

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland; bounding in rail timber and fire wood; having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door. I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem needless to enter more into detail. Letters on the subject will not be attended to; as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

J. J. Brooke.

April 17.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, 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 Gasaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Elizabeth Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, the 28th day of April, 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

the lands adjoining, lying on the cape Bay, South River, Oyster Fishing Creeks. These lands are well adapted to the staple products of Maryland, and with ship timber, and wood of most every description. There is a quantity of firm marsh belonging to, 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 four and five hundred acres. This is a 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 tract of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose a whole land. This half of the land is a considerable quantity of firm soil belonging to it, two tenements, a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chase.

Will be Sold,

On Friday the 27th June next,

at or before the first fair day thereat, at Beard's Point at 10 o'clock A. M. a young Negro Woman, a small girl, and a variety of Household Kitchen Furniture. A credit of months will be given for all sums of ten dollars—under that sum cash paid. Bond and security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

John Tayman,

Boarding House.

MRS. EDELEN

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has taken the small formerly occupied by Capt. Webb, in Church street, opposite the office of the Maryland Gazette, and nearly opposite the City Tavern, where boarders will be accommodated by the day, week or Year, on the most reasonable terms. There is attached to the stand an excellent block of stabling, which will be constantly supplied with the best forage for travellers' horses. She hopes by indefatigable assiduity to merit a share of public favor. Clubs and parties can be accommodated on the shortest notice.

Annapolis, May 22. 3 eo3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, 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 Gasaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, of the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, 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 1st day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Samuel Foreman, adm'r. W. A. May 1.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Jno. T. Barber.

Annapolis, March 27.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, April 29th, 1817.

On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, of this executor of the last will and testament of Mary Crofoot, 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 Gasaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Crofoot, late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Nicholas Worthington, of A. A. Executor.

LAND—FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell by public auction, on Monday, the ninth day of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, **Two valuable Tracts of Land,**

lying in Anne Arundel county, part of the real estate of Belt Mullikin, deceased, viz: **SIMPSON'S CHOICE**, containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres, bounding on one of the branches of the Patuxent river, about four miles south of the road from Baltimore to Washington, & nearly equidistant from those two cities and from the city of Annapolis. The improvements on this farm are, a large framed dwelling house, frame kitchen, several houses for negroes, a corn house, stables, two tobacco houses and two orchards, containing a variety of fruit trees. There is a good proportion of woodland, a part of which is heavily timbered, this land is under good enclosures, well watered, and has a mill seat on it—the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is improvable by the use of plaster. This farm will be first offered for sale at the hour aforesaid at the dwelling houses, and the trustee will then proceed to

Another TRACT, called **WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING**, about two miles from the former, containing about three hundred acres, on which there is a good frame of a dwelling house, under roof, but unfinished; about 100 acres of this land is cleared and enclosed with good fences, the remaining 200 in wood, consisting of hickory, oak and some large yellow pine. The soil is kind and well adapted to the growth of corn, rice and tobacco. The whole of the above property lies within ten miles of navigable water. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the lands previous to the sale; and particular information respecting them may be obtained from the subscriber in Baltimore.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, in equal proportions, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale.

Basil D. Mullikin, Trustee.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non of Ann Allwell, 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 Gasaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of April 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N.

Coroner's Inquest.

On the 13th of April 1817, a Coroner's Inquest was held by the subscriber over the body of a man unknown, who floated ashore near the mouth of Carter's creek, Anne Arundel county. The verdict of the jury was, that he was accidentally drowned. He was about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his dress a dark coloured superfine cloth coat, and waistcoat, drab cloth pantaloons, flannel drawers, and coarse shoes. He appeared to have been in the water a long time, as the flesh was wanting on many parts, so much so as to render it impossible to describe his features. His pockets contained a single case gold watch, a silver spoon & fork, marked with the letters M. B. two or three small notes issued by the corporation of New-York, also a number of papers written in the French, and a manifest in the English language of a shipment on board the schooner Felicity of 19 kegs of manufactured Tobacco, 1 barrel and 6 boxes, taken at New-York on the 15th day of January 1816; in the Manifest was the name of Maxim Bergan; also an order to receive on board the ship Clifton, capt. Davis, some cases, barrels &c. for General Camera, marked M. B. and dated Baltimore, November 18, 1816, and signed by Peter Geo. Damer.

Chas. Waters.

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.

Evans & Iglehart,

Have just received a choice supply of the most

Fashionable and Seasonable Goods,

Which have been selected and laid in at the most reduced prices, and now offered for sale on moderate terms for Cash, or to punctual customers on short dates. They confidently trust, that the generous encouragement which they have heretofore met with, will not now be withheld from them.

P. S. A few gentlemen's Beaver and Castor, and ladies' straw hats, for sale.

May 22. 4w.

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. 37

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer, Ex'rs.

Dennis Claude, 20

January 23. 20

Elegant Boots & Shoes.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has engaged in his employ a first rate workman from New-York, whose thorough knowledge of the Bootmaking arts entitles him in saying, that he can now accommodate all persons, who may honour him with their custom, with work made in the most elegant & fashionable style, and he conscientiously believes, in every way superior, to any ever made in this city, or probably in this state.

Walter Cross,

At the corner of Corn Hill & Fleet streets, opposite the dock.

May 1817. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, March 11, 1817.

On application of Mary Holland, administratrix of William Holland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that she give the notice required by law for the 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 Maryland Republican of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep. Reg. Wills Calvert county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Holland, late of Calvert 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 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Mary Holland, adm'x.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

BRILLIANT SPEECH.

To a friend we are indebted for a pamphlet containing the following interesting and eloquent speech. It was delivered on the 5th of December, at the anniversary meeting of the Bible Society at Newcastle, (Eng.) by THOMAS KNOTT, a native of Ireland, a member of the Society of Friends, and not nineteen years of age. The publisher of the speech remarks, that "the audience unequivocally testified their astonishment at the brilliancy of language, novelty of matter, and comprehensive power of so young a man."

Unaccustomed as I am to speak in a public assembly, it is, worthy chairman, with embarrassed feelings upon this important occasion that I obtrude myself on your attention. When I find myself in the presence of this numerous and respectable meeting, and see around me so many superior to myself in age, wisdom and acquirement, I am ready to shrink from this public expression of my sentiments, and silently with yours to unite my secret aspirations; but under the influence of that feeling which the proceedings of the evening have excited, I address you, and let the cause which I plead be the apology for its humble advocate. It has, my assembled friends (for all who are friends to the Bible must be friends to each other) fallen to our lot to live in an age unprecedented in the annals of the world—an age pregnant with events which no human calculation could unfold, whether we recur to the political phenomena which have appeared in our own hemisphere; those remarkable revolutions which subverted kingdoms and shook empires to their centre—or to the more widely extended and prosperous efforts of modern philanthropy, which have commanded the approbation of an approving world. But, if we cannot recount the numerous offsprings of our christian charity, or number the many valuable institutions which do honor to human nature, and exalt the British character, we shall find that one, the most noble in its object, extensive in operation, beneficial in its tendency and successful in its efforts, to be the British and Foreign Bible Society, which whether watched in its infancy, followed in the rapidity of its progress, or viewed in its extent and grandeur, declares the pointed finger of that superintending Providence, whose resistless agency no circumstances can controul, and who gave it birth at the most unexpected and unlikely period. It was not when peace had hushed the tumults of the camp, and opened every port to receive the friendly messenger. No! it was when Europe was in arms, and the tocsin sounded but to summon embattled nations to the sanguinary contest—it was when our national existence was in danger, and the venerable fabric of our religion was assailed by the deadly shafts of infidelity; it was then that, in the capital of the British empire, this institution was founded, which summoned all christendom to rally round one standard—the Bible! the receptacle of our common faith, no matter under what name we have been born, no matter what may be the sentiments of our adoption! Every one who believed in the immortality of the soul, in the necessity of divine revelation, was called upon to unite, protect, and exalt the ark of the new covenant. This grand union did in effect soften that asperity of feeling which so frequently arises from a difference in sentiment, and brought into action those sympathies of our nature which Creed and Party have had the never failing tendency to extinguish.

This institution so healing in its practices, flourished under the auspices of princes, under the patronage of the senate, the pulpit, the judgment seat; it roused the dormant energies of every class of the community, from the royal inhabitant of the palace, to the inmate of the humble cottage; it took root in the British soil, and made the inhabitable world the sphere of its exertions; it knew no geographical boundaries, its limits were the circumference of the globe.—The simplicity of the design was compatible with its importance—to circulate the sacred volume without

any exposition, leaving any man to put his own construction upon the text, and to exercise the right of an unshackled judgment.—There was, indeed, a time when sober enquiry was deemed heresy, and the Bible was accessible only to the learned; when the immortal Wickliffe appeared to develop those great principles of reformation, which have, through the progressive stages of society to the present, extended the borders of the true church, and enlarged the boundaries of civil and religious freedom. After him, Knox arose, the northern star of Britain, to shine through that thick darkness which obscured the moral and religious world; in his presence superstition trembled; at his touch, the fog of ignorance vanished as the mist before the morning ray. Oh! were they present (but I trust that spirit breathes in this assembly) they would combine with yours, their efforts for the universal circulation of the Bible—that Book to which we all appeal for the validity of our doctrines, and which—if we admit the united suffrage of the pious and learned, for the importance of its history, and the beauty of its language and the purity of its precepts, the dignified simplicity of its doctrine, but above all, its claim to a divine origin—may be characterized as the matchless volume of morality and religion. Yet there are some to be found, some in disguise, and others in open array, ready with unhallowed hands to pull down the pillars of the temple, to take away from the christian voyager his landmark and guide to his destined port, and steal from him that anchor intended as his stay in this troubled sea of life—through all its vicissitudes, through all the varied changes of our being, they would rob the orphan of his hopes, and the widow of the only balm she has to mingle with her sorrows; would destroy her confidence in those promises which are as consoling as the oil and wine of the good Samaritan, as universal as the vivifying sunbeam on creation. But of the tendency of their principles we have in a neighbouring nation a melancholy example; that the sacred name of liberty was stamped upon anarchy and confusion, there every social bond was broken, and the savage yell of murder drowned the piercing cry of innocence. Let the guillotine, stained with life's crimson current, let that bear witness, let the royal assassin, with his hands imbrued in the blood of his unfortunate monarch, let that bear testimony; though even in this life he was visited with retributive justice, and let not the words of the unhappy Louis be forgotten: “to retain my Bible I would resign my crown.” But will they, (wandering themselves in the mazes of scepticism,) still tell you that you are leading mankind into error and delusion? To these disciples of a false prophet I would reply, we will not quit the terra-firma of experience and observation: if the doctrines which the Bible contains are not true, their dissemination will enable a greater number to detect their fallacy and condemn their import.

But let us take another view and see the efficacy of those principles which the Bible inculcates, which are suited to every station of life, and every stage of being in this probationary state of existence. When the unrelenting justice of our country brought Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold—when youth was no apology and she had to atone with her life for an act which, though illegal, originated in filial affection—in that trying hour, when she had to exchange the royal mantle for a shroud, and the palace for a sepulchre, it was the benign spirit of christianity, which enabled her to look with tranquil eye upon her passport to eternity, & even to bless the hand that ushered her within the portals of the invisible world;—while she taught an impressive lesson; and gave an indubitable evidence of the efficacy of her religious principles to those she left behind to weep over the untimely tomb of virtue, beauty, & innocence. The magnanimous Lord Stafford, who fell a victim to the violence of the times, when he was led to the public execution, followed by his helpless smiling children, it was the benign spirit of christianity which inspired him with resignation to meet his hapless fate, endued him with a fortitude, unknown to the stoicism of the Greek, the stern virtue of the Roman, or the obduracy and blind devotion of a Druid Priesthood.—The benign spirit, breathes in that religion, which has supported its vo-

luntarily through every voluntary suffering, and enabled them to triumph even in the agonies of death, which has commanded the proselyte to embrace its principles on the very spot where it was sealed with the dying testimony of its martyred followers. Not those only who lie upon the velvet couch, and enjoy all that art and luxury can furnish to make them happy, share in its consolations; in the humble walks of life, it is a companion to the poor and destitute. Have you not seen the tear trickle down the furrowed cheek of age, on the perusal of the sacred volume? Have you not seen, when the head rolled upon a death bed pillow, and the fluttering spirit was about to leave its clayed tenement, a ray of hope light the poor man through the chamber of death to a more permanent and quiet habitation? Yes, you have seen the profligate, who had added to the follies of youth the vices of a more premature age, reclaimed to live in that life, and hope in that immortality, which has been brought to light by the gospel; and those passions, which unbridled and let loose in society, lay waste the path of life, under the regulating influence of christian principles, give vigor to our efforts and vitality to our mortal being. If these principles be taught in the Bible, the circulation of the Bible be the sole object of this catholic institution, who can remain an idle spectator of the scene?—who will not enter into this vineyard and work?

Now permit me, worthy chairman, to take a glance of Ireland, the sister kingdom. United as she is to this country by ties which are mutual, and I trust, never to be broken, she has involved in yours, her interest, her existence, and her happiness. I must lament the misguided policy of that system, which has cramped her energies, and operated in a way inimical to the designs of this institution, inasmuch as it has tended to irritate the mind or produce a servile habit to debase her native character, and demoralize the people. The circumstances that have evolved since the period of our connection, it is unnecessary, it would be invidious, to detail; they are written in the heart rending characters of crime and revolution; may they be blotted from the page of recollection, and the commencement of a new era obliterate the remembrance of the past! A brighter day dawns upon my native country; the horizon brightens in my view; EDUCATION, that potent genius, confers upon its objects the wisdom and experience of past ages, expands the mind, informs the intellect, and cultivates those talents that adorn life and cheer its tedious journey.

It may, when I mention Ireland, be in a peculiar sense termed the *Esaias of the gospel*. Education gains ground rapidly in that country—Lancaster has given impulse to the generous feeling of an Irish public—he needs no mausoleum to record his labours to transmit his name to posterity; he will leave behind many living monuments; he forms the character of the rising generation, and their virtues will embalm his memory.—Schools multiply amongst us, and will, I trust, at no distant period, be open to the whole mass of our population. But let the Bible accompany the march of intellect; for, as the moon derives from the sun her light, and pours her silver ray upon creation, so does Education derive all its lustre from Religion, and become at once an ornament and a blessing. The British and Foreign Bible Society, which, in the beautiful harmony of its system, can attend to the minute or embrace the whole, looked with anxious eye upon Ireland, and under its auspices the Hibernian Bible Society was established, and rose with rapid but progressive steps to importance. You will have some idea of its progress, when I tell you, that in one year not less than 23 branch Bible Societies became connected with the Irish institution; & now not a single county in that kingdom is without its Bible Society, while in some there are two or three. In the same time, between 20 and 30,000 copies of the bibles and testaments were distributed, & they were received and read with avidity.—Oh! methinks I see, at the close of the evening under the spreading foliage, before his mud wall cottage, the spectated eye of the aged peasant, intent on the sacred volume, his family around him, all deriving from their ideas of good and evil. Even the catholic professes his assistance.—(I hail it as a favourable omen of the future!) Yes; will excuse me while

I relate to you an interesting circumstance. A respectable catholic priest in Ireland, who had admitted the testament into his parish, one day thus addressed his flock: “I hold in my hand the New Testament in the Irish language; I shall now read it to you, in a language which you all understand”—and he read a chapter according to St. Matthew. They all listened with eagerness and attention. “Be not disturbed,” said he “by any reports you hear relative to the difference between the protestant and catholic translations; there is just as much difference between them, as my saying 2 and 4 make 6, and 4 & 2 make 6—a difference in the words makes no alteration in the sense. You will hear those scriptures continually from our children, and hearing, may you find salvation.” If this opinion of catholic and protestant become general, it will be attended with incalculable benefit to that country: it will stifle that spirit of intolerance which has, like the Si-rocco of the desert, sometimes unseen, but always with fatal certainty, blasted the germ of virtue, and blighted the bud of genius.

But a prominent feature in the history of the British and Foreign Bible Society is, that the female part of the community are marshalled in its ranks. Objections have indeed been made to their active co-operation, as if women were to be here the partners in our toils and not candidates for eternity; but, in defiance of prejudice, 13 female associations exist on the continent of America, 2 in this country, and one in the metropolis of the sister kingdom, which, patronized by ladies of the first rank and character, has already proved an efficient auxiliary to the national institution in Dublin; and though it may not be found necessary or expedient generally to establish those associations, yet knowing the influence of female character on society, we would wish to enlist them in our service. Oh! when the maternal smile diffuses happiness around you, and the domestic circle basks in the sunshine of your presence—when you cheer the rising of offspring, and imbue their tender minds with the principles you derive from that oracle, which gives to every social bond its awful sanction, to life the charms of the present, and in the spirit of prophecy, certainly to the future—you will tell them millions are still destitute of the blessing, but that there exists, in the land that gave them birth, an institution which promises the inestimable gift to every kindred, nation, tongue and people, under heaven's canopy; and which, when the prisoner is released from his captivity, gives him the bible as his legacy, which tells him to unclasp his helmet and sheath his sword to let it sleep forever in the scabbard; which, breathing peace, arrests the warrior in his career, when he goes forth like a destroying angel, to immolate thousands at the glory-shrine of a lawless and infuriate ambition; which, by removing the cause, will release us from all the calamities of war, the greatest curse and moral evil afflicted humanity ever entailed upon itself.

The Bible Society, in its progress, will level that mound which has so long separated the Mahometan, the Jew, and the Gentile; the deluded followers of the false prophet will lay aside his Alcoran, and receive the Bible; the Israelite will reject the Talmud and own his Saviour; and the Gentile will flock to the design which has been ‘set up for the nations, to assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth.’ The Society has traversed Europe, making every capital the estuary of its love and successful labours. In Asia, the pious missionary, who goes, like Paul bound in the spirit, not knowing what may befall him on his journey—who surrenders all his present enjoyments to endure perils, hunger and fatigue, and climbs the hill or descends the valley, to publish the glad tidings of the gospel—is become the active instrument of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and trims the midnight lamp to give the Bible to the Hindoo in an intelligible language, to rescue him from perishing on the banks of the Ganges, or from being crushed under the vehicle that carries his wooden god.

The millions of Chinese, lost in idolatry, and ignorant of that resurrection which is the earnest of their own, are already visited; and you will irrigate the deserts of Tartary with the fertilizing streams of the gospel; there will be given unto

them the glory of Lebanon, the excellency of Sharon and of Carmel. Not are the remote and extensive regions of the northern Asia beyond the reach of your genial influence; the Siberian exile, whether tost in the deep recess of some lonely glen, or buried in the eternal gloom of his dreary forests, when light shines into darkness he will bless you. For more than two centuries has western Africa been visited by Europeans: but, alas! the flag under which they sailed was long the signal for rapine and desolation, though now the harbinger of peace and blessing. You have indeed signed the death warrant of slavery, broken the chains of negro thralldom, and told the sons of Guinea to be free: it remains, then, for you who have released the body from its fetters, to emancipate that part which is immortal, to point to an everlasting inheritance, in that kingdom whose foundation is eternity. May ‘He who can draw out the leviathan with a hook,’ put his yoke upon the barbarian, and christianize, through the instrumentality of this institution, that extensive continent, from its interior to its extreme shores. But let us cross the Atlantic; there is a numerous family; more than 120 bible societies have started into existence in N. America: the Indian, wandering in his native wilds is an object of their charity; the Esquimaux even now read the scriptures in their own language. Nor has the southern continent of the new world been forgotten; it has been visited by the bounty of that society which considers the whole human family equal in their claims, as the children of one universal Parent. Oh! could we hover on the wing of fancy in the blue concave, and behold our sun but as a twinkling star, and every twinkling star that lights up the fabric of nature, as the sun and centre of another system! Could we see the Almighty Father with his fiat, give impulse to all the planetary worlds that revolve around them, while we contemplated the immensity of the design, and the magnitude of the power that could accomplish! Lost in wonder and astonishment, the mind sinks into its own vacuity.

But, when we remember that the same supreme intelligence which supports the whole, has condescended to reveal his will to mankind for their government, and give, through the medium of the new covenant, a more perfect dispensation. Oh! then, to muse his ineffable praise, we must call in the aid of ‘expressive silence,’ and while we receive the invaluable favour, let us give some evidence of our gratitude by the diffusion of the blessing.

Let then the British mariner and christian, offering in one hand the document of Heaven, with the other unfurl the swelling canvass to the gales of a propitious Providence, to explore every region and every clime, touch upon every shore, and visit every island that rises from the bosom of the ocean. May we not look forward to that time when the temple of Juggernaut, of the Lama, and the Japanese idol, and every temple that has an altar raised unto the unknown God, will be in ruins, & one universal temple be erected, in which the people will be the living church—the heart, the altar, and the incense, adoration and gratitude! To realize this rapturous prospect and prophecy, some may offer their time, some their talents, and others pecuniary sacrifice, all may throw their mite into the treasury, looking for a reward in that ‘undiscovered country,’ where the light will yet burst upon your enraptured vision.

A young man has trespassed too long upon your attention; there may be those, but I trust there is no one present, who will call zeal, enthusiasm, or an expression of interest in the concerns of the noble institution, presumption. In such a cause, we must not be bashed by the strictures of the critic, the froon of the worldling, or malignant smile of ignorance and envy: let me then petition you for the millions of human beings who are still sunk in the lowest depth of barbarism and degradation; for the wild Arab & the tawney Hottentot; for the savage, devouring cannibal; for the wretched inhabitant of Terra del Fuego, whether he traverse the mountain covered with burning lava or clothed with perpetual snow; for the Indian, still wielding the murderous tomahawk, and the shivering native of Kam-schatka! Oh! on such a theme, I forget my humble character, and would entreat you, by that love which is the characteristic of the gospel, we promulgate, and which flows universal to the whole human family; by every domestic duty and

social obligation, by the use of that blood which was shed to ratify the new covenant, to be in the accomplishment of the one grand and unexceptional object, till every mountain tree and every stream flow a hymn, till every valley ring with praise, and every mouth become vocal in one utterance! In our own country, we will give stability to throne and constitution, peace to the community, and to the state vigorous and enlightened population;—we will do more than this, we will make the Bible the religion of the world!!

