

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Theodorick Bland, esq. (late a judge of Baltimore county court,) one of the commissioners sent by the President of the U. S. on a mission to South-America, arrived at Philadelphia, on Thursday last, in 106 days from Valparaiso.

The U. S. sloop of war Ontario, Capt. Biddle sailed, about the middle of June from Valparaiso for Columbia River.

Accounts from Indiana of Sept. 15, mention that the vine-yards in that state present the most beautiful appearance, and promise an abundant vintage to reward their industrious cultivators.

The American Missionary Society have established a mission to Jerusalem, and have appointed the Rev. Mr. Fish and the Rev. Mr. Parsons, their missionaries.

The Editor of the Carlisle (Pennsylvania) Spirit of the Times says—“We have good authority for stating that the notes of the following Banks are not worth ten dollars per hundred, out of the immediate vicinity of their several places of location, viz.

Carlisle Agricultural Bank,
Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania,
Greencastle Bank,
Bank of Marietta,
Beaver Bank,
Uniontown Bank.

For the Md. Gazette.

“Ac mihi quidem sapienter in summis homines ac summis ingenii præditos intuenti, quærendum esse videtur, quid esset, cur plures in omnibus rebus quam in dicendo admirabiles existissent.”

The above reflection of Cicero seems to be adapted to the state of eloquence in our own country, and in the present age. The study of eloquence, for whatever reason we are unable to account, has of late years been most shamefully neglected. True, the fire of extraordinary abilities has sometimes blazed forth amid the surrounding darkness, and diffused a warmth and a lustre unrivalled perhaps in any period of the world. But how rare are the instances and how seldom are they improved by study, or in young men, by the exercise of any of the means necessary to a full preparation for an appearance before the public.

Why is it that those schools for the formation of eloquence, and indeed for the acquirement of general information, calculated for any sphere of action, I mean Debating Societies, have fallen into neglect? Is the talent of the modern student so far superior to that of our illustrious forefathers as to need no preparation of a practical nature, necessary to an appearance at the bar, the pulpit, or the councils of our country? And is there not, in each of these scenes of oratory, an ample field on this our soil of freedom, for the culture and growth of eloquence, and of every species of useful literature, as its indispensable concomitants? May we not venture to assert, that the opinion of Dr. Blair, (who states that the field for eloquence among the moderns is not so extensive as that in which the ancients reaped,) is controverted by the rise & growth of the American republic?

And shall the city of Annapolis still bow her head to the fury of the storm which has assailed her, by the prostration of her once renowned seminary of learning, through the distractions of party spirit, and by the rapid growth of a commercial metropolis in her neighbourhood?

Shall this city, which at one time flourished the Athens of our confederacy; which was the place of resort, not only for the students of this, but many of our sister states, for completing their studies, and preparing them for their different avocations—Will she still continue to grovel in that state of inactivity and despair, in which a combination of untoward circumstances has placed her? We hope not; we trust that the students of professions, and others who may feel disposed to favour the progress of science, will lend their aid to its revival; and while they shed the tear of pleasure-mingled pain at the recollection of her once favoured, now abandoned seat, will unite their most earnest endeavours towards the formation of a Literary and Debating Society, as one mean of perhaps retaining in her bosom her few students, and of preparing for the change which, we confidently anticipate, must soon

in the disposition of the legislature to favour the progress of science.

Such as may be disposed to ridicule the idea of the formation of eloquence in such a school, must call to mind the first dawning of that splendid luminary who now stands conspicuous in the rising galaxy of Maryland oratory. In an institution, similar to one we propose to establish, did those talents, equally irresistible and commanding, first break forth upon the land of his nativity, and since receive the plaudits of an admiring world. True, none of us may equal him, but if we cannot obtain the first, “there are a number of intermediate spaces which may be filled with honour.”

With a view of forwarding the establishment of a society of some kind, for the improvement of the mind, by a mutual exchange of opinions upon literary subjects in general, we propose that a meeting take place on the 10th Nov. instant, at the Ball Room, of such as are disposed to favour the undertaking, for the purpose of making arrangements for the execution of our design.

The author of these remarks has frequently heard, among his acquaintances, expressions of a desire to form some such association, and it is only from the knowledge that matters of this kind are long talked of, and frequently remain entirely unexecuted for the want of a commencement, that he has ventured to obtrude himself upon the public on the present occasion.

For the Md. Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

My late New-York paper contains the following instance of a man voluntarily renouncing his liberty and returning to the penitentiary, whence he had been but a short time released. I wish it noticed, because it shows, in some measure, how far confinement is a punishment to the transgressor, and how little calculated institutions of the kind are, to deter him who has once served a term in them, from relapsing into his old vicious habits, or to impress on his mind a dread of again being immured in their walls. Is it not probable, that if Almy had not been committed on his own application, that his eagerness to return would have stimulated him to the perpetration of some crime, for which the laws of the land would have sentenced him to undergo as a punishment, that imprisonment, which he sought after as a gratification? The enormous expense of penitentiary establishments to the states possessing them, if there was no other consideration more intimately connected with the public welfare, ought to excite a spirit of inquiry in legislators whether such institutions answer the objects contemplated by those whose humanity first caused their introduction among us.

A man named John Almy, on Thursday applied to the police office, stating that he was discharged from the penitentiary on the 15th instant, that he had no means of support, and wished to be sent again to the penitentiary. He was accordingly the bearer of his own commitment. This is the second recent instance of a person desiring admission to the penitentiary; and the fact may possibly suggest some useful ideas to persons in authority.

Communicated.

Died, on Tuesday the 27th ult. at his residence near Herring Creek Church, in Anne-Arundel county, in the 47th year of his age, Thomas Sellman, esq.

To judge of the loss which society has sustained in the death of this late valuable member, we have only to recur to the deep affliction of his bereaved family, the unfeigned sorrowing of his numerous friends, and the strong expressions of regret which burst from all those who had ever known him. His life afforded a bright example, how much an upright and benevolent heart, unassisted by station or power, can accomplish, when united with an active and prudent mind; how benign was its influence; how extended was its usefulness. And now that he has run his course, and sleeps, as we trust, in blessings, most richly does he deserve to have a tomb of orphans' tears wept over him.

As a friend he was zealous and active; as a father and husband affectionate and careful; as a justice intelligent and impartial; as a Christian humble, ardent and sincere. The loss of such a man have we to deplore.

“But yet remembering that the parting sigh invites the just to slumber, not to die,
“The starting tear we check, we kiss the rod,
“And not to earth resign him, but to God”

From the London Observer of August 30.

Received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.
THE ARCTIC REGIONS DESCRIBED.

[The Arctic Expedition which has for several months attracted the attention of the public, proposes two distinct objects—to advance towards the pole, and to explore a northwest passage to China. These are, no doubt, splendid schemes; but in order to form a right estimate of the plan, and some anticipation of the probable results, we recommend an attentive perusal of the following article.]

The rigour of the Seasons within the Arctic Circle—long winter—formation of ice—bergs—congelation of the Sea—various phenomena.

After the continued action of the sun has at last melted away the great body of ice, a short and dubious interval of warmth occurs. In the space of a few weeks, only visited by slanting and enfeebled rays, frost again resumes his tremendous sway. It begins to snow as early as August, and the whole ground is covered to the depth of two or three feet, before the month of October. Along the shores and the bays, the fresh water poured from rivulets, or drained from the thawing of former collections of snow, becomes quickly converted into solid ice. As the cold augments, the air deposits its moisture in the form of a fog which freezes into a fine gossamer netting, or spicular icicles, dispersed through the atmosphere, and extremely minute, that might seem to pierce and excoriate the skin. The hoar frost settles profusely, in fantastic clusters, on every prominence. The whole surface of the sea steams like a lime-kiln; an appearance, called the frost smoke, caused, as in other instances of the production of vapour, by the water being still relatively warmer than the incumbent air. At length the dispersion of the mist and consequent clearness of the atmosphere, announce that the upper stratum of the sea itself has become cooled to the same standard; a sheet of ice spreads quickly over the smooth expanse, and often gains the thickness of an inch in a single night. The darkness of a prolonged winter now broods impenetrably over the frozen continent, unless the moon chances at times to obtrude her faint rays, which only discover the horrors and wide desolation of the scene. The wretched settlers, covered with a load of bear skins, remain crowded and immured in their hut, every chink of which they carefully stop against the piercing external cold; and cowering about the stove or the lamp, they seek to doze away the tedious night. Their slender stock of provisions, though kept in the same apartment, is often frozen so hard as to require to be cut with a hatchet. The whole of the inside of their hut becomes lined with a thick crust of ice; and if they happen for an instant to open a window, the moisture of the confined air is immediately precipitated in the form of a shower of snow. As the frost continues to penetrate deeper, the rocks are heard at a distance to split with loud explosions. The sleep of death seems to wrap up the scene in utter and oblivious ruin.

At length the sun re-appears above the horizon, but his languid beams rather betray the wide waste, than brighten the prospect. By degrees, however, the further progress of the frost is checked. In the month of May, the famished inmates venture to leave their hut, in quest of fish on the margin of the sea. As the sun acquires elevation, his power is greatly increased. The snow gradually wastes away—the ice dissolves apace—and vast fragments of it, detached from the cliffs, and undermined beneath, precipitate themselves on the shores with the noise and crash of thunder. The ocean is now unbound, and its icy dome broken up with tremendous rupture. The enormous fields of ice, thus set afloat, are, by the violence of winds and currents, again dismembered and dispersed. Sometimes impelled in opposite directions, they approach, & strike with a mutual shock, like the crush of worlds—sufficient, if opposed, to reduce to atoms, in a moment, the proudest monuments of human power. It is impossible to picture a situation more awful than that of the poor crew of a whaler, who see their frail bark thus fatally enclosed, expecting immediate and inevitable destruction.

Before the end of June, the shoals of ice in the Arctic seas are commonly divided, scattered and dispersed. But the atmosphere is then almost continually damp, and loaded with vapour. At this season of the year a dense fog generally covers the surface of the sea, of a milder temperature indeed than the frost smoke, yet produced by the inversion of the same cause. The lower stratum of air, as it successively touches the colder body of water, becomes chilled, and thence disposed to deposit its moisture. Such thick fogs, with mere gleams of clear weather, infesting the northern seas during the greater part of the summer, render their navigation extremely dangerous. In the course of the month of July, the superficial water is at last brought to an equilibrium of temperature with the air, and the sun now shines out with a bright and dazzling radiance. For some days before the close of the summer, such excessive heat is accumulated in the bays and sheltered spots, that the tar and pitch are sometimes melted, and run down the ship's sides.

The ice, which obstructs the navigation of the Arctic seas, consists of two very different kinds; the one produced by the congelation of fresh and the other by that of salt water. If those inhospitable tracts, the snow which annually falls on the Islands or continents, being again dissolved by the progress of the summer's heat, pours forth numerous rills and limpid streams, which collect along the indented shores, & in the deep bays enclosed by precipitous rocks. There, this clear and gelid water, soon freezes, and every successive year supplies an additional investing crust, till, after the lapse perhaps of several centuries, the icy mass rises at last to the size and aspect of a mountain, commensurate with the elevation of the adjoining cliffs. The melting of the snow, which is afterwards deposited on such enormous blocks, likewise contributes to their growth; and by filling up the accidental holes or crevices, it renders the whole structure compact and uniform. Meanwhile, the principle of destruction has already begun its operations: the ceaseless agitation of the sea gradually wears and undermines the base of the icy mountain, till, at length, by the action of its own accumulated weight, when it has perhaps attained an altitude of a thousand, or even two thousand feet, it is torn from its frozen chains, and precipitated with tremendous plunge into the abyss below. This mighty launch now floats like a lofty island on the ocean; till, driven southwards by winds and currents, it incessantly wastes and dissolves away in the wide Atlantic.

Such we conceive to be the real origin of the icy mountains or icebergs, entirely similar in their formation to the glaciers which occur on the flanks of the Alps and the Pyrenees. They consist of a clear, compact, and solid ice, which has the fine green tint verging to blue, which ice or water, when very pure, and of a sufficient depth always assumes. From the cavities of these icebergs, the crews of the northern whalers are accustomed, by means of a hose, or flexible tube of canvas, to fill their casks easily with the finest and softest water. Of the same species of ice, the fragments which are picked up as they float on the surface of the ocean, yield the adventurous navigator the most refreshing beverage.

It was long disputed among the learned, whether the waters of the ocean are capable of being congelated; and many frivolous and absurd arguments, of course, were advanced to prove the impossibility of the fact. But the question is now completely resolved; and the freezing of sea water is established both by observation and experiment. The product, however, is an imperfect sort of ice, easily distinguishable from the result of a regular crystallization: it is porous, incompact, and imperfectly diaphanous. It consists of spicular shoots, or thin flakes, which detain within their interstices the stronger brine; and its granular spongy texture has, in fact, the appearance of congealed syrup, or what the confectioners call water-ice. This saline ice, can therefore, never yield pure water; yet, if the strong brine imprisoned in it, be first suffered to drain off slowly, the loose mass that remains will melt into a brackish liquid, which in some cases may be deemed potable.

To congel sea water of the ordinary saltness, or containing nearly the 30th part of its weight of sa-

line matter, it requires not an extreme cold, this process taking effect about the 27th degree on Fahrenheit's scale, or only 5 degrees below the freezing point of fresh water. Within the Arctic circle, therefore, the surface of the ocean being never much warmer, is, in the decline of the summer, soon cooled down to the limit at which congelation commences. About the end of July, or the beginning of August, a sheet of ice in the space of a single night is formed, perhaps an inch thick. The frost now maintains a constancy, and shoots its increasing energy in all directions, till it has covered the whole extent of those seas with a solid vault to the depth of several feet. But, on the return of spring, the penetrating rays of the sun gradually melt or soften that icy floor, and render its substance friable and easily disrupted. The first strong wind, creating a swell in the ocean, then breaks up the vast continent into large fields which are afterwards shivered into fragments by their mutual collision. This generally happens early in the month of June; and a few weeks are commonly sufficient to disperse and dissolve the floating ice. The sea is at last open, for a short and dubious interval, to the pursuits of the adventurous mariner.

While icebergs are thus the slow growth of ages, the fields or shoals of saline ice are annually formed & destroyed. The ice generated from melted snow, is hard, pellucid, and often swells to enormous height and dimensions. But the congelation of salt water wants solidity, clearness and strength, and never rises to any very considerable thickness. It seldom floats during more than part of the year, though in some cold seasons the scattered fragments may be surprised by the early frost, and preserved till the following summer.

The whale fishers enumerate several varieties of the salt water ice. A very wide expanse of it they call a field, and one of smaller dimensions a floe. When a field is dissolved by a subaqueous or ground swell, it breaks into numerous pieces, seldom exceeding forty or fifty yards in diameter, which, taken collectively are termed a pack. The pack again, when of a broad size is called a patch, and when much elongated a stream. The packs of ice are crowded and heaped together by violent winds, but they again separate, and spread around in calm weather. If a ship can freely through the floating pieces of ice, it is called drift ice; and if ice itself is said to be loose or open. When, from the effect of abrasion, the larger blocks of ice are crumbled into minute fragments, this collection is called brash ice. A portion of ice rising above the common level, is termed a hummock, being produced by the squeezing of one piece over another. These hummocks or protuberances break the uniform surface of the ice, and give it a most diversified and fantastic appearance. They are numerous, the heavy packs, and along the edges of ice fields, reaching to the height of thirty feet. The term sludge applied by the sailors to the soft incoherent crystals which the ice forms when it first attacks the surface of the ocean. As these increase, they have some effect, but they are prevented from coalescing into a continuous sheet, by the agitation which still prevails, and they form small discs, rounded by continual attrition, and scattered three inches in diameter, called cakes. Sometimes these again unite into circular pieces, perhaps a foot thick, and many yards in circumference.

The fields and other collections of floating ice, are often discovered at a great distance, by that singular appearance on the verge of the horizon, which the Dutch seamen term ice blink. It is a striated or lucid whiteness, occasioned evidently by the glare of light reflected obliquely from the surface of ice against the opposite atmosphere. This shining streak, which is always brightest in clear weather, indicates to the experienced navigator, 20 or 30 miles beyond the limit of direct vision, not only the extent and figure but even the quality of the ice. The blink from ice of ice, appears of a pure whiteness, while that which is occasioned by snow-fields has some tinge of blue.

The mountains of hard and perfect ice, it has been shown, are gradual production perhaps of several centuries. Along the western coast of Greenland, prolonged into Davis's Strait, they form an im-

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once removed, a similar collection would soon succeed, since it is always the effect, and not the cause, of the disposition of the atmosphere, which it really serves to temper. We should be guilty of the most vicious reasoning in a circle, if we maintained that ice first cooled the air, and that this cold air next increased the fields of ice.

CANCERS.

The editor of the Patriot avails himself of the earliest moment to give publicity to the following letter, believing it will be highly useful, and joins in the wish of his correspondent, that it may be every where copied by brethren of the type.

Balta, Patriot.
York county, Penn.
Oct. 25, 1818.

Dear Sir,
An insertion of the following in your valuable paper will oblige me and perhaps confer an important benefit upon some of our unfortunate fellow beings. About two months ago, observing in the Baltimore Patriot an extract from the West Jersey Gazette, giving (in the person of James Lewis) "another evidence of the efficacious quality of Pipsissaway in curing Cancers," I was induced to preserve it, from a possibility of its proving useful at a future period. It happened at this time that the wife of a neighbour was afflicted with this painful and alarming disorder, under which she had suffered for a considerable time. The breast (the part affected) had been amputated and had perfectly healed, but in a few months exhibited every symptom of a return. Several tumours appeared & daily enlarged. Her physician, an eminent practitioner, advised a second use of the knife, but her friends dissuaded her from the operation, believing it would be undergoing a severe pain without the smallest hope of relief. Her situation occurred to me, but considering all human applications useless in so advanced a stage of the disease, I neglected mentioning it to her friends, but spoke of it to another, who informed them of it. The herb being near at hand, was immediately procured and used as directed, and I rejoice to add, that the tumours have been completely removed, her general health improved, and there is every prospect of her recovery. I have sent this for publication, without waiting her perfect restoration, that others may avail themselves of the same means as early as possible. The plant is an evergreen, and sometimes called winter green; the mode of using it simply to drink of the tea, and wash the part frequently with a strong decoction. I hope your brother Editors throughout the country will give this a place in their Gazettes. I am your friend,

C—W—
Mr. Munroe, Editor of the Patriot.

From the Richmond Compiler. SCRAP OF BIOGRAPHY.

Some years since, an Englishman left his native country, young, unprotected, but blessed with spirits and enterprise. He reached the United States, the assylum of the stranger and the home of the homeless. The moment he touched our shores, he mixed with the busy mass of our active population, in the obscure shades of private life.

But events were silently working to bring him back to his native country, in a very different situation from that in which he had left it. Several years after his departure, a letter was addressed to a respectable mercantile house in Philadelphia, stating that the last incumbent of a British peerage was dead; that the next heir was missing, but had been traced to a voyage to America, and beseeching that no exertions might be spared to seek out the man on whom an Earldom and an estate had thus unexpectedly fallen. The house in Philadelphia accordingly made the most anxious enquiry after this obscure stranger; advertisements were put into the newspapers, stating the name, and requesting him to call at their house, where he might hear of something to his advantage. The investigation was fruitless; no trace of the stranger could be found; no clue to direct them in their enquiry. So much time had elapsed, without producing any lights upon his destiny, they came to the conclusion that he was dead.

It was not so—fortune in one of her freaks did more in one minute than the researches of years had

been able to effect. One day, one of the partners of the house, passing along the street, called at the market to purchase a piece of meat. Having suited himself to his taste, he was in the act of paying for his purchase, when a third person stepped up and addressed the butcher by name. What was the merchant's astonishment to hear him called by the name of the person whom he had so anxiously sought. He prudently concealed, however, his surprise, and after making some enquiries, returned home—recurred to the documents in his possession, & satisfied himself of the identity of the person.

Most persons in his situation would have flown to the stranger, and turned his head by the dazzling information. Not so the merchant! He was a man of prudence and discretion.—He was aware of the intoxicating effects of rapid elevation upon a brain not prepared for it; determined, while he communicated the extraordinary disposition of Providence, to do it in such a way as would make it a real blessing to the stranger. He accordingly kept his own counsel, cultivated an acquaintance with the butcher, introduced him into a new line of business, which compelled him to associate with men of greater information than he had been accustomed to—drew him to his own house, & took every pains to introduce him gradually into the most respectable and genteel society. At every new step of his elevation, the manners of his protégé became more & more polished, and his information more expanded. At length, when he thought his friend was sufficiently prepared for the strange event he had to announce, he imparted to him the unexpected change which fortune had wrought in his destiny. Conceive his astonishment, his wonder! What, to be raised, as it were, from the shambles to an Earldom and a princely estate!—How much was he indebted to the discretion of his friend for the seasoning he had received, and for the modesty with which he bore the change!—Reluctant at first to encounter such a revolution of fortune, he almost wished to decline it—but, at length he determined to return to Great Britain, and assume the mantle which the laws of the empire had thrown over his shoulders. And thus a Philadelphia Butcher is now converted into a British Peer, an Earl with an immense estate, and a member of the House of Parliament.

To his honour be it reported, that he bears his prosperity with the utmost moderation. His head is not turned by his elevation, as is too frequently the condition of the new nobility of England. He is modest and unassuming—seeks the society of Americans, and speaks of the country in terms of respect and gratitude.

Is this, again, you will ask, fancy, or is it fact? Is it borrowed from romance, or from real life? You will scarcely conceive it is the last; but such is believed to be the substance of a story, whose theatre was Philadelphia, and whose hero is now a British Peer.

NARRATOR.

New-York, Nov. 2.

FROM HAVRE.

The ship Comet Capt. Hall, sailed the 11th Sept. She has brought out 250,000 five franc pieces, for the U. S. Bank. No political news. Capt. H. has favoured us with a file of French papers, and a London paper of the 7th Sept.

From a New-York paper of Oct. 26.

STEAM SHIP.

The new Steam ship Savannah, intended to ply between Savannah and Liverpool, dropped down the bay on Saturday for Elizabethtown, where she will take in her machinery.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A branch of Lilach in bloom was gathered in a garden in this city this morning. The flowers were as fresh, beautiful and fragrant, as those which blossom in the spring.

Valuable Present.

The library of the late Professor Ebeling has been brought to Boston from Hamburg. It was purchased by the hon. Mr. Thorndike, and has been by him presented to the University of Cambridge.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON,

Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.

Annapolis, November 4, 1818.

ELI WEEDON, & Co

Take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the Store Room of Mr. William Wells, where they intend carrying on the same, in all its various and most fashionable branches. They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, to whom they pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction for all work put into their hands, and they also intend keeping a general supply of

Ready Made Cloathing,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.

Nov 5. 1818 3w.

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Allein, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Thursday the 26th November on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 12 o'clock. All the Land he was possessed of about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about 1 mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water mill, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and in tolerable good repair. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, except the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest thereon. The above property will be shewn to any one by applying to Mr. Joseph Allein on the premises, or Thomas Tongue, Jr at Tracey's Landing. Anne Arundel county

E. ALLEIN, 2 Exrs.
T. TONGUE, Jr.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bassford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

HENRY BANSFORD, Adm'r.
November 5, 1818 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Boone, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All those having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN GRAY, Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1818 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.
Oct. 31, 1818.

On application by petition of Joseph A. Wallace, administrator of Henry McCoy, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, 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 on the personal estate of Henry McCoy 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 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of October, 1818.

Joseph A. Wallace, Adm'r.
Nov 5 6.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.



Anno Domini, 1818. Libertatis 42.

To the votaries of fashion, bearded and beardless, young or old, curled and simple, wigged or natural, and all else whom these presents may concern. Greeting.

We did not think, since the official promulgation of our last officially announced and regally executed proclamation, to the rebels of grace, the gloomy tenants of the gloomy dungeon of the determined ugliness, as well as to our parolled liege subjects and belov'd children of the Hall of Light and Eden of Fashion, that any further notification of our return to shaving, cutting, curling, frizzing and powdering, at the sign of the Long Pole and Golden Eagle, would have been necessary.

