J. G. indulges the belief that gentlemen travelling this route will count on finding his Drivers, Carriages & Horses, superior to any that may oppose him, and they may be assured of finding his drivers properly instructed in every thing connected with the comfort and accommodation of passengers.

Seats to be taken at the houses before mentioned. Fare with usual weight of baggage, TWO DOLLARS.

N. B. It is particularly requested that passengers will be ready at the appointed time of starting.

Nov. 27. 6w.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at his present residence, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 8th day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture. A number of horned cattle, among them are some good milch cows and work oxen, many plantation utensils, a quantity of good clean hay, mixed with timothy; also several stacks of clover hay, and corn fodder, and several good work horses, and an ox cart. The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months, the purchasers giving approved security for all sums over twenty dollars; of twenty dollars, or under, the cash to be paid. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Anderson Warfield, Jr.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Bela Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r.

Nov. 27. 3w.

Boots & Shoes.

The business of the late John Munroe is continued by the subscriber, who has on hand, and will constantly be supplied with a good assortment of ready made BOOTS, Mens, Womens & Childrens SHOES; a stock of the best materials, and a set of neat and faithful workmen. The old customers of the establishment can be supplied as formerly.

Nov. 27. 6w.

Was Committed

To the goal of Anne Arundel county, on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself John, or Thomas Dunwood, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a full face, says he belongs to Richard Lamar of Prince George's county. His clothing consists of an old wool hat, one pair domestic white and blue cotton pantaloons, oarsman's shirt and trousers, a pair of old broad-strapped shoes, and one blue roundabout.

Nov. 27. 3w.

Cheap Carriages

Jona. Hutton,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Coach & Harness Making

Business at his Old Stand, in Corn Hill street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work with which he may be favoured. He pledges himself that all work which may be put into his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials and with strength, but shall likewise be as elegantly and completely finished as any done in this state; and he ventures to affirm, that he can make carriages of every description, cheaper than any sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below those now kept up in Baltimore, all persons who may want work done, are invited to give him a call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then determine whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him.

Annapolis, November 6, 1817. 6w.

REMOVAL.



Boot and Shoemaking.

WALTER CROSS,

Boot & Shoemaker, having removed, will in future carry on business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Basil Shephard, nearly opposite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Church-street. To those of his friends who have favoured him with their patronage, he tender his unfeigned thanks, and hopes for a continuance of their encouragement, as he with confidence can say, the workmen in his employ are superior to any in this place, and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any made in this City.

Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1817. 10w.

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY, Have just received and offer for sale, a handsome and complete assortment of

Dry Goods,

Which they can, and will dispose of at the lowest prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual terms.

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do, Superfine Pease cloths of the most fashionable colours. Blue Mixt and Drab Plains. Blue and White Kerseys, Boeking Bize, Coatings & Mole-skins, White, Red and Yellow Flannels. Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Starting Cottons, 4 1/2 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetings, 4 1/2 6 4 Cotton Musings, 4 1/2 6 4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Musins, 3 4 Russia and 6 1/2 8 1 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Ticklburgs, Brown Burials, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar, Brown do Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Souchong Teas, &c. &c.

Without precedent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct. 16. 11.

Public Sale.

Pursu to an order of the honourable the county court of Prince George's county, will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 12th of December next, in the town of Upper Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, the following property, viz. The tavern at present occupied by John H. Hall, together with 16 acres of land attached thereto. The house is large and commodious, and well located for a tavern, being near the court-house.

Also, two other small frame houses, one of them very near the court-house, in south western direction, the other a little further on the street leading from the court-house to the post office.

Also, a lot of ground in the said town, lying between the court house and the Western Branch, called Carroll's Addition, containing 19 acres.

At the same time and place will be sold, some negroes, stock, and household and kitchen furniture.