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, June 10, 1847.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green,

It has been objected, to the scheme which has been proposed of a Freeholder's Bank, that the great multitude of notes of the Bank of the United States, and of other Banks, which will be in circulation, make it impossible to keep in circulation so large a quantity of the notes of this bank as twice the amount of the capital; and that an effectual provision is made to withdraw the notes in case of their being returned upon the bank. As there is no necessary connection between a bank founded upon landed security, and the Commercial Bank, in order that this Bank may not be in any respect dependent upon, or connected with any Commercial Bank, whatever, but may rest upon its own foundation alone, it is proposed that the Freeholders of the state may borrow money of the Bank at seven per cent per annum interest, payable half yearly. Supposing no more than the whole of the money paid in to be lent on mortgage, and that the expenses of the Bank amount to three quarters per cent. of the money lent, the dividends of the stock will amount to six and one quarter per cent, which is more than is made by the purchase of United States stock, and is probably more than the other Banks will divide after the United States Bank is in full operation, as that Bank must take to itself all the best commercial business, and will charge the other Banks interest for the balance of their notes, which it will always possess. There is nothing unreasonable in the request of the Freeholders to be permitted to borrow of this Bank at seven per cent interest, (that being the legal interest in New-York the richest and most flourishing state in the union when they have disabled themselves from obtaining money at six per cent as the directors of Commercial Banks, and their friends do, by improvidently granting advances to those Banks, by which the money of the country is collected into them, to be lent to anybody except the Freeholders of the state. In this case this bank will not purchase United States stock, or other government security, but keep specie to pay any of its notes for which specie may be demanded. As no bank can divide six per cent if it lends no more than its capital (for the expenses of its administration are to be deducted) all the Commercial banks lend more than the amount of their capital; and the amount of dividends on their capital increases in proportion as the money lent by them exceeds their capital. So this bank may with safety lend more than its capital, within certain limits, which it will be the business of the directors to ascertain. Instead of allowing the President, Directors and Cashier, fixed salaries, it is proposed to allow them quarters per cent. on the money as their remuneration, and the expenses of the bank, which will make it their interest to manage with the greatest advantage, as the profits will increase with the fits of the institution.

It is thought unnecessary to more at present on the matter, but be submitted to the consideration of the people in the form of a pamphlet.

A FREEHOLDER

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green,

The attempt made at the session of the legislature to remove the seat of government, is a subject of great importance to the people of this state, and ought not to be committed to pass unnoticed. It is that the prominent friends of the measure deserve notice.

the people in and become schemes and adopted to pl the state and of the inhabit shall be my c vestigate the his aiders and der that just depuration fr their merits a duct so justly kingly and pol Dancing Room accommodate tives of the and arguments removal, and vernment renewal will be submit tion of the per a question, in may come fai them, and tha be expressed senators at t Legislature. An Advoo

At his farm, Friday morning and protracted year of his ag THINGTON.

From the Fred Died on Th 15th instant, in 49th year of his SHIAFF, esq. His remains we dia, the count ad, and thence to the Episcop in Frederick by of respectable c falls to the lot his death, to in bit yso generally in the present sterling talents, and eminent us ceased. Had attr fixed the confi his fellow citizea rural, a sense ment should be pression of deep classes of societ is numerous rel thism, that it w adequately t generally his de lored, and as a profession of wh quished a men and lament thei educated in the commenced and ol practice of ti ears—he then of the State, in dired the first z business and gain in which super command or a ca g public could lar dearth of r land courts ma adjudications e to the bar, a general and lasti ould so soon h do within a fe attached to a p rded his abiliti influence, he e for public life, r, he was for to embark, b his fellow citi the legislature profession, he und and exhib mind adapted ch inclination ats might lea some years t e between his sivation and at of his farm under his di retreat, con tiful producti e and eleganc in the midst ents, endeare that they wer industry, it a Providence to world of vari nity, leaving i of his friends onspicuous th extensive as

a meeting of Frederick Bar. Being called Jam Ross, esq it was

the people may know the manner, and become acquainted with the schemes and plans which have been adopted to place the government of the state under the entire control of the inhabitants of Baltimore. It shall be my care to examine and investigate the object of the mover, his aids and abettors, and to render that justice to the honorable delegation from Baltimore which their merits and disinterested conduct so justly entitles them to, by so kindly and politely tendering their Dancing Rooms for the reception & accommodation of the representatives of the people. The reasons and arguments in opposition to the removal, and in support of the government remaining at Annapolis, will be submitted for the consideration of the people, and will be made a question, in order that the subject may come fairly and fully before them, and that their opinions may be expressed through their representatives at the next meeting of the Legislature.

An Advocate in the cause of the People.

DIED.
At his farm, near this City, on Friday morning last, after a tedious and protracted illness, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. JOHN WASHINGTON.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.
Died on Thursday morning the 13th instant, in George-town, in the 49th year of his age, ARTHUR SHAAFF, esq. of Frederick county. His remains were brought to Annapolis, the country seat of the deceased, and thence attended on Saturday to the Episcopal Burying Ground in Frederick by an unusual concourse of respectable citizens. It seldom falls to the lot of an individual in his death, to interest the community so generally, as was observable on the present occasion. But the sterling talents, long tried integrity and eminent usefulness of the deceased, had attracted and so closely fixed the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens, that it was natural, a sense of general bereavement should be evinced by the expression of deep concern among all classes of society. In the circle of his numerous relatives, he leaves a vacuum, that it will be impossible to adequately to fill; by society generally his departure will be deplored, and as a legal character, the profession of which he was so distinguished a member, will long feel and lament their loss. Born and educated in this county, he here commenced and pursued a successful practice of the law, for a few years—he then removed to Annapolis, the seat of the higher courts of the State, in which he soon acquired the first and most lucrative business and gained all the reputation which superior talents could command or a candid and discerning public could bestow. The singular dearth of reporters in the Maryland courts made his knowledge and adjudications particularly valuable to the bar, and will occasion a general and lasting regret, that he could so soon have increased the number of renowned professional men within a few have been gathered to another world. Ardently attached to a profession which rendered his abilities with reputation and influence, he evinced no partiality for public life, upon which however, he was for a short time induced to embark, by the solicitation of his fellow citizens of Annapolis. In the legislature of the state, as in his profession, he was in the front and exhibited a versatility of mind adapted to any situation which inclination or the wishes of his friends might lead him to accept. Some years he has divided his time between his profession and the cultivation and tasteful improvement of his farm, which had been under his direction, a delightful retreat, combining the most beautiful production with convenience and elegance of arrangement. In the midst of this earth's enjoyments, endeared by the reflection that they were the fruits of his industry, it suited his wisdom and Providence to remove him from the world of variableness to that of his friends a spotless integrity, conspicuous through a life of the extensive and active engagements.

At a meeting of the members of the Frederick Bar, Richard Brooke, being called to the chair and Wm. Ross, esq. appointed secretary.

Resolved. That the members of the Frederick bar will wear a crape on their left arm for one month, as a mark of their high regard for the memory and the deep regret they feel for the loss of their distinguished deceased brother Arthur Shaaff, esq.

Resolved. That the members of this bar regret the great loss they have sustained, in common with other gentlemen of the bar of this state, in being deprived by the death of their friend of an invaluable fund of legal information, which was collected and treasured up in the mind of the deceased, during a long course of extensive, brilliant and successful practice in the Superior Courts of this State, and which on all proper occasions he freely communicated to his brethren of the bar.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, attested by the secretary, and published in the Frederick newspapers.

Richard Brooke, Chairman.
Wm. Ross, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 26.
INTERESTING.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the schr. Major Croghan, we have received Curacao papers to the 4th inst. From one of these papers we have copied the following interesting document.

Daily Advertiser.
SOUTH AMERICA.
CAPTURE OF BARCELONA.

We have received a Caracas Gazette of the 16th instant, and have extracted from it the following official account of the capture of Barcelona by the Royalists on the 8th. Extract from the Caracas Gazette of the 16th of April, 1817.

BARACCAS.
Attack and reduction of Barcelona by the 1st division under Don Juan de Aldama, colonel of the dragoons.

Report of the Commander.

Wishing to accomplish what I had the honour of communicating to your excellency from Pirutu in my despatch bearing date 2d April, instant, I ordered the army on the 3d to commence its march, and on the 4th, in the morning, I arrived at the mouth of Caicara, where I was joined by the expedition from Cumana. At 7 o'clock of the 5th I formed my columns to take possession of Barcelona, after which the army entered the town with that martial and warlike appearance the true patrimony of valour and victory.

I already had ordered colonel Don Manuel Bausa, commander of the column of light infantry, marching at the head of the army, to remove every obstacle in his way, until getting possession of the most immediate house to the fortification, and to shut the entrance of the streets with parapets, in order to encompass the enemy in his entrenchment, and at the arrival of the artillery, to occupy the battering redoubt, whereof the construction had been entrusted by me, to the activity and valor of Don Eugenio Arana, captain of the regiment of Barbastro, and to Don Juan Calvet brevet lieutenant of that of Grenada.

The light infantry performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, and destroyed some wretches, who presented themselves in the streets.—I had placed a reserve on the great square, and the rest of the army, took up a proper station in front of the building fortified by the enemy.

Having thus the whole of the city at my disposal, and the enemy being narrowly shut up in his fortification, I resolved to take possession of the rest as soon as possible, and therefore ordered the artillery at the mouth of the river to be brought up, in which manœuvre I was assisted by the courage of Don Jose Maria Chalon, a captain in the navy and commander of the royal squadron. On the 7th, at day-break I already had two pieces mounted, opposite to the last part of the fortified house, and at noon of the same day, I placed another piece to the right of the house, wherewith, and the 2 pieces already placed at a distance of a thousand paces from the enemy, and commanded by Don Francisco Maya, lieutenant of the artillery, such destructive fire was made that at two o'clock part of the iron-tips had given way. This battery was defended by 12 artilleryists, whereof 10 were wounded. I immediately commanded a strong column of grenadiers and light infantry to commence the attack, which I entrusted to the well known bravery of the lieutenant col. of the regt. of the Union, Col. Don Joachim

Uribezteta, and the rest of the corps of Barbastro, under major Don Vicente Bausa, to remain as a reserve to be employed at the proper moment, while the mounted dragoons, and the yeoman cavalry under Don Josef Navia, commander of a squadron, placed themselves on the burying ground, which partly is situated in front of the breach with intention to destroy the enemy in case (as it was to be presumed) he would endeavour to make his escape by that side. After those dispositions, the col. of the corps of Barbastro, Don Juan Cini, second in command of the army, to whose skill and good advice I for the greatest part ascribe the good success of my attempt, and lieutenant colonel Don Manuel Bausa, chief, ad-interim, of the staff remained with me, to observe the motions of the enemy to the left of the assault, and to execute such orders as I might find proper to issue.

The columns destined for the attack then ascended the height pointed out to them, and after, at the energetic cry of "God save the king!!" the forerunner of victory, colonel Uribezteta came up with his brave warriors, headed by the companies of light infantry of Grenada, and by those of the Union, under captain Don Juan Falomir and Faustino Narganes. It would however be difficult to ascertain which was the first—the marching of our troops to the charge with fixed bayonets, or the flight of the enemy through the breach, to the left of which, covered by a most tremendous fire from a parapet they endeavoured to make their escape.

When Uribezteta arrived at the breach, he found its approach impracticable, being protected from behind by a wall and ditch. However, far from being disheartened by this obstacle, our soldiers disputed, with almost a desperate bravery, the honor of making a new opening in the wall, and climbed with such intrepidity and courage on the parapet, which I always shall remember with admiration. But notwithstanding their valour, finding that the enemy was reinforcing himself on the left flank, I ordered the reserve of the corps of Barbastro, under maj. Vincente Bausa, to march, who took them by storm, and forced them to abandon their position and to retire to the bastions on the left.

Our soldiers then entered the entrenchments, assisting each other to ascend the height, situated at a distance of about 18 feet from the ditch.

As soon as we were in possession of that post, and Uribezteta having marched into the fort, the issue was no longer doubtful to the enemy, who, having lost the last means of defence, endeavored to escape in every direction. However, he was prevented in his flight, by the regiment of the King, under Don Jaime Prieto, stationed in our entrenchment, and by a detachment of infantry of the Union and the cavalry under its brave commander Navas, together with a party of the dismounted battalion, who all came out in that moment and put every one to the sword.

The first and upwards of one thousand men, amongst whom were several private individuals, addicted to the cause of the insurgents, who were in the house, and paid their madness with the loss of their lives. The commander of the fort Pedro Maria Freitas, and the intendente Francisco Esteban Rivas, and some few prisoners were only wounded, and now are sent to your excellency, to account for their conduct to his excellency the commander in chief.

Our soldiers of every rank and station, conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner, & performed such acts of heroism, as exceeded the limits of their duty. They all, without exception, are entitled to your excellency's consideration, and I would certainly fail in my duty and undervalue the general good behaviour of all, were I to make any exception in that respect.

When I first entered the town, on being informed that some families, though not armed, attached to the enemy's cause, had taken shelter in the fortified house, I immediately proposed to the rebels in the name of the sovereign, previous to commencing my operations, to surrender at discretion, and that their lives then would be respected. In acting in this manner, my intention was to prevent the bloodshed which otherwise was inevitable. But my summons was rejected, and his majesty's name insulted.

A few moments previous to the march of our columns, the enemy

had the audacity to hoist the black flag, and when we took possession of the house, 700 men who were defending it, together with 300 of the others, lost their lives.

Our loss since we took possession of the town, till the surrender of the fortification, as also an enumeration of the articles taken from the enemy, are in the annexed returns.

As in justice I cannot make any exception in recommending the army to your excellency, the whole individually and collectively having so well done their duty, I herewith inclose the original reports of the different commanders, in order that your excellency may dispose, as you will find proper.

Such articles taken from the enemy, as are of no use to me for the army are embarking on board of the squadron for Lagaira.

God preserve, &c.—Barcelona the 10th of April, 1817.

(Signed) JUAN DE ALDAMA.

To the Captain General of Venezuela.

Return of the loss sustained by the army in the siege and assault of the fortified house, defended by the rebels, on the 6th and 7th inst.

Total—2 officers, 21 privates killed—4 officers, 71 privates wounded. General total—98.

Head-quarters of New Barcelona, this 8th of April, 1817.

(Signed) MANUEL BAUSA.

JUAN DE ALDAMA

We observe by distant newspapers, that the opinion prevails, that Connecticut is democratized—This is very far from the truth. The precise situation of our state officers is this, Oliver Wolcott is Governor. He could never have been elected without the assistance of many federalists. Even the democrats do not pretend that he is a democrat—Jonathan Ingersoll is Lieutenant Governor, and is altogether a federalist. Our members of Congress are all federalists. Our Council are all federalists, and every other state officer excepting the Representatives is a federalist.—It is said that democracy has a majority in the house of Representatives. This is not true. The number of genuine federalists in the house is equal, save one, to the democrats, tolerationists and trimmers all taken together. It is true that the democrats calculate to melt down all these characters, into a mass of democracy, and perhaps if they could be all continued in office they might effect their purpose. But it should be recollected that the disguise under which some have been elected, will soon be torn away, and their hopes of successful hypocrisy forever disappointed.

Con. Mirror.

From the Salem Gazette.
Directions for grown children who attend public worship.

1st. Be careful not to enter the house till the service has commenced, lest you become fatigued before it is over, and consequently retire unsatisfied.—and don't creep in so softly as to create a suspicion that you have some bad design—but "come boldly" and by the breeze you make cheer your Pastor (while in his most devout exercises) with your sturdy piety—

That with a cheerful zeal
You haste to Zion's hill.

2dly. As the chief advantage of public worship arises from the power of sympathy, endeavor to quicken the devotional feelings of others in every part of the house by the light of your own countenance, for "as iron sharpeneth iron so does man the countenance of man." When you sit, slam down the seat in order to awaken the attention of the drowsy—"doing every thing heartily as unto the Lord and not unto men."

3dly. As silence is desirable to the few (and the rights of the minority are not to be trifled with) who are willing to listen to the sermon, in order effectually to promote it, choose a safe position, if you are not given to talking in your sleep, and take a comfortable nap.

4thly and lastly. When your pastor is dismissing his flock with his solemn benediction, (if you happen to be awake) scramble after your hat, umbrella, cane, &c. slam open the door with all possible violence, and thus convince him that he has not spent his strength for naught, but that you are eager to hasten into the world to practice all the christian duties he has taught you.

ACCIDENT.

An explosion took place on the 30th ult. of about 40 casks of powder, at a powder mill in Westfield, (Mass.) A man at work in the building was instantaneously killed.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.
Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Waldren's Prime Grain and Grass Sythes, Paints & Oils.
A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn, New Herrings, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c.
June 5.

Taken up adrift,

By the subscribers on the 28th of May, on the upper end of Parker's Island, a Batteau, about 24 feet long and four feet wide, pitched over, she has a new piece put in on the larboard bend, under the rowlock, three mast holes, two main sheet cleets, one oar and a tow line with a Sassafras stake, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Samuel Parrot,
Levi Wayson.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel W. Clagett, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to
Walter Clagett, Ex'r.
June 5.

SEVERN CHURCH.

Those persons who have been so friendly disposed as to have become subscribers for said building, will please to pay their respective subscriptions to either of the subscribers, to enable them to procure the necessary materials for the mechanics, &c.
John Sewell,
Matthias Hammond,
Augustine Gambrill,
June 5.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland,

By a resolution passed at the late convention, (having determined to publish a volume of Transactions annually) appointed the subscribers a committee of revival and publication. They beg leave respectfully to inform the faculty, generally, that they are ready to receive any communication they may think proper to address to them (postage paid) and that they will be duly attended to. As a considerable number of communications have been already received, it is confidently expected the first volume will be put to press during the approaching summer.
NATHL. POTTER,
RICHD. W. HALL,
JNO. OWEN.
May 6.

Boarding House.

MRS ROBINSON
Has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, opposite to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding by the Day, Week, Month or Year. Mrs. Robinson will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.
Annapolis, May 29, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has recently received an extensive assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—

Uncommonly cheap superfine cloths; cambric, book, jaconet, leno, figured, striped & corded muslins, silk and cotton hosiery assorted; linen cambrics and handkerchiefs; Irish linens, sheetings, diapers and lawns, assorted; ginghams, calicoes & seersuckers; blue, white & yellow nankeens; long cloth, steam loom and culerain shirtings; levantine flannels and satins; lustrings & ribbons assorted; twilled cotton cassimeres assorted; 3 & 4 & 6-4 dimities do. super & common bed-ticking; India sheeting; cottons; brown and white Russia sheetings; ticklenburgs, bur-laps, Hessians, white and brown rolls; with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line too numerous to particularize.
He has, as usual, fresh teas, choice Old Wines by the quarter cask or smaller quantity; brandies, spirit, gin, sugar, coffee, &c. old and common whiskey by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Also scythes, hoes, spades and shovels, nails assorted, together with a variety of articles of Ironmongery.
All which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers.
Persons whose Accounts have been standing twelve months, or more, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
He has for sale, on commission, for cash, Lard, Lump and Piece Sugars, at the following prices per hundred, half or quarter to wit—best loaf 25 cts. bulk 25 cts. piece 21 & 23 cts. per pound.
May 29.

IN COUNCIL,

March 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts; An act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney-general; and An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hagerstown to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of president and vice-president, and

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sea Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will put up or barrel Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price

\$1.50.

April 10.

9

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way of the

Religion of our Forefathers

Directions for Prayer

Bishop Wilson on Family

Prayer

On Baptism

On the Lord's Supper

May 15. The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of, their houses, and therefore solicited to patronize him.

Those who have never witnessed his departure that if they do so once, they will be perfectly satisfied, and he invites their personal attention, to render that exertion from him may be assured with their customers, when he is occupied with the business of the season aforesaid.

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most attentive and comfortable service.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now

occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

The Union Tavern & City Hotel.

WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

May 15.

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 separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

James Carroll, t.f.

May 15.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new

and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine London Cloths,

Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown,

Black, Grey & Light mixed Cassimeres,

Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetts,

Light Cassinet.

First and Second Quality Long Nankeens.

A handsome assortment of

Marseilles and Forentine for vestings.

Together with a variety of other articles for the present season.

Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified.

May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

May 27 1817.

On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of Charles Burton, 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 Gussaway, 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 on the personal estate of Charles Burton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1817.

Charles Robinson, adm'r.

State of Maryland,

Calvert County, Orphans Court,

Jan. 14, 1816.

On application by petition of Peregrine F. Freeland, administrator of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered, by the court that the said administrator 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 Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Dep. Register of Wills of C. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Peregrine F. Freeland, adm'r.

May 29.

For Sale,

Twenty-two and an half acres of land, adjoining that part of the tract called "Friendship," lately purchased by Colonel Maynadier, of the estate of the late Benjamin Ogle, esq. The above land will be offered at public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, Annapolis, on Saturday the 14th day of June next.

Richard Lockerman,

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed by delivering up his property, and to answer cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto, as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 22.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

May 20, 1817.

On application by petition of John Claytor, administrator of William Claytor, well, jun. 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 Gussaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince-George's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of [William] well, jun. late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1817.

John Claytor, adm'r.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Sunderland, late of A. County, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said deceased, to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to him, to make payment.

Elizabeth Sunderland, adm'r.

May 29.

FOR SALE

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May 29.

a powerful champion in their cause, whose labours are to contribute largely to the support and permanency of democracy in this country; yet there are others of them, who possessed too much of the proud spirit of Americans, to feel willing to accept the unprincipled turn-coat as their oracle. We mention with pleasure, that while the most of these prints are "congratulating the public" upon his arrival and singing hosannas to his name, the *American Yeoman*, published at Brattleborough, Vt. and the *Saratoga Courier*, are not thus deeply infected with jacobin madness. The sentiments of these journals upon the subject, while they betray an honest indignation at the obsequiousness of their brethren, to the man, who perhaps has abused our country, and some of our greatest and best men, more than any other, at the same time breathe a spirit purely American. The *Yeoman* intimates that the Republicans of Vermont feel rather cool than otherwise at his arrival. "We believe," says the *Yeoman*, "they deprecate nothing more ardently, than that he should enlist in the party conflicts of the U. States.—Mr. C. has declared that he comes here merely as a visitor—that he 'shall always love England better than any other country'—and that he 'will never become a subject or citizen of any other state.' As a foreigner, then, we bid him welcome to all our accustomed rites of hospitality: and although we confess we cannot entertain that high admiration for the character of the *Partisan Patriot*, who flies from the battle, & in safety shoots flying," as for the *Hampdens*, the *Russells*, and the *Sidneys*, who remained firm at their posts in the hour of danger and despotism—yet we greet Mr. Cobbett with a cordial welcome; and when he is inclined to amuse himself and others, by displaying the skill with which he can hit a political object, we freely present him the whole realm of Great Britain, with all its colonies and dependencies—its Prince Regent, Lords and Commons—its "rotten boroughs," sinners, paupers and pensions, and *thinking* John Bull himself, for a target.—We shall with pleasure read the registered account of his bull fights, and shall clap the adroit Matedor, who teases the lordly animal with his darts, and makes the old English Bull roar again—all this will be very pleasant to us Green Mountain Republicans."