Sed Eheu! Eheu! tempora mutantur,
Monstrum, horrendum! Mirabile dictum!

The world is topsy turvy turned, or full as a bad,
The frightful times have made the frightful uglies mad.

Therefore, know all men, of all states, sexes and conditions, within the bounds of our dominions, that we have been, thus far silent, respecting the outrageous counter proclamation of the foe to grace, beauty and elegance, issued from the gloomy dungeon of the determined ugliness, not from a disposition to give countenance to a continuance in the absence of our wanderers from the Hall of Fashion, opened lately by us, in Market-street, sign—Golden Eagle and Long Pole—With full purpose and will and power, to exterminate for ever the decaying ban of the nephus ugliness, of frowns of Caliban, together with the 777 swarthy wrinkled old men and the 9999 frightful old weather skinned, chequer mugged, mop faced, archaic, in this said treasonable instrument of ugliness, to convert them and their progenies and their leaders, from the haunts and practices of a huge delusion, deformity, in the gloomy dungeon of the determined ugliness, to all the rights and pleasures and privileges of our order, which with Mars at its head, won Venus from the very eyes of the ugly gods, their idol V. Ican. Now the close is further declared, announced and officially proclaimed, on this 22d day of October. A no Domini 1818, Libertatis 42, hat we WILLIAM CATON, Grand Master of the mysterious, profound, chemie, chivalric, mathematic, multiplying and subtracting art, of frizzing, cutting, powdering, curling, straightening, and thinking all descriptions of hair, beards, whiskers &c. &c. of all qualities, ages, sexes or denominations, from coal black to carrot red—Do he in and thereby and hereunto, (all excuses apart) command you and each of you, of our liege subjects and belov'd children, jointly and severally, to be and appear on the grand parade of our city, one hour before the hour of the governor's qualifying as such before the legislative of the state, being last registered on the lists of fashion, elegance and grace in our Grand Lodge, sign Golden Eagle and Long Pole, and properly chemically, chivalric and mathematically shaved, curled, pomaded, frizzed and powdered by us, in persona propria, Grand Master of all the tonsors, barbers, friseurs and savers in the known world.

This, done by us, WILLIAM CATON, in gratification of the requests of 1,999,999 of the Belles of the world and 1,999,999 Beauties, acknowledged by said Belles to be to all intents and purposes, all that Beauty should be—Charged for love and primed for war.

Signed by us, this 22d day of October, bearing beside our royal signature, of a seal of state, and other official marks of us.

P. Q. WILLIAM CATON, (Seal)

We have on hand by the latest arrivals from the four quarters of the world, all the various salves, washes, oils, essences and perfumeries, now in use among the fashionables of the east and fashionable connoisseurs of the north, west and south.

We've essences from A to Z,
We've oils too for wigs or head,
And salves to turn all pale lips red,
We've charms to auburn winter's hair,
We've magic soap to wash brown fair,
We've bergamot as pure as dew,
And L'Eau Cologne, if it won't do,
To clear and purify the skin,
And make it thick or make it thin.

We've Milk of Roses, strange to tell,
And hair-combs made of tortoise-shell,
We've oil of musk and oil of cloves,
And swansdown softer than the doves.

We've Nid Colomane, of France, the deed.

Made from the Queen of Bourbon's head,
By which her Royalty, 'tis said,
The fashion in Old England led,
We've Russia's and Italia's dress,
Sent cross the sea to us, express,
By favour from the fair Empress.

We've jointed dolls just come if fast
To suit the belle or suit the Beau,
We've charcoal powder—Veg—we're right,
To cleanse the teeth and keep them white,
We've breast-pins, wrought of sealing wax.

And braids and kill beards, made of flax,
We've straight braids fixed so natural
That freckled old maid could not tell
When with malicious look she'd try
To find by artificial eyes,
If CATON'S curls grow on the head,
Or were by us, Grand Master made.

We've snappers and crackers among other toys,
To tickle the misses and please the young boys.

We've blacking in phials, like physic 'tis true,
But then our physic is made for the shoe,
We've Catchers of heaps and breakers of hearts,
Besides we've a MONKEY of wonderful parts.

To see which, or buy which, in part or in whole,
You will please to step in at the EAGLE and POLE.

Where we shall be ready to fly at your call,
And dress you for church or prepare you for ball.

POET'S CORNER.

THE IRISH DUEL.

Tune—Mrs. Waddle was a widow.
Potatoes grow at Limerick and Beef at
Ballymore,
And Buttermilk is beautiful; but that
you knew before,
And Irishmen love pretty girls, but
none could love more true
Than little Paddy Whackmackrack
lovd Kate O'Donogh.

Now Katy was as nate a lass as ever
tripp'd the sod,
And Paddy bore with equal grace a
musket or a hod;
With trowel and with baganet by turns
the hero chose
To build up houses for his friend and
boldly charge his foes.

When gentle people fall in love, love's
never at a loss,
To find some ugly customers their hap-
piness to cross,
And Paddy found no little trouble from
a rival swain,
Who kept the Cat and Cowcumber in
Cauliflower lane.

This youth was call'd Mackirkineraft,
a very dapper elf,
Whose clothes they fitted neatly, for
he made 'em all himself.
A tailor blade he was by trade, of nat-
ty boys the broth,
Because according to his coat he always
cut his cloth.

But Paddy knew the feelings of a gen-
tleman it hurts,
To find another ungenteely sticking in
his skirts,
So sent a challenge without fear; for
though he was not rich,
He call'd himself a gentleman & still
behaved as such.

Mackirkey too, good manners knew,
for he, as it appears,
To Paddy wrote for leave to come and
cut off both his ears:
Says Pat to that in style polite, as well
you may suppose,
"My ears are at your service, sir, but
first I'll pull your nose."

Then when and where was settled fair,
when Pat, as bold as brass,
Cried "you know what we fight about,"
Mackirkey cried alas!
And then in haste & not to waste such
very precious time,
One prime's without a loading, 'tother
loaded without prime.

Then back to back they stood goodluck
to measure yards a score,
Mackirkeycraft such honest measure
never gave before
He walked so light that out of sight
full fairly he was seen,
And Paddy shot a fingerpost just half
a mile between

Now Pat and Kate soon after that in
Wedlock's bands were joined,
Mackirkey kept walking up and down
never look'd behind,
And till this day, his ghost they say,
for he of love expired,
Keeps walking round the fingerpost at
which bold Paddy fired.

From the Albany Register.
FROM ALIDA'S HOUR GLASS.

Mark the golden grains that pass,
Brightly through this channel'd glass,
Measuring by their ceaseless fall
Heaven's most precious gift to all;
Bustle till its sands be done,
See the shining current run;
But, the allotted number sped,
Another hour of life hath fled;
Its task performed, its trial past,
Like mortal man, it rests at last.

Yet, let some hand invert its frame,
And all its powers return the same,
What! any golden grains remain,
"Twill work its little hour again.

But who shall turn the glass for you,
When all the golden grains are thro?
Who shall collect your scatter'd sand,
Dispers'd by time's unsparring hand?
Never can one grain be found,
Where'er we anxious search around!

Then, daughter, since this truth is plain,
That time once gone, ne'er comes a gain.

Improv'd, bid every moment pass—
See how the sand rolls down your glass.

THE SEA SERPENT.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.
A letter said to have been found
in a bottle which was picked up in
the South, and is another proof of
the existence of the Sea Serpent,
and throws some additional light
upon the subject of its size, veloci-
ty and habits, and gives us to hope
we may still have one for the in-
spection of the curious and the
learned.

10th June, from on board the Sea
Serpent.

On the 8th of June, as we were
weathering Cape Cod, a squall car-
ried away the mast of our small
sloop; in the morning discovered
something astern—a monstrous
thing, with its head out of the wa-
ter, and moving towards us with its
jaws wide open. We at first were
much frightened, but its eye had a

mild expression, and seemed to half
smile upon us. Nevertheless, I
loaded my musket, and when it was
close under the stern I fired into
what seemed a large red cave; it
closed over us, and we were in to-
tal darkness. We are still in the
stomach of the great sea snake, but
our fears are much abated. We
should have dashed to pieces on the
sea shore, and been all lost, if we
had not fortunately been swallowed
by this terrible animal. I struck a
light and examined the premises; it
looks like a grotto—shells of every
description—very damp—a long-
boat lying across our stern—trunk
full of papers, all Spanish, can't
read them—cabin boy got upon the
bowsprit, and discovered through
his mouth Montauk Point—our mo-
tion is as easy as though we were in
a calm; though moving with incre-
dible swiftness we appear to be at
rest, and every thing passes by as
if the world was turning round, but
we were standing still. It will not
give you an adequate idea of the
rate with which we move by telling
you where we have been, as we
have spent so much time at each
place. Yesterday forenoon we were
two or three hours in Hudson's Bay.

While lying off Albany fort, which
I could plainly see with my spyglass,
the serpent swallowed a few most
singular fish—we have salted one of
them, in hopes, if we ever return,
of making our fortunes by the exhi-
bition of the many curiosities we
have preserved. About 2 o'clock,
we arrived at the Pole—saw no ice
—moved slowly round a very large
and beautiful island, covered with
trees of great height in blossom; as
we approached the shore heard a
great screaming, and saw multi-
tudes of what we took to be men &
women scrambling up the rocks, but
which we found to be nothing but
mermaids. This is the eighth time
we have mistaken them in the same
way. Snorter, as my mate calls
him, only swallowed five of them. I
have saved two, a beautiful young
mermaid, about sixteen years old,
and her father as I take him to be.
If I can get his consent, and the
deacon of our town will marry us,
I will marry her in spite of her tail,
for I shall be rich enough to ride in
a carriage with her. Poor thing—
she can only walk upon her hands—
she is now looking over my shoul-
der, weeping and wiping her eyes,
with her long green hair. I wish I
could understand what she says;
when she speaks to her father, she
sings with the most melodious voice
all she has to say. I mention these
circumstances so particularly, that
in case we should never escape from
our present awkward situation, the
world will have no longer any doubts
about the existence of men and wo-
men in the sea, and who pity us as
much because we are without their
means of moving from one place to
another, as we pity them for not
having feet.

We passed near some vessels with
English colours; distinguished Gregor
McGregor standing on the com-
panion way—I know him well—he
fired at us, which set us all laugh-
ing; he might as well fire at our
fort at Stonington. Last night we
were again along the coast of North
America, and for several hours lay
off New-Bedford and Gloucester;
but it takes me too long to tell ev-
ery thing, and perhaps I should not
be believed if I did. We have been
twice to Columbia river, as high up
as Astoria. We went N. about.

The Snorter is very particular as
to his eating; he breakfasts at the
Pole on mermaids, dines in the Pa-
cific Ocean on sea-lions, and many
a nameless fish, and usualy sups on
mossbankers and percha michellas
in Long Island Sound.

I hope and pray that all the ves-
sels along the coast will be sent out
to look for us, and when we see a
probable chance of being picked up,
I shall order black Sam and Eben to
saw the Snorter's back bone across,
which will stop his progress till we
can cut our way out. Fore and aft
he is about the length of the New
York Institution, his head about the
size of Scudder's Museum, and his
teeth may be compared to the little
pillars in front of the hall. The
bottle in which I am going to cork
this letter I shall throw from the
end of the bowsprit out of his mouth,
in sincere hopes it may be picked
up, and effect our release. We have
plenty of every thing but bread and
vegetables. We took in such a
quantity of fresh water last night
we were all washed off the deck, &
I was happy to find my dear swim-
berella is no more fond of living
with her head under water than I
am. In fact, her father has evi-
dently got a touch of the rheuma-

tism, from the dampness of the
place we are in. I shall keep writ-
ing and throwing letters over, when-
ever I find we are on this side of
the continent, and until I see a ge-
neral turn out of all the vessels
from New-York to the province of
Maine, which will so cover the wa-
ter, that it will be impossible but
some will discover us.

Yours, whoever you may be,
NICODEMUS NANTUCKET.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Mr. Wyeth,
By inserting the following, it
will perhaps, be interesting to the
Christian reader, as well as useful;
by showing the difference of one's
own zeal for Christianity and that
of the Israelites for their religion;
"for by their fruits ye shall know
them." I was, indeed, astonished at
the incredible expense of the building
of King Solomon's Temple, and have
no doubt, many others will be like-
wise when they see the estimate;
in making, which I have followed
chiefly the computation of Villal-
pandus.

Dimensions of the Ark and Tem-
ple.

Length of the ark 300 cubits, (e-
qual to 450 feet,) breadth 50 cubits
(equal to 75 feet,) height 30 cubits
(45 feet.) Length of the house
which King Solomon built for the
Lord, 60 cubits, (90 feet,) breadth
20 cubits, (30 feet,) height 30 cu-
bits, (45 feet,) length of the porch
20 cubits, (30 feet,) height 120 cu-
bits, (180 feet.)

Computation of cost, Vessels, Vcst-
ments, &c. of the Temple.

By Villalpandus' computation of
the talent of Gold, Silver & Brass,
laid out upon the Temple, the sum
amounts to 6904,822,500l. sterling,
and the Jewels are reckoned to ex-
ceed this sum; but will estimate
them at the same amount. The
vessels of gold (vaza aurea) con-
secrated to the use of the temple, are
reckoned by Josephus 140,000 tal-
ents, which according to Capell's
reduction of the tables contained in
them, amount to 545,296,203l. ster-
ling. The vessels of silver (vaza
argentea) 1,340,000, computed at
439,344,000l sterling. Priests vest-
ments of silk, 10,000l sterling. Purple
vestments for singers 2,000,000l.
Trumpets 200,000l. Other musical
instruments, 40,000l. Besides these
expenses, there were those of other
materials; viz. Timber and stone,
hewn and costly; and of 10,000
men per month in Lebanon to hew
down timber (silvidæ) 70,000 to
bear buithens (vectores) 30,000 to
hew stones (capicidinae,) and 3 330
overseers (episcopi,) who were all
employed for seven years; to whom
besides their wages and diet Solom-
on bestowed 6,733,977l sterling,
(donum Solomonis.) Now, if we
estimate the wages and diet, of these
men at 4s. 6d. sterl. per diem, the
sum will be 95,877,084l. The cost-
ly stones and the timber in the rough
I will count equal to one third of
the gold, or at about 2545,296,000l.
sterling. The several estimates
will then be
6904,822,500l in gold, silver and
brass.
2545,296,000l in costly stones, &c.
545,296,203l in vessels of gold.
439,344,000l in vessels of silver.
93,877,088l in wages of work-
men.
6,733,977l in gift.
2,000,000l in purple vest-
ments.
200,000l in trumpets.
40,000l in instruments.
10,000l in silk vestments.

17,442,442,268l sterling, which is
equal to 77,521,965,636 dollars.

In order to give those who are
not well skilled in numbers, an idea
of the value of this sum, I will il-
lustrate it by one example:—Sup-
pose the city of Philadelphia to con-
tain 15,000 houses, (the precise num-
ber I have no means of ascertain-
ing at present) and each house to be
worth 30,000 dollars, the value of
all the houses will be 450,000,000
dollars—now, divide the cost of the
Temple 77,521,965,636 dollars by
this 450,000,000, the quotient is
172,1-4 nearly, which is the number
of cities, equal to Philadelphia, that
might be built for the money laid
out upon the Temple!—Or, if we
conceive the city to be extended
from N. E. to S. W. allowing Phila-
delphia to extend 4 1-2 miles along
the Delaware, we shall then have
one continued city 775 miles, and
equal in breadth to Philadelphia,
sufficient to reach from Maine to
Virginia along the coast.

J. HOLT.
Harrisburg, April 8, 1818.

J. Sheppard,

Merchant Tailor.

Impressed with a sense of the lib-
eral encouragement he has received, ex-
presses his gratitude to his patrons, and
solicits a continuance of their favour,
which no exertion on his part shall be
wanting to requite. He at the same
time informs them, that he has now,
and will constantly keep, for their ac-
commodation, a handsome supply of

Made Cloathes,

of every kind and quality, fit for the
various seasons; and that he will re-
ceive in a few days an assortment of
first chop

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

which he will make up, or sell in un-
made patterns, as may best suit cus-
tomers, on terms as convenient to
them as any one of his profession in
this city. His shop is at the lower
end of Corn-Hill and Fleet-streets,
and is in the same building formerly
occupied by Mr. Thomas Brown.

J. SHEPPARD also keeps in an apart-
ment under the same roof a supply of
the best

Porter, Ale & Beer.

Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818. 3w.

Jona. Hutton,

Coach & Harness Maker,

Has for Sale, at his old stand in
Corn-Hill-Street,

Two Cigs,

WITH PLATED HARNESS.

They are second-hand gigs, but are now in
complete order, and will be sold on terms
advantageous to purchasers. He returns
his thanks to his customers, and solicits a
continuance of their patronage.
Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818. 2

Cheap Goods for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has just returned
from Philadelphia with a handsome as-
sortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which he is determined to sell cheap
for cash as usual. 2 6w
Oct. 29.

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the State
of Maryland's Court of Chancery, will
be sold to the highest bidder on Thurs-
day the 19th day of November next, if
fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock, all the
real estate of which Capt. Vachel Gai-
ther late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, died seized, being a tract of
land called

"Gaither's Felicity,"

Containing upwards of six hundred
acres, lying near the Fork bridge, in
Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles
from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore,
and the same distance from the City of
Washington.—The soil of this land is
well adapted to the growth of clover,
small grain and tobacco, and is sus-
ceptible of improvement by the appli-
cation of plaster; a good portion of the
Farm is well timbered, and a sufficient
quantity of it, at a very trifling ex-
pense, may be converted into prime
mowing land.—On the premises are a
dwelling house and out houses, a store
house and a saw mill besides a good
mill seat and an excellent stand for a
Black Smith's shop or a store.—There
are also on it a variety of good fruit
trees.

It is thought that the land may be
advantageously divided and it will pro-
bably be sold in two or more parcels,
as may be considered most desirable
on the day of sale.—Persons disposed
to purchase are invited to visit and
view its soil, improvements and advan-
tages. Mr. Benjamin Gaither the sher-
iff elect, resides on the land and will
show it to any one who may apply to
him.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser or purchasers shall give bond
with approved security for the payment
of the purchase money with interest,
within twelve months from the day of
sale, and on the ratification of the sale
or sales by the Chancellor, and on pay-
ment of the purchase money as afore-
said, the subscriber as Trustee is au-
thorized to convey the land.

GEORGE MACKUBIN.

Oct. 29. 3w

WANTED,

An apprentice to the hair dressing
business, a boy from 15 to 16 years of
age—from the country would be pre-
ferred.

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

I should like to purchase a negro
boy, a slave for life, from 14 to 15 years
of age, for my own use.

Baltimore Oct. 29. 2 M. M. 7w.

THE VISITORS

Of Saint John's College are de-
siring of obtaining a Professor of
languages for that Seminary. The pre-
salary is \$800 per annum; to which
an addition will be made as soon as
number of pupils shall be sufficient
justify the increase. Comfortable
apartments are also provided in the
college building for the residence of
Professor, and his family. Applica-
tion for this situation are requested to
dress their letters to Samuel Ridgely,
Annapolis, Maryland.

October 29, 1818.
The Editors of the National In-
telligencer, the United States Gazette,
New-York Evening Post, & Balti-
more American, are requested to pub-
lish the above advertisement twice a week
the space of four successive weeks,
forward their accounts to this of-
fice for collection. 2

Prince-George's County Co.

In Chancery,

September Term, 1818.
Ordered, That the sale made
reported by James Robinson, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of Wil-
liam Ford, be ratified and confirmed
unless cause be shown to the contrary
before the first Monday in Decem-
ber next, provided a copy of this order
inserted once in each of three suc-
cessive weeks in the Maryland Gaz-
ette before the said first Monday in
December next. The report states
amount of sales to be \$2306 25.
Test ED. HARWOOD
Oct. 29. 2 Reg. Cur.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to
estate of Frederick Grammer, late
Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
hereby requested to come forward
discharge their debts; and those
who have claims against said estate,
please to exhibit the same, legally
authenticated, for payment.
John Andrew Grammer,
Henry E. Meyer,
Morris Ridout, } Ex-
October 29, 1818. 2

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor
of the State of Maryland;
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the General Assembly
of Maryland did, by an act passed at
their session, eighteen hundred
and five, entitled, "An act to reduce to
one, the several acts of Assembly re-
specting Elections, and to regulate the
Elections," direct that the Govern-
ment Council, after having received the
turns of elections of members to
present this State in the Congress
of the United States, should enume-
rate the number of votes given for
each and every person voted for as
member to Congress aforesaid respec-
tively, and shall thereupon declare a
Proclamation, signed by the Govern-
ment, the name of the person or persons de-
clared in each respective district. V
in pursuance of the directions of
said act do, by this our proclama-
tion, declare, that by the returns made
us, it appears that Raphael Neale, Esq.
was elected for the first district; Jos-
eph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second
district; Henry R. Warfield, Esq. was
elected for the third district; Sam-
uel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the
fourth district; Samuel Smith and Peter
L. Eto, Esqs. were elected for the fifth
district; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was
elected for the sixth district; Thom-
as Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the
seventh district; and Thomas Bayly, Esq.
was elected for the eighth district. Given
under the Great Seal of the State of Mary-
land, this twentieth day of October
in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp-
ton, His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing pro-
clamation be published in the Mary-
land Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and
the Federal Republican, at Baltimore,
the Frederick Town Herald, the Tor-
rent Light, the Allegany Federalist, and
the Eastern Gazette, twice a week for
four weeks. 2 12w.

New Goods.

B. Sheppard,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his customers
the public generally, that he still con-
tinues in that well known stand for-
merly occupied by the late Mr. B. C.
He informs them that he has now
called himself with a new and complete
assortment of fall and winter

GOODS,

consisting of Blue, Black, and Brown
Cloths, Drab ditto, Cassimeres, Cur-
tains and Velvets; which will be made up
short notices, or at retail to suit pur-
chasers, on terms as accommodating
as possible. Oct. 29. 3

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1819.

No. 46.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,
BROOK-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

To all whom it may Concern.

William R. Swift, Esquire, having been appointed by the Governor of the State of Maryland, an Exequator signed by the President of the said State, and with the seal of the said States, authorizing him as Vice Consul of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, Ordered, that the said recognition be published for the information of the people of this State.

Under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may Concern,
William R. Swift having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

Whereof, I have caused the letters to be made patent and sealed of the United States to be hereto affixed.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the ninth day of July, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty third.

JAMES MONROE,
President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Western Messenger.

JOHN THOMPSON,
Merchant Tailor.

Under his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the favours shown by him in the line of his profession, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he has just received a complete assortment of cloths, &c. suitable to the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Superfine black, blue, brown, olive, mixed, and double milled Drab Cloths,
Same colours and qualities
A supply of Vestings of various colours and qualities
Worsted Drawers and Shirts, &c.
A number of other articles not necessary to enumerate
All of the above will be made up in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites gentlemen to call and examine for themselves.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between one hundred and one thousand acres, considered by judges to be the inferior land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by water and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing place being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

WANTED

To purchase, a coloured GIRL, from the country, honest and well disposed, between fifteen and twenty years of age. Enquire at this Office.
Annapolis, October 22.

J. Sheppard,
Merchant Tailor.

Impressed with a sense of the liberal encouragement he has received, expressing his gratitude to his patrons, and solicits a continuance of their favour, which no exertion on his part shall be wanting to requite. He at the same time informs them, that he has now, and will constantly keep, for their accommodation, a handsome supply of

Made Cloathes,

of every kind and quality, fit for the various seasons; and that he will receive in a few days an assortment of first chop

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

which he will make up, or sell in unmade patterns, as may best suit customers, on terms as convenient to them as any one of his profession in this city. His shop is at the lower end of Corn Hill and Fleet-streets, and is in the same building formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Brown.

J. SHEPPARD also keeps in an apartment under the same roof a supply of the best

Porter, Ale & Beer.

Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818.

Wanted to purchase,
By a person residing in this city, a Woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

THE
MORNING CHRONICLE,
A NEW DAILY PAPER.
TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY
OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber here begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he seems any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and practiced in the day of Washington, that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote & fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the property and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendental disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, much-murmured federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness, that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurry meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage; he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his intention to disregard the marine and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forwarding the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 10 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

AUGUST HAMMER,

No. 173, Baltimore street.