The above property is to be sold to satisfy the creditors of the aforesaid John H. Hall, an insolvent debtor, who has applied to the said court for the benefit of the insolvent act. The title of the said Hall to the aforesaid real property will be sold subject to his wife's dower right. The terms of sale will be cash, for all sums under 20 dollars, and a credit of one two and three years on all sums above, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, on interest from day of sale.

Henry H. Hutton, Trustee.

Oct. 23.

Take Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from passing or crossing through any part of my lands, out of the main road, as so from hunting, either with dog or gun, through any part of my grounds, likewise from gunning or ducking round the banks of my shores, or in either of my ponds of water, as I am determined to put the law in force to its utmost rigour, against every person who shall so offend hereafter.

M. Toney.

Calvert county, Nov. 13, 1817. 3

THE PERSON

Who borrowed, or took out of the Office of the Maryland Gazette,

A Pocket Spy Glass,

is requested to return it. The

Glass is enclosed in a paper case.

Nov. 13.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine and Second Cloths, Double Milled and Plain Cassimers, Pellissie Cloths variety of colours, Coatings, Flushings, Bockings, Plains, & Forest Cloths assorted; Rose and Point Blankets; 4 1/2 Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, a variety of Patterns; Irish and German Linens; Long Cloth and Steam Loom Shirtings; India Cottons; 3 4, 6 4, 7 4, 8 4 and 9 4 Irish Diapers; 5 4 and 6 4 Irish Sheetings; White and Brown Russia ditto; Cotton Counterpane; men's, Women's, Girls & Boys, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery assorted; Men's and Women's White and Black Silk ditto; Black, Brown, Scarlet, Crimson, Lemon, Plain, & Figured Bombazettes; White, Scarlet, Red and Yellow Flannel assorted; Scarlet and Lemon Figured Flannel; Cords and Velvets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Canton Grapes, a variety of colours; Cambric, Book, Jaconet and Leno Musins; Figured do do. Linen Cambric & Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats assorted; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; Long Lawns, Dimities and Bombazens; Vest-coating assorted, White, Black & Coloured Laventure; White, Black, & coloured Double Florence, White and Black Patent, Lace Handkerchiefs; White and Black Italian Grape, Hat Crapes and Mode, Elegant Merino Shawls; Silk and Imitation Shawls; Gloves, assorted, Calicoes and Gingham;

Together with a variety of other articles in the DRY GOOD LINE, too numerous to particularize.

He has fresh Teas, Choice Old Madeira, Sicily, Port, Teneriffe, Lisbon and Sherry Wines, Cogniac, and Peach Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin and Whiskey, Coffee and Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, Piece, Havana and Brown Sugar, and many other articles in the GROCERY LINE.

ALSO

A General assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery.

The above goods were purchased for cash, and on short credit. On examination they will no doubt be found to be at least as cheap as any in the market. They will be disposed of unusually cheap for cash; or to persons who pay punctually.

He again requests those whose accounts have been standing for more than twelve months, to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, 13th Nov. 1817.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,

of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Girard Morris and Dickerson D. Meziel, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October eighteen hundred and seventeen. 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 Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Eastern, once a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Dr. Shaaff

Informa all those indebted to him, that he has lodged the evidences of his claims with Henry H. Chapman, esq. who is authorised to receive and enforce payment of them.

George Town, D. C.

Nov. 13, 1817. 3

POETS' CORNER.

From the Vermont Intelligencer.
A MORAL LESSON.

There is nothing better for a man, than
that he should eat and drink, and
that he should make his soul enjoy
good in his labour.

Ecc. xi. 24.

With thankful hearts to eat and drink,
Be happy while you can,
And reap the produce of your soil,
Is God's behest to man.

And he who quietly enjoys
Each boon kind heaven affords,
With scant subsistence is more blest,
Than misers with their hoards.

For only what we rightly use,
Can well be call'd our own;
The rest is yielded to the winds,
Or left to heirs unknown.

Yet many a miser makes himself
A wretched, guilty slave,
And does not even know for whom
He toils and plays the knave.