But the republicans, (our writer continues,) "will not soon forget, that Mr. Cobbett was once a political partizan in the U. States. They remember, that when the republicans were engaged as honestly as Mr. C. can now be, in attempting a reform in our government, Mr. Cobbett then took the "aristocratic" side, and edited the "Porcupine," every quill of which was directly pointed against a reform.—They cannot forget the licentiousness of a pen, which respected neither age, learning, public character, or individual profession. They cannot forget the coarse abuse cast on the pride of our country the venerable Franklin, under the nick name of "Old Thunder Mug"—or the attack on the professional character of the good and learned Dr. Rush, under that of "Sangrado"—and they have experimentally learned enough of the versatile disposition of this profuse irritable writer, to know, that though he may commence his visit by attacking the federalists, he may continue and conclude it, by abusing the republicans. "A word to the wise is sufficient"—and surely the sage of Botley is a wise man."

These sentiments reflect much credit upon the editor of the *Yeoman*; and the neat and cutting sarcasm, conveyed in the comparison between the *flying patriots*, and the "Hampdens, Russells and Sidneys," who remained firm at their posts in the hour of danger, would be keenly felt by any one not as callous to every honourable feeling, as Cobbett himself, or the insect reptiles who are ready to crawl around him, and exalt his venom, that they may render their own principles the more poisonous.

RECOVERING THE DROWNED.

The following directions have been published by the Dublin Humane Society:—

1. "What thou doest, do quickly,"
1. Coavey the body carefully, with the head a little raised to the nearest convenient house.
2. Strip and dry the body; clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. An adult; lay the body on a bed or a blanket, near the fire or in a warm chamber, if in summer, expose it to the sun.
4. A child; place it between two persons in a warm bed.
5. Rub the body gently with flannel, sprinkled with spirits.
6. Restore breathing by introducing the pipe of bellows (where the apparatus cannot be immediately procured) into one nostril, keeping the other and the mouth closed, gently inflate the lungs, alternately compress the breast, and then let the mouth and nostrils free.
7. Apply warm bricks to the soles of the feet, and warm spirits to the palms of the hands, and the pit of the stomach.
8. Persist in these means for three hours at least, or until life be restored.

CAUTIONS.

1. Never to be held up by the heels.
 2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.
 3. Not to allow into the room more than six persons.
 4. Not to rub the body with salt.
- GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
- On signs of returning life, and if swallowing be returned, a small quantity (often repeated) of warm wine and water, or diluted spirits, should be given, the patient put into a warm bed, and if disposed, allowed to sleep.
- Electricity and bleeding are never to be employed, unless by the direction of a medical gentleman.

From the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, of May 27.

RIOT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Our readers will recollect, that some weeks since we published an account of an attack upon the British ship *Hamilton*, Captain Colshhead, while lying in the harbour of New Orleans. We received by the last mail the *New-Orleans Gazette* of the 15th of April, which contains a more detailed statement of this unhappy occurrence. Mr. Wagner, the Editor states,

1. That the Mayor knew the riot was about to take place.
2. That if his own means were not sufficient to prevent it, he knew there was abundance of force within his reach, which he might easily have obtained by applying for it.
3. That he not only declined to apply for such assistance, but refused to make use of such means till it was too late—that is, till the mischief was complete, and the rioters dispersed."

Here follow the affidavits of Mr. Stewart, Major General Ripley, Commodore Patterson, and Sailing Master Loomis of the United States Navy.

Mr. Stewart says, that on the 18th of March he was on board the *Hamilton*, that about two o'clock P. M. a crowd was collecting on the levee, with the avowed determination to take down the vanes which were flying on the mast head of the *Hamilton*; that he advised the captain to call upon the Mayor; that the captain waited on the Mayor; that his honor refused to interfere; that, about 4 o'clock, the Mayor came on board, and informed the captain he would take charge of the ship. The deponent and the captain proceeded below; that a few minutes after they were in the cabin they were nailed from deck, to come up. They found the mob had boarded, and were pursuing the crew, with pistols, swords and cutlasses, that one of the *Hamilton's* crew was shot through the neck.

General Ripley states, that he did not receive any communication from the Mayor requesting his aid; that he was called upon by two citizens, requesting military aid, and that when he arrived on the levee, the Mayor seemed to rejoice that the troops had arrived.

Commodore Patterson testifies, that Sailing Masters Loomis and Bassett called on him, and observed that the masters of the vessels in the neighbourhood of the *Hamilton*, were desirous that he would exercise his authority, as commander of the naval force, to have the flags pulled down; at the same time stating that the master of the *Hamilton* would abide by any direction given by the naval commander; that he (Com. Patterson) replied, that "as the vanes had been represented to him, they contained nothing offensive to the government of the United States or in violation of its laws, and that were he in the captain's place, he would not haul them down by compulsion." He also offered, if the civil authority wanted his assistance in quelling the disturbance to render it with all the force under his command.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, June 3. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival this morning of the British ship *Ann*, Captain Simpson, in 28 days from Cork, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London papers, to the 30th of April and Dublin to the 3d of May, both inclusive. From these papers, we have selected for publication this evening as copious extracts as our time and limits would permit. Additional selections will be given in our next.

Bills of indictment for high treason have been found against the state prisoners confined in the tower.

The British Parliament have appropriated nearly eighteen millions of dollars for relieving the public distress—more than six & a half millions for England, and more than eleven millions for Ireland.

LONDON MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, April 30.

We had no fresh arrivals this morning, consequently the few sales made in Fine Wheat and Oats were at Monday's prices; Fine Barley supports its price, but there was but little business doing; in Peas and Beans there is no alteration.—Foreign Wheat, 62s. 73s; Fine do 104s. 128s; English Wheat 62s. 64s; Fine do 106s. 125s; Old do 82s. 122s; Rye 44s. 54s; Fine do 62s; Barley 30s. 34s; Fine do 48s. 52s; Rape Seed 50l. 51l. per last; Fine Flour 100s. 105s, Second 95s. 100s.

The Dublin Markets—May 2.

Our Corn Market still continues heavy, sellers seem much more numerous than the buyers, and very little business done except by the retailers, who are buying sparingly for home consumption—inferior wheat appears more in demand at 28s to 35s for grinding—no demand for prime samples. Oat and Oatmeal stationary. Good feeding oats, 22s. to 24s. Oatmeal 22s 6d to 25s. per cwt. Barley heavy at 16 to 25s.—Good Irish flour very heavy, at 35 to 50s.—American of good quality 82 to 85s. and plenty at market.—No alteration in whiskey.

The demand for grass seeds extremely heavy, owing to the long continuance of dry weather—no stir yet in flaxseed, and prices seem to be giving way. New York, 5l 13s 9d to 5l 10s.—Potatoes 5s for blacks, and 3s 6d to 6s 6d for apples. Coals 24 to 25s.

LONDON, April 30. THE QUEEN.

We have the pleasure to inform the Public, that her Majesty, with the full sanction of her Physicians, has ordered her carriage for the purpose of taking an airing this day.

The French papers of Sunday arrived this morning. One of them asserts, that the Princess of Wales was to be in Paris by the 1st of May.

French Funds—67—

These Journals are otherwise destitute of news.

HIGH TREASON.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned true bills for High Treason against Arthur Thistlewood, Gent.; James Watson, the elder, surgeon; James Watson, the younger, surgeon; Thomas Preston, cordwainer; and James Hooper, labourer. The bill against John Keenes, tailor, was thrown out.

It appears, therefore, that enough has been discovered against the above five persons to put them upon their respective trials for the great offence which the law knows.—Upon this awful subject we are therefore prevented from saying more at present. We learn from the speech of the Attorney General, that they are to be put upon their trials with all proper and becoming expedition. The forms necessary on such solemn occasions would, however, have rendered it impossible to commence the proceedings till within a day or two of the conclusion of the present term, during which they could not, therefore, probably have been finished. Hence the first Monday of the ensuing term has been fixed on at present, subject to any slight change should intervening circumstances render it necessary.

Our account of the apprehension of Thistlewood, published yesterday, was upon the whole correct, with the exception, however, of his having got on board the *Perseus*, in the river. The fact appears to be, that only a passage had been taken for him, his wife and sons on board the British ship *Perseus*, Captain Richardson. This vessel had clear-

ed out for St. John's & New-Brunswick; but an assurance was given by a Mr. Fitzgerald, the person who charged her, that the above mentioned parties should be taken to New-York, Mrs. Thistlewood, said to be a very interesting woman, with her son, who is about ten years of age, went on board, under the name of Wilkinson; and was required along with the rest of the passengers, to the number of 183, to appear before the Inspector of Aliens on board the *Flamer* brig, off Gravesend, (of which the Inspector is also commander) in order, as well to comply with the Alien regulations, as to have it ascertained that the 57th Geo. III. chap. 10, for regulating the conveyance of passengers in certain cases was obeyed. The Alien Department had been led to suspect that Thistlewood would attempt to escape by this vessel; and the Chief Clerk, attended by one of the Messengers of the Department, had for some time been acting upon this suspicion, and both were in the town of Gravesend at the time when Thistlewood was taken on board the *Flamer* by the commander of that vessel, who had an officer in readiness with Lord Sidmouth's warrant. The prisoner it appears, being aware of the examination to which he would have been subjected, along with the other passengers, previously to the clearing of the vessel, from the Alien department, had avoided going on board the *Perseus*, but went directly on board the *Flamer* with his three friends, who were detained with him, and still remain in custody.

Yesterday Robert Pilkington was examined at the Secretary of State's Office.

Bradbury, and Banford the Lancashire rhymster, who were some weeks ago bro't in from Manchester, on suspicion of treason, were yesterday discharged on bail, after another examination at the Home Office.

The House of Commons continue their important discussions. Last night a motion for dispensing with the Secretary for the Colonies was brought forward by Mr. Tierney, and rejected by a large majority.

The subject of Debating Shops was also touched upon again—the Faction drive at this in order to paralyze the Magistracy of the Country, and every error is blazoned with extraordinary exaggeration into an instance of the most tyrannical and lawless oppression. The object is consistent, but we trust the means will fail.

In both Houses last night a discussion took place in consequence of a construction given by two Magistrates at the Old Bailey last week of the seditious Meetings Act, by which a society was prevented from holding its meetings for debating on legal, political and historical questions. Ministers, in both Houses, disavowed the construction put upon the Act by the two Aldermen.

If we are to believe the French Journals, a considerable misunderstanding prevails between the Courts of Vienna and Turin. The former is said to have renewed its application for an exchange of territory, which the latter firmly opposes; and it is added, that the garrison of Alexandria is to be reinforced by six thousand Austrian troops, which the Sardinian government is also said to view with a jealous eye.

The Elector of Cassel, upon the invitation of the Emperor of Russia, has acceded to the Holy Alliance.

Dublin, May 3.

By the English mail, which arrived yesterday, we received London Journals of Tuesday, with French and other foreign papers.

The Morning Chronicle communicates the following extraordinary article of intelligence. The Courier is silent and does not contradict it:—

"It is reported that a despatch from our Foreign Office to the Ottoman Port, which was entrusted to the foreign messenger to be conveyed, was broken open and read by corrupt means. This is an outrage of so flagrant a nature, that we trust it will not be suffered to pass over without the most rigorous investigation and complaint to the government whose agents have committed this insult."

It is understood that Mr. Grattan and Lord Castlereagh are agreed to the precise nature of the proposition to be submitted to Parliament respecting the claims of Roman Catholics.

The English Funds were depressed on Tuesday, principally for some

large sales. One broker has sold of stock nearly to the amount of a quarter of a million. The commissioners made their usual purchase in reduced annuities at 7 1/2, which price this species of stock closed. Consols for money, at 72 1/2, and, for account, at 72 1/2.

Employment of the Poor.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his plan for the employment of the poor.

The sum proposed to be advanced, for England, 1,500,000. in Exchequer Bills; and for Ireland, 250,000. out of the Consolidated Fund of that kingdom.

Commissioners are to be appointed, who are to be empowered to advance loans to Corporations, Harbours, or Canals, or to Trustees of Roads, or to any persons engaged in public works now in progress or about to undertake them.

Advances are to be made on the security of the Poor Rates in England. No advance to be made any parish except in cases in which the rate was double the average of the two preceding years.

Manufacturers of Birmingham and other places to be assisted by loans.

The 250,000. to be voted for Ireland is to be employed in the completion of public works or in the encouragement of the fisheries.

The Exchequer Bills to be payable in the year 1820. Security to be taken for the payment of the several advances by iratelements, that the whole shall be repaid by time the Exchequer Bills become payable by the State. However, it be deemed expedient to allow further time, the Commissioners are to be empowered to extend it for seven years from the period making the loan.

The interest on the advances to be five per cent. The Exchequer Bills bear an interest only of 3 per cent. The difference, therefore, between 3 1/4 and 5 per cent. is to be defrayed the expenses of the Commissioners, & the other charges attending the Loan.

In case of any failure in payment the Crown is not to have priority over any other creditor, except by the consent of the creditors themselves.

The resolutions proposed were agreed to and are to be taken for further consideration on Friday a bill, embodying the details of the plan, will be introduced. It was generally agreed that the utmost possible dispatch should be used.

The objections to the measure were, that the encouragement to prosecute public works would tend further to depress the price of labour; that it would be better to advance money for the cultivation of the lands, and the promoting the navigation of the country; that Manufacturers did not want capital but markets; that the advance money would not find them markets; that with respect to the Poor Rates, the relief to be afforded in cases where the rates had been so high as to be nearly bankrupt. What valid security, then, can they give for re-payment of loans?

"But these objections," the *Courier* says, "whatever weight may in them, fades away before the necessity of the case. Distress occasioned by the want of employment for the poor. The plan tends to relieve that distress in the best possible way, by furnishing employment. The relief afforded may not extend to all cases; but do not let us cause we cannot apply a complete and perfect remedy, reject a plan.

State of Maryland, Anne-Arundel County Orphan's May 27 1817.

On application by petition of Charles binson, administrator of Charles binson, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, who had given the notice required by law, to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be paid once in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland General Political Intelligence.

John Gasparow, Reg. of A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, administration on the personal estate of Charles binson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May 1817.

Charles Robinson, Adm.

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COMMUNICATED.
THE STEAM BOAT.

For four successive Sundays our little City has been honoured with the visit of the Steam Boat New-Jersey from Baltimore. The number of passengers she has usually brought has been from sixty to one hundred. The New Jersey is attached to the line of boats established between Baltimore and Philadelphia, but on Sunday being one of the days in which she is not employed in her regular trade, it has been found a profitable business, to violate the Sabbath in the way which has been mentioned. The Boat arrives here about two o'clock in the afternoon, and departs about four—thus allowing a period of about two hours to the passengers for the gratification of their curiosity, or the exhibition of their rudeness and profanity; for which indeed appear to be the objects of many of them. To justify this presentation, it is only necessary to state in what manner they have, on some of these occasions, conducted themselves. As soon as the passengers are landed, they crowd the dome of the State House—a place which is never resorted to on the Sabbath by other strangers who visit our city. It however affords somewhat an amusing spectacle to the citizens to witness the heterogeneous assemblage which this place presents on such occasions—male and female, white and black, the coarse apprentice, the shuffling beau and the sleek counterfeiter, are here to be seen in one promiscuous group. Descending from this place they next parade our streets, and if an opportunity offers of insulting a helpless female or an innocent and defenceless negro, it is eagerly embraced by these magnanimous heroes. Another exploit for which they are particularly distinguished is the throwing of stones at horses, cows or dogs, which they may meet with in the street—upon one occasion a stone was thrown at a gentleman's house, while he was standing at the door—but upon his ordering his servant to chastise the delinquent person, he desisted from further outrage, and like Falstaff, thought prudence the better part of valour. But the description is not yet complete, and nothing which can be said of it, ought I conceive to be omitted. Our heroes then are not without wit; and fortunately for the good people of Annapolis, they are not deterred by any impertinent suggestions of modesty from giving vent to it. Having been one of those who had the peculiar good luck to hear of some of their brilliant scintillations, I cannot refrain from recording them for the gratification of those who were not so fortunate as myself. The specimens, it is true, will be few, but this is the result of the source from which they proceeded, which it seems was not perennial. But I am trespassing upon the patience of the reader, who is no doubt exceedingly anxious to enjoy the anticipated pleasure. Here then are the specimens which have treasured up;—this is a squere—there is no seeing it for the houses—This produced a loud and raucous laugh—"I wonder what sort of Bank that is, whether its stock consists in potatoes or cabbage?" This excited a double peal which made the "welkin ring," passing by a Physician's office, and seeing the labelled phials displayed on the shelves, one of these disciples of Momus remarked, "This reminds me of the apothecary in Hamlet, and hereabouts he dwells." This was considered as very fine, as his companions had not perceived Shakespeare with the same acuteness as the speaker, they could venture upon nothing more than a grin. The speaker himself however appeared to be much elated, but I could not help thinking that had he had with more attention the play Romeo and Juliet in which the character of the apothecary is really to be found, he might have made from it a quotation much more appropriate to himself, and which, if he had made a good use of, might have deterred him from the unfortunate attempt which he did make—or his benefit I quote the lines, "He should again mistake Hamlet for the Apothecary;" Thy wit, Like powder in a skill-less soldier's flask, Is set on fire by thy own ignorance."

These, it is true, are not all the brilliant things which were uttered upon these occasions; but my readers must excuse me for not recording more of them, as I must hasten to complete the description which I have undertaken. I must not then omit to mention, that from some takes or other, (upon one occasion it was ascribed by a curious wight to the falling of the rain upon their "houseless heads") symptoms of intoxication, or rather more unequivocal evidences of it, have been manifested by some of these distinguished personages. One instance has been mentioned, in which the hero tumbled into one of our galleys, and was unable to get out again without assistance, and when at length rescued from his living grave, was incapable of returning with his companions, but was obliged, on the next day, to seek some other conveyance to his home. To finish this description—these admirable fetes are usually concluded on the wharf by a parting volley of oaths and vulgar abuse, addressed to the boys, and other persons, whose reprehensible curiosity induces them to resort there to witness the departure of the Boat. It is much to be lamented, that there should sometimes be found among the number of those who are in the habit of making these Sunday excursions, persons whose rank and station in society would induce the hope of their setting a better example—convicted, as the writer is, that they are not aware of the evil which these excursions produce, and that they have joined in them from the want of reflection. He is induced to hope, that in future they will not give their countenance to so reprehensible a practice. Such then, and without exaggeration, are the scenes which the citizens of Annapolis have been doomed to witness on the Sabbath. And are they not such scenes as must wring with anguish the heart of every Christian? Can any serious and well disposed mind contemplate such a shameful and wanton profanation of the "Lord's Day," without anxiously wishing that some means should be devised to put a stop to it? Are not these means to be found in our existing laws? I know not if such be the case, but if it be, why do not our magistrates exercise their authority and act in the spirit of that oath which they have solemnly sworn in the presence of Almighty God? But if these means are not to be found in any legal enactments, there is yet one other tribunal whose edicts may perhaps be respected; I mean public opinion! Let then the good and the virtuous with one voice unite, with righteous indignation, in the expression of their abhorrence of this outrage upon the feelings of the pious, and this shameful violation of the solemn order of Him "in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

CIVIS.

On Monday afternoon, the Mayor and a Committee from the Corporation, waited on the President of the United States, and presented him with the following address:

Baltimore, June 2, 1817.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir, We, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, embrace with great pleasure this opportunity of personally congratulating the Chief Magistrate of the Union, on his arrival in this place.

Your determination, in the commencement of your administration, to visit several of the most important places in the Union, is auspicious of happy consequences. Not satisfied with previous knowledge, or second hand information; you are anxious that, on your part, nothing shall be wanting to promote the common weal.

That a city which bore so conspicuous a part in the national defence, should first be honoured with the presence of the Chief Magistrate, is as flattering as it is natural; and, we sincerely hope, that your observation of our position and means of defence may enable us before another war, to bid defiance to any enemy.

When, sir, we review your long tried, faithful and able services; when we consider the ennobling harmony and concord of the United States; when most universal peace reigns among the nations, we augur great and lasting happiness to the United States, in giving full scope to the development of her faculties in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce;

and in the permanent exhibition of the advantages of a form of civil and political government, superior to any that has hitherto existed.

To our fellow-citizens it is a most interesting spectacle, to see the chief magistrate of this great and powerful nation, making an official tour through their country in the style of a private citizen, guarded only by the respect paid to the high station he occupies, and the affectation of a virtuous people.

We, sir, wish you, in the sincerity of our hearts, a pleasant tour through the states, a happy return to Washington, a reputation and satisfaction in your presidency equal to any of your predecessors—and finally, the reward of a well spent life in an eternal world.

We are, sir, with sentiments of very great respect, your most obedient servants.

GEO. STILES, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

Fellow-Citizens, The sentiments which you have communicated, have afforded me very great satisfaction. They are just, as to the objects adverted to, and, to me, they are generous and kind.

It was impossible for me to approach Baltimore, without recollecting, with deep interest, the gallant conduct of her citizens, in the late war, and the happy result attending their exertions. The glorious victory which was achieved here, and in which her citizens bore so distinguished a part, at a very important epoch, not only protected this patriotic city, but shed great lustre on the American name.

Experience has shewn our dangers, and admonished us as to the means of averting them. Congress has appropriated large sums of money for the fortification of our coast, and inland frontier, and for the establishment of naval dock yards, & building a Navy. It is proper that these works should be executed with judgment, fidelity and economy—much depends in the execution, on the Executive, to whom extensive power is given, as to the general arrangement; and to whom the superintendence exclusively belongs. You do me justice in believing, that it is to enable me to discharge these duties, with the best advantage to my country, that I have undertaken this tour.

From the increased harmony of public opinion, founded on the successful career of a government, which has never been equalled, and which promises by a further development of its faculties, to augment, in an eminent degree, the blessing of this favoured people, I unite with you, in all the anticipations which you have so justly suggested.