Has received an extensive additional supply of the following articles, viz:

Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves, a complete assortment and very low priced,
Looking Glasses of various sizes and well assorted,
100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 by 10, 12 by 10, 14 by 19 and 17 by 10. Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell, Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest manufacturing prices.
Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars, Clarionets, Flageolets and Flutes,
Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Oil Cloth, Beads completely assorted, Marbles, Flint, Steyer-mark Cutting Knives, Scythes, Scythe Stones, Coffee Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lancets, Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings, Ribbons, assorted Gallons, Crapes, do for hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boot Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, a variety of Plated and Glass Buttons, Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, &c. Also,
A few boxes of Toys, suitable for Christmas gifts.

Which, together with a great variety of other plain and fancy articles (too numerous to specify) will be sold on accommodating terms.
October 1.

New & Cheap
GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths,
Saxon do. black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Cassimeres,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Marseilles, Flannels, &c. &c.
And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, Sept. 24.

York River and Cove
OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church-street, which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught, and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.
Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59 opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr. Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 462 feet to Cathedral-street, thence with Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to the Church Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window Frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mill to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON.

Have just made large additions to their Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale at reduced prices, consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen,

& Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron-

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware.

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oils and Brans.

Samson's Beaver & Furled Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers

Herrings, Tar and Rosin, &c. &c. ground & in lump, White Lead, ground with oil, and dry, Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,

Oct. 31 1818.

On application by petition of Joseph A. Wallace, administrator of Henry M-Coy, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, 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 on the personal estate of Henry M-Coy 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 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of October, 1818.

Joseph A. Wallace, Adm'r.

Nov. 2.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Boone, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All those having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN GRAY, Adm'r.

Nov. 5, 1818.

PRINTING

If every description, neatly executed at this Office.

John. Hutton,

Coach & Harness Maker,

Has for Sale, at his old stand in Corn-Hill-Street,

Two Gigs,

WITH PLATED HARNESS.

They are second-hand Gigs, but are now in complete order, and will be sold on terms advantageous to purchasers. He returns his thanks to his customers, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818.

Cheap Goods for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which he is determined to sell cheap for cash as usual.

Oct. 29.

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the State of Maryland's Court of Chancery, will be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday the 19th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of which Capt. Vache, Gaither late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, died seized, being a tract of and called

"Gaither's Felicity,"

Containing upwards of six hundred acres, lying near the Fork bridge, in Anne Arundel county, about 14 miles from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore, and the same distance from the City of Washington. The soil of this land is well adapted to the growth of clover, small grain and tobacco and is susceptible of improvement by the application of plaster; a good portion of the Farm is well timbered, and a sufficient quantity of it, at a very trifling expense, may be converted into a meadow land. On the premises are a dwelling house and out houses, a store house and a saw mill, besides a good mill-seat and an excellent stand for a Black Smith's Shop or a store. There are also on it a variety of good fruit trees.

It is thought that the land may be advantageously divided and it will probably be sold in two or more parcels, as may be considered most desirable on the day of sale. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to visit and view the soil, improvements and advantages. Mr. Benjamin Gaither the sheriff elect, resides on the land and will show it to any one who may apply to him.

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, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale or sales by the Chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money as aforesaid, the subscriber as Trustee is authorized to convey the land.

GEORGE MACKURIN.

Oct. 29.

Chancery Sale,

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery.

On Monday the 23d day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be exposed to public sale, at Jeremiah Merrill's Tavern, (formerly M-Coy's) Penn's Inheritance, The Gore, Part of Owen's Resurvey; Part of The Addition to Ray's Adventure; All I Can Get, Addition to All I Can Get; Parts of Moore's Delight; & Part of The Resurvey on Owen's Resurvey; lying in Montgomery county, contiguous to each other, and containing between seven and eight hundred acres. Also Part of Snowden's Second Addition to his Manor lying in Anne Arundel county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, formerly in possession of Nathan Waters, now in the possession of Mr. Richd. Owings, and is highly improved. The Lands in Montgomery are in possession of the Messrs. Penn's, part of which is in good order, and the residue very susceptible of improvement. It is presumed those inclined to purchase will examine for themselves previous to the day of sale. The terms are, that bonds must be given to the Trustee as aforesaid, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.

October 22.

The population of New Orleans is now rated at 40,000. In 1810, the whole number of her inhabitants amounted to 24,552; of whom 13,728 were whites and 10,824 blacks. The increase in eight years 15,448.

Simple way of knowing a good Milch Cow.

The following method of judging whether a cow is a good Milch Cow, is extracted from an address delivered by an experienced farmer before the Essex Agricultural Society, at its last meeting. It may be of service to such of the lovers of good milk, who are unacquainted with the marks which influence practical farmers in their choice of Milch Cows:—

"I had often seen descriptive marks of a good milch cow, some appearing rational, others fanciful. I once asked an observing neighbor, what marks determined his choice. 'I look (said he) to the bag; if that be large, and the teats far apart, I am satisfied.' I was struck with this answer. A cow's bag consists of four lobes, or dugs.

In these are large, the entire bag will be large, and the teats far apart. After the famous Oakes cow had obtained the premium at the Cattle Show of 1816, I went purposely to see her. On approaching near enough, I looked to her bag and teats. These were farther apart than those of any cow I had ever seen; and her bag, of course, was of an extraordinary size. But her milk also was uncommonly rich. Mr. Oakes told me the veal of her calves had always been unusually fat."

Urban A. Brown, Esq. has been chosen Governor of the State of Ohio. The late Governor Worthington, declined a re-election.

Communicated.

The penitentiary system every day becomes more unpopular. After a fair trial, it appears it is no terror to the wicked, and is so serious an injury to the industrious and honest tradesmen of Baltimore, that they contemplate petitioning the next Legislature to abolish it. Its abolition would probably be attended with more benefits than we are at present aware. It is not only likely, that the commission of crimes, if the punishment of them was altered, would be less frequent, but it is almost certain, (if we may presume to judge of the future expense which this institution will be to the state, by that which it has already been to her,) that in the course of a few years abolishing it would be a saving of thousands; which coming legislatures might apply to the establishment of seminaries of learning, which Maryland so much needs, and which, there is no man so blind to the welfare of the rising generation as not to know, would prove a sure and permanent advantage to society. V.

New-York, May 5.

[From a Correspondent.]

Today will be observed by the citizens of this state, in conformity to the recommendation of his Excellency Governor Clinton, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer. The People are invited to these religious solemnities with more than ordinary reasons for their thanks to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for his abundant mercies and blessings. The labors of the Husbandman have been rewarded with a bountiful harvest, now gathered home—the Merchant will feel his obligations increased to a superintending Providence, for withholding from his ships during the past year, the destructive tempest and the destroying storm—and the Mechanic's gratitude will be excited by the unusual encouragement of his arts through the present season. And all hearts should unite in gratitude and thankfulness to Him. "Who has been pleased to cast out lot in one of the most favored portions of his dwelling place allotted to man on the earth."

Gazette.

EARLY SNOW.—A letter from a Correspondent at Auburn, in this state, dated the 26th of October, informs us, that, on the 22d, there was a fall of now in Onondaga and Madison Counties, which covered the ground about six inches deep.

The weather, it is also stated, was extremely cold, and the roads almost impassable with wheels. Com. Adv.

The following extract is from the commencement of the life of JAMES HAMILTON, who is to be executed to-morrow at Albany, for the murder of Major Benjamin Birdsall, in July last.

"When a malefactor is about to expiate with his life, the offence he has committed against that society which has doomed him to an ignominious death, it is due to them and to himself, ingeniously and frankly to give a brief history of his life, as well to evince his sincere penitence and contrition, as to furnish an awful lesson for those who are passing the giddy round of dissipation, or are about to plunge into the dreadful abyss of wretchedness and sin. With these impressions I approach the subject, and have only to add, that for the truth of this memoir, I pledge myself as in the presence of the ever living and the all-searching God.

My birth, like my death, was the combined effect of infamy and sin. I was the illegitimate offspring of a mother whom I never knew, and of a father of whom I am equally ignorant (the man to whom I once supposed I could give that appalling having I sown me).—Without the consolation, therefore of calling a single individual on earth by the endearing title of father, mother, brother or sister, I was brought into existence, and now like a wretched outcast, am to be hurled out of it, by the arm of offended justice. The place of my nativity was in the city of New-York, and my birth occurred the 2d of May, 1791."

Another Extract from the confession of Hamilton.

"During the first two days of my confinement in the jail of this county, (Albany) I was wholly insensible of the enormity of the offence which I had committed. Hardened in iniquity, I boasted of my crime, and declared, with more than a demoniacal satisfaction, that I had done what I intended. I am shocked when I reflect on this part of my conduct, and can only account for it on the principle that Satan had gained a complete ascendancy over all my faculties."

Petersburg, Nov. 3.

Hydrophobia among the Foxes.

We have seen several gentlemen from the Northern Neck, who state that the hydrophobia exists at present to the most alarming degree among the Foxes. In the county of Northumberland upwards of 40 persons have been bitten who have been sent to the stone. A most remarkable circumstance attends the malady, which is that the afflicted animal in place of avoiding the human species, immediately makes towards him, and even enters houses in the middle of the day. We have seen one gentleman who states that a Fox entered a house yard in his presence, notwithstanding there were several dogs; and that the dogs in place of attacking the animal, immediately retired, exhibiting great signs of fear. On another occasion a Fox made towards a boy who was walking along the road. The latter to avoid him, leaped into a waggon, which was passing but the Fox pursued and bit him in several places. Much injury has likewise been done to the cattle; and we are informed that the greatest uneasiness exists among the inhabitants, on account of this singular and extraordinary malady.

Strange inducement to commit murder.

About three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a respectable looking man about 45 years of age, went into the shop of James Ripley, a barber residing in Portland road, & waited until he found the barber alone; he took his handkerchief from his neck, open d his shirt collar, and sat down on the chair as if to be shaved. Whilst the barber stood over him with his razor in his hand ready to begin the operation, the stranger interrupted him, and pulling out a handful of bank-notes, he thus addressed the barber:—"See these notes, there is as much here as will make you comfortable for life: to me they are useless; you have a family to provide for, I have no person living to look to, or that cares for me; do not be alarmed at what I am going to propose to you, you run no danger, and will have nothing to account for; I am weary of life, and do not wish to commit

suicide, and if my body be buried in the cross road I do not care; take your razor, be not afraid, and whilst I am reading the paper cut my throat; do not start, give the alarm and say I did it; here first go and conceal those notes; do not tremble, be resolute; to save you from blame go get me a sheet of paper, pen & ink, as if I wanted to write a letter, and I will write on it, that I came into your shop with the determined purpose of cutting my own throat; this will be found in my pocket; & consequently clear you."—The poor barber was panic struck, and could not speak, he ran out to call a constable, and give the alarm; in the mean time this strange visitor departed and he has not since been heard of. London paper.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Southern Campaign.

Much has been written on this subject, from conjecture, or on light information. The article which follows, is of a different character. It appears in the Nashville Whig, of the 19th ultimo, and, from the place of its birth, may be safely attributed to one who knows the views of gen. Jackson, and speaks his sentiments. It is, therefore, entitled to more than ordinary consideration.

To the Editor of the Nashville Whig.

What were the facts, as they presented themselves to gen. Jackson, on the theatre of war? This next deserves our inquiry. General Jackson observed, no doubt, that his government had taken possession of Amelia Island, which belonged to the King of Spain, who seemed unable, or unwilling, to prevent its being the refuge of runaway slaves from the contiguous states, and affording an asylum for dissolute people occupied in daily violation of the revenue laws of the United States. He must have observed, also, that General Gaines, after having taken possession of Amelia Island, had received orders from the government to march through Florida, and to chastise the Seminole Indians; who just before or soon after, captured a boat on the Appalachicola, laden with provisions for our troops, under the command of lieutenant Scott; putting to death him and 40 men, all of whom wore the military uniform of the U. States.

It was these troops, under the guidance of general Gaines, together with such auxiliary military force as he might deem necessary, and call forth, for the purpose of putting an end to the Seminole war, that general Jackson was designated to command, by the order of the executive. After organizing the Georgia militia at Hartford, he marched from thence on the 19th of February; on the 22d, reached Fort Early, and soon in March arrived at Fort Scott, near the Florida line. Within the limits of the U. States, gen. Jackson could find none of the hostile Indians. His orders authorized him to search for them in Florida; he did so, and found but few at Tallahassee. Still pursuing the object of his command, he found them embodied at Micksaky, where he defeated them; and took some prisoners; from whom he learnt, that a large body of his enemies were protected and provisioned at St. Marks, a Spanish garrison. From this place, in prosecution of the object of war, he determined to dislodge them. Before taking this step, however, he wrote to the Spanish governor at Pensacola, requesting permission to navigate the Spanish waters in the conduct of the war against the Seminoles. This request was refused; and the denial was couched in terms so harsh and acrimonious, as when taken in connexion with the information obtained from the prisoners, furnished the evidences of a well grounded belief that the Indians were instigated to war, and received assistance from the Spanish authorities in Florida. Under this conviction, he marched to St. Marks, which he reached early in April. On his march to the place, he ascertained clearly that at this post the Indians were in the habit of receiving supplies of provisions and munitions of war; and that they were encouraged by the Spaniards there to plunder the frontier inhabitants of St. Marks; and that in consequence, the inhabitants at this post had purchased cattle of the Indians with a full knowledge of their having been stolen from the frontier inhabitants of the U. States.

It was during the continuance of those habits of intimacy between the Indians and Spanish authorities, while the former were holding councils in their forts, and receiving from them the munitions of war, that general Jackson took possession of St. Marks, and wrote to the governor of Pensacola expressive of the motives which had induced him to do so, stating that his intentions were entirely pacific, or precautionary, and without any disposition to hold the possession of the place any longer than might be absolutely necessary to the speedy termination of the war; all which he referred to his government.

Whilst at St. Marks, gen. Jackson received information that, on the 13th April, the governor of Pensacola had furnished provisions to 500 warriors, or hostile Indians, and that two different parties of them had, with the knowledge of the governor, been supplied and furnished for war, had proceeded from Pensacola to the frontier of Georgia, for the purpose of killing and plundering its inhabitants. The general, as yet, had been able to find but few of the enemy, and those were nourished, assisted and protected by the Spanish authorities, constituting but a small portion of those whose inroads and outrages on the frontiers, so frequently repeated, had produced the necessity of the campaign. Was he required under these circumstances to return home, without having done anything in the least effectual in putting a period to the murderous and predatory incursions of the savages? This was an object all important to the government, and to effect which, it had been deemed necessary to put in requisition the very distinguished energy and talents of Jackson. He had done little towards chastising these savages, and still less, what was calculated to put an end to the war, which constituted the great object of the expedition, and which must have principally insisted on by the spirit of the president's order to the general. Under these circumstances, I say, was it required of general Jackson to march back to their homes his brave and patriotic followers, who had suffered considerable hardships in a march of six or eight hundred miles, without half provision, and often wading to their chins in swamps and rivers? I repeat it, under such circumstances, could it have been expected of general Jackson to turn back his troops; and that too without having done anything in the least calculated to put an end to the war, which was the sole object of his long and harassing march? Gen. Jackson knew, when at St. Marks, that the principal chief and warrior of the Seminoles was then at Pensacola, with a large number of his followers, waiting only the retrogression of our troops, to march from that post to renew the scene of blood and robbery which had been so recently checked on our borders by the approach of his army. Was he then required to retrace his steps, and take post within our limits, and then patiently wait until savage chivalry should give him battle in his trenches—or proceed to Pensacola, where Spanish subjects and authorities aided and protected the Indians—rout them from thence, garrison the Spanish fort, and report the whole proceedings to his government, that such a course might be taken as policy and justice should require?

Had the general done less than this, the whole nation would have raised an outcry, and might with great propriety have declared, that much too little had been effected—nay, that nothing effectual had been accomplished, though great expense and incalculable hardships had been incurred and suffered. The general had no time to lose; the sickly season was fast approaching—most of his army exhausted by fatigue and suffering; and every day becoming more anxious to return to their homes and families. The Indians were protected at Pensacola, where they were supplied with provisions, or had eluded all his searches and diligence by inaccessible swamps and morasses. Spain, it is said, was unable to restrain the Indians from the commission of hostilities agreeably to her treaty with the United States. In deference to the Spanish government, this is presumed; and it is so stated in the Intelligencer. From the fact, however, of hindering the Indians embodied at and in the Spanish garrisons, from whence they proceeded, furnished and equipped for war by the Spaniards, no other conclusion could have been formed but that these garrisons were not only unable to restrain the Indians, but that, dreading their vengeance in case of denial, they were compelled to furnish the means of their massacre

and plunder. In this respect the case is perfectly similar to the circumstances which had before preceded the United States to seize on the occupation of Amelia Island. It seems that a set of pirates, rogues, and runaway negroes, not only taken possession, but also usurped all the authorities on the island and were daily pirating the seas and smuggling, in violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Under these circumstances the United States took possession of the island; and, it is not understood, the Spanish Minister, residing in Washington city at the time, made any complaint to our government on the subject—sensible, no doubt from the facts, that the conduct of our government in the affair had been just and proper—Spain similarly situated in respect to savages in Florida, being additionally bound by a treaty to restrain the Indians of Florida from robbing and killing on the frontier, than to prevent the settlement of a set of pirates and smugglers in Amelia Island. The United States are not at war with Spain, nor does she desire to be so; but is ready, according to Jackson's treaty with the garrisons, to sever up whenever the Spanish nation will furnish a force sufficient to prevent the Indians, from taking shelter in, and by compulsion, curing warlike support from the

There is one difference, and one, between the case of the garrison of St. Marks and Pensacola and Amelia Island. The first taken possession of to prevent effusion of the blood of men, men, and children; the latter prevent spoliations on our revenue or to save a little money to treasury. Had Jackson returned home without destroying his enemies whom he could not reach, left St. Marks and Pensacola as found them, his campaign had been less than nugatory. The Indians exasperated but not conquered would have pursued in the rear his retiring army, and with increased ferocity crimsoned his steps with the blood of those he was to defend. The course of Gen. Jackson was therefore the only correct one on the occasion. He acted on his own responsibility, be sure, as he should do in all cases, but has he, in doing so, disobeyed his orders? Certainly not. A special order in relation to the Spanish posts, founded necessarily on the presumption that the Spaniards were neutral in the war, ceased to exist the moment that these people took any part with the enemy. The discovery of this act, therefore, Jackson to the sole direction of general order given him, in adopting all lawful means to put an effectual end to the Seminole war. Jackson acted on a state of things as it presented themselves to him in the theatre of action—facts which were entirely unknown to the President, and which could have formed no part of his contemplation at the time. An order was issued. It was a case, not within the scope of the order to respect the Spanish forts, depending on the law of nations, usages of war, which general Jackson was bound to observe, or a violation of which he stands responsible to his country. That was the state of things is made plain by example. Let us suppose that when general Jackson marched to St. Marks in search of his enemies, agreeably to his orders from his government, that he not only found the enemy under the walls of the garrison, but within it; and that the Spaniards commenced firing from the walls of the fort upon his army. Could it be possible that the President's order to the general was intended to embrace such a case, this, under the special provision respect the forts, &c. Was Jackson in this situation to halt his army, rest their arms, and receive a butchering fire of the garrison, combined in unknown proportions or retreat precipitately without the Spanish limits, leaving the Indians ready provisioned to issue from their asylum equipped, provisioned, and refreshed by their friends to lay waste the frontier settlements in the absence of all relief? I ask, under such circumstances, should Jackson have thus acted? Or should he not rather have advanced, and lodged his enemy, garrisoned the fort, and thence effected for Spain what she was unable to do for herself—and which, left undone, exposed our frontier to savage butchery and depredation?—Com-

the sense of all nations will respect this question. This sup- ar to the before in the case is, in all essential parti- similar to the facts which oc- to general Jackson on his ap- mella, Is- pirates, re- negroes, but authorities daily pir- g. in viola- of the Un- imstances possession not unders- r, residing the time, r govern- ible, no do- the condu- the affair- Spain- respect to being addi- aty to rest- not more- ans of Flo- killing on- vent the se- and. The U- at war w- desire to be- ing to Jack- rrisons, to- e Spanish na- ce sufficient- ns, from tal- compulsion, port from the- erence, and- of the ge- and Pensac- The first- of to prevent- ed of men, the latter- on our revel- money to- ckson refus- roying his- d not reach- Pensacola a- campaign had- The Indi- not conque- ed in the re- and with in- sioned his s- hose he was- ource of Gen- ore the only- asion. He- sponsibility, id do in all- ng so, disobe- ainly not. tion to the S- d necessarily- at the Spani- war, ceased- hat these peo- the enemy. T- et, therefore, d direction of- n him, in adop- put an effect- ole war. Jack- of things as- ives to him- facts which- to the Presi- ave formed no- tion at the time- 12 was a b- the scope of the- Spanish forts, law of nations- which general- observe, or for- which he stands- country. That- things is made- us suppose the- Jackson march- arch of his ene- orders from his- ne not only found- walls of the S- it; and that the- ed firing from- upon his arm- ble that the Pre- he general was- ce such a care- special provision- s. &c. Was Jack- to halt his- ms, and receive- of the garrison- ans and Spani- unknown proport- ipitately without- its, leaving the- provisioned to- inequipped, prov- shed by their frie- The patriot squad- of all relief? I- cumstances, sho- merly the Avon (of Boston) of- guns; brig Eagle, of 14 guns, and another beautiful brig of 18- besides the Horatio and Ca- no, expected from the United- tes. Capt. Wooster is offered- important command in the ex-

From the St. Louis Enquirer.
The Illinois State is going into operation under the constitution which it has just formed. The election is held this week for the members of the first legislature under the state government. A representative to congress will be elected at the same time. The legislature will meet in October, in the time to appoint two senators to sit in the next congress.
The Illinois will be the twenty-first in the numerical order of the states, the second in territorial extent; and the first in richness of soil and capacity for supporting a dense population.
The Missouri Territory will be formed into a state this winter. She will be No. 22 in the union, and will be a star of the first magnitude, if justice is done her in the next congress.
The Alabama Territory will probably become a state also this winter—Her inhabitants are getting up petitions to that effect; and taking her population to be upwards of 60,000, the success of the application will be a matter of course. The thirteen United States of America will then be twenty-three in number.—Such is the march of liberty when science directs her steps.
The following winter will likewise probably see the erection of three new territorial governments.
1. The Red River, and the country which lies south of it towards the gulph of Mexico—The proximity of this district to N. W. Alex- andria, the settlements forming on Trinity and Galveston, and the tide of emigration which is now flowing up the Red River, may require the presence of a vigorous local government to prevent the irregularities which might otherwise happen on a territory so exposed and so remote from the national power.
2. The North West Territory—This name was formerly given to all that country which lies between the Mississippi and Ohio; but since the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have been carved out of it, the name is confined to the district which lies towards the head of the Mississippi, and is bounded by Lake Superior to the North, and by Lake Michigan to the East. It is still a great territory, though reduced by the formation of such considerable states. It is still more than twice as large as the state of Virginia, and comprises the ancient French settlement of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay.
It also comprises the rich copper mines on Coppermine River, which have been so long and so unaccountably neglected by the American government. Another interesting feature in this territory is the near approach to each other of the Ouisconsin and the Fox rivers, which form the channel of communication between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, and was their outlet followed by the French when they discovered the Mississippi in the year 1673.
Prairie du Chien at the mouth of the Ouisconsin, is a thoroughfare of Indians and Indian traders, and would be a suitable place for the residence of a governor and superintendent of Indian affairs.

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Richard Varick, esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$4,377 dollars and 89 cents, as donations to that institution during the month of October. Phila. paper.

New-Orleans, Oct. 6.
Bill of Mortality.