Both soul and body he devotes
To mammon and to care,
And gains alone the paltry post
Of steward to his heir.

To give some graceless wretch a chance
To dissipate his pelf,
He plots and labors till he brings
Destruction on himself.

His soul is bartered in exchange
For dirty, yellow trash,
And privilege of being starv'd
Midst heaps of useless cash.

With temperance, then, to eat and
drink,
Be happy while you can,
And reap the produce of your toil,
Is God's behest to man.

WHAT IS BEAUTY.

The venerable Kaliph Mahmood Raif, before his spirit was received by the Angel of death, concluded his farewell address to his beloved son with the following injunction—
"Ismael," said he, "take but one wife to thy bosom, but be careful that she is Perfectly Beautiful; if thou dost mistrust thy own judgment, seek the opinion of the sages of different countries, for wisdom is not confined within the narrow bounds of individual capacity." The weeping youth bended his body to the earth in token of his obedience, and the countenance of his aged parent was decked with the sweet smile of contentment, as his soul fled from its perishing habitation.

The youthful Ismael had long cherished the glowing passion of love for the virgin Zelma; virtue had shed its benign influence in her heart, but nature had formed her person in an angry mood, and rendered it a singular contrast to the beauties that graced her mind.

The words of the expiring Kaliph, however, remained indelibly fixed in the mind of his dutiful child, who resolved implicitly to obey his father's commands, although his attachment to Zelma was the source of many an involuntary sigh; but filial obedience triumphed over love, and he proceeded to the Khan, or Inn, in which the various inhabitants of the earth were assembled.

Ismael had scarcely made known the occasion of his visit, when the guests displayed to him the different ideas of beauty, entertained by their respective countries, and eagerly advised him to be guided by them in the choice of a bride. An Arab of the desert lavished encomiums on the women of his nation for blackening the edge of their eyelids, which, he affirmed rendered them complete beauties; a native of the Ladrone Isles, said that beauty consisted in black teeth and white hair, an inhabitant of the Cumana, admired thin cheeks, a long visage, and extremely large eyes: a Chinese preferred small crippled feet; a Turk corpulence, and large black eyes; a Greenlander, the custom of painting the face blue or yellow; a Muscovite declared that a woman whose features were not loaded with paint, was perfectly hideous; and an Englishman allowed that the females of his country had adopted the opinion of the Muscovites!

Others of the company were preparing to offer their opinions, when an holy Dervise, with modest accent, addressed the Kaliph;—"Mighty prince" said he, the most humble of your slaves wishes to lay his lowly mite of advice at your feet.—"Proceed, holy Dervise," replied Ismael. The venerable sage rejoined,—"I have diligently studied the divine language of the Genii, and my endeavours have been crowned with success; a volume contains the fruits of my toil; in this your wishes will be gratified."—The judge of the faithful eagerly seized the precious gift, and found written in letters of gold—

"In virtue alone is Perfect Beauty."

London, Sept. 29.

DUTCH CRUELTY.

The horrible tragedy of "Dutch cruelty" has already commenced in Java; and it will not stop here.—The Quarterly Review, just published, contains the following account of a most atrocious transaction, to which we scarcely know where to look for any parallel, unless it be that of the Black Hole in Calcutta, the massacre of the English in Amboyna, or of the Chinese in Batavia, when the streets of that capital literally ran with blood. "We pledge ourselves (says the Reviewer) for the truth of the statement; and by exposing to the world a scene of such infamy, feel that we are performing a public duty. May we hope that this exposure, will be the means of creating such universal indignation against the parties concerned in the bloody deed, as may prevent the recurrence of such inhuman and disgraceful transactions!"

Towards the latter end of Nov. last, the Petengoe or chief of the village of Chipamoonhong, in the district of Chitsem, named Keyse, observed a great faction to prevail among the inhabitants of the district, in consequence of some unauthorized exactions of the Kapalo Chootack, and other native chiefs in authority over them, took advantage of the circumstances, and getting several other heads of villages to join, prevailed on a number of the lower class to assemble, under the ostensible plea of going to Indramayo, to lay their grievances before the "Landrust," as the president's assistant, who had charge of the police in these districts, was usually called.