In performing services, honestly and zealously intended for the benefit of my fellow-citizens, I shall never entertain a doubt of their generous and firm support. Incapable of any feelings distinct from those of a citizen, I can assume no style in regard to them different from that character; and it is a source of peculiar delight to me, to know, that while the chief magistrate of the United States acts fully up to this principle, he will require no other guard than what may be derived from their confidence and affection.

JAMES MONROE.

Batavia, (N. Y.) May 24.
MOST EXTRAORDINARY!!

One of the most singular circumstances recorded in the history of accidents, occurred in the town of Middlebury, in this county, on the 16th inst. and exhibits, in the hero of misfortune, a mind excelling in the cool, deliberate and determined virtues. The subject is as follows:—Artemas Shattuck, on that day, in a piece of chopping that he was clearing, fell a tree across a stump in which situation it remained nearly balanced, the top, however, buoyed up the butt; while thus suspended, he undertook to cut the tree in two near the stump upon which it was lodged, and while standing upon it for that purpose, he cut so much more upon the upper than the under part of the tree that the weight of the butt caused it to split, and at the instant of the greatest vibration or separation of the severed parts his foot slipped into the cavity of the opening timber, and remained as firmly fixed as in a vice; he fell immediately backwards in which fall he lost his axe, but soon recovered a position that enabled him to hold upon the tree with one hand, with

the other he drew out his pocket knife and cut a limb with a hook attached to it with the intention of drawing up the axe, and cutting the tree to liberate his foot; but soon found his efforts fruitless. He next tried to break his leg, as that would have enabled him to turn his body in a position to sit upon the tree & wait the lingering hour of assistance; but his position prevented even the gratification of this harsh relief. Finding his strength failing fast, & no prospect of timely relief, (as no human assistance was within three quarters of a mile) he adopted the only alternative that remained of saving himself from the hard and horrible death of expiring while suspended in the air, with his head down and his feet up.—With his penknife he deliberately severed his foot from his leg at the ankle joint, and on his hands and knees bent his course for home. In this posture he crawled a full half mile before his calls for assistance were heard, & twice had to deviate several rods from a direct line to a rivulet to quench his raging thirst. We are happy to state that he is like to do well.

LOUNGING.

Customers ought to be treated civilly when they go to purchase, but loungers ought to be turned out.—

Tavern—public streets and beds are suitable places for idle people and gossip; but stores are intended as places of business.

A SHOP-KEEPER.

N. B. When young men are sent to stores on errands for their masters or employers, they are respectfully requested not to spend so much of their time in asking impertinent questions and prying into other people's business.—

DAY BOOK.

As I am not for cramping any thing, I would by all means recommend gloves for all store-keepers' apprentices, when sent on errands, lest their fingers might be cramped by the cold at this inclement season. A long cane with a gilt head is also recommended as a very genteel appendage.

BIG A—little a.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the thirty sixth section of the constitution and form of government, that "the Council shall have power to make the great seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Chancellor, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this State." And whereas, under and in virtue of the said power, the board have lately caused to be made of steel a seal, with certain devices, and with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland" inscribed thereon. And whereas the same hath been delivered to the honourable the Chancellor, to be kept and used as the great seal of this State. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, declaring the seal so as aforesaid made, and delivered to the Chancellor, and none other, to be the great seal of the State of Maryland. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
By His Excellency's command.
Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

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

Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public Sale, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, a part of the personal estate of Francis T. Clements, late of said county, deceased, viz. the whole of his household furniture, and the stock on the farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and all the farming utensils. The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, in the city of Annapolis, and from thence will be adjourned to the farm about 4 miles from the city.

The terms of Sale are these—Cash will be required for all sums not exceeding \$20, and all sums exceeding that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond, with two approved securities, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Joseph Green, Sarah Clements, & Co. ex'rs.
June 12.

Public Sale.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on Thursday the 26th day of June next at the late residence of John Welch, deceased, adjoining the farm of Daniel Murray, Esq. a quantity of stock, consisting of such cows and dry cattle, thirty head sheep, plantation utensils and a number of other articles, on a credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, under twenty dollars the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property.
John Welch, Junr.

June 12.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An apprentice wanted in a country store, where an extensive dry goods and grocery business is done—a youth of good morals between the age of sixteen and eighteen years, who has been accustomed to habits of industry, understands Arithmetic, and writes a fair hand; will be taken by
Charles Waters.

P. S. A liberal price will be given to a man of steady habits, to take charge of a fine sailing schooner of about 60 tons burthen.
Water Ford, June 12. C. W.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath this day obtained from the honourable the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, a free man of colour, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce their claims, with the proper vouchers thereto annexed, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to
Thos. Worthington, jr. adm'r.

June 12, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, June 10, 1817.

On application by petition of Martha W. J. Weylie and George Shaw, administrators of John V. Weylie, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John V. Weylie, 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 subscribers, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of June, 1817.
Martha W. J. Weylie, } Adm'rs.
George Shaw, }

June 12.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Inquire at this office.
June 12. D. Moseley

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

Among which are
Superfine London Cloths.
Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown,
Black, Grey & Light mixed Cassimeres,
Black, Blue and Brown Bombazettes,
Light Cassinets.
First and Second Quality Long Nankeens.

A handsome assortment of
Marseilles and Forentin for vestings,
Together with a variety of other articles for the present season.

Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified.
May 1.

Evans & Iglehart,

Have just received a choice supply of the most

Fashionable and Seasonable

Goods,

Which have been selected and laid in at the most reduced prices, and now offered for sale on moderate terms for Cash, or to punctual customers on short dates. They confidently trust, that the generous encouragement which they have heretofore met with, will not now be withheld from them.

P. S. A few gentlemen's Beaver and Castor, and ladies straw hats, for sale.
May 22.

IN COUNCIL.

March 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Worcester county into three separate election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Washington county into three separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts; An act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney general; and An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county in election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and the Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's Town, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

By order.

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Worcester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Worcester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Worcester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Worcester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of president and vice-president, and

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections, as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1.50.

April 10.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.
The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers 9 cents
Directions for Prayer 6
Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer 1
On Baptism 6
On the Lord's Supper 6

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 separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15.

James Carroll.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court.

Jan. 14, 1816.

On application by petition of Peregrine F. Freeland, administrator of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administrator 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 Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Dep. Register

of Wills of Calvert County.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Peregrine F. Freeland, admr.

May 29.

For Sale,

Twenty-two and an half acres of land, adjoining that part of the tract called "Friendship," lately purchased by Colonel M. Spadier, of the estate of the late Benjamin Ogle, esq. The above land will be offered at public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, Annapolis, on Saturday the 14th day of June next.

Richard Loochman.

May 29.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto, as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 22.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

May 20, 1817.

On application by petition of John Claytor, administrator of William Atwell, jun. 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 Prince-George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Atwell, jun. late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 20th day of May 1817.

John Claytor, admr.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Sunderland late of A. A. County, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said deceased, to present them, properly authenticated, and those intended to make payment.

Elizabeth Sunderland, admr.

May 29.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the patronage and support they have just received, in their general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Liverpool & Glasgow

Ironmongery & Cutlery

Wallpaper, Prime Grain, and

Spices.

Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oats

New Herring, &c. New England

toes by the barrel, &c.

June 5.

Taken up adrift.

By the subscriber on the 1st of May, on the upper end of the Island, a Batten, about 24 feet long and four feet wide, pitched overboard, under the rowlock, three holes, two main sheet clews, and a tow line with a Sabiner, and the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take his own Sabiner.

Samuel Turner.

June 5.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Clagett, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have claims against the said deceased, to bring them legally authenticated, and all those are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.

Walter Clagett, admr.

June 5.

SEVERN CHURCH

Those persons who have been friendly disposed as to have been subscribers for said building, please to pay their respective contributions to either of the subscribers, or to the person who has been appointed to procure the materials for the mechanics, &c.

John Sewell,

Matthias Hammond,

Augustine Gambrell.

June 5.

The Medical and Chirurgical

Faculty of Maryland.

By a resolution passed at the convention, (having determined to publish a volume of Transactions) the faculty appointed the subscribers a committee of revision and publication, to beg leave respectfully to inform the faculty, generally, that they are now receive any communication they think proper to address to them (at a stage paid) and that they will be attended to. As a considerable number of communications have been ready received, it is confidently expected the first volume will be put to press during the approaching summer.

NATHL. POTTER,

RICHD. W. HALL,

JNO. OWEN.

May 6.

Boarding House.

MRS ROBINSON

Has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, on site to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding by Day, Week, Month or Year. Mrs. Robinson will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may honor with their patronage.

Annapolis, May 29, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE.

Has recently received an extensive

assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Among which are—

Uncommonly cheap superfine cloth, broad, book, jacket, leno, figured, corded muslins, silk and cotton broad sorted linen cambrics and handkerchiefs, sheeting, diapers, and assorted ginghams, collected & sorted blue, white & yellow muslins, long steam looms and cotton shirtings, flannels and satins, lustrous & figured sorted; twilled cotton customers 3-4 & 6-4 dimities do. super & common ticking, India sheeting, cottons, white Russian sheeting, tickle, lappas, hemstems, white and brown, a variety of other articles in the dry line too numerous to particularize. He has, as usual, fresh tea, and wines by the quarter cask or smaller quantity; brandies, spirits, gin, sugar, and old and common whiskeys by the small quantity.

Also scythes, hoes, and other tools, together with a variety of articles of ironmongery. All which will be disposed of at cash, or to punctual customers on twelve months or more, as may be required to make immediate payment. He has for sale, on commission, a Load, Lump and Piece Sugar, at following prices per hundred, delivered to wit—best loaf 24 cts. lump 21 & 22 cts. per pound.

May 29.

MAR.

[VOL. LX.]

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1817.

No. 25.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in goal, 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 10th June, (of whom I purchased her). She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tildard'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. Reames.

Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer, Esq.

Dennis Brewer, Esq.

January 23, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,

March 11, 1817.

On application of Mary Holland, administratrix of William Holland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that she give the notice required by law for the 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 Maryland Republican of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep. Reg. Wills

Calvert county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Holland, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Mary Holland, adm'r.

4 May 29.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall" now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

13 Jano. T. Barber.

Annapolis, March 27.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath this day obtained from the honourable the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, a free man of colour, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce their claims, with the proper vouchers thereto annexed, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to

2 Thos. Worthington, jr. adm'r.

June 13, 1817.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Inquire at this office.

June 12, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,

June 14, 1817.

On application by petition of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administrator 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 Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Dep. Register

of Will of C. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of November next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

4 Anne F. Freeland, adm'r.

May 29.

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto, as prayed.

Test.

5 Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 22, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

May 20, 1817.

On application by petition of John Claytor, administrator of William Atwell, jun. 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 Gussaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince-George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Atwell, jun. late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1817.

John Claytor, adm'r.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An apprentice wanted in a country store, where an extensive dry goods and grocery business is done—a youth of good morals between the age of sixteen and eighteen years, who has been accustomed to habits of industry, understands Arithmetic, and writes a fair hand, will be taken by

Charles Waters.

P. S. A liberal price will be given to a man of steady habits, to take charge of a fine sailing schooner of about 60 tons burthen.

C. W.

Waterford, June 12, 1817.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 24th day of June, at the late residence of John Walsh, deceased, adjoining the farm of Daniel Murray, Esq. a quantity of stock, consisting of milk cows and dry cattle, thirty head sheep, plantation utensils, and a number of other articles, on a credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving, twenty with approved security, under twenty dollars the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property.

John Welch, Junr.

June 12, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

May 27, 1817.

On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of Charles Burton, 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 Gussaway, 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 on the personal estate of Charles Burton, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1817.

4 Charles Robinson, adm'r.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely,

of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the thirty sixth section of the constitution and form of government, that "the Council shall have power to make the great seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Chancellor, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this State." And whereas, under and in virtue of the said power, the board have lately caused to be made of steel a seal, with certain devices, and with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland" inscribed thereon. And whereas the same hath been delivered to the honourable the Chancellor, to be kept and used as the great seal of this State. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, declaring the seal so aforesaid made, and delivered to the Chancellor, and none other, to be the great seal of the State of Maryland. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command.

Ninian Pinkney,

Clerk of the Council.

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

2 Ninian Pinkney,

Clerk of the Council.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, a part of the personal estate of Francis T. Clements, late of said county, deceased, viz. the whole of his household furniture, and the stock on the farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and all the farming utensils. The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, in the city of Annapolis, and from thence will be adjourned to the farm about 4 miles from the city.

The terms of Sale are these—Cash will be required for all sums not exceeding \$20, and all sums exceeding that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond, with two approved securities, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

2 Joseph Green, Esq.

Sarah Clements, Esq.

June 12, 1817.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price

\$1.50.

April 10, 1817.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Philadelphia, June 9.

The President of the United States left this city about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, for Trenton, and it is supposed, will reach New York this forenoon.

On Friday last the Members of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, paid their respects to the President of the U. States, and presented the following address:

TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES.

Sir,

Embracing the occasion which your attention, as Chief Magistrate, to the Military defences of the United States, has afforded, it is with peculiar pleasure that the Members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, a portion of the surviving few, who were your associates in arms during the war of the revolution, approach to renew their personal intercourse; and to assure you of their cordial support to the firm and impartial administration of the government; which, by combining in its measures domestic tranquility with the respect of foreign nations, they confidently anticipate, will promote the best interests of the United States, ensure to our citizens the advantages of social harmony and individual happiness.

That you may participate those blessings and enjoy the grateful esteem of a happy people, is the sincere wish of

Your faithful friends,

And respectful Fellow Citizens

Signed by order, and by

the unanimous vote of

the Society.

D. LENOX, President.

Hon. Binney, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Members of the Pennsylvania

Society of the Cincinnati.

Fellow-Citizens,

In attending to the naval and military defence of the United States; nothing can be more gratifying to me, than to meet the surviving members of my associates in arms, who distinguished themselves in our revolutionary contest. I can never forget the dangers of that great epoch, nor be indifferent to the merit of those who partook in them.

To promote tranquility at home, respect abroad, by a firm and impartial administration, are among the highest duties of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. To acquit myself in the discharge of these duties, with advantage to my fellow citizens, will be the undeviating object of my zealous exertions. Their approbation will be the highest recompense which I can receive.

JAMES MONROE.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.

From the Trenton True American of

Monday June 9.

On Saturday evening, a little after sunset, the President, accompanied by Gen. Swift, chief of Engineers, Mr. Ingersoll, District Attorney for Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mason, his private secretary, reached the Delaware bridge below this city, where the municipal authorities, the volunteer companies of Trenton, commanded by Captain Rossell, and a large concourse of citizens were awaiting him. His arrival was announced by a piece of artillery, under the direction of Captain Yard, and by the ringing of bells. He was conducted by the military escort to Anderson's tavern; where a *feu de joie* was fired. The Mayor, Mr. McNelly, the Recorder, Mr. Ch. Ewing and Aldermen Broadhurst, Taylor and Smith, were immediately presented to him, when the Recorder made him the following extempore address:

The Mayor and City Council, & through us, the citizens of Trenton, present to you, Sir, their most unfeigned respects—congratulate you on your arrival, and give you a most cordial welcome to this city, the scene, Sir, of some of the services you have rendered our country. We most sincerely wish you the enjoyment of health, a long life, and a prosperous administration. To which the President spontaneously replied:

IN COUNCIL,

March 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Washington county into election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county in election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-Town, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's-town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of president and vice-president, and

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections, as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1.50.

April 10.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers	9 cents
Directions for Prayer	6 1/2
Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer	1
On Baptism	6 1/2
On the Lord's Supper	6 1/2

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. 5 James Carroll, Jr.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, Jan. 14, 1816.

On application by petition of Peregrine F. Freeland, administrator of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administrator 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 Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Dep. Register of Wills of Calvert County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Peregrine F. Freeland, admr.

May 29.

For Sale,

Twenty-two and an half acres of land, adjoining that part of the tract called "Friendship," lately purchased by Colonel M. Magrader, of the estate of the late Benjamin Ogle, esq. The above land will be offered at public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, Annapolis, on Saturday the 14th day of June next.

Richard Loocherman, ts.

May 29.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto, as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 22. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, May 20, 1817.

On application by petition of John Claytor, administrator of William Atwell, jun. 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 Prince-George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Atwell, jun. late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1817.

John Claytor, admr.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Sunderland, late of A. A. County, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said deceased, to present them, properly authenticated, and those inclined to make payment.

Elizabeth Sunderland, admr.

May 29. 3

NEW STORE

G. & J. HARRIS & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for the patronage and support they have received, and purchase bargains to give them, as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Canned Goods, & Glass, & Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Walden's Iron Grain and Flour Sifters.

Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oats, New Herring, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c.

June 5. 2

Taken up adrift,

By the subscriber on the 23d May, on the upper end of Patuxent Island, a Batten, about 25 feet long and four feet wide, pitched overboard, has a new piece put in on the lower bend, under the rowlock, three holes, two main sheet cleets, and a tow line with a Sassafras knot the owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Samuel Parry, Levi Wagoner.

June 5. 2

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel W. Clagett, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have claims against the said deceased, to bring them, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.

Walter Clagett, Esq.

June 5. 2

SEVERN CHURCH

Those persons who have been friendly disposed as to have become subscribers for said building, will please to pay their respective subscriptions to either of the subscribers, to enable them to procure the necessary materials for the mechanics, &c.

John Sewell, Matthias Hammond, Augustine Gambrell.

June 5. 2

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland

By a resolution passed at the convention, (having determined to publish a volume of Transactions annually) appointed the subscribers a committee of revision and publication, to beg leave respectfully to inform the faculty, generally, that they are ready to receive any communication they may think proper to address to them (on postage paid) and that they will be attended to. As a considerable number of communications have been received, it is confidently expected the first volume will be put to press during the approaching summer.

NATHL. POTTER, RICHD. W. HALL, JNO. OWEN.

May 6. 2

Boarding House.

MRS ROBINSON

Has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Browne, opposite to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding by Day, Week, Month or Year. Mrs. Robinson will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage.

Annapolis, May 29, 1817. 3

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Among which are—

Uncommonly cheap superfine cloths, broad, book, jacket, keno, figured, corded muslins, silk and cotton broads, sorted linen cambrics and handkerchiefs, Irish linens, sheetings, diapers and assorted ginghams, calicoes & muslins, blue, white & yellow muslins, long steam-loom and cotton shirtings, flannels and satins, linings & ribbons, sorted, twilled cotton cassimeres and 3-4 & 6-4 dimities do. upper & common ticking, India sheeting, cottons, broad white Russia sheeting, tickle, laces, lappes, hemstitches, white and brown muslins, a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line too numerous to particularize. He has, as usual, fresh teas, select wines by the quarter cask or smaller quantity; brandies, spirits, gin, sugar, wine, old and common whiskeys by the small or quantity.

Also acythes, hops, grades and nails assorted, together with a variety of articles of Ironmongery.

All which will be disposed of at cash, or to punctual customers. Persons whose accounts have been due twelve months or more, are requested to make immediate payment. He has for sale, on commission, a Lot, Lump and Piece Sugars, at the following prices per hundred, half or to wit—Best Java 28 cts. Inferior 21 & 22 cts. per pound.

May 29. 3

"I feel very sensibly this kind of attention on the part of the authorities of the city of Trenton—the place where the hopes of the Country were revived in the war of the revolution by a signal victory obtained by the troops under the command of Gen. Washington—after a severe and disastrous campaign. I am well acquainted with the patriotism of the citizens of Trenton, and indeed, of Jersey; for none suffered more, or displayed greater patriotism, in our revolutionary contest. I beg you to accept my best wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness."

For a perfect understanding of an allusion of the recorder it may be proper to state, that in the battle of Trenton which terminated in the capture of the Hessians, in the revolutionary war, Mr. Monroe received a wound, which confined him nearly nine weeks at the house of Judge Wynkoop, of Bucks county.

On Sunday, the President and suite attended divine service in the Presbyterian Meeting House.

New Brunswick, (N. J.) June 12. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Information having been received on Monday morning, that the President of the United States would pass through this city about noon on that day, a respectable number of our citizens assembled at Runyan's City Hotel, and appointed A. Kirkpatrick, N. Bray, I. Lawrence, D. W. Disborough, B. Smith, W. P. Deane, and J. W. Scott, Esqs. a committee to make arrangements for his reception.

The committee after making such arrangements as the short time allotted them would permit, left the city and met the President a few miles from town. Chief Justice Kirkpatrick in the name of the committee, respectfully congratulated the President on his arrival—to which he made a polite and suitable reply.

As the President approached he was met and escorted to the City Tavern. His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells and the discharge of cannon. At the entrance of the town, an elegant horse, furnished by Mr. John Degraw, was tendered the President, which he mounted and rode into town. The streets were literally filled with spectators, all anxious to testify their respect for the Chief Magistrate.

A number of citizens also attended and were presented by the committee to the President, who received them with great affability and marked respect.

After remaining about an hour he again mounted on horseback and proceeded on his journey towards New York. Captain Van Dyke's troop accompanied him about five miles.

In Baltimore, in Philadelphia and in Trenton, we have the most gratifying accounts of the reception the President met with. But we will venture to say, that no place has exceeded New Brunswick in the unanimity manifested; the sincerity professed; or the order and display made, by its citizens. All considerations of party were merged in the general wish to honour the President.

New York, June 12. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States arrived in this city yesterday, agreeably to expectation. The wind being very high in the morning, the intention of bringing him in a barge was necessarily abandoned; and the steam boat Richmond, which was politely offered by Mr. Lynch, at a moment's notice, was used for the purpose. The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation, Major Gen. Morton, and Major Gen. Mapes, and their suites, left the city at 8 o'clock, for the seat of the Vice President, at Staten Island, where the President had remained since Monday evening. At ten, the President, with those gentlemen, and with the Vice President, Gen. Swift, Commodore Evans, and Captain Bidle, of the navy, left Staten Island in the Steam Boat. They were accompanied by the Saranac, sloop of war, and the revenue cutter, who, in their approach to the city, fired salutes. A salute was also fired from Castle Williams, as they passed. The elegant band of Col. Mercein's Regiment, was on board the Steam Boat, and played a variety of airs. On their approaching the Battery several barges from the fort at-

tended, and the President, with the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the Commander of the State Artillery, and the Commander of the Navy with his own suite, Gen. Swift, and Mr. Mason, left the Steam Boat in Com. Evans' elegant barge; the rest of the company in the other barges. They landed from the Battery under a salute from a Battalion of Artillery played for that purpose; the Committee of Arrangements first landing and receiving the President with congratulations.