The Board of Health report, for the week ending Friday, October 2d, 36 deaths, viz. of billious fever 16, yellow do. 3, intermittent 2, inflammation of the stomach 1, do. of the brain 1, dysentery 2, sudden death 1, intemperance 1, worms 1, not reported 11—of whom were, whites 24, coloured 15; male 27, female 12; adults 35, children 4—Interments, catholic burying ground 30, protestant do. 9.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Belfast. Capt. Bunker, arrived at this port yesterday, in 43 days from Liverpool, we received the Liverpool Mercury of the 18th September, the latest paper brought by the ship.

The British ship Griffon, had arrived at Portsmouth from St. Helena, which place she left on the 2d of August. Several of the British vessels on that station, had buried a large portion of their crews from dysentery and liver complaints. The Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, had had a severe attack of the former disease, but had recovered. Capt. Bunn, of the store-ship Mangrove, and Capt. Paisley, of the ship Redpoll, both died in July, of the prevailing disease. Buonaparte had not been out of doors for several months, and continued very ill with a liver complaint. The Griffon buried Mr. Dunning, of the Conqueror, a passenger, and five men on her voyage home. Mr. O'Meara, surgeon to Buonaparte, arrived in the Griffon.

Interesting News from the Polar Expedition.

At length the official despatches from the ships employed on the discovery of the North-west Passage, have been received, and we understand are most satisfactory. They are dated July 28, at which time the Isabella and the Alexander were in lat. 75 d. 30 min. N. long. 60 d. 30 min. W. we were over to the American coast, the weather serene and perfect clear. The variation of the compass, by accurate observations repeatedly made on board both ships, was 89 deg. and the dip 84 deg. 30 min. which led them to conclude, that they were approaching very nearly to the magnetic pole. It had been perfectly calm; the sea was smooth as glass for 3 or 4 days, and the current drifted them to the South-eastward, which raised their hopes of an open passage round the point of America, from which quarter it appeared to proceed. All the day up the middle of Davis' Straits they skirted an unbroken field of ice on the left, but as they proceeded it became thinner and apparently rotten, and they were sanguine that the moment the breeze sprang up, the ice to the westward would open to them a passage, and allow them to reach the northern shores of America. The utmost harmony prevailed among the officers and every part of the ship's company, and all were in perfect health. Such is the substance of the accounts which we have been able to learn. There are abundance of private letters to the friends and relations of those who have embarked in this most important and interesting enterprise. The following is an extract of one:

From his Majesty's ship Isabella, at sea, lat. 75 25, long. 60 7, variation 88 48.—July 25.

Dear D—
This is our last opportunity this year, therefore I could not let it pass without writing, although nothing has passed since my last. We are now to the northward of all the ships that are fishing; we see some a long way astern, the boat with despatches is going immediately to one of them; they have followed a great way this year, and have been very kind in giving us every assistance when in the ice: I sincerely wish them all safe back, they have a long way to go thro' the ice. The coast begins to look more and more miserable; as we get north, it has more the appearance of a chain of ice mountains than land; the sea is one solid field of ice as far as the eyes can reach. When the wind blows

from the north, we find narrow passages in it, and through them we pass on; sometimes the whole of our men are on the ice, dragging the ship along the edge of the flawa. From the great variation, we cannot be a great way from the Magnetic pole; you will see the variation by our last observation on the head of the letter.

P. S. I cannot yet say any thing about the success of our voyage; the season I think is favourable. Young R— an I had a long hunt after a large bear the other day, but he got away from us. I shall have some long stories to tell you when I see you next.

The work people of Manchester still held out for higher wages—and the unremitting vigilance of the magistracy was necessary to keep them in check. In some instances the military was called out, and several persons had been shot.

The mechanics at Leeds & York shire were all at work, and orders for goods were greater than ever before known.

Mr. Baring the London Banker, had left Paris for Aix-la-Chapelle.

Two valuable Portuguese ships insured at Lloyds have been captured by insurgent privateers. The London papers urge the necessity of decisive measures against the privateers of Artigas.

The late report of an attempt to assassinate young Buonaparte, has been formally contradicted in the Austrian Observer.

A London paper states, that the harvest in all the northern parts of the Island is proceeding prosperously. The golden and abundant treasure of field after field, is secured daily, and another fortnight of continued favourable weather will terminate one of the earliest and finest harvests in the memory of man.—The wheat harvest has generally commenced throughout Ireland, and the crops have an excellent appearance. Potatoes are very abundant; indeed, the harvest altogether is of the most cheering description.

W. Murdoch,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has just established himself in the

Watch & Clockmaking

business, in Church street, in the stand nearly opposite Mr. Basil Shephard's, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches. He has on hand a general assortment of Tea and Table Spoons.

He also informs the public that he intends keeping a complete assortment of—

Fruit, Confectionary, &c.

and that he still continues to manufacture & sell all kinds of

Mineral Water.

Annapolis, Nov. 12, 1818.

NOTICE.

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

By order,
Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

Nov. 12.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

September Term, 1818.

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, 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 court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Larkin Hammond has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Larkin Hammond, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the twenty third day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Larkin Hammond then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why he the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Nov. 12.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Nov. 12.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st of December next, at the late dwelling of John Jacob, deceased, near Rock Creek, on Magothy river,

The Personal Estate

of said Jacob, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, Corn, Fodder, &c. Terms of sale—a credit of six months will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum the Cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

FRAN. S. HANCOCK, Adm'r.

Nov. 12.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of December next, at the late residence of Walter Pumphrey, near Charles Waters' mill,

All the Personal Estate

of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, 1 wagon & gears. Terms of sale—all sums above twenty dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security, and all sums under 20 dollars Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WALTER PUMPHREY, Ex'r.

Nov. 12.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON.

Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church street, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending at members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and first class, accommodated with board by the day, week, month or longer. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.

Annapolis, November 1, 1818.

ELI WEEDON, & Co.

Take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the Store Room of M. Williams Wells, where they intend carrying on the same, in all its various and most fashionable branches. They solicit the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, to whom they pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction on all work put into their hands, and they also intend keeping a general supply of

Ready Made Clothing,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.

Nov. 5.

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Allen, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Thursday the 26th November on the premises, a fair, if not the next fair day, at 12 o'clock. All the Land he was possessed of about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about 1 mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water mill, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and in tolerable good repair. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, except the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two approved securities, with interest thereon. The above property will be shewn to any one by applying to Mr. Joseph Allen on the premises, or Thomas Tongue jr at Tracey's Landing, Anne-Arundel county.

J. E. ALLEN.

T. TONGUE, Jr. Ex'r.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bassford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

HENRY BASSFORD, Adm'r.

November 5, 1818.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.
COMPARISONS.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave-beat shore.

Woman's the slender, graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck it's rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock, whose towering crest,
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side,
Woman's the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterling breast,
And wreathes its brow in verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sun-beam, light and warm

Of woman's soul and woman's form
Gleams brightly o'er the gathering gloom.

Yes lovely sex! to you 'tis giv'n,
To rule our hearts with angel sway,
Blend with each woe a blissful leav'n
Change earth into an embryo heav'n
And sweetly smile our cares away.

Account of the Cherokee Schools.

Communicated by Gen. Calvin Jones,
of Raleigh, to the Editor of the
Register.

As the notice which you have published of the Schools in the Cherokee nation, from the imperfect hints furnished in conversation, seems to have been well received & to have excited interest, I very readily comply with your request to give a more circumstantial account of those schools, and of the prospect they afford of civilization to a nation that has enlisted all my sympathies in its favour; and I am much gratified to learn that your views & sentiments on this subject are entirely in accordance with my own.

I must premise, that when I visited the Cherokee nation lately, I had no predilections in its favour. I had known something of two tribes of Indians, and that all attempts to civilize one of them had been unavailing, and had every where seen the various tribes recede and melt away at the approach of the white people. I had always believed the enthusiastic zeal of good men led them to expect human means would effect what had been denied by an interdict of nature; that there were physical as well as moral causes which would forever prevent the civilization of these savages until the capabilities of their minds were improved, matured and perfected, by the long continued existence of their race and species. But I have seen the nation, and have witnessed the success of the attempts which are making to instruct and humanize them, and am no longer sceptical. I renounce my Da vianian error. I firmly believe if the efforts now making are duly seconded, the little that remains of a brave and unfortunate nation will be rescued from barbarism, suffering and utter annihilation.

Hitherto there seems to have been more zeal for Christianity than knowledge of the construction of the human mind employed in missionary labours. Little is to be expected from preaching abstract doctrines to men who have never been taught the exercise of their thinking faculties. The American Board of Foreign Missions have profited by past experience; they have anatomized the mind, and know its properties and structure—they have learned, (to borrow the idea of the poet) that the twig must be bent to give fashion to the tree.

The first school in the Cherokee nation, was founded by the Moravian Society, of Salem, in North Carolina about twenty years ago, and has been continued without interruption but on a limited scale ever since. The Rev. M. Gambold is the present missionary. He is a plain, worthy man, and supports his family chiefly by the labour of his own hands, while his wife instructs ten or twelve Indian children. On the Sabbath Mr. G. preaches—Charles Hicks, the second man, nominally, in the nation, but in influence the first, is a member of his church, and is reputed an enlightened and devoted Christian, who does honour to his profession.

But the most considerable school is at Chickamaugh, under the superintendence of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Its first instructor was the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, who went into the nation 3 years ago, and left it last winter to found a school among the Choctaws. It is due however, to the distinguished merit of the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, of Tennessee, to state

here, that he was the pioneer in this business, having, by his individual exertions, maintained a school taught by himself in that part of the nation, many years ago; which, however, the difficulty of subsisting, and much unfounded obloquy thrown upon his conduct and motives, made it expedient for him to abandon.

The present head of the mission is the Rev. Hard Hoyt, a venerable pious, sensible and discreet man, who with his wife and six interesting children, left the pleasant valley of Wyoming in Pennsylvania, to encounter the difficulties, and endure the privations of a wilderness, with the single view of extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the Cherokees. The teacher of the school is Mr. William Chamberlain, of Vermont. The steward and manager, Mr. Moody Hall, of New-York, and there are two young men learning the Cherokee language with a view to increase the utility of their labours, Daniel S. Beatrick and L. Long.

This institution is very creditably patronized by government. The expenses of the buildings for the accommodation of the families attached to the mission, of the Indian pupils and of the school, are defrayed by Col. Meigs, the Indian agent, who furnishes at the charge of the government, all the requisite implements of husbandry. A fertile tract of land is loaned to the missionaries so long as their institution exists, which serves the double purpose of lessening the burthen of expense upon the board of missions, and of initiating the Indian youth into the principles & practice of agriculture.

The school is conducted on the Lancasterian plan, and consists of 53 scholars, of whom 49 are Indians. I spent a day in the school, taught and heard every one of the classes myself, and I declare that I never saw a better regulated school, or scholars of more promising dispositions and talents.

They were quick in apprehension, retentive in memory, docile and affectionate. The greater number of the scholars were between 8 and 12 years of age; a few were 16, and one I think, was 18. This last was a young woman of much merit, she read well, conversed sensibly, was grave, dignified, and graceful in her manners, handsome in her person, and would be an ornament to almost any society. I was told that at their female society meetings, when asked to pray, she always unhesitatingly did so, and in a manner peculiarly fervent and eloquent; her name is Catharine Brown. Not four years ago she wore the dress, spoke the language, and had the manners of her nation. Lydia Lowry, Alice Wilson, and Peggy Wolf, three other Indian girls that I recollect, of less mature age, were good scholars, and genteel and agreeable in their manners. Edward, a brother of Catharine Brown's, and too many other boys to be enumerated, would, for their open, manly countenances, correct manners, and decent school acquisitions, obtain respect and consideration in any community.

The school is opened and closed by prayer, and all the scholars join in singing hymns. Those who merit them receive, as rewards, daily and twice a day, for "punctual attendance," "behaviour," and "diligence," cards or tickets, with the initials of those words printed on them, which are valued at half a cent, a cent, and three half cents. These are current money, and are received in payment for knives, books, or whatever else they wish to purchase. For damaging slates, losing pencils, negligences, &c. &c. they are sometimes fined in tickets. The children value these tickets highly, both for the honour which the number of them confers, and the substantial profit they afford.

All the scholars live at the mission house, where they are both clothed and fed gratuitously, unless their parents choose to pay the expense, which is not often the case. Besides the literary, religious, and moral instruction which they receive, they are taught practical farming, & are initiated into habits of industry, an art and virtue unknown among savages. They all eat in a spacious hall attached to the rear of the mansion house, the girls at one table and the boys at another, at which the pastor, teacher and the ladies of the family preside. The order and decency observed at their meals equally surprised and pleased me. The boys occupy several detached cabins as lodgings, which form the right wing of the mission-house, the girls a

spacious one on the left, where they are accompanied by a daughter of Mr. Hoyt. They sit and work in the main building, where they form busy, interesting, & pleasing groups, around some of the ladies of the family.

What is learned in the school room is not the most considerable, nor, considering the situation of the nation, the most important part of their education. They are made practical farmers under the direction of an excellent manager, by which means they give direct support to the institution, and procure important advantages to themselves.

Every Monday morning the labours for the week are assigned to each, the boys being mustered before the house, and the girls being assembled within it. The former, according to their employments, are denominated hoe-boys, axe-boys, plough-boys, &c. & among the latter are divided the duties of carding, spinning, cooking, & house work, & making and mending the garments of the scholars. Every morning of the week afterwards the boys are summoned into line by the sound of a whistle. After the roll is called, the classes are designated by naming their avocations, when the members of each break out of the ranks at once, and enter upon their second employments with great spirit and alacrity. They remain in school six hours a day, and work four or five. I went round to visit them at their several labours in the wood and in the field, and found them every where busy and cheerful. They seemed by their manner to require no other recreation. A prudent, well-regulated system of moral discipline appeared completely to supersede the necessity of every kind of corporeal punishment or physical coercion. The utmost harmony reigned throughout. Neither idleness nor games gave them occasion for feuds or dissensions. Their affection for their teachers seem to be unbounded. I have seen the boys, by half dozens, surround Mr. Chamberlain, when he came in fatigued, clasp him round the neck & arms, all eager to tell or ask something and engage his attention; and when he had good humouredly shaken off one set, he would be immediately surrounded by another, clamorous as blackbirds. A command however, would always reduce them instantly to order and place. Play is occasionally allowed. One boy will throw up a gourd or shingle, which will come to the ground, with a dozen arrows sticking to it. Bathing in the fine clear stream of Chickamaugh is permitted twice a week. Indeed an Indian would not dispense with this, for they are scrupulously attentive to cleanliness. An Indian child runs into the water as natural as a duck. I have seen them (particularly in the Chickasaw country) scarce six years old, up to their chins in the stream of a bold creek. Col. Meigs, the Indian agent, asked a Cherokee girl why she did not marry a white man who paid his addresses to her. She replied, that she could not endure white men, they were so dirty, never, as she understood, bathing in creeks as the red people did.

I have seen the girls at their several employments, forming circles round some of the ladies of the family beguiling the time by singing and conversation, and seeming, as no doubt they really were, very happy. The white children of the mission family are treated in all respects as the Indian children are. Indeed, an exemption from any part of the routine of duty and labour would be no favour. To the Indians this course is indispensably necessary to their civilization and future welfare, and I am not sure but the plan of the Chickamaugh school in all its details, is the best that could be devised for children of any community. During the week of my visit it fell to the lot of a girl (a young lady I might with propriety style her) to wait at table, as a part of the household labours, & she performed the duties with equal propriety, cheerfulness, and grace. It was felt to be, as it really was, perfectly proper and honourable, because it was a place that each one in turn was destined to fill, and no ideas of servitude could of course be attached to it. This young woman was the daughter of a wealthy, high-minded chief, who kept a good table and servants, at whose house I have been handsomely entertained, and who spoke of the economy of this school in terms of high commendation.

The Indians are mostly favourable to the mission. Mr. Hoyt is known among them by the appella-

tion of the good man; & some profess to love to hear the good book talk, as they term reading the Bible. Every where the mission family are treated by the Indians with great respect and affection, and they will rarely receive pay, from them, for what they are accustomed to consider as sources of profit, and subjects of charge upon Travellers. This is not the unmeaning politeness with which Indians have been charged. It is a very emphatic expression of their sense of the disinterested and useful labours of the missionaries. At a late national council, two men were appointed as special safeguards of the persons & properties of the missionaries. A little circumstance which took place a few days before I was at the school, speaks very distinctly the sentiments which prevail. An old Indian woman, who seemed not to have a vestige of civilization, bro't a little savage, her grand-son, to place at the school. When the former was about to depart she wept so much over her child, who cried to accompany her, that Mr. Hoyt apprehended she would not leave him, and through an interpreter assured her that he would in a few days be reconciled to his situation. She replied that she had no intention but to leave him: that the parting was very painful to her, but she too well knew what was for the child's good. An Indian who had once been to visit the President at Washington, told me that civilization had made the white people great, but ignorance had made the Indians dwindle away to nothing. Most of those with whom I conversed seemed to feel the sentiment of patriotism strong in their bosoms, to deplore the fall of their once wide extended and powerful nation, and to be anxious that the little of it which remained should be saved from annihilation. Who that himself enjoys the comforts of civilized life, and the consolations of religion, and knows the wants and capabilities of these people, would withhold a contribution to a purpose so beneficent and full of merit?

One or two facts will enable all to judge for themselves of the teachableness of their dispositions, and their capacities for acquirement. A wild naked-legged boy, eight years old, named Chres-quance-tah, or a Young Bird, who could speak nothing but Cherokee, came for the first time in the school on the day on which I visited it, and I taught him the letters of the alphabet but three or four times over, using some device to impress them more strongly on the memory, in one of which I was assisted by a beautiful & sprightly little girl, who told me she was the black warrior's daughter. This was, to place the letters O C U together, the pronunciation of which, in the Cherokee tongue, signifies good, which I made him understand was applicable to him. The little girl, who spoke English tolerably, in a playful manner, with a look full of arch simplicity, told me her mother seldom applied it to her, but much oftener a word, of which I have now forgotten the Indian, that signified bad. At night the boy distinctly remembered seven letters of the alphabet.

A little girl, by the name of Jenny Reece, had been six weeks in the school, and could spell very well in words of three letters, and yet had never in conversation been heard to utter a word of English. It is remarkable of the Indians that when they commence expressing their ideas and wants in English, they in a time surprisingly short, speak very distinctly. But they cannot be persuaded to speak, until conscious of their ability to do it well; afraid, I suppose of drawing upon themselves ridicule: & indeed their first essays are calculated to excite laughter in many, when the ardour prompts them to premature efforts. Like the Greeks and Romans, they place the object before the agent. I heard this from a boy anxious to go to the store on mail day. "Score go to who? want some to me." It was predicted from their usual progress, that this boy would speak correctly in a month.

(To be concluded.)

WANTED,

An apprentice to the hair dressing business, a boy from 15 to 16 years of age—from the country would be preferred.

MOSES MACCUBBIN

I should like to purchase a negro boy, a slave for life, from 15 to 15 years of age, for my own use. M. M. Baltimore Oct. 29. 3

THE VISITORS

Of Saint John's College, are desirous of obtaining a Professor of Languages for that Seminary. The salary is \$300 per annum, to which an addition will be made as soon as a number of pupils shall be sufficient to justify the increase. Comfortable apartments are also provided in the college building for the residence of Professor, and his family. Application for this situation are requested, to dress their letters to Samuel Rice, Annapolis, Maryland.

October 29, 1818.
The Editors of the National Intelligencer, the United States Gazette, New-York Evening Post, & Baltimore American, are requested to publish above advertisement twice a week, the space of four successive weeks, forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Prince-George's County, Co. In Chancery.

September Term, 1818.
Ordered, That the sale made reported by James Robinson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Foote, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the first Monday in December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the said first Monday in December next. The report states amount of sales to be \$2306 25.
Test ED. PARWOOD
Oct 29. 6w. 3

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of Frederick Grammer, late Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and discharge their debts; and those who have claims against said estate, please to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for payment.
John Andrew Grammer,
Henry E. Mayer,
Herbert Ridout.

October 29, 1818.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at the November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate Elections," direct that the Governor Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to present this State in the Congress of the United States, should enquire, ascertain the number of votes given each and every person voted for a member to Congress aforesaid, and shall thereupon declare a Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons elected in each respective district in pursuance of the directions of said act do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made us, it appears that Raphael Neale, Esq. was elected for the first district; John Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district; Henry R. Warfield, Esq. elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Samuel Smith and Peter Little, Esq's were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Thomas Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Thomas Bayly, Esq. elected for the eighth district. Given Council, at the City of Annapolis, the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command.

N. J. AN PINKNEY

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and the Federal Republican, at Baltimore, Frederick Town Herald, the Telegraph, the Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, twice a week for weeks.

Oct 29. 3

New Goods.

B. Sheppard

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his customers, the public generally, that he still continues in that well known stand, formerly occupied by the late Mr. B. O. He informs them that he has supplied himself with a new and complete assortment of fall and winter

GOODS,

consisting of Blue, Black, and Brown Cloths, Drab ditto, Cassimeres, Coats and Vests, which will be made to short notices, or at retail to suit customers, on terms as accommodation any within this city.

Oct. 22. 4

MARY
VOL. LXX
PRINTED AND
BY
JONAS G
BUTCH-STREET
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October 8.
Public
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Nov. 12.
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July 6. GE

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

Three Dollars per Annum.

All whom it may Concern,
William R. Swift, Esquire, having
been appointed to the Governor of the State
of Maryland, an Exequator signed by
President of the United States, and
President of the said State, and
under the seal of the said States,
bearing him as Vice Consul of His
Majesty the King of the
Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil
Algarves, for the Port of Balti-
more, Ordered, that the said recogni-
tion be published for the information
of the people of this

under my hand and the seal of
the State of Maryland, this thirty-
first day of August, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
SINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of
America,

All whom it may Concern,
William R. Swift having produced
his commission as Vice Consul
of the Most Faithful Majesty, the
King of the United Kingdom of Por-
tugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port
of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize
him as such, and declare him free to
exercise and enjoy such functions pow-
erful privileges, as are allowed to
the Consuls of the most favoured na-
tions in the United States.

Whereof, I have caused
letters to be made patent and
sealed of the United States to be
affixed
under my hand, at the city of
Washington, the ninth day of Ju-
ly, A. D. 1818, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States of
America, the forty third.

JAMES MONROE,
The President.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State

Ordered, That the foregoing be pub-
lished eight times in the Federal Ga-
zette and Telegraph, at Baltimore; the
Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the
Baltimore Town Herald, the Torch
Light, the Allegany Federalist and the
Cathart Monitor.

October 8.

Public Sale.
The subscriber will expose to public
sale on Tuesday the 1st day of De-
cember next, at the late residence of
John Humphrey, near Charles Wa-
ter mill,

All the Personal Estate
of the deceased, consisting of Negroes,
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, house
hold and kitchen furniture, and farm
implements, 1 wagon & gears. Terms
of sale—all sums above twenty dollars
in cash, and the balance on credit, giv-
ing with good security, and all sums
under 20 dollars Cash. Sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock.

WALTER PUMPHREY, Ex'r
Nov. 12.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Clerk of the Court,
the foregoing pro-
ceedings in the Mary-
land Gazette, and
Herald, the To-
ch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and
Cathart Monitor, twice a week for

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live,
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A-
rundel county, about 20 miles from the
city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles
from Baltimore; it contains between
one hundred and one thousand acres,
and is considered by judges to be inferior
to no land in the county for the cultiva-
tion of tobacco, and is acted upon by
the wind and capable of great improve-
ment by clover, a great proportion of
the land is covered with wood timber, &
may be easily carried to market, hav-
ing the advantage of fine landing place,
being bounded by the water. Per-
sons inclined to purchase it is presu-
med will view the premises, which they
are invited to do. The terms will be
accommodating on payment of part of
the purchase money in hand. For
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who
is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9.

THE VISITORS

Of Saint John's College are desir-
ous of obtaining a Professor of Lan-
guages for that Seminary. The present
salary is \$800 per annum, to which
an addition will be made as soon as the
number of pupils shall be sufficient to
justify the increase. Comfortable ap-
artments are also provided in the Col-
lege building for the residence of the
Professor, and his family. Applicants
for this situation are requested to ad-
dress their letters to Samuel Ridout,
Annapolis, Maryland.