Having collected together a body of men in the first instance, small parties, under active emissaries, who were dispatched to the neighbouring districts to beat up for recruits, and many cases occurred of poor people being actually tied and forced to join the party. As they increased in numbers, the party moved towards the river Chimanook, the boundary between the Indramayo districts and Cheribon, and in their route were joined by all who had or fancied they had any grievance to complain of. Among these, it is understood, that very few were from Handang-houses; but some heads of villages and a considerable number of the lower class, are stated to have joined them from the district of Indramayo, and of the latter a number from the lower Grauwag districts. At this stage of their progress, it appears to have been first calculated among them that the Pungarian Kanomian might be expected from the "sea side," to join them as their chief. The Pungarian Kanomian, who, I understand, was banished during the insurrection of Bigos Rangun, is represented to be a descendant of one Seedan, who was first promoter of the disturbances in Cheribon formerly, and his family have always possessed great influence in the western part of that district.

Whatever the real object or expectations of the leaders of the deluded people may have been, it is ascertained that not a single chief of rank, above the head of a village, joined them or appeared in any manner, to give them support or countenance.

By the time they arrived at Lobonar, a village situated on the banks of the Chimanook, 7 palls from Indramayo, the party amounted to about 900 men, which number it never exceeded. It is a fact well worthy of notice, that in the course of a desultory march of nearly fifty palls, from Chiam to Lobonar, not an instance is known to have occurred of property of any kind having been injured; and altho' they remained stationary at Lobonar for many days, during which the rice, paddy, cattle, and other property, of Mr. Muntangbe was most temptingly in their way under the charge only of a few slaves, not a single article was touched, not a human being molested.

Preparations were now in for wardness by the residents of the Priangar Regency and Cheribon to attack the insurgents, if they may be so called, and it was carried into execution at Lobonar, 20th Dec. It is estimated that 100 of the insurgents fell in the engagement, and 594 were made prisoners. Keyse, the Petengoe who first commenced the insurrection, was observed to be very actively encouraging his men to repel Mr. Mottman's attack, and his name was found among the killed. When the prisoners were disarmed, Mr. Mottman, the Dutch resident, (whose conduct merits

praise for courage and humanity) delivered them over to the military, in order that they might be securely guarded to Indramayo. On their arrival there, they were all put into a coffee store-house within the fort, and the store-house surrounded with centinels. In the course of the night it is stated that an attempt was made on the part of the prisoners, to escape from confinement—the soldiers on guard fired upon them, and horrible to relate, it ended in the massacre of about 300 souls, in cold blood, by the military, under the orders and in the presence of their officers! Mr. Mottman did all that was in his power to stop this dreadful sacrifice of human blood, but without effect; no attention seems to have been paid to his representations, and he was obliged to submit, as he himself declares, with feelings not to be described, to the spectacle of an unarmed multitude of poor misled creatures, whom he had vanquished and made prisoners in the morning, massacred by their guards, commanded by two officers, one bearing his Netherland Majesty's commission of captain, and the other of lieutenant, under the weak, inconceivable, and inhuman pretext, that they could not be otherwise responsible for the security of their prisoners, or for their own safety.