On his arrival into the city, the President and suite, Major Gen. Scott of the United States army, Gens. Morton, Mapes and Swift, then dismounted and reviewed the line of troops paraded on the occasion, under the command of brig. gen. Stevens, of the 2nd brigade of artillery. A conspicuous and honorary place to witness the review was assigned to the Committee of Arrangements and a number of navy officers.

After the review, the President with the General Officers took their stations at the head of the column and proceeded up Broadway, and entered at the west gate of the Park. The President placed himself in front of, and facing the City Hall, and then received from the troops the honours of marching salutes. After the salute the President alighted, was received on the steps of the Hall by the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted by them to the elegant room in the City Hall assigned to him by the common council, for the purpose of receiving visitors. The common council being assembled for the purpose, then waited upon him, when his honor the Mayor, in their behalf, addressed him.

To which the President made the following reply:
To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.
Fellow Citizens,

In performing a duty, enjoined on me by the constitution and laws of the United States, I cannot express the satisfaction which I derive from the intercourse to which it leads, with so many of my fellow citizens—and from the opportunity it affords to behold in person, the blessings which an all-gracious Providence has extended to them.

In executing the laws which congress have wisely adopted for the national defence, the Atlantic and inland frontiers of this state, by their exposed situation, are entitled to particular attention. I am aware too, that this populous and flourishing city, presents, in time of war, a strong temptation to the cupidity of an invading foe. It is in the spirit of the laws, which I am called to execute, it is in the spirit of the people whom I represent, to provide amply for the security of every part, according to the danger to which it is exposed. In performing this duty, I shall endeavor to be their faithful organ.

The present prosperous condition of our country is, as you justly observe, the best proof of the excellence of our institutions, and of the wisdom with which they have been administered.

It affords, too, a solid ground on which to indulge the most favorable anticipations as to the future. An enlightened people, educated in the principles of liberty, and blessed with a free government—bold, vigorous and enterprising, in the pursuit of every just and honourable attainment, united by the strong ties of a common origin, of interest and affection—possessed of a vast and fertile territory—improving in agriculture, in the arts and manufactures—extending their commerce to every sea—already powerful, and rapidly increasing in population, have every inducement and every means whereby to perpetuate these blessings to the latest posterity.

The honourable termination of the late war, whereby the rights of the nation were vindicated, should not tulle us into repose—the events attending it show our vulnerable points, and it is in time of peace that we ought to provide by strong works for their defence. The gallantry and good conduct of our army, navy and militia, and the patriotism of our citizens, generally, so conspicuously displayed in that war, may always be relied on. Aided by such works, our frontiers will be impregnable.

Devoted to the principles of our government from my earliest youth, and satisfied that the great blessings which we enjoy, are under Divine Providence, imputable to that

great cause, it will be the object of my constant and zealous efforts to give to those principles their best effect—should I, by these efforts, contribute in any degree to the happiness of my fellow citizens, I shall derive from it, the highest gratification of which my mind is susceptible.

JAMES MONROE.
After this ceremony the officers of the artillery and infantry, and many distinguished citizens waited upon and were presented to him. The Society of the Cincinnati, with their respectable Vice President, Gen. Stevens, at their head, also waited on him and presented an address by Judge Pendleton, one of the members.

The President after receiving his visitants, was attended by the committee of arrangements, and escorted by a squadron of Cavalry, to the quarters provided for him, at the elegant establishment of Mr. Gibson, in Wall-street. Previous to dinner, the President, accompanied by Gens. Scott, Swift, Morton and suites, visited the United States arsenal.

At 5 o'clock the gentlemen on duty, the Vice-President, the hon. De Witt Clinton, Gov. elect, the hon. Rufus King, together with several of the President's former brethren in arms, Gen. Stevens, Col. Willett, Col. Platt, and the committees of arrangement and of the corporation, dined with the President at his quarters.

In the evening the City Hall and Theatre were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with appropriate transparencies, exhibiting, perhaps, one of the most beautiful spectacles that can be well imagined.—The whole of the transactions of the day made impressions which will not soon be forgotten by our citizens. The occasion itself, the reception of the chief magistrate of our country, gave an interest and excited feelings which it is the peculiar privilege of Freeman to enjoy.

DISTRESSING !!
Extract of a letter from St. Francisville, (La.) to the Editors of the Federal Republican, dated May 5, 1817.

"There was a very serious and distressing accident happened nearly opposite this place. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the steamboat Constitution (formerly the Oliver Evans,) passing down the river from Natchez to N. Orleans, burst her boiler, and every person in the cabin, eleven in number, scalded to death—some lived two or three hours, some five or six, and two or three lived about 20 hours. The captain of the boat, the engineer, and one or two sailors that were in the after part of the boat, were the only persons that escaped uninjured. I annex a list of the persons killed, which you may publish if you please.

William Yarnell, Virginia.
E. Frazier, merchant; Gibson-Port, M. T.
Thomas Brown, Scotland.
W. McFarland, Washington county, Ky.
Joseph D. Wilson, Maryland.
James Carpenter.
Alexander Philpot, Henrico county, Va.
Wm. Steel, merchant, Warrenton, M. T.
Peter Hubert, New-Orleans and Baltimore.
William Larkin, silversmith, Natchez.
Robert Robertson, 18 years old,

From Relf's Phil. Gazette.

STEAM BOATS.
Our fellow-citizens will learn, by the following Resolutions, that the Select and Common Councils have very properly directed their attention to the subject of Steam Boats. We trust that some regulations will be adopted, which shall restore those modes of conveyance to the public confidence, by rendering them as safe, as they are convenient and agreeable.

In Common Council, June 5, 1817.

On motion of Robert Vaux, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been ascertained, that many accidents destructive of human life, have happened by the bursting of the boilers of Steam Engines, employed in propelling Boats for the accommodation of travellers; and inasmuch as the modes of conveyance are now generally adopted, of which, among others, many unsuspecting and informed persons avail themselves;

And whereas, it is the duty of legislative bodies, to interpose the authority they may possess, for the remedy of evils, and the prevention of consequences injurious, and affecting to society.—Therefore,

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That a joint committee, of three members from each Council be appointed, to enquire, whether any, & if any, what regulations can be enforced, in relation to the employment of Steam, in Engines used for propelling Boats, for the conveyance of passengers, which arrive at, and depart from, the Wharves within the jurisdiction of this corporation.

Resolved, Should it be deemed necessary to obtain for this purpose, an act of the Assembly of the Commonwealth, that the Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial, addressed to the Legislature of the State, accompanied by such proof of the necessity of its interposition in this respect, as it may be practicable to obtain.

The Common Council appointed Messrs. Vaux, Wm. Smith, and Lehman.

The Select Council concurred, and appointed Messrs. Binney, Rush and Herner.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 7.

By a gentleman who arrived at Holmes's Hole and passed through town yesterday for Salem, we have received information from Pernambuco to April 13th. It represents the state of the Republic as much less prosperous than the previous accounts, and entirely contradicts the information lately received, by way of Charleston, of the joining of the other provinces of Brazil in the revolution. On the contrary, the city and province of Bahia were engaged with great zeal in support of the Royal cause, and the people were volunteering to aid in the reduction of Pernambuco to their allegiance; and from Rio Janeiro, the capital of the kingdom, no information had been received. The people of Pernambuco appeared to be much less satisfied with their prospects than they had been some weeks before. The following particulars are from the book of the Merchant's Half Reading Room:

The new government of Pernambuco had an armed brig off the port, but on the appearance of a blockading squadron from St. Salvador, she retreated into port. The government was also fitting out another brig, but there was no probability that they would go out.

Two ships, one of 32 and the other of 18 guns, had arrived off Pernambuco & had effectually blockaded the port. The American vessels in the port were ordered by the blockading squadron to depart in 24 hours, and the Patriot Government forbade it; but after some consideration they received passports and were at liberty to depart.

Accounts from St. Salvador represented the inhabitants as being in favour of the royal government, & that there were no symptoms of attachment to the Patriot cause; on the contrary, they were volunteering their services against the government of Pernambuco in the Royal cause. The two ships off Pernambuco were provided with 600 volunteers. The Governor of St. Salvador had been very active and had taken measures to prevent all alarm as to the inhabitants having any inclination to follow the example of those of Pernambuco.

The troops had been allowed double pay and rations. A small place which revolted at the Southward of Pernambuco, had been subdued by the Royalists, and the Patriots were about sending a force against it when the blockading squadron appeared off the harbour, but were prevented. Great exertions were making to repel the Royalists in case they should make an attack upon the place. Many of the inhabitants were dissatisfied with their situation, and seemed desirous to return to the former government. All the money in the Treasury had been removed to the outskirts of the town, where the troops (about 6000) were encamped. The inhabitants were in great confusion when the American vessels left the port.

Holmes Hole, June 2.
Arrived, brig Belvidere, of and for Nantucket, Capt. Coleman, from the coast of Patagonia, (whaling voyage,) out 13 months, and 46 days from Pernambuco, with 500 bbls. whale oil, spoke, May 11, lat. 21 long. 60, ship South Carolina, 14 days from New York, for St. Croix. Passenger in the Belvidere, Geo. Griggerson, late master of the brig

Saney-lack, of Salem, Mass.

Capt. Griggerson informed about the 1st of April, that he had arrived off Pernambuco, consisting of two ships of 32 guns, and 6 or 700 men, all volunteers, sailing all vessels lying off the coast, and in 24 hours, which the Patriots in confusion, and some to take some irregular measures. They were about laying an embargo on the vessels in the harbour, the Portuguese vessels were embargoed, and it was expected foreign vessels would likewise be so. Capt. G. not thinking it safe to remain any longer, left the port, got on board the Belvidere.

The following vessels were in the port of Bahia, St. Salvador, and for Baltimore, halfload, Saratoga, Davis, from Boston, 10 days in; brig Mars, Collins, and the government. Also, a Philadelphia brig, Capt. Shearman, had part of her cargo, and would sail to the south, if permitted, as she then about getting his clearance. Also, a Swedish brig that had arrived a few days previous from St. Paul, a Mr. Boyen, of New York, was cargo.

Business, at Pernambuco, stand on account of the commotion. People glad to sell, but not to buy.

The port of Bahia, St. Salvador is in a firm situation, as the government or of that place was no active and had taken firm measures to prevent a revolution; allowing the soldiers double pay and rations. The lancers were daily offering themselves to the governor to go against Pernambuco, the blockading squadron being manned with volunteers.

New-York, June 10.
We learn from Capt. Hamilton who brings the latest intelligence from Rio Janeiro, that nothing important had occurred in the province. An expedition was fitting out and the troops embarking to go against Pernambuco.

A letter received by the Factor, yesterday afternoon, dated Rio Janeiro, April 19, says, "Pernambuco is blockaded by an expedition, which was sent from the place as soon as news of the rebellion was received; and a second expedition will sail in a short time with about 3000 men, regulars and militia."

The accounts from South America, from time to time, seem to be involved in great uncertainty, and it is extremely difficult to know what to believe, or to expect. At one time, we have news of a great and decisive victory gained by the revolutionists, and it would seem as if the independence of the country was at hand. The very next day, perhaps, the story is either contradicted, explained away in a great degree, or perhaps, checked by a great triumph over the insurgent troops, and every thing appears dark and gloomy around them.

We presume the contest is still conducted on both sides, neither physical, moral, nor intellectual force engaged, being great on either side. If the Portuguese government should bring any considerable body of their disciplined troops from Europe, under the command of officers formed "in the school of the Peninsula" and above all, she should obtain any important assistance from her old ally, Great Britain, we think the republicans of Pernambuco will have a hard struggle to establish themselves as a free and independent people.

J. Y. D. Smith.

WIDOW OF MARSHAL NEY.

Paris, April 11.
The following autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to the widow of Marshal Ney, is handed about in the circles of Paris: "I am remarkable from the graciousness of its tone towards that lady, and the opinion it conveys upon the conduct of the ill-fated Marshal, and from the terms in which it signifies Napoleon. As to its authenticity, I have nothing to say that can either confirm or disprove it; your judgment on that head must rest on the bare merits of the letter itself."

"Madame la Princesse de la Roche."

"Your letter of the 18th January has been delivered into our hands. You express therein the desire of finally settling your abode in the city of Florence. Our brother the Duke, would have been extremely anxious to see you, and your wishes on this point had not been desirous of leaving it

...to express the satisfaction we should feel in possessing you, either in our hereditary state, or in the dominion of a prince of our family. The orders of our cabinet were not intended to apply to you, madam; you may therefore consider as final the authority to settle in Florence, which you received in April, 1816. You may also consider yourself at liberty to choose any residence, that may be agreeable to you, within our own dominions, it being our wish that you be treated as one of our dearest subjects. We deplore the fatality of the circumstances which brought on this misfortune of your illustrious husband, and impressed with the recollection of his having been the victim of his devotion to a Prince allied to us by the ties of blood, and to her Majesty the Duchess of Parma, our beloved daughter, we make it our duty to condescend offering you every consolation in our power. At the same time that we invite his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke our beloved brother, to transmit you himself this letter, which we have written in our hand, we beg of him to consider you as possessing our entire friendship.

Whereupon, Madame la Princesse de la Moskowa, I pray to preserve you in his holy keeping.

FRANÇOIS.

Written at the palace of Blois, 20th Feb. 1817.

Richmond, June 9.

WHIRLWIND.

In the storm, which blew up on Wednesday last, were seen oak leaves and small twigs of various trees falling from the air & scattered in all directions through this city. They must have come from a great height (said many) and we shall hear of some danger being done by the storm. The prediction has been verified, for yesterday we met with an old gentleman from the country, whose tongue had every mark of youth—who gave us a description of the whirlwind.

Our informant is Mr. Samuel Hughes, who lives in the lower end of Hanover, about half way between the Chickahomony and Pamunkey, nearly fifteen miles from this city. He gave his words, almost as they fell from his lips.

When his attention was first drawn to the cloud which had a bluish black appearance, the lower edge of it all once rose up in a whirl as quick as that of a millstone. The cloud did not appear very large to him; it was about two miles from it. It seemed to continue of about the same height, as far as he could see.

Judging from the damage it did, he supposed it to be about 200 yards wide in its course; it swept from Chickahomony Swamp to Pamunkey river, and across the latter to the county of King William.

The first appearance of its effects, he had heard them described, was in the swamp, at Mr. Carril Chapman's farm; here it did not much damage, nor had it done much except to the trees, until it struck John Burnett's plantation—here the dwelling house was torn all to pieces, inhabited by one Pleasant Jordan—he was fortunately not at home, nor was there any one in the place except a negro woman and child, who saved themselves "by jumping into the potatoe-hole"—the house itself was twisted and torn all to pieces—one of its joints or plates carried a small distance and five or six feet into the ground, upwards of 200 fruit trees, that were in Burnett's orchard, only ten feet standing, the rest being blown off or torn up by the roots; most of them being torn up, & some of them carried with the roots a considerable distance. This injury was no singular fact; in other places, the trees which are low & of little purchase to the wind, large oak trees with masts of a ship and dirt, shared a similar fate; every panel of fence on this plantation was swept down.

Once it struck a body of woods the length of a mile, breaking off the trees up to the roots, the roots throwing them together cross piles. A road passing through the wood, was for the space of 8 or 10 yards, covered with trees laying "cross and pile," and considerable labour will be requisite to clear the road of the timber. You can only get along a foot.

On the woods the whirlwind struck the plantation of Mr. N. Burnett, where, Mr. Hughes told, it had swept nearly every panel of fence, and one house.

When Mr. Miller Brown's plantation blew down his kitchen,

only the edge of the whirlwind struck the edge of his dwelling-house; his wife ran out of it, with her child in her arms; the storm bore her along the distance of 40 or 50 yards, snatched the child out of her arms, and carried it some yards from her—it escaped unhurt. After passing the house, the whirlwind struck the negro quarters, which it blew down; four negroes, who were in them, were considerably hurt; three of them were put out of their senses, "as if the power of the wind had totally bereaved them of their senses." A few less fortunate even than his companions, was carried about 150 or 200 yards; his skull mashed against the ground, and he died next day.

Mr. H. heard of no other traces of the tornado, until it struck the plantation of the widow of Mr. John Turner; there it seemed to tear every thing to pieces; but he did not learn of any injury being done to the people.

The next accounts he had of it, was at major Fox's, on the river; here it did considerable damage—destroying most of his small grain.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Hughes was informed that on the other side of the river, it had killed a white man, destroyed most of the small grain, and twisted off the heads of the heads of the human hand.

He was informed, that about a mile from the river, the whirl seemed to rise from the earth, until it had travelled for the space of a mile and an half, when it descended and struck with more violence than before. This is the last account he heard of it.

We learn from other sources, that its violence was astonishing, and the damage done to trees and other high objects, which the narrow vein of 2 or 300 yards through which it traversed, was considerable.

From the Salem Gazette.

UNHAPPY COMPOSITION.

Would not the puritanical pilgrims who settled New-England have startled with horror at anticipating in its metropolis and advertisement like the following?

- "Duelling Pistols,
- "Pocket do. of superior finish,
- "Plated and bronzed pulpit Sconces, and
- "Communion Furniture," &c.

Yet such an one [it is to be hoped the arrangement at least is accidental] meets the eye, and harrows the feelings of many who are

NO BIGOTS.

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.

We learn that a new system of signals has been introduced which are rendered subservient to the affections of the heart and the obligations of parties—For example, if a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he is engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maiden. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan, or a trinket, to a lady with the left hand, it is, on his part, an overture of regard; if she receives it with the left hand, it is an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed, & through the medium of the telegraph, kindred hearts communicate information.

Phil. paper.

Province of Venezuela, (South America.)

It is remarkable that the Spanish government has sent more troops to the province of Venezuela, since the revolution of that country, than to all the rest of the colonies together. The population of Venezuela is scarce a million, and the revolted provinces have but little short of six hundred thousand inhabitants.

Troops arrived from Spain since 1812.

With col. Monteverde,	300
Do. do. Salomon,	1,500
Do. gen. Morillo,	10,000
And now lately,	4,000

Total

15,800

Besides this force, the Spaniards have always had garrisons in Maracaybo, Coro, and Guayana. If the king wants so many troops in every province of his colonies, we may

venture to say, that much pains and expense, and better policy than the one lately acted upon, will be required to keep South America in subjection.

Ed. Post.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Gibraltar, to his friend in this city, dated November last.

"The American Squadron have been here some time, and I am happy to inform you, that Gen. Don has paid the greatest attention to Commodore Chauncey, and his officers, which has been reciprocated by them. A few days since, some officers of distinction belonging to our garrison, with Judge Larpeur, Lord and Lady Nugent, were accompanied on board the Washington, by Mrs. Henry, the American Consul's lady, and Mr. J. Wain, of Philadelphia; they remained some time on board, and partook of a cold collation—after leaving the ship, a salute was fired; I understood, very high encomiums have been passed (deservedly) upon the elegant appearance of the Washington, and the superior discipline of her crew.

Commodore Chauncey gave a dinner to the Dutch Admiral Van Capellan, and his Captains, the captains of the American squadron, Lord Nugent, Mr. Henry, the American Consul, and Mr. J. Wain of Philadelphia."

The U. States brig Enterprise, it is said, is fitting out to take a survey of our coast, and will be manned entirely by midshipmen, under the command of Lieut. Kearney.—By this method the number of midshipmen at present unemployed will have an opportunity of rendering themselves familiar with the duties of seamen, and qualify themselves for actual service at any moment when required." Nat. Adv.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 19.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland at the City of Annapolis, and of the Gentlemen of the Bar attending the said Court, on the 11th of June 1817.

The Hon. Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chief Judge, being called to the Chair, and Thomas Kell, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Hon. John Buchanan and William Bond Martin, and Roger B. Taney Esquire, were requested to prepare Resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which were held the late Honourable JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, a member of the said court, and ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esq. late a member of the Bar of the said Court, who submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the court and bar deeply deplore the death of the honourable Joseph Hopper Nicholson, late a member of the Court of Appeals, and of Arthur Shaaff Esquire, late a distinguished member of the bar, and as a mark of respect for the memory of these Gentlemen, will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of this city.

Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chairman, Thomas Kell, Secretary.

Baltimore, June 12.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.

Arrived here yesterday, in the brig Margaretta, Captain Gardner, from London, 6 beautiful young cows & one bull, of the Devonshire breed, together with some improved implements of husbandry, for Mr. Patterson and Mr. Caton, of this place, the whole being a present from the celebrated Mr. Cook, member of Parliament from Norfolk, the richest and most practical farmer in England, who gives the following description of these cattle:

"I venture to give it as my opinion, that we have no cattle to be compared to them in the United Kingdom, for purity of blood, for aptitude to feed, for hardiness, as well as for the richness of their milk, and for work when required, as I have repeatedly found by a variety of experiments upon my own farms and elsewhere.

That they may answer in America as well as they are now universally acknowledged to do in England. I most cordially hope, and my wishes will then be gratified."

MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States, Maryland District.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order to me directed from the Honorable James Hooton, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in & for Maryland District, will be exposed to public sale, at the office of Robert Welch of Ben. in Annapolis, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, For Cash.

3 Barrels Spirit.

4 Bags Coffee.

Tho. Butler, Marshal.

Annapolis, June 19.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell the land whereon he now resides, being in Calvert county, State of Maryland, lying on the Chesapeake bay, eight miles below Plum Point, and adjoining the lands of Benjamin H. Mackall, containing two hundred and sixty-six and two third acres, well wooded and watered. Two good swamps, a part of which is in a state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house with three rooms above and below, stores, a kitchen, and a large barn well shedded around, with most other convenient out houses; also a large orchard of apple and peach trees, with other salutiferous fruits; well enclosed with fencing. The soil naturally rich, and well adapted to the growth of corn and tobacco. Those who wish to purchase are invited to view the premises. The terms of sale are, one half cash; the other in twelve months, with bond and security. Possession will be given in the month of October next, with an indisputed title.

Thomas Jenkins.

June 29. 3w.

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Deale having satisfied the said court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed.

Test, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

3m.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Friday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Robinson, one mulatto woman, aged 29 years, being a part of the personal property of John V. Wylie, deceased. Terms of sale—a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bonds, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

Martha W. J. Wylie, Adm'r.