October 29, 1818.
The Editors of the National Intelli-
gencer, the United States Gazette, the
New York Evening Post, & Baltimore
American, are requested to publish the
above advertisement twice a week for
the space of four successive weeks, and
forward their accounts to my office
for collection.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to the
estate of Frederick Grammer, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are
hereby requested to come forward and
discharge their debts; and those who
have claims against said estate, will
please to exhibit the same, legally au-
thenticated, for payment.

John Andrew Grammer,
Henry E. Mayer, Ex'rs.
Horatio Ridout.
October 28, 1818.

WANTED,

An apprentice to the hair dressing
business, a boy from 15 to 16 years of
age—from the country would be pre-
ferred.

MOSES MACGUBBIN
I should like to purchase a negro
boy, a slave for life, from 10 to 15 years
of age, for my own use. M. M.
Baltimore Oct. 29.

Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a
Woman of good character who under-
stands plain cooking. One from the
country would be preferred. Inquire
at this office.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER. TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the
subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention
of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which
he proposes with all possible expedition to
establish in Baltimore, to be denominated
THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of
this publication, he avers any concealment
—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast.
That federalism, which was known and
practised in the day of Washington—that fed-
eralism, for which Hamilton wrote & fought,
and for which Montgomery fell—that fed-
eralism, which, with a large and compre-
hensive view, embraces all characters, so far
as they augment the prosperity and the gran-
deur of their country, and which turns an
eye of the most transcendent disdain on the
little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings
for office—that federalism, which would
raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the charac-
ter of our dear and beloved country, and in
opposition to that detestable, mean-room fed-
eralism, whose only aim is to raise and to ag-
grandize private families, that federalism,
that exalts in the spectacle of our country's
greatness; that delights to behold the star-
spangled banner gliding over every sea,
our commerce bounded by no other restric-
tions than those of the ocean—that fed-
eralism, that cheers the honest husbandman
at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and
the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old,
and the grave too near, for the subscriber
to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to
the scurvy meanness of individual ambition,
or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare
of his country. These are the federal senti-
ments of the Editor, and such as he will
be governed by until the hour of his dissolu-
tion. He seeks not individual patronage,
he looks for support on his countrymen's
large—if he fails in this appeal to their con-
fidence, he is content to remain unnoticed
and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be pub-
lished daily, at eight dollars per ann. From
the patronage already offered, and from the
flattering prospects held out, it is expected
the publication will be commenced the 1st
of October next. Although the Editor in-
tends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his
wish nor his interest to disregard the ma-
rine and mercantile departments; in these
he will be assisted by persons well acquain-
ted with the management of a commercial
paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning
Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient num-
ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for
the country, to be published twice a week,
at four dollars per annum, which will con-
tain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward
the paper to subscribers at a distance with-
out delay.

• Letters addressed to the Editor, No
30 North Frederick street, will be attended
to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

AUGUST HAMMER,

No. 173, Baltimore street.

Has received an extensive additional
supply of the following articles, viz:

Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves,
a complete assortment and very low
priced.
Looking Glasses of various sizes and
well assorted.
100 boxes - Looking Glass Plates 8 by
10, 12 by 10, 14 by 10 and 17 by 10.
Also, **Hollow Glass,** fine and common.
Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell,
Ivory and Horn &c. at lowest manu-
factory prices.

Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars,
Clarionets, Flageolts and Flutes,
Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Oil
Cloth, Beads completely assorted, **Mar-
bles, Flintz, Stayer-mark Cutting**
Knives, Scythes, Seythe Stones, Coffee
Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lancets,
**Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings, Rib-
bons, assorted Gallons, Crapes, do for**
hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boot
Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, a
variety of Plated and Glass Buttons,
Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes,
&c. Also,

A few boxes of Toys, suitable for
Christmas gifts.
Which, together with a great variety of
other plain and fancy articles (too nu-
merous to specify) will be sold in ac-
commodating terms.

October 1.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and
the public that he has received an ele-
gant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres
and Vestings of various qualities and
prices, suitable for the present and ap-
proaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English
black and blue cloths,
Saxon do. black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Cassimere,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Marseilles,
Flannels, &c. &c.
And a variety of other Articles too nu-
merous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be
made up to suit purchasers in the best
manner and on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, Sept. 24.

York River and Cove OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has
opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's
Store, in Church-street; which he in-
tends carrying on in the neatest style,
with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends
keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every
other necessary calculated to give sa-
tisfaction. He hopes by perseverance
and industry to merit a share of pub-
lic favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 39,
opposite the Church, lately in the pos-
session of Mr Thomas Brown, front-
ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and
running back with Doctor-street, 402
feet to Cathedral-street, thence with
Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to
the Church-Circle. The Lot is en-
closed with a good post and rail fence.
There is a basement story of Brick for
a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly re-
ady for the first floor. Likewise may
be had at moderate prices, Doors
Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window
frames, &c. enough of each kind to
finish the building. The terms of sale
will be made known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri-
chard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of
Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale
the following lands, to wit: A planta-
tion on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel
county, on which the said Richard H.
Harwood resided, about three miles a-
bove M'Coy's Tavern, containing about
412 1/2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's
up the country, and from Owens's mills
to Baltimore, pass through this land.
The best judges are of opinion that it
is capable of being made equal to any
of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on
it a good dwelling house, and conven-
ient out houses, a garden, a spring of
most excellent water very near the
house, and an ice house. They will al-
so sell parts of several tracts of land,
the whole being in one body, and con-
taining about 416 1/4 acres, being in
Charles county, adjoining Bean Town.
For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American of Baltimore, are re-
quested to insert the above twice a
week for three weeks, and forward
their accounts to this office.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,
Have just made large additions to their
Stock of

Seasonable Goods,
which they have now for Sale, at re-
duced prices; consisting of almost ev-
ery article in the

**Woollen, Linen,
& Cotton Line,**

with
Groceries
of every description.
Hardware,
Cutlery, Iron-
mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware.
Best Seasoned Lumber,
Oats and Bran.

Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats.
A large assortment of Fine and Coarse
Shoes and Slippers
Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris,
ground, & in lump; White Lead ground
with oil, and dry; &c. &c. &c.
Annapolis, Oct. 15.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,
Oct. 31, 1818.

On application by petition of Joseph
A. Wallace, Administrator of Henry
M'Coy, late of A. A. County, deceased,
it is ordered that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased,
and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer, and Fed-
eral Gazette of Baltimore.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Henry M'Coy
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 24th day of December next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 31st day of October, 1818.

Joseph A. Wallace, Adm'r.
Nov. 5.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of said county, letters of
administration on the personal estate
of John Boone, late of Anne Arundel
county, deceased. All those having
claims against said estate, are request-
ed to produce them, legally authenti-
cated, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment.

JOHN GRAY, Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1818.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed
at this Office.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.
October 22.

Yona. Hutton,

Cook & Harness Maker,

Has for sale, at his old stand in
Corn-Hill-Street,

Two Gigs,

WITH PLATED HARNESS.

They are second hand gigs, but are now in
complete order, and will be sold on terms
advantageous to purchasers. He returns
his thanks to his customers, and solicits a
continuance of their patronage.
Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818.

Cheap Goods for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has just returned
from Philadelphia with a handsome as-
sortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which he is determined to sell cheap
for cash as usual.

Oct. 29.

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the State
of Maryland's Court of Chancery, will
be sold to the highest bidder on Thurs-
day the 19th day of November next, if
fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock. All the
real estate of which Capt. Vachel Gai-
ther late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, died seized, being a tract of
land called

"Gaither's Felicity,"

Containing upwards of six hundred
acres, lying near the Fort bridge, in
Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles
from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore,
and the same distance from the City of
Washington. The soil of this land is
well adapted to the growth of clover,
small grain and tobacco, and is sus-
ceptible of improvement by the appli-
cation of plaster; a good portion of the
Farm is well timbered, and a sufficient
quantity of it, at a very trifling ex-
pense, may be converted into prime
meadow land. On the premises are a
dwelling house and out houses, a store
house and a saw mill, besides a good
mill seat and an excellent stand for a
Black Smith shop or a store. There
are also on it a variety of good fruit
trees.

It is thought that the land may be
advantageously divided and it will prob-
ably be sold in two or more parcels,
as may be considered most desirable
on the day of sale. Persons disposed
to purchase are invited to visit and
view its soil, improvements and advan-
tages. Mr. Benjamin Gaither the sher-
riff elect, resides on the land and will
show it to any one who may apply to
him.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser or purchasers shall give bond
with approved security for the payment
of the purchase money with interest,
within twelve months from the day of
sale, and on the ratification of the sale
or sales by the Chancellor, and on pay-
ment of the purchase money as afore-
said, the subscriber as Trustee is au-
thorized to convey the land.

GEORGE MACGUBBIN.
Oct. 29.

Chancery Sale,

By virtue of a decree of the High
Court of Chancery.

On Monday the 23d day of Novem-
ber next, if fair, if not the first fair
day thereafter, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, at Jeremiah Merrill's Tavern,
(formerly M'Coy's), Penn's Inheritance;
The Gore; Part of Owen's Resurvey;
Part of The Addition to Ray's Adventu-
re; All I Can Get; Addition to All I
Can Get; Part of Moore's Delight; &
Part of The Resurvey on Owen's Re-
survey, lying in Montgomery county,
contiguous to each other, and contain-
ing between seven and eight hundred
acres. Also Part of Snowden's Second
Addition to his Manor, lying in Anne-
Arundel county, containing two hun-
dred and fifty acres, formerly in pos-
session of Nathan Waters, now in the
possession of Mr. Richard Owings, and
is highly improved. The Lands in
Montgomery are in possession of the
Messrs. Penn's, part of which is in
good order, and the residue very sus-
ceptible of improvement. It is presum-
ed those inclined to purchase will exa-
mine for themselves previous to the
day of sale. The terms are, that bonds
must be given to the Trustee as such,
with good security, for the payment of
the purchase money within 12 months
from the day of sale. The sale to
commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.
October 22.

Married, in this city on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Thomas Franklin to Miss Elizabeth Shaw.

On Sunday evening following by the Rev. Mr. Gresham, Mr. Thomas Williams to Mrs. Elizabeth Love.

From a London Paper.

Recent account of Jerusalem.

We have been a good deal entertained with a book of Travels thro' Egypt, Nubia, and the Holy Land, by Capt. Light, of the Artillery. This publication is one among many interesting proofs of the ambition of modern travellers; and the book is rendered more than usually interesting by some exceedingly clever sketches of scenery, which are beautifully engraved. We extract from his work, the following account of the present state of Jerusalem:

Jerusalem, known to the natives of Syria only by the name of El Kuds, a contraction from the Mediat el Kads, i. e. the Sacred City, stands on the west side of a valley, of which the east is the Mount of Olives. It contains within its walls several of the hills on which the ancient city was supposed to have stood; these are only perceptible by the ascent and descent of the streets.

The town, viewed from the Mount of Olives, appears lying on the inclined plane of the side of the valley on which it stands, having all its principal buildings exposed to sight in an oblong enclosure by walls. The streets are narrow and without pavement, the houses are seen to most advantage from the hills about the town, whence the cupolas give even an air of grandeur to them. The details of streets & gates related by M. Chateaubriand, preclude the necessity of mentioning them here. Those I asked for, from the account mentioned in his book, were always pointed out to me—The only bazar thro' which I passed was of mean appearance; there seemed little commerce except in religious donations.

The population is said to be 120,000, of which the largest proportion are Mussulmen, the greatest of one sect are Jews, the rest are composed of Christians of the East, belonging either to the Armenian, Greek, Latin, or Coptic sects. Of these, the Armenians are the richest; are said to intrigue most with the Turks; and, from their money, gradually get possession of the holy places, originally in the hands of the Latin monks. They at one time pressed obedience to the Pope, and were therefore allowed to have a chapel in the Holy Sepulchre; afterwards, when they were wealthy enough to set up for themselves, they abjured their allegiance to the Pope, and became more violent against the Latins than the Greeks. About four or five years before my arrival, the church of the Holy Sepulchre was burnt down; an accident, charged by some, to the Armenians, who knew that none of the other sects had money enough to rebuild it; whilst they, having command of money, might make what terms they pleased, and obtain what portion of the holy places they chose; and thus, from the visits of pilgrims, have good reason for their rivalry. The Latins & Greeks were violent in their antipathy to the Armenians; in this they were united, but in all other respects took equal advantage of their interest with the Turks, to oppress each other's influence. The church of the Armenian is said to stand on the place where St. James was beheaded. When I visited it, the monks were at prayer; their black cowls and robes, and long silvery beards, had a most melancholy aspect. On the opposite side stood the Nuns of their sect; they differed in dress from the Monks, by wearing white cowls.

The convent of Greeks appeared not so large an establishment as that of the Armenians or Latins. The reverence with which the Guardian was treated, was more abject than I had imagined; my Greek servant on entering the room in which he sat, prostrated himself on the ground at the door, crawled on his hands and knees to the divan where he sat, kissed his hand, and then retired backwards in the same way.

The absolution given by the Greek religion to pilgrims, is so ample that no catalogue of sins is without

to take advantage of this, obtained money in my name, on false pretences, from the treasurer of the Latin convent, and bought himself a full pardon. I thought this trait justified my sending him back to Damascus, whence I had taken him.

The number of Latin monks for the service of the Holy Land, was much reduced at the time I was there, they were from all parts of Europe, but the greatest number Spaniards; the superior always an Italian, the treasurer a Spaniard. Some had fled from Europe to avoid the yoke of Buonaparte; others had come from devotion, and were heartily tired of their station; others again had reconciled themselves to it, obtained appointments, and had remained in the country from choice, for many years, without desire to return to Europe; some are lay-brothers, others priests—all the former are employed in the interior economy of the convents, as stewards, surgeons, warehouse keepers &c. the latter rise to spiritual dignities. They are divided amongst the Hospitaller, or auxiliary convents of Nazareth, Rama, Bethlehem, Damascus, Jaffa and Acre—that of St. John, in the desert, near Jericho, had been lately abandoned.

I witnessed the utter contempt held by the Mahometans, of all in the dress of Europeans, having been spit at and abused by some of the lower orders, even when I was mounted on the aga's horse, and attended by a janissary, who did not express surprise or indignation at what happened.

None of the sects can enter the church of the sepulchre, but by payment. The keys are kept by the Turks, whose perquisites are immense. Each pilgrim pays, on his first entrance, a sum nearly equal to 15s. The convents pay about 6d. for each time they have it opened, and every ceremony costs a certain sum, in proportion to its duration. The church contains cells for twelve monks of each of three principal sects, who remain constantly there, and are supplied with food from their convents. The Copts are so very poor, that they scarcely have any competition; and I could not learn what number of monks they kept for the service of their chapel.

There are few or no European Roman Catholic pilgrims. Those coming from the East are chiefly Maronites, who acknowledge the Pope. The other sects have numerous bands of pilgrims, whose morals are not benefited by their visiting Jerusalem. Such has been the effect, I fear, of pilgrimage, in all times and countries. The towns of Italy were formerly to a bound with pilgrims from France and England, and chiefly the latter, on their return from the shrine of St. Peter.

The Jews have many synagogues, but very small, and more filthy than those I have seen in other parts of the East. Although they are oppressed and treated with more contempt at Jerusalem than elsewhere, they still flock to it. To sleep in Abraham's bosom is the wish of the old; the young visit, in the hope of the coming of the Messiah; some are content to remain for the commerce they carry on.

They pay a heavy tax to the Turkish governor at Jerusalem. The sums to the Aga of Jaffa when they land, and to the chief of St. Jemimah for safe conduct, produce a large revenue to both. The Jewish quarter, as in all Eastern towns, is separate from the rest. I found men from all nations except England.

The government of Jerusalem rests in the Aga, appointed by the Pacha of Damascus; and a Mufti, appointed by the Porte, who unites the two offices of Cadi and Chief of the religion in one. The emoluments arising from his office are so great, that he only remains a year, when he is succeeded by another. The convents contribute largely to the support of these offices. Besides the sums advanced to the Aga and Mufti, the convents are obliged to make the Pacha of Damascus an annual present, on the arrival of his army, on its way to Mecca. The amount depends on his pleasure, & is announced on the first visit of ceremony paid by the treasurer on his arrival.

I was witness to the distress occasioned to the Latin convent, at the demand made by the Pacha's representative, which it was totally unable to satisfy. The poverty of this convent had been for some time pretty well known, or a demand in this payment would have caused the im-

mediate imprisonment of the superior, and perhaps the whole convent.

Whilst the army from Damascus is here, each convent pays and feeds a guard of 12 janissaries, to prevent the insults to which they would be subject from the other soldiers. Even this does not ensure their protection. The terrace of the Latin convent is overlooked by part of the ground where the army was encamped. The priests, at that time, dare not show themselves on the terrace for fear of being fired at, which the soldiers seemed to do for their amusement. I happened personally to know the danger of exposing myself there, by the passage of a musket ball very near me; whilst I was sketching a view from thence, I had fortunately nearly finished what I wished to draw, and took an opportunity of completing my work very early on the following morning.

In the preceding pages, I have alluded to the circumstance of bringing every thing connected with the crucifixion of our Saviour under one roof, and particularly that of fixing the sepulchre close to the place of crucifixion. Had not a divine of the church of England combated the probability of the former being the actual burial place of our Saviour, I should have hesitated in giving an opinion on the subject. In doing so I acknowledged the sacredness of the spot; but when I saw Mount Calvary within a few feet of the alleged place of sepulchre, and the recent inclination to crowd a variety of events under one roof, I could not help imagining that the zeal of the early Christians might have been the cause of their not seeking amongst the tombs farther from the city the real sepulchre. In the valley of Jehoshaphat there are caverns which have evidently been tombs; many of them with a stone portal, and bear marks of great antiquity. The text of scripture says the stone was rolled away, which certainly applies more to a vertical than a horizontal position, the supposed situation of the present tomb; and is contrary to the custom prevalent of burying the dead in tombs excavated in the sides of rocks, of which memorials are to be found in all parts of the East. As I made these observations before I read Dr. Clarke's account of Jerusalem, I was much gratified in finding his opinion coincide with mine.

ANCIENT AND MODERN GREENLAND.

From the Quarterly Review for June, 1818.

Before the year 1792, there were ten missionaries in Greenland, but then the number was reduced to six. During the last war all communication was cut off, and at length one missionary alone remained there. The stipend of these good men is very moderate, which must be attributed to the limited resources, rather than to the parsimony of the Danish government; but it is paid to them partly in money and partly in provisions: their fare is coarse and scanty, and they suffer great privations, almost approaching to distress. Saabye has given an unaffected delineation of the feelings of the missionary and his family during the long and lonely Greenland year.

They have one bright epoch, for it is a joyous and happy time to them when the ice is loosened from the rocky coast, and they can expect the arrival of the vessel, which alone reaches them in their solitude. Often deceived by the floating iceberg forming itself into mockery, into the shape of the friendly visitant; at length they see the white sails and the masts, and now she is riding safe at anchor in the bay. By this vessel their wants are supplied. The active and pious housewife, of whom our missionary always speaks with tranquil affection, busies herself in arranging the stores of the ensuing twelve months. There are letters too, from friends and relations, and books and newspapers; and banished as they are, they live again in Denmark, in their "father land." These hours of innocent happiness soon glide away; the ship sails, and the missionary and the partner of his toils, remain behind, solitary and forsaken. To this season of bitterness succeeds the gloom of polar night. A few days before the 25th of Nov. Saabye used to climb the high rocks, from whence, at noon, he could just see the sun dimly shining, with soft and pallid light; & then the sun sunk, & he bade adieu to the eye of creation with heaviness and grief. A dubious twilight continued till the begin-

ning of December, then darkness ruled. The stream near which Saabye's house was situated, roared beneath the ice; the sea dashed and foamed against his windows; and the dogs filled the air with long continued moans. His journeys at Christmas time were performed by moonlight, or whilst the merry north light danced and streamed in the sky. About the 12th January, the rays of the rising sun glittered on the rocks. He rose bright in radiance, and the world started from its torpor. They also felt a new life within them—they looked forward to spring and summer, and the ship from Denmark. We even seemed to breathe more freely. At Udby, (in Denmark) adds Saabye, we know not how to prize the daily presence of the sun, because we never know his absence. When others complain of the short December days, I think on Greenland, and thank God for the light which he gives us here in December. At Saabye's settlement, the polar day began on the 24th of May, but it was not till the beginning of July that the soil of his little garden was sufficiently thawed to enable him to sow it. Great labor had been bestowed in making the ground. The thin layer of earth which covered the rock adjoining his house, was not deep enough for the spade, therefore our pastor and his wife brought good mould every now and then, which they carried in a tub, till they found it was sufficient to allow of vegetation. The details of their horticulture are curious. Cabbages flourished remarkably well, turnips grew to the size of a tea-cup, lost their bitter taste, and acquired an agreeable sweetness; but Saabye's carrots were never larger than the stalk of a tobacco pipe. Celery and broad beans would not grow at all; peas ran into bloom but did not ripen; the barley was killed by the frost. Vegetation was uncommonly rapid.

The Greenlanders believe that a certain Congkak or Conjuror, came to settle at Disco, and not finding a supply of his favorite comfit, he towed the Island from the south in to its present situation. At the summer solstice, the sun at mid night seemed to be of the same altitude as he is at noon in Denmark in the month of December; and it is a glorious spectacle to follow him in his unwearied course, circling again and again round the heavens. The night sun sheds a mild warmth, and yet he shines with a broad natural glare; the sky is clear and the air is calm. On the contrary, when he is at his greatest altitude, fogs envelope the land, the air sultry, swarming with tormentors of the insect tribes. On the 20th of July, the sun begins to dip below the horizon; at first his setting is scarcely perceptible, but the night frosts soon increase, and remind the missionary of the approach of the evening of the year.

LAST OF THE SEA SERPENT.

From the Boston Gazette.

The southern prints having been very facetious in their jokes about the Sea Serpent, and our neighbors in the respectable town of Gloucester accused of gross credulity in their belief of the existence of such an animal as has been represented to have been seen in the neighborhood in the summer of 1817, and during the present summer to have made occasional visits in the same waters; we are glad to have it in our power by the following declarations, to substantiate the fact of its existence, in the shape, dimensions and character, as heretofore represented. We shall only add, that the persons who now come forward with their testimonials on the subject, are personally known to the editor of this paper as respectable and intelligent members of society.

Testimony of John Lowe.

That, on the 14th of August, 1817, as he was standing on the Windmill Point, he saw the serpent between the Beach and Stage Point, about two thirds the way over; that he had a good glass and could plainly distinguish his humps, as before described, that he lay perfectly still on the water for some time; and, as he afterwards rose and sunk in the water, he was more distinctly seen at some times than at others; that the observer was accustomed to the sight of objects on the water, and could not mistake it for any thing else than a fish of the serpent kind, measuring from eighty to one hundred feet.

Testimony of Capt. Corlis.

That, on the 17th of August, 1817, being in a boat between the for-

ward and backward, then darkness ruled. The stream near which Saabye's house was situated, roared beneath the ice; the sea dashed and foamed against his windows; and the dogs filled the air with long continued moans. His journeys at Christmas time were performed by moonlight, or whilst the merry north light danced and streamed in the sky. About the 12th January, the rays of the rising sun glittered on the rocks. He rose bright in radiance, and the world started from its torpor. They also felt a new life within them—they looked forward to spring and summer, and the ship from Denmark. We even seemed to breathe more freely. At Udby, (in Denmark) adds Saabye, we know not how to prize the daily presence of the sun, because we never know his absence. When others complain of the short December days, I think on Greenland, and thank God for the light which he gives us here in December. At Saabye's settlement, the polar day began on the 24th of May, but it was not till the beginning of July that the soil of his little garden was sufficiently thawed to enable him to sow it. Great labor had been bestowed in making the ground. The thin layer of earth which covered the rock adjoining his house, was not deep enough for the spade, therefore our pastor and his wife brought good mould every now and then, which they carried in a tub, till they found it was sufficient to allow of vegetation. The details of their horticulture are curious. Cabbages flourished remarkably well, turnips grew to the size of a tea-cup, lost their bitter taste, and acquired an agreeable sweetness; but Saabye's carrots were never larger than the stalk of a tobacco pipe. Celery and broad beans would not grow at all; peas ran into bloom but did not ripen; the barley was killed by the frost. Vegetation was uncommonly rapid.