Will it be credited that a number of unarmed wretches, confined in a secure leakwood building within a fort, should ever think of attacking a military force surrounding them as guards, and to whom they had but a few hours before surrendered themselves as prisoners, while they had yet arms in their hands? He must be credulous indeed, who can bring his mind to believe this! If ever the truth comes to light, it will then, I am convinced, be found that an effort to give themselves fresh air, quite natural to so large a body of men confined in a building of comparatively small dimensions, the doors and windows of which were no doubt closed for security, was by the pusillanimity, if not the cruelty of their guards considered as an attempt to escape—and the scene of blood once begun, the prisoners apprehending what was to follow, made such resistance as they had in their power, in vain hopes of saving their lives. Let it be as it may; those who remained alive from the massacre were embarked in coffee prows, and dispatched up the river to Canouy Sambung, and while on the river the second act of the tragedy took place. An attempt is said to have been again made by the prisoners to escape, and on this occasion many more were sent to the other world to join their companions in misfortune. Insatiable appears to have been the thirst for Javanese blood, that of 504 taken prisoners by Mr. Mottman, on the day of engagement, but 113 arrived alive at this place, where they are now in confinement!

"Chianore, 22d Jan. 1817."

It is added that the Dutch had taken to themselves great merit for the gallant conduct displayed by their troops on this occasion. Poor Javanese! what a dreadful change of masters have they experienced.

To Architects and Amateurs in Architecture.

The trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital propose to commence the following spring, the erection of a General Hospital for the reception and cure of the sick poor, or any others, being resident within this commonwealth who may think that their cases may be more successfully treated within a hospital. As great improvements are hourly making in the construction of edifices designed for charitable purposes, they are desirous of availing themselves of all the skill, experience and taste in the United States. They invite, therefore, the charitably disposed, and the ingenious, who are desirous, as well of promoting good works as of advancing their own reputation, to present plans for such an edifice. To enable the artists to form some idea of its required size, the trustees, would observe, that they would wish to have it so constructed or planned as to be capable of containing and accommodating 150 patients at a time, with suitable rooms for the matron, apothecary and trustees, together with all the offices and conveniences usually attached to such an establishment.

But the trustees not only desire, but require it as a condition of the acceptance of any plan, however perfect in other respects, that it should be so constructed that the Trustees could proceed to put the

edifice to immediate use whenever one third part of it shall have been completed; or, in other words, that each section or wing shall contain such a complete arrangement in every respect, as to be capable of being improved with full convenience before the other parts shall have been erected; it being probable that the Trustees will erect one wing, and wait to see the which will probably be required in future.

The plans will have reference especially to the conveniences and accommodations, with the modern improvements, as kitchens, laundries, the communication of heat, the supply and distribution of water, and other important articles. Ventilation must not be overlooked. The general idea of the Trustees is to adopt the principle of small wards for the sick, and, as far as possible, to preserve the comforts of private houses. The wards must be calculated for from ten to twenty, and provision for double or single apartments.

In offering a pecuniary reward, the Trustees have no idea of doing anything more than remunerating the successful competitor for his actual labour; trusting that every liberal mind will feel amply rewarded in the consciousness of having contributed, or endeavoured to contribute, to the alleviation of human suffering.—The premium therefore, will be One Hundred Dollars, to be paid in cash, or in a medal, or piece of plate, of like value, at the option of the successful candidate.

The plans must be returned to the Secretary of the Corporation at Boston, on or before the first day of January, 1818, and the candidates will please to send their names under a sealed cover, with some device referring to the plan, enabling the trustees to distinguish to whom it belongs. No paper will be opened but that of the person whose plan shall have been adopted.

By order of the trustees,
HENRY CODMAN, Sec.

From Chalmers' Discourses. ELEGANT EXTRACT.

There is a limit, across which man cannot carry one of his perceptions, and from the ulterior of which he cannot gather a single observation to guide or to inform him.

While he keeps by the objects which are near, he can get the knowledge of them conveyed to his mind, through the ministry of several of the senses. He can see a substance that is within reach of his hand. He can smell a flower that is presented to him. He can taste the food that is before him. He can hear a sound of certain pitch and intensity; and so much does this sense of hearing widen his intercourse with eternal nature, that from the distance of miles, it can bring him in an occasional intimation.