George Shaw,

Annapolis, June 10 1819 3w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, will be offered at Public Sale on Thursday the 10th day of July next, at Friendship, a tract of land containing 30 acres more or less, the property of Richard Carr, lying in the lower part of Anne Arundel county. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the land as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will view it. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest on the same. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Benjamin Pindell, Trustee.

June 19. 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Rowles, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, on or before the 20th November next, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry Hodges, adm'r.

June 19. 3w.

Will be Sold.

On Friday the 27th June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the first day there after, at Plum Point at 10 o'clock, A. M. the residue of the personal estate of Thomas Herman, to wit: A young Negro Woman, small negro girl, and a variety of household and Kitchen Furniture. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above twenty dollars—under that sum cash to be paid. Bond and security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

John Payman, adm. of Elos.

June 29. 3w.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Macgubbin, widow of Edward, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, & those indebted to make payment.

John Linstead, adm'r.

June 19. 3w.

A LIST OF LANDS

In the Lower Collection District of Calvert County, Maryland, whereon Taxes are now due.

NAME OF LAND.	ANT. DUE.	YEARS DUE.	WHOM CHARGEABLE.
Elkton Head Manor,	1814, 15, & 16	3	Doctor Thos. Bouma's heirs.
Pt. Abington,	1814, 15, & 16	3	Capt. Walter Smith's heirs.
Pt. Wood's Quarters resur'd	1815 & 16.	1	James John Skinner's heirs.
Pt. Security, Pt. Chance,	1815 & 16.	3	Thomas T. Sonnerell.
Pt. Vassay Orchard,	1814, 15, & 16	5	James Wynn's heirs.
Pt. Arnold's Purchase,	1815 & 16.	3	John McDowell's heirs.
Pt. Addition,	1814, 15, & 16	3	
Pt. Young's Account,	1815 & 16.	3	
Pt. Young's Farm,	1814, 15, & 16	5	
Pt. Young's Denure,	1815 & 16.	3	
Pt. Harp Venture,	1815 & 16.	3	
Pt. Hops Hump,	1815 & 16.	3	
Cole's Quits,	1815 & 16.	3	

By order of the Commissioners of the tax of Calvert county, notice is hereby given, that unless the county charges due on the above lands shall be paid to Aquilla G. Bowen, Collector of the Collection District aforementioned, within thirty days after the publication hereof shall be completed, agreeably to law, the lands aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon will be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

Ben. Gray, Clk. Comm'r's Tax.

June 19, 1817. 4w.

100 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high: he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new ozonaburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout.

Whitehall, Anne Arundel county, June 15, 1817. 1f.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, June 10, 1817.

On application by petition of Martha W. J. Wylie and George Shaw, administrators of John V. Wylie, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Garrison, Reg. Wily.

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John V. Wylie, 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 subscribers, at or before the 25th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of June, 1817.

Martha W. J. Wylie, } Adm'r.

George Shaw, }

PORT'S CORNER.

DULL TIMES.

"Dull times, from every mouth is heard."

And duller still, by many fear'd:
The season has been cold and dry;
The crops are small the taxes high;
The hay is short, the corn is green,
The pigs are poor, the cattle lean,
Money's so scarce, the merchant frets,
And racks his brains to pay his debts,
Runs round from door to door to borrow,
And gives his check to pay to-morrow—

Puts off the evil hour once more,
And feels relieved for twenty-four.
'Tis strange, when money makers stand

At every corner of the land—
When notes of every name and hue,
Of white, and yellow red, and blue,
Are issued forth, the Bank to pillage,
By stage-man, buckster, bank and village,

A flood of filthy, ragged trash,
Printed and signed for paper cash—
That, with one voice, we close the farce,

By crying out, that money's scarce!

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Copy of a letter from John Lewis, a private in the 95th regiment of rifle corps, to his parents at Axminster.

France, and not only that but in Paris, thank God, July 8, 1815.

Dear Father and Mother,

I make no doubt you have heard of the glorious news, and I suppose you thought I was killed or wounded, but yesterday is the first day we halted since the beginning of the battle on the 18th of June, and my hands are swelled so with walking day and night, that I can scarce hold my pen. I do not know what the English newspapers say about the battle, but thank God, I am living, and was an eye witness to the beginning of the battle, to the ending of it; but my pen cannot explain to you, nor twenty sheets of paper would not contain, what I could say about it; for, thank God, I had my strength and health more on the days we were engaged than I had in my life; so what I am going to tell you is the real truth; but I think my brother Tom, as he is such a scholar, if he was to look in the newspapers, he might see what officers were killed and wounded of the 95th regiment; we have but six companies in the country, and after the battle we were only 255 privates, 3 colonels, 1 major, 15 officers, 11 sergeants, and 1 bugler, were killed; my first rank man was wounded by part of a shell through his foot, and he dropt as he was advancing. I covered the next man I saw, and had not walked twenty steps before a musket shot came side ways and took his nose clean off; and then I covered another man, which was the third; just after that, the man that stood next to me on my left hand had his left arm shot away by a nine pound shot just above the elbow, & he turned round and caught hold on me with his right hand, & the blood ran all over my trousers; we was advancing, and he dropped directly. After this, was ordered to extend in front of all our large guns, and small arms was firing at the British lines in our rear, and I declare to God, with our guns and the French guns firing over our heads, my pen cannot explain any thing like it, it was not 400 yards from the French lines to our British lines, and we was about 150 yards in front of our's, so we was about 250 yards from the French, & sometimes not 100 yards, so I leave you to judge if I had not a narrow escape of my life; as I just said, we now extended in front; Boney's imperial horse guards, all clothed in armour, made a charge at us, we saw them coming, and we all closed in and formed a square just as they came within ten yards of us, and they found they could do no good with us; they fired with their carbons on us, and came to the right about directly, and at that moment the man on my right hand was shot through the body, and the blood ran out at his belly and back like a pig stuck in the throat; he dropt on his side; I spoke to him, he just said, "Lewis, I am done," and died directly. All this time we kept up a constant fire at the imperial guards as they retreated, but they often came to the right about and fired; and as I was loading my rifle, not two inches above my left hand, as I was ramming down the ball with my right hand, and broke the stock and bent the barrel in such a manner that I could not get the ball down; just at that time we extended again, and my rifle was no use to me; a nine pound shot came and cut the sergeant

of our company right in two; he was not above three feet from me, so I threw down my rifle and went and took his rifle, as it was not hurt at the time.—We had lost both our colonels, major, and two eldest captains, and only a young captain to take command of us; as for Col. Wade, he was sent to England about three weeks before the battle. Seeing we had lost so many men and all our commanding officers, my heart began to fail, and Boney's guards made another charge on us; but we made them retreat as before, and, while we was in square the second time, the Duke of Wellington and his staff came up to us in all the fire, and saw we had lost all our commanding officers; he himself gave the word of command; the words he said to our regiment were these—"25th, unfix your swords; left face, and extend yourselves once more, we shall soon have them over the other hill;" and then he rode away on our right, and how he escaped being shot God only knows, for all that time the shot was flying like hailstones. This was about 4 o'clock on the 18th of June, when Lord Wellington rode away from our regiment; and then we advanced like Britons, but we could not go five steps without walking over dead and wounded; and Boney's horses of the imperial guards, that the men was killed, was running loose about in all directions.—If our Tom had been a little more in the rear, he might have caught horses enough to had a troop or two like Sir John Delaple. Lord Wellington declared to us this morning that it was the hardest battle that he had ever seen fought in his life; but now, thank God, all is over, and we are very comfortable in Paris, and I hope we shall remain here and have our christmas dinner in Paris, for London cannot compare to it; I hardly know how to spare time to write this, for I want to go about the city, for it is four o'clock, & the letters go off at five; but I must say a little more on the other side. We was all very quiet in quarters till 13th June, when the orders came all at once, at twelve o'clock at night, for every man to be ready in one hour, and march at one o'clock; there we was all in a bustle, and off we goes, and it was not light, there was no moon; the order was, that the French was making different movements on our left, about 22 leagues from us, mind the day of the month—I say this day, the 16th we marched till eleven o'clock that night, which was twenty-two hours march for us the first day, and we walked thirteen leagues in that time, or thirty-nine English miles; being dark, Gen. Clinton ordered us to lie down on the road side for two hours; so we halted, and every man got half pint real rum to keep up his spirits; we set off again at ten o'clock in the morning on the seventeenth day of June, and marched nine leagues; about 4 o'clock in the afternoon;—then we was in front of the enemy, but the rain fell so hard that the oldest soldiers there never saw the like in their life; I really thought that heaven and earth was coming together. There was a few shots fired on both sides that night, but the guns would not go off. We was on one long hill and the French on another, facing us; there was a large wood behind us, and Lord Wellington told us to get wood, & make us large fires, & dry ourselves, and get our guns fit by day, as the enemy could not hurt us. So we made large fires, and they were about four miles in length; and when the French saw it, they did the same, and it was one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw; and the next morning as soon as it was light we went at it ding dong, and drove all before us, till yesterday, the 7th July, that we entered Paris; but ever since the 15th June till 7th July, we have only laid down on the ground with our clothes on; so leave you to judge if I am not fatigued out.

Blucher rode by the side of Lord Wellington yesterday when we entered Paris. As we were on the advance after the French army, every town we came to, the people was all fled to Paris, and had taken away what they could; and British, Prussian and Russian army broke their houses open and plundered what was most good, and set fire to some. Wine was more plentiful than water, for all their cellars was full of wine, the same as Tucker's is full of cider, and that was the first place the soldiers broke open. I have often been in cellars, and what wine we could not drink and carry away, broke in the heads of the casks and let it run about. We marched through towns as large as Exeter,

and not a person to be seen, but all locked up, and window shutters fastened. There is at this time, upwards of 200,000 soldiers in Paris and the suburbs, but as for Boney & his army, it is gone, God knows where. When I have my answer to this, shall write you again. Hope to sleep sound to night, so no more from your affectionate son.

JOHN LEWIS.

From the George-Town Messenger.

The following beautiful eulogium on FILIAL PIETY, was delivered by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. in his speech before the High Court of Parliament of England, on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General of Bengal, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and on that particular article which charges him with compelling the Nabob of Oude to seize by force on the revenues and treasures of the two Begums (or Princesses) of Oude, the one his mother the other his grandmother.

"FILIAL PIETY! it is the primal bond of society! it is that instinctive principle, which panting for its proper good, soothes, unbidden, each sense and sensibility of man! It now quivers on every lip! It now beams from every eye!—it is that debt of gratitude which softening under the sense of recollection good is eager to own the vast, the countless debt it ne'er alas! can pay—for so many long years of unceasing solicitude, honourable self denial, life preserving cares!—it is that part of our practice where duty drops its awe!—where reverence refines into love!—it asks no aids of memory!—it needs not the deductions of reason!—preexisting paramount over all, whether law or human rule—few arguments, can increase, and none can diminish it!—it is the sacrament of our nature—not only the duty, but the indulgence of man—it is his first great privilege, it is amongst his last most endearing delights!—when the bosom glows with the idea of reverberated love—when to requite on the visitations of nature and return the blessings that have been received!—when what was emotion fixed into vital principle—what was instinct habituated into a master-passion—always all the sweet energies of man—hangs over each vicissitude of all that must pass away—adds the melancholy virtues in their last sad tasks of life—to cheer the languors of decrepitude and age—explore the thoughts—explain the aching eye.

The following affecting narrative of a distressing shipwreck in the bay of Calais, copied from the Paris *Moniteur*, is rendered the more interesting by the generous warmth with which the French editor records the heroic exertions of the English sailors to relieve his suffering countrymen.

Repertory.

Calais, April 17.

Yesterday the wind blowing from N. N. E. with extreme violence, had rendered the sea frightful, and all approach to the coast dangerous. When about 11 o'clock A. M. the time of high water, there was seen a small French vessel (which is since known to be the *Leonora*, from L'Orient of 72 tons, with seven men, bound from Nantes to Dunkirk, with a cargo of grain,) beating up painfully against the fury of the waves. The captain, Huard, thinking, no doubt, that it would be safer to attempt entering the port of Calais than lying out at sea, determined on the former: and, although he had neither a pilot on board, nor any personal knowledge of the coast, he hazarded an effort to carry it into execution; but overpowered by the force of the winds, the currents and the waves, he was driven on the works to the east of the port, where he struck. The danger soon became imminent, and the wrecks thrown on shore announced the certain death of the seven unfortunate mariners. Numerous witnesses of this scene of desolation lamented that they could offer no assistance. At this moment there was seen advancing with force of oars, a pinace-boat sent from the British yacht called the *Royal Sovereign*, which had carried to this port the Duke of Orleans some days ago. This boat, commanded by Lieutenant Charles Moore, who had under him eight sailors from the crew of the yacht, advanced with intrepidity in spite of the dangers by which it was surrounded. Captain Owen, the commander of the yacht, displaying a zeal worthy of the greatest praise, stood upon the extremity of the pier,

and cheered by his gestures and his voice the brave and intrepid lieutenant and his eight sailors, & although he was incessantly covered with the waves that dashed against the pier, he perseveringly maintained his painful and dangerous position for the purpose of pointing out, together with M. Sagot, the port captain, and some other French officers, the measures proper to be adopted, and of adding, if possible, to the necessary means of assistance.

"Up to this time the danger had been increasing on board the wrecked vessel, and already had several men lost their lives, when three were seen still to survive, and to implore assistance. Meanwhile, the generous and intrepid Lieutenant Moore, with his eight seamen, neglected no effort. At last they reached within a little distance of the wreck, and by means of a rope which they threw out to the vessel, saved two of these unfortunate men. Not being able longer to keep their position, the boat returned to the pier to land these two, when Captain Wilkinson, the master of the English packet the *Dart*, of Dover, generously threw himself into the boat, at the hazard of his life, to assist in this manœuvre. There remained still on the wreck, another survivor, who had bound himself to the mast with a rope, that he might not be washed overboard. The desire of crowning this fine action by rescuing another victim from the waves, inspired regrets into the courageous Lieut. and his crew. They returned anew to face a danger, the force of which they had already measured, and had nearly reached the boat, the gallant lieutenant standing up and directing the rowers, when a wave, more impetuous than the rest broke over the pinace, overthrew and precipitated into the waters this generous officer, who instantly disappeared. A feeling of consternation struck with terror and regret the numerous spectators of the scene. The lieutenant, however, after having passed under his boat, recovered himself, and rose to the surface, where he was immediately taken up by his sailors, and replaced in the boat. The courage of this generous man was not slackened by the threatened death which he had so miraculously escaped; he lost not the presence of mind that belongs to true intrepidity, and he returned with heroic perseverance towards the perishing individual for whose safety he hazarded his own. The difficulties of the situation increased; the French sailor, too much weakened, had lost courage, but seeing the boat return to his assistance, he unbound himself, and, endeavouring to make an effort for his own salvation, he precipitated himself into the sea, where he was seen to float for an instant, and then to sink for ever. All assistance had now become useless; the English boat now returned to port, where the generous men who had given so noble an example of their rare intrepidity received the testimonies of that satisfaction with which every spectator was so deeply penetrated.

Yesterday evening, on the ebbing of the tide, the wrecked vessel was left on the dry sand, and a part of the corn was got out; the greatest part of the cargo, however, will be lost."

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 separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15, 6 James Carroll.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.
Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for their patronage, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Walcott's Prime Grain, and Groceries.

Paints & Oils.
A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn, New Herring, & New England Potatoes, by the Barrel, &c.
June 5.

Taken up adrift.

By the subscribers on the 24th of May, on the upper end of Parker Island, a *Blatt*, about 24 feet long and four feet wide, pitched over, & has a new piece put in on the larboard bend, under the forelock, three holes, two main sheet cleets, one on and a tow line with a *casafra* and the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Samuel Perry, Levi Hayes.

June 5.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel W. Clagett, late of the county aforesaid deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have claims against the said deceased, and who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment in full.

Walter Clagett, Jr.

SEVERN CHURCH.

Those persons who have been friendly disposed as to have been subscribers for said Building, please to pay their respective contributions to either of the subscribers, or to the person who procures the materials for the mechanics, &c.

John Sewell, Matthias Hammond, Augustus Gambrell.

June 5.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

By a resolution passed at the convention, (having determined to publish a volume of *Transactions* annually) appointed the subscribers a committee of revision and publication, to beg leave respectfully to inform the faculty, generally, that they are ready to receive any communication they may think proper to address to them (postage paid) and that they will be attended to. As a considerable number of communications have been already received, it is confidently expected the first volume will be published during the approaching summer.

NATHL. POTTER, RICHD. W. HALL, JNO. OWEN.

May 6.

Boarding House.

MRS. ROBINSON

Has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, opposite to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding by Day, Week, Month or Year. Mrs. Robinson will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.
Annapolis, May 29, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Among which are—
Uncommonly cheap superfine cloths, blue, black, jaconet, leno, figured, striped muslins; silk and cotton hosiery; sorted; linen cambrics and handkerchiefs; Irish linens, sheetings, dusters, &c. assorted; ginghams, calicoes & muslins; blue, white & yellow nankeens; long steam loom and colerain shirtings; flannels; and satins; lustrings & ribbons; sorted; twilled cotton cassimeres; 3-4 & 6-4 dimities do. super & common ticking; India sheeting; cottons; brown white Russia sheetings; tickleburgs; laps, hessians, white and brown rolls; a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line too numerous to particularize.
He has, as usual, fresh tea, choice wine, by the quarter cask or smaller quantity; brandies, spirit, gin, sugar, &c. old and common whiskey by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Also, scythes, hoes, spades and nails assorted; together with a variety of articles of Ironmongery.
All which will be disposed of cheap, or to punctual customers.
Persons whose Accounts have been settled twelve months, or more, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
He has for sale, on commission, a large lot of Lump and Piece Sugar, at the following prices: per hundred, half of 21 to 22 cts. per lb. 25 cts. per lb. 21 to 22 cts. per lb. 25 cts. per lb. 21 to 22 cts. per lb. 25 cts. per lb.

May 29.

4

John G.

John G.

John G.

John G.

John G.

John G.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

ORCHARD-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

NAME OF LAND.	AMT. DUE.	NAME OF LAND.	AMT. DUE.
Dr. John H. M. M. M.	1814, 15, & 16, 97	Dr. John H. M. M. M.	1814, 15, & 16, 97
Dr. John H. M. M. M.	1814, 15, & 16, 97	Dr. John H. M. M. M.	1814, 15, & 16, 97
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Dr. John H. M. M. M.	1814, 15, & 16, 97	Dr. John H. M. M. M.	1814, 15, & 16, 97

By order of the Commissioners of the County of Calvert, notice is hereby given, that unless the county charges on the above lands shall be paid by the 1st day of July next, the same shall be sold by public auction, on the 1st day of July next, at the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

Ben. Grady, Clk. 2 Ann's Tax. 4w.

100 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 15th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full lips, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere trousers, a short full cloth jacket, a drab colour, two new tickleburg shirts, a pair of new oxburg trousers, and a good fur hat, besides a couple of coats not particularly recollected. He is believed to have a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has no acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to some place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and secures him in jail, so that I get him again, shall be paid 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout, 2 Whitehall, Anne Arundel County, June 15, 1817. 4w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 10, 1817.

On application by petition of Martha J. Weylie and George Shaw, administrators of John V. Weylie, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of A. A. County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John V. Weylie, 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 subscribers, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of June, 1817.

Martha J. Weylie, } Adm'rs. George Shaw, } June 12 2

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell the land whereon he now resides, being in Calvert County, State of Maryland, lying on the Chesapeake bay, eight miles below Plum Point, and adjoining the lands of Benjamin H. Mackall, containing two hundred and sixty-six and two third acres, well wooded and watered. Two good swamps, a part of which is in a state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house with three rooms above and below, stores, a kitchen, and a large barn well shedded around, with most other convenient out houses; also a large orchard of apple and peach trees, with other salubrious fruits; well inclosed with fencing. The soil naturally rich, and well adapted to the growth of corn and tobacco. Those who wish to purchase are invited to view the premises. The terms of sale are, one half cash; the other in twelve months, with bond and security. Possession will be given in the month of October next, with an indisputable title.

June 29. 2 Thomas Jenkins. 3w.

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne Arundel County, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Deale having satisfied the said court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel County, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed.

Test, 2 Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Friday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Robinson, one mulatto woman, aged 29 years, being a part of the personal property of John V. Weylie, deceased. Terms of sale—a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bonds, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

Martha W. J. Weylie, } Adm'rs. George Shaw, } Ann. Arundel, June 19, 1817. 4w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, will be offered at Public Sale on Thursday the 10th day of July next, at Friendship, a tract of land containing 50 acres more or less, the property of Richard Carr, lying in the lower part of Anne Arundel County. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the land as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view it. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving bond, with good and sufficient security with interest on the same. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Benjamin Pindell, Trustee. June 19. 2

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. 2

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public to general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Walden's Prime Grain and Grass Sythes.

Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn, New Herrings, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel &c.

June 5. 4 7w

SEVERN CHURCH.

Those persons who have been so friendly disposed as to have become subscribers for said building, will please to pay their respective subscriptions to either of the subscribers, to enable them to procure the necessary materials for the mechanics, &c.

John Sewell, Matthias Hammond, Augustine Gambrell, Trustees. June 5 3w.

Boarding House.

MRS ROBINSON

Has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Brewster, opposite to the Farmers Bank of Maryland where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding by the Day, Week, Month or Year. Mrs. Robinson will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.

Annapolis, May 29, 1817. 5

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Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Uncommonly cheap superfine cloths; cambric, book, jaconet, leno, figured, striped & corded muslins; silk and cotton hosiery assorted; linen cambrics and handkerchiefs; Irish linens, sheetings, diapers and lawns; assorted, gingham, calicoes & seersuckers; blue, white & yellow manikens, long cloth, steam loom and colerain shirtings, levantine Florence and satins, lustrings & ribbons assorted; twilled cotton cassimeres assorted; 3 & 4 & 6 dimities do. super & common bed ticking, India sheeting, cottons, brown and white Russia sheetings, ticklenburgs, bur lops, hessians, white and brown rolls, with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line too numerous to particularize.

He has, as usual, fresh teas, choice Old Wines by the quarter cask or smaller quantity; brandies, spirit, gin, sugar, coffee, &c. old and common whiskey by the barrel or smaller quantity.

Also scythes, hoes, spades and shovels, nails assorted; together with a variety of articles of Ironmongery.

All which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers.

Persons whose Accounts have been standing twelve months, or more, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

He has for sale, on commission, for cash, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugars, at the following prices per hundred, half or quarter, to wit—best loaf 28 cts. lump 26 cts. piece 21 & 23 cts. per pound.