Testimony of John Somes.

That he owns a rope walk on beach, or cut just above high mark, from whence he saw the serpent on the 14th of August, lying between the beach and Stage Point; that he distinctly observed him pass repeatedly across the beach; that at times he was perfectly still on the water; that he perceived his humps, but did not count them; that his length could not be less than from 60 to 70 feet; that he saw his head and neck very out of water, having the appearance of a serpent; that he saw him several times afterwards, but not so distinctly as on the 14th, and could be mistaken in the description given of him.

Testimony of Z. Storrs.

That, on the 14th of August, 1817, from the wind-mill, between beach & Stage Point he saw the serpent lying on the surface of the water, perfectly still; the humps plainly to be seen, extending about 50 feet; his head and tail not visible; he had a good glass, and is confident what he saw was of the serpent kind; that he had heard of the serpent several times, but could not mistake a fish of that kind for the object he saw.

Testimony of Joseph Moore.

That, on the 14th of August, 1817, while standing near Mr. Somes' rope walk, near the beach, he saw a black substance on the surface of the water, about 60 feet long, between the beach and stage point, about half way over, which he took to be the sea serpent; that his wife turned towards his tail, and he could plainly see one part of it move one way, and the other part in a contrary direction, preserving continuity of the parts; from one to the other; that he had no glass, but is certain he saw what is here described; that in July 1818, he saw the same animal, or to appearance the same, near Muskat Point, at about 100 yards distance; when being near his house, with a compass he took the bearing of his head and tail; removing his station, he took another set of bearings, and these he calculates him to be 50 feet long; is certain he could not have moved during the operation, as he had a mark for his head in the point of land in view, which he moved, would have shut the point in, which he did not.

Length of the serpent by projection By log's 134

By log's 133

Testimony of Wm. Surville.

That on the 17th of August, 1817, Sunday afternoon, he was standing near the wind mill, when something appeared above the water, from 20 to 30 feet high, in distinct bunches, but soon after being alarmed by the noise on shore at guns in the water, and he saw no more of it.

Testimony of Mrs. Rowe.

That, on the morning of August 14th 1817, she saw the serpent between Rocky Neck and Ten Pound Island, from her dwelling house; that he was in rapid motion, and turned suddenly, his head going one way, and his tail the other—saw his head out of the water very plainly, which seemed to be as large as a horse's head; is confident he was one hundred feet on the surface of the water; saw him at different times a ter, wearing the same appearance.

Testimony of Susan Storrs.

That, about the 10th of August 1817, being in company with her father, near the shore, by the house, she saw the serpent very plainly, close to the shore; his head very visible, and appeared to be in the shape of a dogs head; was so close to the shore that her father took off his hat for fear of frightening him; she not say how long he was; but saw him turn in the water, and the part pass in opposite direction.

Testimony of Lydia Winslow.

That, on the 10th of August, 1817, standing in the house, first saw the serpent between the house, and Ten

island, appeared like the surface of the water, at the distance of about 100 yards; but apprehensive of being dinged, he immediately rowed him, that his noise alarmed the serpent and occasioned his moving off, which he did with great speed, that he is certain he saw more than 40 feet of him out of water; and could not mistake him for any thing but a strange fish of the serpent kind.

Testimony of S. That, on the 14th of August, 1817, he saw the serpent between Rocky Neck and Ten Pound Island, from his dwelling house; that he was in rapid motion, and turned suddenly, his head going one way, and his tail the other—saw his head out of the water very plainly, which seemed to be as large as a horse's head; is confident he was one hundred feet on the surface of the water; saw him at different times a ter, wearing the same appearance.

Testimony of J. That, on the 14th of August, 1817, he saw the serpent between Rocky Neck and Ten Pound Island, from his dwelling house; that he was in rapid motion, and turned suddenly, his head going one way, and his tail the other—saw his head out of the water very plainly, which seemed to be as large as a horse's head; is confident he was one hundred feet on the surface of the water; saw him at different times a ter, wearing the same appearance.

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of Lydia Wnson. pe Walk, were selected as
10th of August, 1817 most favourable to see the Ser
the house, first saw the from which he was not more
en the house, and T to 80 rods distant. I disti

The following letter addressed to a very respectable gentleman, a member of the legislature of New Jersey, to a respectable clergyman in this city, shows that a high

quently they make a good many purchases. With respect to coal-houses none have been taken into the hospital, between which and

assumpit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

November 5, 1818 3

POET'S CORNER.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

LINES.

Inscribed to Dr. Fitzgerald, on perusing the following epigram apocryphal to his birth place, the village of Tipperary, in his poem entitled "The Academic Sportman."

"And thou, dear village, loveliest of the clime,
Fain would I name thee, but I can't in rhyme!"

A hard was in a sad quandary
To find his rhyme with—Tipperary!

Tipperary every day, in February
But rolled in vain for—Tipperary!

Exploring "Dyshe's Dictionary,"
He missed the rhyme—Tipperary!

Searched Hebrew text, and commentaries,
Yet found no rhyme for—Tipperary!

And though of time he was not chary,
'Twas thrown away on—Tipperary!

For still the line would run contrary,
Whene'er he turned to—Tipperary!

The stubborn verse he ne'er could vary,
To that unlucky—Tipperary!

Strange that a wight so wise and wary,
Could find no rhyme for—Tipperary!

He next implored his mother Mary,
To tell him rhyme for—Tipperary!

But she, good woman, was no fairy,
Nor witch, though born in—Tipperary!

Knew every thing about her dairy,
But not the rhyme for—Tipperary!

Drawing from thence a corollary,
That nought would rhyme with—Tipperary!

And of this wild goose chase most weary,
He vowed to leave out—Tipperary!

*His mother Mary
Kept a dairy
In Tipperary!

Account of the Cherokee Schools.

Communicated by Gen. Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, to the Editor of the Register.

(Concluded.)

The mention of Jenny Reece brings her father's name and merit before me, and I hope to be pardoned for a passing notice of him, though apparently very remotely, if at all, in connexion with the school. This Charley Reece was a distinguished warrior, and one of the three Indians who at the battle of the Horse Shoe swam the river in sight of the contending armies, under the showers of arrows and bullets, and brot over the canoes, which contributed so essentially to the dislodgment and defeat of the Creek Indians.

Gen. Jackson mentioned him most honourably in his despatches and general orders, and President Madison wrote him a letter and presented him with a superbly mounted rifle, with suitable inscriptions. This, once his boast, is his pride no longer. I had some conversation with him, and he spoke of his military exploits with evident reluctance.

This once haughty warrior is now a humble and devout professor of the religion of Jesus. The wild hunter, who could not endure the restraints of home and but one wife is now the industrious and prosperous farmer, and the respectable head of a happy family. This man's example—the happiness he has conferred on a wife and amiable children, is surely enough to overturn infidelity in the heart of obstinacy itself, and make the most heedless anxious to promote the diffusion of principles, capable of such happy influence. I belong to no church or sect, but I have seen too much of the benign effects of religion, to withhold from it this testimony in its favour. I am convinced of the very great and essential importance of its principles and doctrines to civilization. The Chinese can make pictures and the Turks carpets but they are barbarians; and neither science nor manners will ever obtain there until the domestic fireside becomes the place where confidence can repose itself, where the best and holiest affections of our nature can find their solace, and where the infant mind will be formed under the influence of precept and example. Polygamy is at eternal and irreconcilable war with civilization.

I had almost forgotten to say, that there is one certainly, and I believe two schools in the nation, supported and patronized exclusively by the Indians. I visited one of the patrons. He complained much of the moral character of the master, and said he had seen him drunk even on the Sabbath, and threatened to dismiss him. This teacher, a native of Europe, had the common

stupid of country school masters allowed, was allowed to cultivate as much land as he pleased, and had a good number of scholars; but the Indians were scandalized at his irregularities, and I expect if they failed to civilize him, they would, as they threatened, discharge him. I neither saw the teacher nor his school. It would swell this article to a size too great for a newspaper, were I to speak of the character & manners of the Indians; and it would besides be foreign to the object for which I commenced it. I will therefore only say in a few words, that I found them every where kind obliging in their deportment, and correct in their conduct; that in their houses, and I entered not a few, I observed a general appearance of order and neatness that indicated comfort. The women seemed very industrious in various domestic employments, and the men much more so in their agricultural pursuits than in any Indian nation I ever visited. Many of them had considerable plantations, and two at whose houses I was, owned several negroes, and employed white men as overseers; and all had horses and cattle. Every thing, I thought, manifested the progress of civilization, and the practicability of its soon attaining the ordinary degrees of perfection.

Possibly this brief exposition of facts and circumstances, new to most of the readers of the Raleigh Register, will excite in the benevolent a desire to strengthen the hands of those employed in this work of instruction and of giving them the means of more extended and general usefulness. The education of the Cherokees will only be limited by the ability to found and support schools. I have no correspondence with the board of missions, but presume donations to the Treasurer in Boston, Jeremiah Evarts, will be acceptable. It is equally likely that the Moravian Society of Salem would not refuse benefactions, thought they have never asked contribution. The good they have done has been their own, and it has been done without ostentation. I was told that plain ready made clothing for boys, particularly trousers and hunting shirts, was wanted. Dr. Strong of Knoxville, A. J. Huntington of Augusta, Geo. Dunning of Savannah, Dodge and Sayer of New York, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington city, will remit any thing to the mission house at Chickamaugh that is committed to their care. I add this paragraph at the suggestion of a traveller, now confined in this city by sickness, who observed to me yesterday, "that the good deeds of men fell short of their beneficent wishes from not knowing how and where to dispense their liberality."

WATERLOO.

The following is taken from R. M. A. Tour in France, Germany, &c.

"The morning after our arrival in Brussels, Lieut. H— and myself started in a cabriolet for Waterloo. On leaving Brussels, we turned to the right, and soon entered the forest of Soignes, through which we continued to travel till we reached the village of Waterloo. The vistas are extremely fine, and if there were no other attractions to Waterloo, this circumstance would render it a ride well worthy the occupation of a leisure morning. We reached mount St. Jean, which is about a mile and a half from Waterloo (and at which place the battle was fought) about ten. We breakfasted at a little auuberge at the end of the village, and having obtained the famous Jean Baptiste La Coste, who was Buonaparte's guide on the memorable occasion of the battle, as our Cicerone, we proceeded to view the ground.

The high road through Waterloo to Charleroi passes directly along the centre of the scene of action. The first object that arrested our attention was a solitary tree, on a little elevation, and on a rising bank close on the right hand side of the road. This is called Wellington tree, from the circumstance that it was the station occupied by Lord Wellington—if he can be said to have had any station at all, for he was perpetually riding about to animate his men, and during the whole of the day performed the service of a colonel to the respective regiments that needed the inspiration of his presence. But it was the rallying point for his staff, and there he was frequently himself. Just behind that tree, a cart path over the farm, crosses the road. It has a bank of about three feet in

height on each side of it, and here our troops hid themselves from the fury of the enemy's fire, by lying down until they were wanted. One officer who was in this lane, was greatly alarmed and extremely restless. His comrades cried out to him, that if he was afraid, the best thing he could do would be to lie still—but he would lift up his head to see what was going on, and that instant a cannon ball carried it off. To the left of the road, a little beyond Wellington tree, are two other trees, the first about forty or fifty yards from the road, and the second about the same distance from the first. By the first Gen. Picton fell, and by the second, Lord Uxbridge lost his leg—and a little farther to the left, in the valley, Col. Ponsonby was killed. Far to the left in that direction, is the wood from which the Prussians sallied out at four, under Bulow, and at seven, under Blicher, when Lord Wellington perceiving their approach made his final charge, and in ten minutes as our guide expressed himself, the French were all in flight. Not many yards from Wellington tree, on the bank close by the roadside, Colonel Gordon, his Aid de camp, received his mortal wound. A noble monument, of black marble is now erecting on the spot, to perpetuate the memory of the event, by his sister and five brothers; from this monument you look down upon the farm-house of La Haye Sainte. It stands close to the right side of the road—here the Hanoverians of the German legions fought, till all their ammunition was exhausted, & then, to the amount of four hundred they were put to the bayonet by the French. This seems to have been the only circumstance of omission with which Lord Wellington charged himself after the engagement. "We ought," said he, "to have made a hole in the wall at the back of the house, and have supplied them by that method with ammunition—but I could not think of every thing." The house and barn face each other—the yard is between them and they are connected at their gable ends by high walls; within this enclosure were the Hanoverians.

Every where in the walls, and roofs, and timbers of the house and barn, are marks of the cannon and musquetry, and on the walls of the barn, are still to be seen the stains of the blood that was spilt, when their ammunition being exhausted, the poor fellows were unable any longer to resist, & the French forcing their way into the enclosure, mowed them down like corn. We enquired for the old woman who remained uninjured in the cellar of the house during the whole of the action, but were told that she was not there, as the family who then had the farm had since removed.

At the top of the hill, a quarter of a mile from the farm house of La Haye Sainte, on the left hand side of the road, is the post house called La Belle Alliance, and about half way between the farm house and the Belle Alliance where the high banks on either side of the road defended him from the enemy's cannon, which passed over his head, was the principal station of Buonaparte during the greater part of the action, and where the guide said he remained five hours at one time. We halted like exhausted heroes, for we were weary with wading in the mud, and drenched with rain, at the Belle Alliance. I took a glass of eau-de-vie, while we warmed ourselves by the fire which blazed on the hearth, in the miserable kitchen. The woman of the house told us she was there at the time of the battle, but that she fled to the woods during the heat of the action, and on her return she found the house filled with the wounded. It was near this place that Wellington and Blucher met after the action.

La Coste said, that Buonaparte spoke but little during the battle—and when the fate of the day was determined against him, he simply cried, "It is all over," and fled—He was as pale as death. La Coste was with him till four in the morning, when he was dismissed.

What most of all struck me, and must I think strike every body is the narrow compass of the ground in which two such large armies were engaged, and so terrible a slaughter took place. It was not, as La Coste observed, a battle, it was a massacre—and the Duke of Wellington is understood to consider it as "by no means so just an exhibition of his skill in military tactics as many of his former engagements."

The field of Waterloo is now rich in waving corn, ripening for the sickle of the husbandman. What

a scene must it have been when death was the reaper, and gathered in his thousands of sheaves to the gardener of the grave! And what a scene will be again when the trump of the Archangel shall awake the sleepers that repose beneath its clouds, and the mighty armies that day annihilated shall start up to life upon the plain on which they fell! I never heard a sermon so impressive as the silence that reigned around me on the field of Waterloo. I could not but connect their everlasting destinies with the thousands of the dead upon whose dust I trod. The eternity that seemed to open there upon my view, peopled with the spirit of the slain, was an awful scene. The bitterness of the dying on the field of battle—the widows cries—the orphan's tears—the agonies of surviving friendship—were all forgotten. I only saw the immortal soul hurried on prepared, and perhaps, blaspheming, into the presence of its God! I shuddered at the contemplation, and felt how deadly a scourge, how bitter a curse is war.

From the St. Louis Enquirer, of Sept. 4.

Expedition to the Yellow Stone.

On Sunday the 30th ult. a battalion of the rifle regiment, 300 strong, embarked at Belle Fontaine to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The expedition is commanded by Lieut. Col. Talbot Chambers. The captains, Martin, Magee and Riley; the lieutenants, Shade, Clark, Kavanaugh, Fields and Francis Smith, go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter above the mouth of the Kansas; and continuing its voyage in the spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer.

The Yellow Stone enters the Missouri at latitude 48 degrees north; and in longitude 27 degrees west from Washington city. The new post will be at its mouth. The U. States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec. The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate, that the post may have wit in itself some resource against the failures of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the earl of Selkirk's establishment on Lake Assiniboine, 3 degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact all the grains plants and vegetables which flourish at Quebec and Montreal may be expected to be raised there, as the climate in that interior region of North America can continue is known to be near ten degrees milder than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

Our fellow citizen, Manuel Lisa, so well known for his enterprise, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quiet their apprehensions by shewing the benevolent and humane intentions of the American government; and will silence the British emissaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an era in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of British influence among the Indian nations on our western frontiers. It carries the arms & power of the United States to the ground which has heretofore been exclusively occupied by the British North West and Hudson's Bay companies, and which has been the true seat of the British power over the Indian mind. Now the American arms & the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The North West and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Mississippi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the Rocky Mountains in search of its rich furs; a commerce yielding a million per annum will descend the Missouri; and the Indians finding their wants supplied by American traders, their domestic wars will be restrained by American policy, will learn to respect the American name.

The name of the Yellow Stone river will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known, is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought that 1800 miles up the Missouri, a

river was to be found equalling in breadth to the Ohio! Yet it is the character of the Yellow Stone or Roche Jaune, as it was called by the French. One of its branches, the Big Horn issues from a near the peak of the tie deli on the confines of New Mexico, is navigable for many miles. Yellow Stone itself issues from lake in Rocky Mountains. It descended by Capt. Clark on his turn from the Pacific Ocean, found it deep, rapid, and navigable from the place where he attacked its mouth; a distance of 850 miles. Below the junction of the Big Horn the width was usually from 500 to 800 yards, and sometimes more. Innumerable were the herds of falow, and other game that ran upon it. This abundance of game is a proof of the richness of country. In fact the traders of the face of the country upon Yellow Stone, the serenity of climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters, in terms of admiration.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Magney or Manti Tree

This tree yields to none in point of utility. It grows copiously in N. W. Spain, and affords water, oil, vinegar, honey, syrup, the needles, &c. The inhabitants of more or less of them next to the house; it grows as well in the field provided it has proper attendance and care. It has broad and thick leaves, with sharp points, which serve for needles; and the point torn off, there follows out the leaf, a tough kind of hair fine sewing. The branch is cut when still young and tender, and cavity being left in the tree, a liquid comes out like water, fresh & sweet if boiled it acquires the quality of wine; in length of time it turns vinegar, and if continued long boiling, and strained, resembles honey; but if only half boiled, it is not unlike a syrup. In short there are 19 several services which it affords, though but small, yields to inhabitants.—The leaves serve covering their houses, and a yarn may be spun out of them vestments. Out of its roots strong and thick ropes are made, and it further remarkable, that each leaf though small, (being cut off young) produces at least fifty barrels of liquor, each containing a Spanish arroba.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at its session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce to one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate the Elections," direct that the Governor, Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, Proclamation, signed by the Governor the name of the person or persons elected in each respective district.

And whereas, the said act of Assembly, in pursuance of the directions of said act do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made, it appears that Raphael Neale, Esq. was elected for the first district; Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district; Henry R. Warfield, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Samuel Smith and Peter L. Esq. were elected for the 5th district; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was elected for the 6th district; Thomas Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the 7th district; and Thomas Bayly, Esq. was elected for the 8th district. Given under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Court.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and the Federal Republican, at Baltimore, Frederick Town, Herald, the Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Gazette, twice a week for four weeks.

Oct. 29.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Nov. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
PRINTER, ST. STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—
Three Dollars per Annum.

CONGRESS.
of the second session of the
thirtieth Congress.

Monday, Nov. 16, 1818.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES.

At twelve o'clock precisely, Mr.
Clay took the chair.
Messrs. Taylor and Baldwin were
present—messrs. Clay and Baldwin
exchanged with the senate

the usual order respecting
the speakers before the house
of the state of Illinois
which was ordered to be
well in the house.

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and so long suspended by the Spa-
nish government, has at length been
ratified by it; but no arrangement
has yet been made for the payment
of another portion of like claims,
not less extensive or well founded,
or for other classes of claims, or
for the settlement of boundaries.—
These subjects have again been bro't
under consideration in both coun-
tries, but no agreement has been en-
tered into respecting them. In the
meantime, events have occurred,
which clearly prove the ill effect of
the policy which that government
has so long pursued, on the friendly
relations of the two countries, which
it is presumed, it is at least of as
much importance to Spain as to the
U. S. to maintain. A state of things
has existed in the Floridas, the ten-
dency of which has been obvious to
all who have paid the slightest at-
tention to the progress of af-
fairs in that quarter. Throughout
the whole of those provinces, to
which the Spanish title extends, the
government of Spain has scarcely
been felt. Its authority has been
confined, almost exclusively, to the
walls of Pensacola and St. Augus-
tine, within which, only small gar-
risons have been maintained. Ad-
venturers from every country, fugi-
tives from justice, and absconding
slaves, have found an asylum there.
Several tribes of Indians, strong in
the number of their warriors, re-
markable for their ferocity, and
whose settlements extend to our li-
mits inhabit those provinces. These
different hordes of people, connec-
ted together, disregarding, on the one
side, the authority of Spain, and
protected on the other by an imagi-
nary line which separates Florida
from the U. S. have violated our
laws prohibiting the introduction of
slaves, have practised various frauds
in our revenue, and committed ev-
ery kind of outrage on our peaceable
citizens, which their proximity to
us enabled them to perpetrate. The
invasion of Amelia Island last year,
by a small band of adventurers, not
exceeding 150 in number, who
wrested it from the inconsiderable
Spanish force stationed there, and
held it several months, during
which, a single feeble effort only
was made to recover it, which failed,
clearly proves how completely ex-
tinct the Spanish authority had be-
come, as the conduct of those ad-
venturers, while in possession of the
island, as distinctly shews the per-
nicious purposes for which their
combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, be-
come the theatre of every species of
lawless adventure. With little po-
pulation of its own, the Spanish
authority almost extinct, and the
colonial governments in a state of
revolution, having no pretension to
it, and sufficiently employed in their
own concerns, it was, in a great
measure, derelict, and the object of
cupidity, to every adventurer. A
system of buccaneering was rapidly
organizing over it, which menaced
in its consequences, the lawful com-
merce of every nation, and particu-
larly of the U. S. while it presented
a temptation to every people, on
whose seduction its success princi-
pally depended. In regard to the
U. S. the pernicious effect of this
unlawful combination, was not con-
fined to the ocean: the Indian tribes
have constituted the effective force
in Florida. With these tribes these
adventurers had formed, at an early
period, a connexion, with a view
to avail themselves of that force to
promote their own projects of ac-
cumulation & aggrandizement. It is
to the interference of some of these ad-
venturers, in misrepresenting the
claims and titles of the Indians to
land, and in practising on their
savage propensities, that the Semi-
nole war is principally to be traced.
Men who thus connect themselves
with savage communities, and stim-
ulate them to war, which is always
attended on their part with acts of
barbarity the most shocking, de-
serve to be viewed in a worse light
than the savage. They would cer-
tainly have no claim to an immu-
nity from the punishment, which, ac-
cording to the rules of warfare
practised by the savages, might justly
be inflicted on the savages them-
selves.

If the embarrassments of Spain
prevented her from making an in-
demnify to our citizens, for so long
a time, from her treasury, for the
losses by spoliation, and otherwise,
it was always in her power to have
provided it, by the cession of this
territory. Of this, her government
has been repeatedly apprized; and
the cession was the more to be
anticipated, as Spain must have
known that, in ceding it, she would,
in effect, cede what had become of
little value to her, and would likewise
relieve herself from the important
obligation secured by the treaty of
1795, and all other commitments
respecting it. If the United States,
from consideration of these embarrass-
ments, deigned pressing their claims in
a spirit of hostility, the motive ought
at least, to have been duly appreci-
ated by the government of Spain.
It is well known to her government,
that other powers have made to the
United States an indemnity for like
losses, sustained by their citizens at
the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit
beyond which this spirit of amity
and forbearance, can in no instance
be justified. If it was proper, to
rely on amicable negotiation, for an
indemnity for losses, it would not
have been so, to have permitted the
inability of Spain to fulfil her en-
gagements, and to sustain her au-
thority in the Floridas, to be per-
verted by foreign adventurers and
savages, to purposes so destructive
to the lives of our fellow-citizens,
and the highest interests of the
United States. The right of self-
defence never ceases. It is among
the most sacred, and alike necessary
to nations and to individuals. And
whether the attack be made by
Spain, herself, or by those who
abuse her power, its obligation is
not the less strong.—The inva-
sion of Amelia Island had assumed
a popular and respected title, under
which they might approach and
wound us. As their object was
distinctly seen, and the duty impos-
ed on the executive, by an existing
law, was profoundly felt, that mask
was not permitted to protect them.
It was thought incumbent on the
United States, to suppress the es-
tablishment, and it was accordingly
done. The combination in Florida,
for the unlawful purposes stated,
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and of both sexes, merited a like
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never cease. Even if the territory
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citizens hostilities, which she was
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but had not the power to prevent.
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the whole combination existing there
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and in other acts not less marked,
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fail to excite surprise. The com-
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plish nothing, if he did not deprive
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the protection on which they had re-
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the documents, relating to this oc-
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into further detail respecting it.