But of all the tracks of conveyance which God has been pleased to open up between the mind of man the theatre by which he is surrounded, there is none by which he so multiplies his acquaintance with the rich and varied creation on every side of him as by the organ of the eye. It is this which gives to him his loftiest command over the scenery of nature. It is this by which so broad a range of observation is submitted to him. It is this which enables him, by the act of a single moment, to send an exploring look over the surface of an ample territory, to crowd his mind with the whole assembly of its objects, and to fill his vision with those countless hues which diversify and adorn it. It is this which carries him abroad over all that is sublime in the immensity of distance; which sets him as it were upon an elevated platform, from whence he may cast a surveying glance over the arena of innumerable worlds; which spreads before him so mighty a province of contemplation, that the earth he inhabits only appears to furnish him with the pedestal on which he may stand, and from which he may describe the wonders of all that magnificence which the Divinity has poured so abundantly around him. It is by the narrow outlet of the eye, that the mind of man takes its exulting flight over those golden tracks where, in all the exhaustlessness of creative wealth, lie scattered the suns and systems of astronomy. But oh! how good a thing it is, and how becoming well, for the philosopher to be humble even amid the proudest march of human discovery, and the sublimest triumph of the human understanding, when he thinks of that unscaled barrier, beyond which no power, either of the eye or of the telescope shall

carry him—when he thinks of the other side of that barrier, and a depth, and a breadth, to which the whole of his knowledge is but a narrow and visible stream, and dles into the insignificance of a atom—& above all, how ready should he be to cast his every lofty imagination away from him, when he thinks of the God, who on the simple foundation of his word, has reared the whole of this stately architecture, and, by the force of his preserving hand, continues to uphold it, and should the word again come out from him, that this earth should pass away, and a portion of the heavens which are around it, shall again fall back into the annihilation from whence at first summoned them, when an impressive rebuke does it bring on the swelling vanity of science, to think that the whole field of human ambitious enterprise may be swept away altogether, and there remain before the eye of him who sits on the throne, an untravelling immensity, which he hath filled with innumerable splendors, & over the whole face of which he hath inscribed the evidence of his high attributes, is all their might, and in all their manifestation.

But man has a great deal more to keep him humble of his understanding, than a mere sense of that boundary which skirts and which terminates the material field of his contemplations.—He ought also to feel how, within that boundary, the vast majority of things is mysterious and unknown to him; that even in the inner chamber of his own consciousness, where so much lies hidden from the observation of others, there is also to himself a little world of incomprehensibles; that if, stepping beyond the limits of this familiar home, he looks no farther than to the members of his family, there is much in the cast and the colour of every mind, that is above his power of divination; that in proportion to he recedes from the centre of his own personal experience, there is a cloud of ignorance and secrecy, which spreads and thickens, and throws a deep and impenetrable veil over the intricacies of every one department of human contemplation; that all around him, his knowledge is naked and superficial, and confined to a few of those more conspicuous lineaments which strike upon his senses; that the whole face, both of nature and society, presents him with questions which he cannot unriddle, and tells him how beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unspeakable latency; and, should he, in some lofty enterprise of thought leave this word, and shoot afar into those tracks of speculation which astronomy has opened—should he, baffled by the mysteries which beset his every footstep upon earth, attempt an ambitious flight towards the mysteries of Heaven—let him go, but let the justness of a pious and philosophical modesty go along with him—let him forget not, that from the moment his mind has taken its way for a few little miles above the world he treads upon; his every sense abandons him but one, that number, and motion, and magnitude, and figure, make up all the barrenness of its elementary information;—that these orbs have sent him scarce another message, than told by their feeble glimmering upon his eye, the simple fact of their existence;—that he sees not the landscape of other worlds—that he knows not the moral system of any one of them—athwart the long and trackless vacancy which lies between, does there fall upon his listening ear the hum of their mighty populations.

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P. S. They have just received a lot of Gentlemen's Furres, which they offer for sale cheap.

Oct. 30.

NOTICE

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the Supervisors of the public lands in said County.

By order,
Wm. B. Green

Oct. 16.