May 29. 5

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath this day obtained from the honourable the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, a free man of colour, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce their claims, with the proper vouchers thereto annexed, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

Thos. Worthington, Jr. adm'r. June 12 1817. 3

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Maccubbin, widow of Edward, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, & those indebted to make payment.

John Linstead, adm'r. June 12 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Rowles, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate to present them, duly authenticated, on or before the 20th November next, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry Hodges, adm'r. June 2. 2 3w.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

It is advisable that every family should be provided with a copy of what experience has shown to be the readiest and most certain means of recovering persons from apparent death: for that purpose we republish the following extract from the London Philanthropist.

N. Y. Herald.

Apparent death from Drowning.

"1. Untie the neckcloth, & strip off the clothes immediately, wipe the body and cover it in cold or damp weather with a blanket or any woollen garment, or the clothes of some person present, and convey it carefully and expeditiously with as little agitation as possible to the nearest house—it may be carried either in men's arms, or upon a door or hurdle, with the head raised and the body inclined to the right side; should the house be at a distance, a cart, if it can be procured, will be the best method of conveyance.

"2. Lay the body (the head still raised) on a bed or mattress, or on a low table covered with folded blankets, in winter at some distance from the fire, in summer near the window, and if possible in the sun, taking especial care that not more than six people be allowed to remain in the room at any one time, as a greater number might prevent the return of life; these six may be divided into two sets, one set being active in restoring the warmth of the body, whilst the other is employed in recovering the breathing.

"3. Close the mouth and one nostril, whilst another person blows into the other nostril by means of a pair of bellows, or his breath if bellows be not at hand, with sufficient force to fill the lungs with air; which being done, the person who has the charge of the mouth and nostrils, should suffer a small quantity of air to pass through them at least every minute, by taking the hand off from those parts and placing it on the chest, which should be pressed gently for a few seconds so as to expel the air: thus the natural breathing will be imitated—After the lungs have been thus carefully filled and emptied two or three times, (and not before) rub well the whole body, particularly the right breast, the hand being softened occasionally with oil or hog's lard, either of which is better than the flour of mustard, salt, or spirits, which are highly injurious.

"4. This plan of filling and emptying the lungs should be regularly continued if necessary for four hours, during which time let a third person apply to the feet and hands bladders or bottles of hot water, or warm tiles wrapped in flannel, moving lightly up and down the back every now and then a warming pan, covered with flannel or some garment; and when signs of returning life appear, put into the mouth a table-spoonfull of warm wine and water, or warm brandy, rum, or gin and water, and give the same quantity every five or ten minutes till one or two gills be consumed; after which, the senses and breathing being tolerably restored, put the person into a warm bed and suffer him without disturbance to fall asleep. Should the person be incapable of swallowing, the liquor should be passed into the stomach with the elastic tube and syringe, which are to be found in either of the society's chests.

"5. It is to be observed, that as soon as the pulse at the wrist or ankle, or beating of the heart, can be felt, the inside of the nostrils ought to be touched occasionally with a feather dipped in spirits of hartshorn or strong mustard: It being found by experience, that any irritation applied to the nose has considerable influence in exciting the action of the muscles concerned in breathing.

"The above directions, (comprised in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,) assiduously followed, will be found sometimes sufficient for the recovery of the drowned; it is, however, strongly recommended, when gentlemen of the faculty can be obtained, that their assistance should be requested with all possible speed, as their skill will lead them judiciously to vary this mode of treatment, which is indispensably requisite on some occasions, particularly in apparent death from hanging, intoxication, &c. as noticed in the following Pages.

Apparent death from hanging.

"1. The same measures should be pursued which are recommended for drowned persons; but the restoration of life will be facilitated considerably by opening a jugular vein, or by applying cupping-glasses to the neck.

"2. The quantity of blood should seldom exceed an ordinary tea-cup full, which will generally be found sufficient to unblock the vessels of the head.

Insensibility or apparent death from drunkenness.

"1. If the countenance continues swelled and of a dark red or purple hue, after placing the body in an upright position for five minutes, blood should be taken from a jugular vein or temporal artery, or from the neck, by the application of cupping-glasses.

"2. The pulse and breathing being perceptible, and the body warmer than natural, cloths dipped in cold water, and applied to the head and neck, have been found very serviceable, in restoring intoxicated persons to their senses, without the aid of bleeding.

"3. An emetic may be early administered with great advantage, & a disposition to vomiting is to be encouraged by draughts of warm water, which should be introduced by the flexible tube and syringe, when the person is incapable of swallowing.

"4. The emetic failing in its operation, a clyster may be injected every quarter of an hour if necessary.

"5. The application of leeches to the temples will sometimes prove very useful, and blisters to the inside of the legs and between the shoulders may be advantageously applied.

"6. Vinegar and water, brisk cyder or perry diluted with water, or two or three tea-spoons full of the elixir of vitriol in a pint of water, frequently afford great relief.

"7. The body being cold, equal parts of spirit of hartshorn and salad or common oil, or equal parts of rum, gin or brandy and oil well shaken together, is an excellent application for the wrists, ankles, temples and chest, on which it should be well rubbed for a considerable length of time.

"8. If these means should not succeed, no time is to be lost in trying the method advised for drowned persons.

Apparent death from Lightning.

"Persons deprived of sense and motion by lightning, and not recovering in the space of a few seconds, have been too often supposed irrecoverably dead, although no marks of violence appeared on the body. Such conclusions are to be most cautiously avoided, as experience has repeatedly shown, in the complete recovery of many persons, who, besides the loss of sense and motion, had been severely injured externally.

"1. The person should be removed into the open air, with the head raised, and the body inclined to the right side.

"2. Cold water in small quantities thrown forcibly and repeatedly on the face and breast, and the body well rubbed at intervals with flannel cloths, have been attended with much benefit.

"3. If the body feel cold, gradual warmth should be applied as well as the means recommended for the drowned; but of all remedies in restoring the energy of the brain in cases of apparent death from lightning, electricity is the most effectual, having this advantage, that it pervades the inmost recesses of the frame. On which account, let an electrifying machine be procured as speedily as possible, the other means being in the interval constantly employed.

Persons frost-bitten, or apparent death from intense cold.

"1. The head being slightly raised, rub the body generally with ice, snow or cold water.

"2. Restore warmth by slow degrees, taking especial care not to place the person before the fire, or near it.

"3. Should no appearance of life be observed after these means have been assiduously tried for a quarter of an hour, have recourse to the means pointed out for the recovery of the drowned.

General Remarks.

"Clysters are to be considered serviceable only as far as they cooperate with more important remedies, and those of a stimulating kind should be generally preferred. The quantity ought not to exceed half a pint; lest by their mechanical action, they prevent the descent of the mediocrity, and thereby hinder the free expansion of the lungs.

"To acco clysters are highly pernicious; so is tobacco in any form, as it has a powerful tendency to destroy rather than increase the powers of life.

"The following clysters will answer almost every purpose:

"To a pint of warm water, add 2 tea-spoonful spirits of hartshorne, or a heaped tea-spoonful of flour of mustard, or a table-spoonful of the essence of peppermint; but if neither of these can be obtained, put to the same quantity of warm water half a gill of brandy, rum or gin, or two table-spoonful of common salt.

"Bleeding, if necessary, should be one of the first remedies; but can be proper in persons only of a full habit of body, or in those who have received an injury on or near the head.

"Emetics should be dispensed with unless it be ascertained that the stomach is oppressed with food or spiritous liquors. When required, give three or four table-spoonful of ipecacuanha wine, or a table-spoonful of antimonial wine, or thirty or forty grains of ipecacuanha powder, or two grains of emetic tartar dissolved in a wine glass of water, either of which may be repeated if necessary, every quarter of an hour.

"Electricity will prove useful only in the hands of such persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the treatment of persons seemingly dead."

From the Ohio Federalist.

VINEGAR.

An antidote against the bite of a Mad Dog.

On passing through Flushing town yesterday, I was informed that several mad dogs had lately been killed in that neighbourhood; that considerable damage had been done by them; and it is reported that one or more children have also been bitten by them. Considering the serious consequences of the bite of mad animals, brought to my remembrance a receipt which it appears that Vinegar is a sure and never failing antidote against that deadly poison. It was discovered accidentally by a physician, who was called on to attend a woman who had been bitten by a mad dog. He found her evidently under the influence of the fatal disease. He gave orders for a messenger to follow him to his shop in an hour. He then went home and prepared something of a liquid substance which he considered the strongest and best adapted to counteract the poison. This he put into a bottle, and wrote directions that she should take half a gill every half hour until he came. Presently the messenger came and in a great hurry the Doctor handed out a bottle and the directions, and bade him make haste. About half an hour after he discovered the mistake he had made by sending a bottle of sharp Vinegar, instead of the bottle containing the medicine he had prepared. He immediately ordered his horse, and rode in haste to his patient. She had taken the second dose of the Vinegar. On entering the room he perceived an alteration in her countenance for the better, he felt her pulse, and found evidences of a change in her condition. He considered it as a Providential discovery and continued to administer the Vinegar. The patient continued to mend, and finally recovered without the aid of any other medicine than sharp vinegar. Soon after that another case presented. A boy was bitten, and the same doctor was applied to, who administered vinegar in the same manner as he had accidentally prescribed to the woman aforesaid, and it had the desired effect. Several other cases afterwards occurred, of persons and animals of different kinds, all of which succeeded; and in all cases where vinegar was taken by man or beast which had been bitten by mad dogs, they did not go mad while at the same time, others bitten by the same dogs went mad. Therefore the said doctor, after having proved this remedy in more than seventy cases, considered it as a duty incumbent on him to communicate it to the public. And now considering the

bad effects resulting from the bite of mad dogs, I feel free to leave this with the printer to communicate it to the cause to do it for the benefit of mankind.—D. C.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 26.

VIOLENT TORNADO.

A Tornado of extraordinary violence is said to have been experienced on Friday last in the upper part of this county. Barns, stables, out-houses, fences, trees and hay-stacks, which lay within its course were blown down and destroyed. Fortunately no inhabited houses were injured, and no lives lost. One gentleman had a large hay-stack swept away, of which not the least remains have since been discovered.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Mr. Editor,

It will no doubt create considerable wonder in your mind on receiving a communication from one, so unaccustomed to meddle with public affairs, and so completely devoted to his own private concerns as myself, but your astonishment must diminish in proportion as you become acquainted with the subject of it; which, though on a slight or partial view, may be reckoned of minor consequence to the interests of our populous and fruitful county, will, upon a mature consideration of it, be found to be of the first magnitude and moment, and even sufficient to bring into action the quail of an humble, plain old farmer, whose only earthly wish is to live uprightly, happy and free, and die satisfied that he leaves his children the immunities and privileges which he himself, up to the present time has enjoyed, and which never until now were threatened with destruction. This subject is no other than the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to the already overgrown and riotous town of Baltimore. To what strange and sudden initiation, to what latent and sinister motive, the late attempt to this effect may be ascribed, the author is unable to speak with certainty, and is unwilling to consume time in useless conjectures concerning, as he simply intends by writing, briefly to shew, as completely as his feeble abilities and circumscribed intelligence will permit, why Baltimore town is altogether an unfit place for a numerous deliberative body, legislating for the government and advantage of the whole state, to hold its sessions. To do this, he conceives it barely necessary to say, that the turbulent disposition which the people of that place have so frequently manifested, affords strong, indeed irresistible evidence, that no assembly could deliberate in safety, or without interruption, upon any question which in any wise involved her interest. This, itself, therefore shews, that in every instance in which the interest and the prosperity of the farmers of the counties clashed or came in contact with those of her wealthy men, in whose hands it is not questionable rests the power of fomenting riotous assemblies to awe your legislature into silence, the farming interests of the state would be subverted, and those of her great commercialists and speculators established upon their ruins; or, such cases would be dismissed without being definitively acted upon, though many of them might be of vital importance to us, and require the immediate and positive interference of the legislature.

There is no one of my fellow-farmers, experienced in intercourse with Baltimore, who is totally unacquainted with the frauds practised upon us by her merchants & speculators. However, if there should happen to be any such, or any who doubt whether frauds have been played off upon us, let such be asked, why the legislature at its last session, enacted the law entitled, "An act to prevent the fraudulent sales of flour and whiskey?" This was no unnecessary measure, or the respectable petitioners for it would never have presented it to legislative view: But, is it to be presumed that such a law would have passed had the general assembly convened in Baltimore?—No my fellow farmers, it is not. The combinations of intriguing and artful men of that town, who are ever vigilant about all things which touch their interests, would, either by threats from their tools, have deterred your legislature from passing it, or by their arts and wiles have wheedled and cajoled a majority of that body into the notion that such a law was altogether

unnecessary. This just law alone would have been so falsely construed by them as to have been made to appear to the ignorant wretches at their command a sufficient cause for tossing its honourable reporter in a blanket, or for making him feel all the pleasures of the cold bath by a dip in the basin. But setting all this aside, what greater evidence do we want than that furnished by the Baltimoreans when they were informed that their town had been enlarged by a law attaching the eastern and western precincts to it. What was the effect of this law? Like a fresh stream of air to an expiring coal, it fanned and gave new life to the mob-spirit, which many thought extinct, but which it then appeared by the threats and execrations dealt out upon those who voted for it, had only laid dormant in their breasts. Some, it has been asserted, openly declared, that had the legislature held its session in Baltimore at the period, they would have driven the members from their seats. And farther, this influence of Baltimore would not operate in this way alone. Public edifices would be erected; and institutions created and endowed, by money from the treasury, and when this office was emptied, and the entire funds of the state exhausted, the honest husbandman would be taxed to replenish them, and have no security given him against a repetition of the offence. But the avarice and turbulence of the inhabitants of Baltimore are not the only objections which exist to the removal of the seat of government to that place, where every convenience necessary for the accommodation of the legislature, and the different officers of the state government compelled to reside in the tropics, would remain to be purchased while that superb and spacious building, which is now used for the purpose in Annapolis, would be left a sacrifice to the corroding hand of time, and serve only as a melancholy monument of the former greatness of the place, and the extravagance and wickedness of those who caused its destruction—But, to speak the truth, I confess I have no confidence in the fine professions of the men who promised our legislators last year, that the establishment of the seat of government in Baltimore should be no expense to the state. These men would probably advance money to the legislature complying with their wishes, but would most certainly pray to be reimbursed by their successors. But my objections to the removal do not end even here; as I cannot bring myself to believe, that in a town as famed for dissipation and public amusements as Baltimore is, and holding out as many allurements to vice as she does, that the business of the people would be as sedulously attended to, or as quickly and correctly despatched as it is in Annapolis. On the contrary I sincerely believe, that one session in Baltimore would cost the state at least one-third more than it now does, and that the business would not be half so judiciously managed as it now is. But the cost of the sessions is one of the most unimportant considerations which can occur to the mind. The independence of the counties, the continuance of their present influence in the legislature, to keep in check the horde of merchants and speculators, both foreign and native, who are striving to curtail our power and consequence, and in so doing to bring the yeomanry of the state into a kind of servitude to them, are subjects, which while they should call forth the serious apprehensions of the worthy cultivators of the soil, should produce in their minds a decided hostility to all politicians favourable to a removal of the seat of government to Baltimore; as such a step would be at once giving to her influence so much to be dreaded by the counties; and which, to conclude, would be striking a death blow at the farming interests of the state.

An old Farmer of Frederick County.
Frederick county.
11th June, 1817.

New-York, May 2.

By a late arrival from Vera Cruz, we have obtained more exact information upon the true situation of Mexico, than that forwarded by the Spanish insurgents, published in their papers, and repeated in some of the North American journals. We learn that, in spite of the famous expedition of 10,000 men, ships, frigates, &c. the arrival of which was emphatically but erroneously announced, under date of March 24, 1817, a single

schooner brig, under the independent flag blockaded Vera Cruz, and has taken several prizes, one with 28,000 dollars in specie, and intercepted a correspondence which places the political situation of the country in its true point of view. In one of those letters the royalists say, "the fire of insurrection increases, and is not likely to subside, as was hoped. The insurgents make use of every amnesty granted them only to escape to their comrades again on the first opportunity." It appears the republican chiefs have found the necessity of central authority; general Ryon, report says, has subjugated all the province of Valladolid. A new general has been sent to the Province of Vera Cruz.

Meadoille, Penn. May 30.

Tuesday last came on the trial of George Speth Vanholland, charged with the murder of Hugh Fitzpatrick, late of Bloomfield township, Crawford county, in February last, and continued until Wednesday evening, when the jury retired, and after an hour's absence returned with a verdict—"Guilty of murder in the first degree."

On the part of the Commonwealth, the evidence was full, clear and conclusive. It exhibited a history of crime and brutal wickedness, we might almost venture to say, unexampled in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. On the part of the accused no testimony was offered.

Thursday morning he was again brought to the bar of the court to receive the awful sentence of death. He appeared much excited. To the question put to him by the court—Whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not pass upon him? he rose on his feet, and in a faltering voice replied, "I can't say any thing—I'm unwell."

The president of the court then addressed him as follows:

You have been convicted of the highest crime against the laws of nature. In your trial, we believe, that you have been deprived of no legal right or privileges, to which you were justly entitled; and when the circumstances are considered, under which the fact charged against you, was perpetrated; that in the house where you had been kindly received and hospitably entertained, at the dead hour of the night, when sleep had rendered the family defenceless, you rose and maliciously and cruelly slew your benefactor! Who can doubt of your guilt, or of the justice of that verdict which has been pronounced against you?

The safety of society imperiously demands that you should be cut off as a dangerous member. You have no reason to expect a pardon from the governor. You ought then earnestly to endeavour to be prepared for that event, when you can now have no rational hope of escaping and devoutly to apply to Him, who alone can pity pardon and purify and fit you for happiness in that state of being into which beyond the grave you soon must inevitably enter.

The last sad duty of this court remains—that we pronounce the sentence which the law has appropriated to the crime of murder in the first degree, of which we are convinced that you have been justly convicted. That sentence which this court now adjudge and awards, is, That you be taken from hence to the goal of the county of Crawford, and from thence to the place of public execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

From the New-York Columbian.

Discovery of another Mammoth communicated by one of the discoverers.

The learned world will rejoice to hear, that the bones of another of these huge animals were discovered at the village of Chester, five miles east of Orange County, on Tuesday and Thursday, the 27th and 29th May last. The discovery was made by and in the presence of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, Messrs. William, Peter and Isaac Townsend, Mr. John Yelverton, P. S. Townsend, M. D. Townsend, S. L. Townsend, M. D. Miller, Wharrey and Silvanus Miller, Esquire. The fact which led to the search originated from a conversation between the above gentlemen at the house of the hon. Anthony Davis, in this village, Monday evening, May 26. It was mentioned in the course of this conversation, that a large bone had been dug up here in a bog meadow, about 12 years since, which at that time excited a good deal of remark

among the neighbours. The discoverer, brother of the owner of the bog meadow, recollected the bone distinctly, and on the following morning pointed out the particular spot. He felt satisfied that it was a number more lay buried in the soil. After exploring along the ditch of the meadow a few yards, we struck upon something of the sound and feel of bone—and on removing out the mass, laid bare the massive tusk themselves. The bones were carefully removed, and brought to the city on Saturday last, by Messrs. Mitchell and Townsend, and are now deposited in the apartment of the Lyceum, under whose auspices these gentlemen were travelling at the time of this important discovery.

The following extract from Report of their proceedings, read to the Lyceum, at the meeting Monday, June 2d, 1817, will fully illustrate what has been promised:

"It was the good fortune of Commissioners to find another specimen of that huge creature, Elephas Mastodon, who though apparently extinct, was formerly inhabited of New-York. This happened on the 27th and 29th of May, upon the farm of Mr. Yelverton near Chester, a village in the town of Goshen. The soil is a black or turf, sufficiently inflammable, employed for fuel. Its surface overgrown with grass, forming luxuriant madow for grazing, the herbage and the bottom in which grows, have a near resemblance to the turf meadow of New-York, Queens County, Long Island. The turf are about four feet deep. Beneath these is a stratum of vegetable stems and films, reaching long the sea shore, about a foot and a half thick; and under this a stratum of fine bluish and soft. Specimens of these are brought away and are herewith presented. The bones raised were part of a lower jaw with its teeth, of a molar of a humerus, of an ulna, radius, of the bones of the feet, ribs, and of vertebrae. The maxillary bone was found with grinders and tusks in their natural situation. Mr. Townsend and Seely, who had from the beginning aided with their own hands the acquisition of these curious remains, now laboured with the greatest anxiety in the pit to uncover completely & elevate connectedly the important parts of the animal.

The unparalleled associations of bones teeth and ivory prongs, which after much exertion denuded of mud and developed to view. They lay upside down, or in other words their natural position was inverted as if the creature had died in a pine posture. The palate bones were perfectly in sight, with the huge molars on each side. At the point forward where the jaw joins the auxiliary bone in animals, two ivory tusks protruded. These were not inserted in sockets at least no such holes or notches could be found, but they seemed to be formed by a gradual change of bone to ivory, or of osseous to a new matter. In this respect the conversion resembled the jaw tooth of the saurian reptile of a vesicle already in the cabinet of professor of Natural History, which organization the jaw is inverted gradually to tooth. The direction was forward, with a curvature outward and upward between the tusks could be seen the usual processes to which proboscis had formerly been attached.

They were short and stout. On attempting to loosen the tusk from its clayey bed, it came across, though touched in the most delicate manner. They approached with the gentleness it flaked off in considerable ones, and cracked through in other places.—Finding it impossible to preserve it in its natural position, recourse was had to measure the relics as they lay, and of drawings from them as accurate as possible. As the fragments the tusks were handled Dr. Seely measured them by a rule, and their amount reckoning in bounds, to be eight feet and six inches, or take into calculation space of connexion with the jaw as being three inches, or more the length of the jaw nine feet or upwards of ten feet. The circumference at the base two feet and two inches, diameter of eight inches, and the

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not another elephant made a sketch of it, which it will be situated, and how considered as a whole, their anatomical parts were disintegrated, and submitted to. Although it is impossible to convert them into a commission, the highest place in the mammoth was walked the camp, not miles from the town. He has been visiting the town. The changed in the Mac Neven, Lyceum, met that he had to be converted into. Captain Sir Liverpool, Madeira, has on passengers for their appearance credit on the credit. The in the CLEOPATRA, Mr. Crowning, Mr. on the Michaels; it is a large will pass the Medit side, touch Carthagen, Genoa, Legh to the Ionian, the Isla, the Scandaroon, Jaffa in Pales away to the side, to touch Tunis, the May the Bules and go never found back until the port in Colu

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like the task of Dr. Townsend, who made a sketch of the parts in which they were removed, by which it will be seen how the grinders are situated in relation to the jaws, and how the bones are connected, and how the middle place in the anatomical structure and use, between teeth and horns. The various parts of the animal which were disinterred, and the drawings and illustrations, are herewith submitted to the society.