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ciated, there was, nevertheless, no
hesitation in deciding on the course
which it became the government to
pursue. As there was reason to be-
lieve that the commanders of these
posts had violated their instructions
there was no disposition to impute
to their government a conduct so
unprovoked and hostile. An order
was in consequence issued to the
general in command there to deliver
the posts—Pensacola, uncondition-
ally to any person duly authorised
to receive it; and St. Marks, which
is in the heart of the Indian coun-
try, on the arrival of a competent
force to defend it against those sav-
ages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress
this combination, no idea was en-
tertained of hostility to Spain, and,
however, justifiable the command-
ing general was, in consequence of
the misconduct of the Spanish offi-
cers, in entering St. Marks and
Pensacola, to terminate it by pro-
voking the savages, and their asso-
ciates, that they could not be pro-
tected, even there; yet, the amicable
relations existing between the United
States and Spain could not be al-
tered by that act alone. By or-
dering the restitution of the posts
those relations were preserved. To
a change of them the power of the
executive is deemed incompetent.
It is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, so promptly
taken, due respect was shewn to the
government of Spain. The mis-
conduct of her officers has not been
imputed to her. She was enabled
to review with candor her relations
with the United States, and her own
situation, particularly in respect to
the territory in question, with the
dangers inseparable from it; and
regarding the losses we have sus-
tained, for which indemnity has
been so long withheld, and the inju-
ries we have suffered through that
territory, and the means of her re-
dress she was likewise enabled to
take, with honour, the course best
calculated to do justice to the Uni-
ted States, and to promote her own
welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the
commanding general; of his corres-
pondence with the Secretary of War,
explaining his motives and justify-
ing his conduct, with a copy of the
proceedings of the courts martial, in
the trial of Arbutnot and Ambris-
tic; and of the correspondence be-
tween the Secretary of State and the
Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain
near this government; and of the
Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.
States at Madrid, with the govern-
ment of Spain, will be laid before
Congress.

The civil war, which has so long
prevailed between Spain and the
provinces in South America, still
continues without any prospect of
its speedy termination. The infor-
mation respecting the condition of
those countries, which has been col-
lected by the commissioners, recent-
ly returned from thence, will be laid

before Congress, in copies of their
reports, with such other information
as has been received from other a-
gents of the United States.

It appears, from these communi-
cations, that the government of
Buenos Ayres declared itself inde-
pendent in July 1816, having previ-
ously exercised the power of an in-
dependent government; though, in
the name of the King of Spain, from
the year 1810: that the Banda Ori-
ental, Entre Reos, and Paraguay,
with the city of Santa Fee, all of
which are also independent, are un-
connected with the present govern-
ment of Buenos Ayres: that Chili
has declared itself independent, and
is closely connected with Buenos
Ayres: that Venezuela has also de-
clared itself independent, and now
maintains the conflict with various
success; and that the remaining
parts of South America, except
Monte Video, and such other por-
tions of the Eastern bank of the La
Plata as are held by Portugal, are
still in possession of Spain, or in a
certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by
the Minister of Spain to the allied
powers, with whom they are re-
spectively accredited, it appears that
the allies have undertaken to mediate
between Spain and the South A-
merican provinces, and that the
manner and extent of their interpo-
sition would be settled by a Con-
gress, which was to have met at Aix-
la-Chapelle in September last. From
the general policy and course of pro-
ceeding observed by the allied pow-
ers, in regard to this contest, it is
inferred that they will confine their
interposition to the expression of
their sentiments; abstaining from
the application of force. I state this
impression, that force will not be
applied, with the greater satisfac-
tion, because it is a course more
consistent with justice, and likewise
authorises a hope, that the calamities
of the war will be confined to the
parties only, and will be of shorter
duration.

From the view taken of this sub-
ject, founded on all the information
that we have been able to obtain,
there is good cause to be satisfied
with the course heretofore pursued
by the U. States in regard to this
contest, and to conclude, that it is
proper to adhere to it, especially, in
the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stat-
ing, that our relations with France,
Russia, and other powers, continue
on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have
ample cause for satisfaction. The
receipts into the Treasury, during
the three first quarters of the year,
have exceeded seventeen millions of
dollars.

After satisfying all the demands
which have been made under exist-
ing appropriations, including the
final extinction of the old six per-
cent stock, and the redemption of a
moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is
estimated that there will remain in
the Treasury, on the first day of
January next, more than two mil-
lions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross
revenue which has accrued from the
customs during the same period a-
mounts to twenty-one millions of
dollars, and that the revenue of the
whole year may be estimated at not
less than twenty-six millions.—The
sale of the public lands during the
year has also greatly exceeded, both
in quantity and price, that of any
former year; and there is just reason
to expect a progressive improve-
ment in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that, al-
though the annual expenditure has
been increased, by the act of the
last session of Congress, providing
for revolutary pensions, to an a-
mount about equal to the proceeds
of the internal duties, which were
then repealed, the revenue for the
ensuing year will be proportionably
augmented, and that, whilst the pub-
lic expenditure will probably re-
main stationary, each successive
year will add to the national resour-
ces, by the ordinary increase of our
population, and by the gradual de-
velopment of our latent sources of
national prosperity.

The strict execution of the reven-
ue laws, resulting principally from
the salutary provisions of the act of
the 20th of April last, amending the
several collection laws, has, it is
presumed, secured to domestic man-
ufactures a full and equal competi-
tion with foreign goods.

(For remainder see last page.)

Our relations with Spain remain
nearly in the state in which they
were at the close of the last session.
The convention of 1802, providing
for the adjustment of a certain por-
tion of the claims of our citizen-
s for injuries sustained by spoliation,

and so long suspended by the Spa-
nish government, has at length been
ratified by it; but no arrangement
has yet been made for the payment
of another portion of like claims,
not less extensive or well founded,
or for other classes of claims, or
for the settlement of boundaries.—
These subjects have again been bro't
under consideration in both coun-
tries, but no agreement has been en-
tered into respecting them. In the
meantime, events have occurred,
which clearly prove the ill effect of
the policy which that government
has so long pursued, on the friendly
relations of the two countries, which
it is presumed, it is at least of as
much importance to Spain as to the
U. S. to maintain. A state of things
has existed in the Floridas, the ten-
dency of which has been obvious to
all who have paid the slightest at-
tention to the progress of af-
fairs in that quarter. Throughout
the whole of those provinces, to
which the Spanish title extends, the
government of Spain has scarcely
been felt. Its authority has been
confined, almost exclusively, to the
walls of Pensacola and St. Augus-
tine, within which, only small gar-
risons have been maintained. Ad-
venturers from every country, fugi-
tives from justice, and absconding
slaves, have found an asylum there.
Several tribes of Indians, strong in
the number of their warriors, re-
markable for their ferocity, and
whose settlements extend to our li-
mits inhabit those provinces. These
different hordes of people, connec-
ted together, disregarding, on the one
side, the authority of Spain, and
protected on the other by an imagi-
nary line which separates Florida
from the U. S. have violated our
laws prohibiting the introduction of
slaves, have practised various frauds
in our revenue, and committed ev-
ery kind of outrage on our peaceable
citizens, which their proximity to
us enabled them to perpetrate. The
invasion of Amelia Island last year,
by a small band of adventurers, not
exceeding 150 in number, who
wrested it from the inconsiderable
Spanish force stationed there, and
held it several months, during
which, a single feeble effort only
was made to recover it, which failed,
clearly proves how completely ex-
tinct the Spanish authority had be-
come, as the conduct of those ad-
venturers, while in possession of the
island, as distinctly shews the per-
nicious purposes for which their
combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, be-
come the theatre of every species of
lawless adventure. With little po-
pulation of its own, the Spanish
authority almost extinct, and the
colonial governments in a state of
revolution, having no pretension to
it, and sufficiently employed in their
own concerns, it was, in a great
measure, derelict, and the object of
cupidity, to every adventurer. A
system of buccaneering was rapidly
organizing over it, which menaced
in its consequences, the lawful com-
merce of every nation, and particu-
larly of the U. S. while it presented
a temptation to every people, on
whose seduction its success princi-
pally depended. In regard to the
U. S. the pernicious effect of this
unlawful combination, was not con-
fined to the ocean: the Indian tribes
have constituted the effective force
in Florida. With these tribes these
adventurers had formed, at an early
period, a connexion, with a view
to avail themselves of that force to
promote their own projects of ac-
cumulation & aggrandizement. It is
to the interference of some of these ad-
venturers, in misrepresenting the
claims and titles of the Indians to
land, and in practising on their
savage propensities, that the Semi-
nole war is principally to be traced.
Men who thus connect themselves
with savage communities, and stim-
ulate them to war, which is always
attended on their part with acts of
barbarity the most shocking, de-
serve to be viewed in a worse light
than the savage. They would cer-
tainly have no claim to an immu-
nity from the punishment, which, ac-
cording to the rules of warfare
practised by the savages, might justly
be inflicted on the savages them-
selves.

If the embarrassments of Spain
prevented her from making an in-
demnify to our citizens, for so long
a time, from her treasury, for the
losses by spoliation, and otherwise,
it was always in her power to have
provided it, by the cession of this
territory. Of this, her government
has been repeatedly apprized; and
the cession was the more to be
anticipated, as Spain must have
known that, in ceding it, she would,
in effect, cede what had become of
little value to her, and would likewise
relieve herself from the important
obligation secured by the treaty of
1795, and all other commitments
respecting it. If the United States,
from consideration of these embarrass-
ments, deigned pressing their claims in
a spirit of hostility, the motive ought
at least, to have been duly appreci-
ated by the government of Spain.
It is well known to her government,
that other powers have made to the
United States an indemnity for like
losses, sustained by their citizens at
the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit
beyond which this spirit of amity
and forbearance, can in no instance
be justified. If it was proper, to
rely on amicable negotiation, for an
indemnity for losses, it would not
have been so, to have permitted the
inability of Spain to fulfil her en-
gagements, and to sustain her au-
thority in the Floridas, to be per-
verted by foreign adventurers and
savages, to purposes so destructive
to the lives of our fellow-citizens,
and the highest interests of the
United States. The right of self-
defence never ceases. It is among
the most sacred, and alike necessary
to nations and to individuals. And
whether the attack be made by
Spain, herself, or by those who
abuse her power, its obligation is
not the less strong.—The inva-
sion of Amelia Island had assumed
a popular and respected title, under
which they might approach and
wound us. As their object was
distinctly seen, and the duty impos-
ed on the executive, by an existing
law, was profoundly felt, that mask
was not permitted to protect them.
It was thought incumbent on the
United States, to suppress the es-
tablishment, and it was accordingly
done. The combination in Florida,
for the unlawful purposes stated,
the acts perpetrated by that combi-
nation, and, above all, the incite-
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ages and their associates.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Which was issued from this office on Thursday last on an extra sheet, is republished in this paper for the benefit of those subscribers who were not furnished with it at that time.

The Union Fire Engine and Hose Company are requested to meet to-morrow morning at the State House, at 10 o'clock, on business of importance. Punctual attendance is requested.

T. H. BOWIE, Sec'y.
Nov. 26.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following spirited and fine description of the manners, characters and customs of Constantinople, is from Neal's Travels.

"It would be difficult for any imagination, even the most romantic or distempered, to associate in close array all the incongruous and discordant objects which may be contemplated, even within a few hours perambulation, and around the Turkish Capital. The barbarous extreme of magnificence & wretchedness, of power and weakness, of turpitude and magnanimity, of profligacy and sanctity, of cruelty and humanity, are all to be seen jumbled together in the most sublime or offensive combinations of nature, crowned with all the grandeur of human art, contrasted with the atrocious effects of unrestrained sensuality, and brutalizing inherent degeneracy, fill up the vacant spaces of this varied picture.

"The howling of ten thousand dogs reechoing through the deserted streets all the livelong night, cease you sometimes from your pillow; approaching your window, you are greeted by the rays of the rising sun, guiding the snowy summits of mount Olympus, and the beautiful shores of the sea of Marmora, the point of Chalcedon, and the town of Scutari; midway your eye ranges with delight over the marble domes of St. Sophia, the gilded pinacles of the Seraglio glittering amidst groves of perpetual verdure, the long arcades of ancient aqueducts, and spiny minarets of a thousand mosques. While you contemplate this superb scenery, the thunders of artillery burst in your ear; and, directing your eye to the quarter whence the sound proceeds, you may behold, proudly sailing around the point of the Seraglio the splendid navy of the Ottomans, returning with the annual tribute of Egypt. The curling volumes of smoke ascending from the port holes, play around the bellying sails, and hide at times, the ensigns of crimson silk, besprinkled with the silver crescent of Mahomet! The hoarse guttural sounds of a Turk selling kumme at your door, recal your attention towards the miserable lanes of Pera, wet, splashy, dark, and disgusting—the mouldering wooden tenements beeting over the alleys; are the abode of pestilence and misery. You may mount your horse, and betake you to the fields, rich with the purple of health and lavender, and swarming with myriads of homed insects; in the midst of your progress, your horse recoils from his path, at the loathsome object occupying the centre of the highway, an expiring horae, from which a horde of famished dogs are already tearing the rocking entrails. Would you behold his unfeeling master look on death that accide, at the hoary Turk performing his pious ablutions at the sacred fountain? If we retrace our steps, we are met by a party passing at a quick pace towards that cemetery on the right; they are carrying on a bier the dead body of a Greek, the palid beauty of whose countenance is contrasted with the freshness of the roses which compose the chaplet of the head. A few hours only he ceased to breathe; but now the grave has already received his corpse, & amidst the desolate palaces of the earth, he has entered an obscure & nameless tenant.

"Having returned to the city, you are appalled by a crowd of revellers pressing around the door of a wine house; the sounds of minstrelsy & riot are within. You have scarcely passed when you behold three or four gazers around the door of a baker's shop—the Kamaiken has been his rounds, the weights have been found deficient, and the unfortunate man who swings in a halter

at the door, has paid for his pesty villainy the forfeiture of his life. The populace around murmur at the price of bread, but the muezzins, from the adjoining minarets, are proclaiming the hour of prayer, and the followers of Mahomet are pouring in to count their beads and proclaim the efficacy of faith. In an opposite coffee-house a group of Turkish soldiers, drowsy with tobacco, are dreaming over the chequers of a chess-board, or listening to the licentious fairy tales of derwise. The passing crowd seem to have no common sympathies, jostling each other in silence on the narrow foot-path; women veiled in long caftan emirs, with green turbans, Janissaries, Bostandits, Jews and Armenians, encounter Greeks, Albanians, Tartars and Franks.—Fatigued with such pageantry, you observe the shades of evening descend, and again sigh for repose, but the passawend with their iron bound staves striking the pavement, excite your attention to the cries of yanga var from the top of the adjoining tower, and you are told that the flames are in the next street.—There you may behold the devouring element overwhelming in a common ruin the property of infidels or true believers, till the shouts of the multitude announce the approach of the arch despot, and the power of a golden shower of sequins is exemplified in awakening the callous feelings of even a Turkish multitude, to the sufferings of their fellow creatures, and of rendering them sensible to the common ties of humanity.—The fire is extinguished—and darkness of a deeper hue has succeeded to the glare of the flames, the retiring crowd guided by their paper lanterns, flit by thousands, like ignis fatui, amidst the cypresses of the Champ des Morts, and like another Mirza, after your sublime vision, you are left, not indeed, to contemplate the howling of the oxen in the valley of Bagdad, but to encounter the gloom and cheerless solitude of your own apartment."

From the New York Evening Post.
LOTTERY CASE.

On Tuesday last commenced the trial of Charles N. Baldwin, the editor of the Republican Chronicle, for a libel, in publishing that there had been fraud and villainy in the management of our lotteries, the trial lasted three days, and was committed to the jury this morning a little before 2 o'clock. The defendant relied for his justification on proving the truth of the charges. What these charges were, the public cannot have forgotten, they consisted, principally, of the assertion that there was a corrupt understanding between John H. Sickles, one of the acting managers at the drawing, and Naphtali Judah, by which the latter was enabled to have a secret knowledge of the state of the wheel, so as to know that certain numbers would be drawn on a particular day, and that they would not be drawn on certain other days; by means of which information, the latter was enabled to practice frauds upon the other lottery offices, and did so to a large amount by inducing them to insure, as they supposed, against the happening of certain contingencies, but which were moral certainties. Many charges of the same iniquitous nature were stated to the public by the defendant, as well as of negligencies and improprieties on the part of the managers. Numerous witnesses were examined to prove these facts. On the other hand, several of the most respectable men in the city joined to say that they had known Mr. Sickles many years, and he had in thereto borne a good character. Mr. Sickles, Mr. Judah, and Mr. Deniston, were severally sworn on the part of the prosecution, to disprove the charges. Finally, after the address of able and eloquent counsel on both sides, his honour the mayor (although the court had, with great patience, listened for three days to the evidence and the counsel,) recapitulated all the testimony with great minuteness, accompanied with remarks as he went along, and delivered the cause to the jury just before 2 o'clock this morning. They retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict in favour of the defendant; a verdict, which I venture to say, met with the approbation of every impartial spectator. In the course of the charge, the mayor said, that Mr. Baldwin had satisfactorily made good the charges which he had published; and that, instead of finding him guilty of a libel, he deserved the thanks, not only of the jury, but of every honest

man in this community, for having exposed a scene of fraud and wickedness almost unparalleled. As a correct report of this case is preparing, and will shortly appear from the press of Mr. Baldwin himself, from minutes taken in court by a gentleman of uncommon accuracy, and as the sale of this report will be all that he can expect to remunerate him for the expense which this vexatious trial has involved him in, it is hoped that the preference will be given by purchasers to his pamphlet. To this report therefore, I must refer the public for a more particular account of what passed at this extraordinary trial, in the issue of which the character of the state of New-York is deeply implicated. When this report appears, it will develop such a train of fraud and inquiry, as will amaze every reader. Counsel for the prosecution, Pierre C. Van Wick, District Attorney, Peter A. Jay, and John Wells, Esquires. For the defendant, Joseph D. Fay, David B. Ogden, and Josiah O. Hoffman, Esquires.

Boston, Nov. 4.
SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On the evening of the 15th ult. as Mr. Thomas R. Turner, of Mavfield, Montgomery county, was standing a few rods from his door, conversing with two of his neighbours, his wife having also stepped out, leaving in the house two boys, one about 6, the other about 4 years of age—they were alarmed from the report of a gun from within. Mr. T. immediately recollected having placed his gun a few hours previous in a corner of the room; rushed in, found the eldest boy standing by it, in the place where it had been left; the other lay dead on the floor. It appears the children had stood facing each other; the contents of the gun passing through the child's throat, and lodged chiefly in the back part of the neck, the fore part of it was almost entirely carried away.

Oxford, (Conn.) Oct. 26.
ACCIDENT.

On Saturday evening last, as 3 of Mr. Sperry's children were sitting before the fire, they were suddenly and one very severely, scalded, by the fall of a large kettle of cider, which was boiling over the fire. Mrs. S. was near the fire, carding cotton, but escaped unhurt. In the moment of confusion a neighbour stepped in, and recommended an application of cotton wet with molasses, to the parts of the child affected. The boy was immediately stripped and covered with cotton, when by accident the candle was brought in contact, and the child was wrapped in a light blaze; Mrs. Sperry in attempting to extinguish the flame, caught her own clothes, and her situation soon became so alarming, that she was obliged to throw herself upon the floor to smother the flame. Unfortunately she happened to throw herself upon the cotton she had been carding, & the whole exhibited a complete bon fire. The child, when taken up, was literally burnt to a cinder; it is still alive, but cannot survive long. Mrs. Sperry and the other children will recover, but must endure a long and painful confinement.

It is supposed that the bail of the kettle was not in the bend of the hook, but only on the edge of it, the boiling of the fluid caused an agitation, which occasioned the accident.

Rogersville, (Ten.) Oct. 24.
MOST HORRID ATROCITY.

On Wednesday a deed of the most shocking enormity was perpetrated at the house of Mr. Robert Gambill, in the vicinity of this place. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows—Mr. Gambill had left home early in the day, after which, it appears, that his negro boy, about 14 years of age, took his master's rifle gun from the rack in the dwelling house, which he found empty, he loaded it, and then proceeded to the loom house where his mistress was weaving, and discharged its contents at her through a crevice between the logs of the house.

The ball appears to have entered behind her right ear, & came out in her left cheek near her ear. The monster then enticed the balance of the family, consisting of Mr. Gambill's three children, the youngest about 12 months old, & a small negro girl about 10 years old, to go with him to the barn, when he recommenced the horrid work of destruction which he had begun with his mistress; he took an axe and dispatched, as he thought the negro girl, and all the

children except the youngest which he left unhurt. He then hid the axe and proceeded to the house of the nearest neighbours, and informed them that some person had come to his master's house, and shot his mistress and killed the children. When the neighbours assembled, a most shocking spectacle was presented to their view. Mrs. Gambill had fallen from her seat at the loom, and lay weltering in her blood apparently just expiring; and the children lying in the barn yard, apparently dead. The culprit was taken into custody, and confessed the facts above related. He also states that he was persuaded to commit the crime by a white man and a negro belonging to Mr. Carkran, a near neighbour of Mr. Gambill's—he white man and negro are also in custody. All the family are yet living, but little hopes are entertained of the recovery of any but the eldest child.

From a London paper of Sept. 23.
NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The Equistis, captain Overton, arrived here from Davis's Sireights, on Thursday, and a sick seaman received from on board the Alexander, one of the Discovery ships which capt. Overton saw a few miles distant, on the 4th of August, apparently all well, in lat. 75 30.—Hull Packet.

We have the pleasure to state, in addition to what we mentioned yesterday, that the Bon Accord, of Aberdeen, has brought dispatches from the North West Expedition, the last, in all probability, which will be received this year, as our ships were going beyond the tract of all the trading and fishing vessels which till then had accompanied their course. Strange as it may appear, the approach of winter, which begins very early in those high latitudes, seems to have increased, instead of shutting out every hope of success. In a private letter from Capt. Ross, dated 1st August, in lat. 75, 48, N. long. 61 30. He says—"I have but a few moments to tell you, that we have now every prospect of success—the ice is clearing away fast, and the wind is at N. E. Our variation observed on the ice, 88, 13. We have killed a whale, and laid in a stock of blubber for our winter's fuel."

THE KING OF ENGLAND.

His Majesty is perfectly blind, occupies a long suit of rooms, through which he is almost continually strolling. Several piano fortes and harpsichords are placed at certain intervals, and the Monarch frequently stops at them, runs over a few notes of Handel's Orotorio & proceeds on his walk. He dines chiefly on cold meats and frequently eats standing. He has a silk plaid dress, and will sometimes stop and address himself to a Noble Duke or Lord, thus holding a colloquy and furnishing their answers. He suffers his beard to grow two or three days. His hair is perfectly white. He is quite cheerful in his conduct and conversation, eats very heartily and enjoys a good bodily health.

As John Moffat, a stout and active young man, was crossing the Esk on Tuesday evening last, on his return from the salmon stake-nets, he was closely pursued in the water by a fish of the shark species, which, after slightly biting his legs in above twenty different places, at last got the whole of his left leg transversely within its mouth. In this situation, Moffat seized the point of the fish's upper and lower jaw, which had passed over and under his leg, and by a violent effort extricated himself, and making two or three rapid springs, got into shallow water. His leg is severely wounded in the place where it was seized across.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of Sept. 11.

Further particulars of the loss of the brig Sine, of Boston.