Although the fragile and friable nature of these bones might render it impossible ever to connect them into a complete skeleton, the commissioners state it as a matter of the highest probability, that at the foreaid place, the remainder of a mammoth as huge perhaps as ever walked the earth, reposes in the swamp, not more than fifty four miles from the site of this institution. He has already heard the resuscitating voice of the Lyceum.

The tusks, though solid, are changed in their nature. Professor Mac Neven, honorary member of the Lyceum, mentioned in the society that he had found their substance to be converted into carbon, or lime.

Captain Singleton, of the ship Liverpool Packet, from Liverpool, via Madeira, (arrived at Philadelphia) has on board about seventy passengers from Liverpool, which, by their appearance reflect great credit on the ship and her commander. The incomparable vessel called CLEOPATRA'S BARGE, with Mr. Cromwell, arrived at Madeira on the 1st of May, from St. Michael; it is supposed that the Barge will proceed from Madeira up the Mediterranean on the north side, touch at Gibraltar, Malaga, Carthage, Marseilles, Toulon, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, thence into the Ionian Sea and Gulf of Venice, the Islands of Candia and Cyprus; thence along the east side to Scanderoon, Tripoli in Syria, and Jaffa in Palestine; thence to stretch away to the westward along the south side, to touch at Alexandria, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers and Ceuta, and thence to the Western Ocean again. May the Barge have prosperous gales and good land falls, her anchors never foul nor her topsails taken back until she arrives again at some port in Columbia's happy land.

Rel's Gaz.

From the Boston Evening Intelligencer, May 24.

The Boundaries of the United States.

The Commissioners under the fourth and fifth articles of the Treaty of Ghent, for the purpose of settling the boundary between the north eastern frontier of the United States and the British dominions, and to determine whether the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy and the Bay of Fundy, are comprehended in the boundaries established by the treaty of 1783, assembled in this place on the 10th of May last.

The commissioners under the fourth article were employed for some days after their meeting in an examination of facts, documents, maps and plans, in order to be possessed of a state of the controversy on both sides. After which J. T. Austin, Esq. agent of the American Commission, opened a written argument in behalf of the United States, which employed him a week.

W. Chipman, Esq. the agent on behalf of the British Government, then entered into his argument in favour of the claims of that nation, which occupied him one full day. These respective arguments having been interchanged, the Commissioners adjourned to meet on the 23th of September next, at which time the parties will be heard, in reply to each other.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the late treaty, appointed two parties of explorers, consisting of thirty persons of each nation, & a suitable number of surveyors to proceed from the monument upon the St. Croix, and pursue the boundary line to the highlands which divide the waters which empty into the Atlantic, from those that fall into the St. Lawrence. The commissioners adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May next, to receive the report of the exploring parties, and of the surveyors.

The Treaty of Ghent, it is provided that in the event of a difference of opinion upon the objects under the consideration of the commissioners, His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United

States, agree to refer the difficulty to some friendly sovereign or state, then to be named for that purpose, and in consequence of which expectation all the arguments are delivered in writing.

According to the construction of the British agent, the boundary line would cut off part of the river St. John's, and about 2 millions of acres of land from the District of Maine.

Portland, Mass. June 19.
A HORRID ACT.

On Friday last, about 11 o'clock, A. M. a most daring and atrocious attempt at murder took place in the town of Hallowell, by captain Michael Morrison's shooting his wife in the public street. It appears that for years he has treated her extremely ill, inasmuch as to induce her to apply for a divorce, which was granted on Wednesday last, with possession of property and the care and maintenance of the children. This having been effected, he was enraged to a degree that no efforts of her's could appease or deter him from his horrid purpose—accordingly he left her house to escape the threat of the monster, he levelled his gun, loaded with two balls and a large quantity of shot, and placed the whole charge of shot into her body and limbs—the balls missing the object, went into the ground. She was immediately conveyed by the assistance of friends to a house adjacent, where, on Friday evening, some hope was entertained of her recovery.

Morrison, who had retired to his bed with one of the children, was apprehended soon after, and on Monday appeared in court, charged with the murder of his wife. He was committed to the jail, and a medical skill removed the draught from its station, and he was committed at Augusta for trial.

Argus.

Kingston, May 20.

The Rifleman brig was not from Santa Martha, as stated in yesterday's publication, but from a cruise. On the 11th inst. off Aux Cayes, she fell in with and detained an armed brigantine, of one long 12 pounder and one 12 pound carronade, having a crew of 18 men of all colour and nations. She was loaded with plunder she had taken out of various vessels, previously made prize of—There were no description of papers or commissions on board; but her crew stated that she was formerly the American privateer Saucy Jack, and had been taken by the privateer Creole, under Carthagenian colours, and fitted out to cruise when some of her people mutined and landed on the north side of this island. The crew were taken on board the Rifleman, and arrived in her on Sunday afternoon; and the brigantine was put in charge of a Lieutenant of the Rifleman and ordered for Port-Royal.

We understand that the pirate Johnson, who commanded the schr. Hunter when she captured the British schr. Pershire, of this port, is imprisoned at Port-au-Prince. From what we learn, it appears that he had recently captured an Haytian schr. on board of which himself and three or four men went, while he dispatched his own vessel (a schr.) fitted out at Baltimore, in chase of a Spanish vessel. As soon as Johnson's vessel was out of sight, the Haytians overpowered & threw him overboard, but he was picked up by a fishing boat, the people of which recognized him as having some time previously robbed them, when he was taken to Port-au-Prince and delivered over to the head of that government, who ordered him to be imprisoned, preparatory to trial.

The following is said to have been "The last speech and dying confession" of a man by the name of McCubben, who was lately executed in Lee county, Va. for the murder of Mr. David M. Henry, sheriff of that county.

"I see you laughing and some few appear sorry. You live to see my fate, yours yet concealed in futurity, I shall never see.

Oh! youngsters, let this be a warning to you to behold in me a young man, in the bloom of youth, in the strength of manhood, and in full vigor of health. And yet, how soon! but a few moments, and lo I die & hasten to meet my God, and receive the awful sentence of damnation. But, oh my God, I bow to the hard hand of fate and own my sentence is just. May my execution be a warning to all young people, and be the means of saving many from the pains of hell. For religion, oh ye

people, for the sake of the Lord is mighty to save.

Three times did I imperfectly experience the love of religion, and as often did the love of spirituous liquors cause me to forsake my God, and now he has forsaken me. Woe be to the drunkard, for his end is destruction. Had I forsaken my evil ways and walked in the paths of virtue, I should not have been hurried into the presence of my God with all this guilt upon my soul—But I warn you to forsake your sins that you may escape the vengeance of an angry God. Lo! I go down to the cavern of death in keen despair."

Died on board the schr. Regulator, capt. Norton, on her passage from Boston to this port, a passenger, who from his papers, appears to have been named **Godfrey Daniel Lehmann**, aged 35 years, and to have been in the French military service; a native of Gothenburg, near the Rhine. He could not speak English; but before his death he expected to find a brother in Philadelphia, who he emigrated ten years since from Europe.

This unfortunate man lost his life by poison. Arsenic appears to have been mixed in the sugar, with which the coffee was sweetened for breakfast; and all who were in the cabin and parlour of it, came near sharing his fate—in all probability would have lost their lives, but for the circumstance of a flask of sweet oil being administered by a passenger skill d in medicines, restored all but Mr. Lehmann, who died in a few hours after breakfast. Circumstances led to suspicions that the poison was purposely put into the coffee.—An examination has taken place, and the look been committed to prison on suspicion.

Phil. pap.

From the Salem Register.
Translations from Dutch and French papers, furnished by Capt. Stanley.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.
Marines, amounting to 20,000 have left this place, and the garrison is much increased. News from Romania says they are supplying their fortresses with men and provisions for defence by sea and land. The Grand Vizier has his council often with him.

Stockholm, March 28.
The coasts of Scania are very carefully watched, to prevent any persons, unknown or suspected from entering Sweden.

Haague, April 15.
The directors of the academy of fine arts have determined this summer to have an exhibit on of the best performances of living masters.

Vienna, April 13.
The great number of couriers for fifteen days past between Petersburg and this place, has drawn the public attention, and has occasioned many conjectures.

Stuttgart, April 11.
Six thousand Austrians have entered the Austrian territories from France lately. Commissioners on the frontiers of France have had late conferences at Bern, respecting the posts on these frontiers.

Rome, March 29.
It is said that the Holy See and the English have made arrangements with the Grand Ottoman Court for the exercise of the Catholic religion in the Turkish provinces. Something else is thought at bottom.

Frankfurt, April 13.
All the ministers have repaired to their respective courts, the necessity of furnishing the Diet with the means of executing promptly their decisions, without danger to the honour of the Diet. The principal point submitted, to the court, is the establishment of an army of 40,000 men, to be furnished from the Germanic confederation, & to be at the command of the Diet. It is believed that this project will be received favourably at the respective courts. The Diet has recommended to the attention of the courts, the case of the clergy. The affairs of the Jews remain unsettled.

Algiers, March 1.
All here is in great quiet, and nothing threatens to prevent its continuance. On the 4th of Feb. a Danish vessel arrived in virtue of a treaty with that power, with ship timber, spars, tar and sail cloth.—The Dey has armed three brigs, all the force he has, and they are ready for sea.

Madrid, April 13.
Whole bands of robbers infest the neighborhood of this city. All

the neighbouring villages have troops stationed to prevent their depredations. Great exertions are made to prevent the evils which attend peace. Our government has news from Mexico and Peru, but nothing transpires. Orders are given for troops to be sent out.

Florence, April 4.
We have many reports from Sicily. It is said the English have excited great discontents in that island, as they have in India.

Dresden, April 8.
We settle with Prussia slowly. Every thing is scrupled, and it will take the whole year to settle our affairs.

Ancona, April 6.
A vessel has arrived from Constantinople, which gives a satisfactory account of the Sublime Porte's disposition, in regard to Christians found in the provinces of the Empire. They report an order addressed to the Pacha of Jerusalem, which is quite new in the annals of Ottoman policy. The vexations of this Pacha, having excited just complaints on the part of the Christians, the religious orders deputed to Rome a proper person to make known the situation of the Church in these countries. His holiness has had news that his efforts for the peace of this Church have been crowned with success, and that the Pacha had promised not only to protect the pilgrims, but to restore what had been extorted from them. The order was "Hearken diligently, Pacha, it is thy master speaks to thee. The complaints of the people have reached my ear, and demand vengeance. Thou hast abused thy authority to exact tribute of the Christians, beyond that which the treaties have fixed. Do what I order thee. As soon as thou receive my command, instantly restore what thou hast extorted, lest my anger rise against thee. If thou dost delay to obey, expect the chastisement due to thee. Humble thyself under the command, and say in thy heart, that thy master is like God, he can have mercy and forgive thee. Praise, praise, praise be to God."

THE Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office—Price \$1.50.
June 26.

A Variety of Household Furniture

Will be offered for Sale, on Saturday the 12th day of July next, at the Ball Room in this city. The terms of sale will be a credit of eight months for sums above twenty dollars, on the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale; and for all sums under twenty dollars cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

William Caton,
For the Proprietors.

June 26.

James Munroe, & Co.

Being desirous of disposing of the whole of their present

Stock of Goods,

Have determined to sell them at the most reduced prices. These GOODS were for the most part purchased by them within a few months; upon examination they will be found to be cheap—Terms Cash.

They are much in want of money. Those persons who are indebted to them, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts.

June 26. 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rachel Warfield, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles G. Warfield, adm'r.

June 26. 3w.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

I certify that John Miller this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, an iron grey Mare about fourteen and an half hands high, six or seven years old, a natural trotter. She has two old shoes behind, and one on the left foot before, there is some red hairs on each jaw, and a saddle mark on the back, a hanging mane, and switch tail. She has been worked in gears. Given under the hand of one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 23d day of June, 1847.

Thos. Worthington, Jr.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Miller,
Near Rummells' tavern.

June 26. 3w.

Meeting

Of the Citizens of Annapolis is requested at the Ball Room, at early candle-light, on Tuesday the first July, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed at their last meeting.

July 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th June, 1847.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order,
John Pinkney, Cashier.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th day of July next, two tracts of Land, lying in St. Mary's county, near the Queen Tree, known by the name of Back Lands, and Spaulding's Adventure, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about six hundred acres; a very great proportion of this land is level, and I suppose might be improved by the use of clover and plaster; it also abounds with chestnut, white oak and poplar; about three miles from the Patuxent river, with the main road; but I have been informed that a road may be cut so as not to exceed one and an half miles. This land would be of immense advantage to gentlemen holding lands on the river scarce of timber, and will be sold low for Cash. Should this land not be sold before the above date, at private sale, in which event public notice will be given, it will then positively be offered to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Calvert county,

June 26, 1847.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 30th inst. on the lot lately occupied by Mrs. A. Pension, deceased, at the property belonging to the deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz. beds, bedsteads, blankets, &c. also some handsome cut glass. A credit of three months will be allowed on all sums exceeding ten dollars, that amount and under, Cash, bonds with approved security will be required before the delivery of the property. At the same time and place will be rented out, until the first day of October next, the house and lot.

John Horrell.

June 26.

Petition of Joseph Sands, Sarah Sands, Ann Sands, Joseph Sands jr. and John Sands.

To the honourable Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington. The petition states, that a certain John Davidson, deceased, by his last will and testament devised all his real estate to his wife, Ann Maria Davidson, and directed and empowered her to sell the same, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the debts of the said John Davidson; that the said Ann Maria died without having performed the trust reposed in her by the said will; that the petitioners, are large creditors of the said John; that he left a large real estate in the District of Columbia, liable to the trust aforesaid, but which cannot be sold by reason of the death of the said Ann Maria; the petitioners therefore pray a trustee may be appointed by the court to perform the trust created by the said John in his will: And it appearing that the heirs of the said John Davidson do not reside within the District of Columbia, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given for six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, published at Annapolis, to the heirs of the said John Davidson, to appear and answer to the said petition by the first Monday of November next, or the matters therein stated will be taken "pro confesso," and such decree made in the case, upon proof of the publication of this order, as the court shall deem just and equitable.

By order,

Wm. Brent, Clk.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price

\$1.50.

April 10.

POET'S CORNER.

THE ISLE OF FLOWERS. By J. J. Brooke.

"It is reported that there is a small island in Lake Huron, remarkable for its romantic scenery. Its shores are composed of granite, which defends it from the encroachments of the waves; and its verdure is represented the most luxuriant that can be imagined. The Indians suppose it the residence of a good spirit, and denominate it 'The Isle of Flowers.'"

In Huron's wave a lovely lake
Gems the blue waters vast expanse;
There Nature wears her sweetest smile,
And sun beams o'er her beauties dance.

In vain the angry billows beat
Against its rock encircled shore;
The spray but makes its blossoms sweet,
Expanding 'mid the tempest's roar.

But when the winds and waves are hush'd,
And evening's shade is stealing on—
When the last beams of day have blush'd,
And Heaper mounts his cloudless throne.

How gently weep the dews of night,
Which bow the slender hare bell's head,
And falling noiseless, sweetly light
Upon the spotless lily's bed.

Oh! were but man like that fair Isle,
In vain would trouble's tempests gloom;
Hope's fairest flowers around should smile,
And Faith and Resignation bloom.

When Life's last ling'ring beam shall fade,
The radiant star of peace would rise,
And dews of grace at evening shade,
His spirit nurture for the skies.

From the Long-Island Star. THE OBSERVER.

Great effects often spring from small causes. I have often remarked by what small and apparently imperceptible degrees youth are confirmed in vicious habits. And here I cannot forbear to reprehend the very fashionable habit of persuading a friend to drink. What is more disgusting than to see a man drink, when he is not thirsty, a draught that is very unpleasant to him, to silence the importunities of one who believes he is rendering a favour; What more painful, than to see a young man, of too easy politeness, by these steps introduced to habits which are unconquerable, and evidently hastening his ruin!

It might be easy for those who have influence in society, to ameliorate our habits in this respect. All of us have occasion sometimes to visit taverns—to see friends, to read the news, or transact business. We are warmed by the landlord's fire, and are willing to contribute to his establishment; but unless we can drink or smoke, there is no convenient way to do it. We must therefore injure our health, or be thought mean. This is an unpleasant dilemma. If it were possible to substitute the eating of fruits or confectionaries, society would be greatly benefitted by the change, and our public houses be agreeable resorts. The French in these particulars are said to be greatly superior to most nations, and much less addicted to intemperance. They preserve their natural taste, less vitiated by tobacco and ardent spirits.

The subject is worthy of consideration; and I hope this hint will not pass unobserved. It is truly a serious reflection, that in this favoured and fertile land of freedom, the baleful habits of intemperate drinking are prevalent in all ranks of society. The blood of our promising youth is daily poisoned with the draught. The liquid fire is hourly coursing through their veins!

It is a truth that intemperance is the grand parent of almost every crime—the mother of miseries. How often do thoughtless sons bring sorrow & shame on doating parents. How often does an imprudent father rear in ignorance and vice a numerous family!

You who are heads of society, should begin the work of reformation. Public intelligence is public virtue, and consequently ignorance and vice are inseparable companions. Every town and village should endeavour to give some spring to the mental energies of youth, and by all possible means discourage those low and grovelling pleasures which so generally prevail. We see numerous charitable and religious societies established for relieving the indigent and reforming the vicious; but it is

better to strike at the root of these evils.

From the Literary Gazette. DOGS OF ST. BERNARD.

A German Almanack, recently published, contains some details concerning the dog named Barry, one of the predecessors of those who lately perished amidst the snow of the Great Saint Bernard. This intelligent animal served the hospital of that mountain for the space of 12 years, during which time he saved the lives of forty individuals. His seal was indefatigable. Whenever the mountain was enveloped in fogs and snow he set out in search of lost travellers.—He was accustomed to run barking until he lost breath, & would frequently venture on the most perilous places; when he found his strength was insufficient to draw from the snow a traveller benumbed with cold, he would run back to the hospital in search of the monks.

One day, this interesting animal found a child in a frozen state, between the bridge of Donaz and the ice house Balsora; he immediately began to lick him, and having succeeded in restoring animation, by means of his caresses he induced the child to tie himself round his body. In this way he carried the poor little creature, as if in triumph, to the hospital. When age deprived him of his strength, the poor of the convent pensioned him at Henry, by way of reward. He is now dead, and his hide is stuffed and deposited in the museum of that town. The little phial, in which he carried a reviving liquor for the distressed travellers whom he found among the mountains, is still suspended from his neck.

May 15.

May 15. The subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 26th day of June inst. at the late residence of John Welch sen. deceased, adjoining the farm of Daniel Murray, Esq. a quantity of stock, consisting of milch cows and dry cattle, thirty head sheep, plantation utensils and a number of other articles, on a credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, under twenty dollars the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property.

John Welch, Jun.

April 17. 11 J. J. Brooke. 3m.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 26th day of June inst. at the late residence of John Welch sen. deceased, adjoining the farm of Daniel Murray, Esq. a quantity of stock, consisting of milch cows and dry cattle, thirty head sheep, plantation utensils and a number of other articles, on a credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, under twenty dollars the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property.

John Welch, Jun.

June 12. 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 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. 31 J. T. Chase.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
May 27 1817.

On application of petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of Charles Burton, 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 Intelligence.

John Gussarway, 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 on the personal estate of Charles Barton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1817.

Charles Robinson, adm'r.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the thirty-sixth section of the constitution and form of government, that "The Council shall have power to make the great seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Chancellor, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this State." And whereas, under and in virtue of the said power, the board have lately caused to be made of steel a seal, with certain devices, and with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland" inscribed thereon. And whereas the same hath been delivered to the honourable the Chancellor, to be kept and used as the great seal of this State. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, declaring the seal so as aforesaid made, and delivered to the Chancellor, and none other, to be the great seal of the State of Maryland. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C RIDGELY, of Hampton.
By His Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

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

3 Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, a part of the personal estate of Francis T. Clements, late of said county, deceased, viz. the whole of his household furniture, and the stock on the farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and all the farming utensils. The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, in the city of Annapolis, and from thence will be adjourned to the farm about 4 miles from the city.

The terms of Sale are these—Cash will be required for all sums not exceeding \$20, and all sums exceeding that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, on the purchaser's giving bond, with two approved securities, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Joseph Green, Sarah Clements, ex'rs.

TRACTS.

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers } 9 ce
Directions for Prayer } 6
Bishop Wilson on Family } 1
Prayer } 6
On Baptism, } 6
On the Lord's Supper } 6

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' } 40 ti.
Sept. 26. }

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Corran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer, ex'or.
Dennis Claude, ex'or.
January 23.

State of Maryland, sc.
Calvert County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1817.

On application of Mary Holland, administratrix of William Holland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that she give the notice required by law for the 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 Maryland Republican of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep. Reg. Wills
Calvert county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Holland, late of Calvert 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 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Mary Holland, adm'r.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Annopolis, March 27.

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 separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

James Carroll.

State of Maryland.

Calvert County, Orphans Court.
Jan. 14, 1816.
On application by petition of P. Freeland, administrator of the estate of P. Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administrator 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 Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Dep. Register
of Wills of C. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Peregrine F. Freeland, adm'r.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

April Term, 1817.
On application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the law for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering up his property, and to answer, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto, as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 22.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 20, 1817.

On application by petition of John Claytor, administrator of William A. Claytor, 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 Intelligence.

John Gussarway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William A. Claytor, late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1817.

John Claytor, adm'r.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An apprentice wanted in a grocery store, where an extensive dry goods and grocery business is done—a youth of good morals between the age of sixteen and eighteen years—who has been accustomed to habits of industry, stands Arithmetic, and writes a good hand, will be taken by

Charles W. Ford.

P. S. A liberal price will be given a man of steady habits, to take charge of a fine sailing schooner of about twenty tons burthen.

Waterford, June 12.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Inquire at this office.

June 12.