The brig Sine, capt. Doake, sailed from this port on Monday week for Boston, thirty two passengers were embarked on board of her. About ten o'clock on Wednesday night, whilst the two vessels were standing on opposite tacks, she unfortunately ran down the brig Dash, bound from Dartmouth to London. The Dash sunk almost instantaneously. Her crew consisted of 5 persons, 2 of whom were saved by the exertions of capt. Doake and his crew, and the remainder were unhappily drowned. The Sine's bowsprit was carried away by this

lamentable accident, and the vessel seriously damaged by the shock. Captain Doake, being incapable of prosecuting his voyage with his vessel in the altered condition, determined to turn to Liverpool to repair new misfortunes awaited the vessel. Between four and five o'clock, the captain, word of his previous exertions, and for the fatal accident which occurred, retired to his cabin, having left the brig in charge of a mate, and giving him strict instructions to keep a sharp look out to call him before she got up to the Skerries. The vessel continued on her course till about half seven o'clock, when she struck the Platters, off the Welsh coast, near the Skerries lighthouse. Water rushed in with great rapidity, and the vessel was sinking fast in this dreadful conjuncture. Capt. Doake, who had hurried on deck as she struck, ordered the ship's boats to be instantly lowered. She had only two, the long boat, and the other a small one. The long boat was immediately filled, but only a few got into the small one; for the whole of the people on wreck could embark, both boats cut a drift; the persons on board, fearing, we suppose, they would be so much crowded as to endanger the lives of the crew, and anxious to engage in saving the passengers, and the crew, and many passengers thus abandoned to all the horrors of their impending fate. The vessel which ensued was awfully affected. The brig was now nearly under water. Death stared the unfortunate on the wreck in the face. Most were seen clinging to their unhappily children in all the agony of mortal despair, piercing the air with their shrieks; whilst the help children clung to their distraught parents, looking to them for which they could not yield. At a few moments, the small boat about and returned towards the wreck a gleam of hope. But was transient; no entreaties could prevail upon the persons in her to come alongside to rescue their companions. At length the vessel went down, in less than half an hour after she struck.—Captain Doake saved by the boat, which also picked up the mate, who was almost less, two children, two women, one man. The remainder, consisting of a Mrs. Moor and her children, Mrs. Croft and her children, Mrs. Latham and her two children, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Fay, were swallowed by the remorseless waves. The long boat was still sight, making towards the Welsh coast; but Captain Doake pulled the land in hopes of meeting some vessel which might rescue him and his unhappy companions from their still perilous situation. A ship was in sight when the Sine struck and crewed up her topsails, as if intending to render her assistance, but made all sail when she went down. The forlorn voyagers, all rowing some distance, were taken up by a pilot boat, which, perceiving the imminence of their danger, had come, with praise-worthy alacrity, to their succour. They were made sail after the long boat, which they soon came up, and took the people on board. They shortly afterwards fell in with two brig survivors were divided, and sailedly arrived here on 14 day.—Most of them were in a most forlorn and desolate condition, some having been roused from their beds by the striking of the vessel, the suddenness of which, and the confusion incident to it, allowing them neither time nor thought to dress themselves. Their immediate wants, we have been informed, were relieved by the humanity of our excellent chief magistrate. A subscription has been since opened for the relief of such of them as have been reduced to a state of destitution by this calamity; and we shall be happy to receive the contributions of our benevolent for this humane object.

Most of the unhappy sufferers, will be perceived, were mothers of their offspring. The history of the voyage of some of them is sadly affecting. The husbands of two of them, Moor and Croft, are now in the United States, and had sent their wives and families. Some scenes truly affecting took place during the time the vessel was sinking. An unhappy man saw his wife and two children perish before his eyes.

...able to afford them. A little boy, belonging to the women, was about to be put into the boat, but refused to go, saying he would remain and die with his mother.

Pettigrew's Memoirs of Dr. Lettson.

The following is an account of the unfortunate voyage of the Duke de Chartres, in a balloon. It was related to Dr. Lettson by Count A. de Chartres, who was eye witness.

The great balloon filled with gas was full 100 feet diameter—it contained a lesser balloon filled with air; the view was, that as they ascended, and the gas expanded, the lesser balloon would be squeezed and the air expelled, by a tube for this purpose.

The gallery or car that was suspended from the balloon was wonderfully elegant; it was gilt, and of the most exquisite workmanship. When the Duke de Chartres, and three others entered the gallery, thousands of spectators in the Duke's garden were seated, or on their knees, crossing themselves for the safe return of the Duke.

He said the whole was so majestic, that it created the idea of the ascent of a deity. At first the balloon mounted very slowly; but by the addition of inflammable matter it suddenly was extricated from the trees of the park, and ascended rapidly.

It so happened that the tube of the tube of the vital air balloon was left closed, and by the time they were elevated half a mile, a burst with an explosion like a cannon, and unfortunately the shattered materials fell upon the tube of the gas balloon, and stopped the exit of the inflammable air.

At the same time the navigators observed that the balloon was gradually stretching and stretching, with the impossibility of clearing the tube of the egress of gas—they expected every moment that the gas balloon would burst like the internal one—they were then 2 miles high.

In this dilemma, when there were a few moments for consultation, they resolved that the Duke should perforate the balloon with the point of his sword. The moment he pierced it, it rent from that part to the bottom through the whole extent of the balloon, which instantly began to fall, but so great a body, still containing an air not very miscible with the air, fell so gently as not there to endanger their lives.

In the Duke's park was a piece of water which they could look down, expecting to be irretrievably immersed. This great machine, however, floated on the ground, on the edge of the water; but still they could not extricate themselves, while the balloon seemed rolling into the water; they had a rope with them, one end of which they threw out in hopes of being buoyed up by the aid of some boys playing near the water; but there were so intimidated by the appearance of an object so grotesque and unexpected, that they all fled, excepting one, who had the courage to take hold of the rope, and thereby save the navigators from apparent drowning. Upon this boy the Duke has settled about 20l. a year for life.

More of the Wonderful!
Extract of a letter from a young lady in America, (N. H.) to her brother in Paterson, (N. J.) dated October 31.

"A mineral spring has lately been discovered in Bedford, in a very singular manner. A young man, son of Mr. Sergeant, had been very sick for some time, a short time before his death, he dreamed that a man came to him, and stood on a rock in a field not far from his father's house, and told him, that near that place was a spring, the water of which would cure a consumption. He dreamed it a second and a third time within a week. He was very anxious to have them dig & find where it was; they carried him on their backs into the field, and he informed them where the man stood in his dream. They dug and found a spring of very singular looking water; (I have seen some of it.) it resembles sulphur water, but will never settle or grow clear. This the young man thought was not the right spring, and wished them to dig further; he said the man told him a flat stone would lie over the spring. The young man died, and the last word he said was 'dig'.

Since his death, a man has been there from Massachusetts, who could use the mineral rod; they dug twelve feet into the earth and came to the flat stone; they drew it off with oxen, and under it was the spring; the water is clear, and people can drink

much greater quantity of it than of other waters; on some it operates as an emetic, on others differently. We do not know yet what the effect will be on invalids. It has excited great curiosity here, and people are coming from all quarters to drink the water and carry it away with them. They have come forty or fifty miles already. You may depend that this is all true."

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

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain WILLIAM WARRICK, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick was killed by a certain OBEDE GRIFFITH; and it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

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

Description of Obed Griffith.
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or gray eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.

Nov 26. 18w.

30 Dollars Reward.
Broke Gaol, on the night of the 22d instant, the following named prisoners, to wit: GEORGE A. STEWART & ATHOL STEWART, (brothers) from Caroline county, committed for horse stealing on the 21st of October, 1818.

Their clothing, as far as recollected, is as follows: Geo. A. Stewart had on a blue surcoat, blue vest, and blue pantaloons, black cravat, and an old furred hat, a strong pair of shoes with gray stockings. He is about 6 feet in height, and according to his own account, about 22 years of age. His brother Athol is about 18 years of age, slender made—his clothing consisted of a gray roundabout jacket, two or three different kinds of pantaloons and vests, and a very good hat. Also, ISAAC DEERHAM, a dark mulatto, committed for concealing runaway negroes, and receiving stolen goods—he resided in Magoth district in this county. Had on when he made his escape, a coarse linen shirt, an old gray roundabout jacket, and an old ragged pair of osenbrigs trowsers, he also took with him 2 match blankets. He is remarkable for being broken out in ulcers from his right hip to his ancles, and his right hand is also very much broken out. He is about 63 years of age. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above described persons, and securing them in any gaol so that I can get them again, or ten dollars for either.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, shff.
Anne Arundel county.
Nov 26. 6w.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of The Agricultural Society of Maryland will be held on the second Wednesday in January next, at William Brewer's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Gentlemen belonging to the Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr Brewer's Tavern on Wednesday the second day of December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Secretary
Nov. 26, 1818.

The Subscribers
Having rented of the Honourable J. T. Chase all the lands lying on Oyster and Fishing Creeks, South River, and the Chesapeake bay, now in the occupation of John Smith, Benjamin Loo-good, Thomas Butler, and Charles and Peter Boston, hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the said lands, as they are determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

Wanted, a good steady man to take charge of and manage the said lands.
RICHARD J. CRABB,
THOMAS CHASE.
Annapolis, Nov. 26, 1818.

NOTICE.
The subscriber intends, quitting the Hatting business and moving from Annapolis, some time in December, requests those who are indebted to him to call and pay off their accounts; and all those who have claims against him will present their accounts for settlement. He offers the house in which he at present resides for rent, 'tis considered an excellent stand for any kind of business, attached to it are a good kitchen, smoke-house, cellar, and a pump in the yard. Possession will be given on or before the 1st of January.
JACOB H. SLEMAKER.
Nov. 26. 3w.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, and pursuant to the last will and testament of Frederick Grammer, deceased, will be offered at public sale, on Wednesday the 9th of December next, at the late dwelling of the deceased, on the North side of Severn river, a part of the personal estate of said Frederick Grammer, consisting of a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, books, silver plate, liquors, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—a credit of six months will be given for all sums of twenty dollars & upwards, on the purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security; and for all sums less than twenty dollars, the Cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all is sold.

John A. Grammer, Henry E. Mayer, Ex'rs.
Horatio Ridout.
Nov. 26. 18w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county? Orphans Court, November 24, 1818.

On application by petition of Philip Hammond, administrator with the will annexed, of Joshua Clarke Higgins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered 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 also in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Clarke Higgins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November, 1818.

Philip Hammond, adm'r.
With the Will annexed.
Nov. 26. 6w.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the late residence of John Stockett, deceased, on Friday the 11th day of December next, part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, some Stock, a complete set of Carpenters and Joiner's Tools, &c. Terms—for all sums over twenty dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum Cash.

Joseph N. Stockett, adm'r.
De Bonis Non.
Nov. 26. 18w.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Stockett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Joseph N. Stockett, adm'r.
De Bonis Non.
November 26, 1818 3w.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lurana Stockett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Joseph N. Stockett, Ex'r.
Nov. 26, 1818. 3w.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER.
TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he scorns any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practiced in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurvy meanness of individual ambition; or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.
THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given, to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance with out delay.

* Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w.

Williamson's Hotel.
J. WILLIAMSON.

Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Johnson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with board by the day, week, or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.
Annapolis, November 5, 1818.

THE VISITORS
Of Saint John's College are desirous of obtaining a Professor of Languages for that Seminary. The present salary is \$800 per annum, to which an addition will be made as soon as the number of pupils shall be sufficient to justify the increase. Comfortable apartments are also provided in the College building for the residence of the Professor, and his family. Applicants for this situation are requested to address their letters to Samuel Ridout, Annapolis, Maryland.

October 29, 1818
The Editors of the National Intelligencer, the United States Gazette, the New York Evening Post, & Baltimore American, are requested to publish the above advertisement twice a week for the space of four successive weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

NOTICE.
All persons who are indebted to the estate of Frederick Grammer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and discharge their debts; and those who have claims against said estate, will please to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for payment.

John Andrew Grammer, Henry K. Mayer, Ex'rs.
Horatio Ridout.
October 29, 1818. 6w.

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THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER.
TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he scorns any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practiced in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurvy meanness of individual ambition; or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.
THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given, to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance with out delay.

* Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w.

Williamson's Hotel.
J. WILLIAMSON.

Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Johnson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with board by the day, week, or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.
Annapolis, November 5, 1818.

THE VISITORS
Of Saint John's College are desirous of obtaining a Professor of Languages for that Seminary. The present salary is \$800 per annum, to which an addition will be made as soon as the number of pupils shall be sufficient to justify the increase. Comfortable apartments are also provided in the College building for the residence of the Professor, and his family. Applicants for this situation are requested to address their letters to Samuel Ridout, Annapolis, Maryland.

October 29, 1818
The Editors of the National Intelligencer, the United States Gazette, the New York Evening Post, & Baltimore American, are requested to publish the above advertisement twice a week for the space of four successive weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

NOTICE.
All persons who are indebted to the estate of Frederick Grammer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and discharge their debts; and those who have claims against said estate, will please to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for payment.

John Andrew Grammer, Henry K. Mayer, Ex'rs.
Horatio Ridout.
October 29, 1818. 6w.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

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October 29, 1818. 6w.

POETS CORNER.

MELANCHOLY.

From the Edinburgh Magazine.

The sun of the morning,
Unclouded and bright,
The landscape adorning
With lustre and light,
To glory and gladness
New bliss may impart—
But oh give to sadness
And softness of heart,
A moment to ponder, a season to grieve
The light of the moon or the shadow
of e. e.

Then soothing reflections,
Arise in the mind;
And sweet recollections
Of friends who were kind;
Of love that was tender,
And yet could decay;
Of visions whose splendour
Time withered away;
In all that for brightness and beauty
may be
The painting of fancy the work of a
dream.

The soft cloud of whiteness,
The stars heaving through,
The pure moon of brightness
The deep sky of blue,
The rust of the river,
Through vales that are still,
The breezes that ever
Sigh none o'er the hill;
Are sounds that can soften, and sighs
that impart
A bliss to the eye and a balm to the
heart.

(Continued from first page.)

nufactures all the relief that can be
derived from the duties, which have
been imposed upon foreign merchan-
dise, for their protection. Under the
influence of this relief, several
branches of this important national
interest have assumed greater activ-
ity, and, although it is hoped that
others will gradually revive, and
ultimately triumph over every ob-
stacle, yet the expediency of grant-
ing further protection is submitted
to your consideration.

The measures of defence, author-
ized by existing laws, have been
pursued with the zeal and activity
due to so important an object, and
with all the despatch practicable in
so extensive and great an undertak-
ing. The survey of our maritime
and inland frontiers has been con-
tinued; and at the points where it
was decided to erect fortifications,
the work has been commenced, and,
in some instances, considerable pro-
gress has been made. In compli-
ance with resolutions of the last ses-
sion, the board of commissioners
were directed to examine in a par-
ticular manner the parts of the coast
therein designated, and to report
their opinion of the most suitable
sites for two naval depots. This
work is in a train of execution.
The opinion of the board on this
subject, with a plan of all the works
necessary to a general system of de-
fence, so far as it has been formed,
will be laid before Congress, in a
report from the proper Department,
as soon as it can be prepared.

In conformity with the appropri-
ations of the last session, treaties
have been formed with the Quapaw
tribe of Indians, inhabiting the
country on the Arkansas, and with
the Great and Little Osages north
of the White river; with the tribes
in the state of Indiana; with the sev-
eral tribes within the state of Ohio,
and the Michigan territory; and
with the Chickasaws; by which very
extensive cessions of territory have
been made to the U. States. Nego-
tiations are now depending with the
tribes in the Illinois territory, and
with the Chetaws, by which it is
expected that other extensive ces-
sions will be made. I take great
interest in stating that the cessions al-
ready made, which are considered
so important to the U. States, have
been obtained on conditions very sat-
isfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of
our inland frontiers, it has been
thought expedient to establish strong
posts at the mouth of the Yellow
Stone River, and at the Mandan
village on the Missouri; and at the
mouth of St. Peter's, on the Missis-
sippi, at no great distance from
our northern boundaries. It can
hardly be presumed, while such
posts are maintained in the rear of
the Indian tribes, that they will
venture to attack our peaceable in-
habitants. A strong hope is enter-
tained that this measure will like-
wise be productive of much good
to the tribes themselves; especi-
ally in promoting the great ob-
ject of their civilization. Experi-
ence has clearly demonstrated, that
independent savage communities can-
not long exist within the limits of a
civilized population. The progress

of the latter has almost invariably
terminated in the extinction of the
former, especially of the tribes be-
longing to our portion of this he-
misphere, among whom, loftiness of
sentiment, and gallantry in action,
have been conspicuous. To civilize
them, and even to prevent their ex-
tinction, it seems to be indispensi-
ble, that their independence, as com-
munities, should cease, and that the
control of the United States over
them should be complete and undis-
puted. The hunter state will then
be more easily abandoned, and re-
course will be had to the acquisition
and culture of land, and to other
pursuits tending to dissolve the ties
which connect them together as a
savage community, and to give a
new character to every individual.
I present this subject to the consid-
eration of Congress, on the pre-
sumption that it may be found ex-
pedient and practicable to adopt some
benevolent provisions, having these
objects in view, relative to the tribes
within our settlement.

It has been necessary, during the
present year, to maintain a strong
naval force in the Mediterranean,
and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to
send some public ships along the
southern coast, and to the Pacific
Ocean. By these means, amicable
relations with the Barbary powers
have been preserved, our commerce
has been protected, and our rights
respected. The augmentation of
our navy is advancing, with a steady
progress, towards the limit contem-
plated by law.

I communicate, with great satis-
faction, the accession of another
state, Illinois, to our Union; be-
cause I perceive, from the proof afforded
by the additions already made, the
regular progress, and sure consumma-
tion of a policy, of which history
affords no example, and of which
the good effect cannot be too highly
estimated. By extending our gov-
ernment, on the principles of our
constitution, over the vast territo-
ry within our limits, on the Lakes and
the Mississippi, and its numerous
streams, new life and vigour are in-
fused into every part of our system.
By increasing the number of the
states, the confidence of the state
governments in their own security
is increased, and their jealousy of
the national government proportion-
ably diminished. The impractici-
bility of one consolidated govern-
ment for this great and growing na-
tion, will be more apparent, & will
be universally admitted. Incapable
of exercising local authority, ex-
cept for general purposes, the gen-
eral government will no longer be
derided. In those cases of a local
nature, and for all the great pur-
poses for which it was instituted, its
authority will be cherished. Each
government will acquire new force
and a greater freedom of action
within its sphere. Other in-
estimable advantages will follow:
our produce will be augmented to
an incalculable amount, in articles
of the greatest value for domestic
use and foreign commerce. Our na-
vigation will, in like degree, be in-
creased—and, as the shipping of
the Atlantic states will be employed
in the transportation of the vast
produce of the western country, even
those parts of the United States
which are the most remote from
each other will be further bound to-
gether by the strongest ties which
mutual interest can create.

The situation of this district, it
is thought, requires the attention of
Congress. By the Constitution, the
power of legislation is exclusively
vested in the Congress of the United
States. In the exercise of this
power, in which the people have no
participation, Congress legislate in
all cases directly, on the local con-
cerns of the District. As this is a
departure, for a special purpose,
from the general principles of our
system, it may merit consideration,
whether an arrangement better ad-
apted to the principles of our gov-
ernment and to the particular in-
terest of the people may not be de-
vised, which will neither infringe
the constitution nor affect the object
which the provision in question was
intended to secure. The growing
population, already considerable, &
the increasing business of the dis-
trict, which it is believed already
interferes with the deliberations of
Congress on great national concerns,
furnish additional motives for re-
considering this subject to your
consideration.

When we view the great blessing
with which our country has been
favoured, those which we now en-
joy, and the means which we possess
of handing them down, unimpaired,
to our latest posterity, our attention
is irresistibly drawn to the source

from whence they flow. Let us
then unite in offering our most
grateful acknowledgments for these
blessings, to the Divine Author of
all good.

JAMES MONROE.

November 17th, 1818.

W. Murdoch,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the
public generally, that he has just estab-
lished himself in the

Watch & Clockmaking

business, in Church street, in the stand near-
ly opposite Mr. Basil Shephard's, where he
intends carrying it on in all its various bran-
ches. He has on hand a general assortment
of Tea and Table Spoons.

He also informs the public that he intends
keeping a complete assortment of

Fruit, Confectionary, &c.

and that he still continues to manufacture &
sell all kinds of

Mineral Water.

Annapolis, Nov. 12, 1818.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel
County, will meet on the second Mon-
day in December next, in the city of
Annapolis, to adjust and settle the ac-
counts of the supervisors of the public
roads in said county.

By order.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

Nov 12.

Anne Arundel County Court

September Term, 1818

On application to Anne Arundel
County Court, by petition in writing,
of Larkin Hammond, of the said coun-
ty, praying the benefit of the act of
Assembly for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors, and the several sup-
plements thereto on the terms men-
tioned in the said acts, 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 court being satisfied, by compe-
tent testimony, that the said Larkin
Hammond has resided in the State of
Maryland two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application, it is
therefore ordered and adjudged, that
the said Larkin Hammond, (by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in
one of the public newspapers in the
city of Annapolis, for three months
successively before the third Monday
of April next,) give notice to his cre-
ditors to appear before the county
court to be held at the city of Anna-
polis, on Friday the twenty third day
of April next, for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for their benefit,
on the said Larkin Hammond then and
there taking the oath by the said act
prescribed for delivering up his prop-
erty, and to show cause if any they
have, why he the said Larkin Ham-
mond should not have the benefit of
the several acts of assembly for the re-
lief of insolvent debtors.

Test,

WM S GREEN, CLK.

Nov. 12

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
will be offered at public sale, on Thurs-
day the 31 of December next, at the
late dwelling of John Jacob, deceased,
near Rock Creek, on Sligothy river,

The Personal Estate

of said Jacob, consisting of Negroes,
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, plan-
tation utensils, household and kitchen
furniture, Corn, Fodder, &c. Terms
of sale—a credit of six months will be
given for all sums over twenty dollars,
the purchaser giving bond, with good
and sufficient security, with interest
from the day of sale, under that sum
the Cash to be paid. Sale to commence
at 10 o'clock.

FRANCIS HANCOCK, Adm'r.

Nov 12.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county hath obtained from the orphans
court of said county, letters of admin-
istration on the personal estate of
Thomas Sellman, deceased. All per-
sons who have claims against said es-
tate, are requested to bring them in
legally authenticated, & all those who
are in any manner indebted to the es-
tate to make payment, to

SUSANNA SELLMAN, Adm'r.

Nov 19, 1818.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of said county, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of
Walter Pumphy, sen. deceased. All
persons who have claims against said
estate, are requested to bring them in
legally authenticated, and all those who
are in any manner indebted to the es-
tate to make payment, to

WALTER PUMPHY, Jun. Ex'r.

Nov. 19, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON.

Have just made large additions to their
Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at re-
duced prices, consisting of almost eve-
ry article in the

Woollen, Linen,

& Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description,

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron-

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware.

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oils and Brans

Lauson's Beaver & Furred Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse

Shoes and Slippers

Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris,

ground & in lump; White Lead ground

with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,

Oct. 31, 1818.

On application by petition of Joseph
A. Wallace, administrator of Henry
McCoy, late of A. A. County, deceased,
it is ordered that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased,
and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer, and Federal
Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Henry McCoy
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 24th day of December next they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 31st day of October, 1818.

Joseph A. Wallace, Adm'r.

Nov. 5

LANDS FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a deed of trust from Ri-
chard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of
Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale
the following lands, to wit: A planta-
tion on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel
county, on which the said Richard H.
Harwood resided, about three miles a-
bove McCoy's Tavern, containing about
112 1/2 acres. The roads from McCoy's
up the country, and from Owens's mills
to Baltimore, pass through this land.
The best judges are of opinion that it
is capable of being made equal to any
of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on
it a good dwelling house, and conven-
ient out houses, a garden, a spring of
most excellent water very near the
house, and an ice house. They will al-
so sell parts of several tracts of land,
the whole being in one body, and con-
taining about 416 1/4 acres, being in
Charles county, adjoining Bear Town.
For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American of Baltimore, are re-
quested to insert the above twice a
week for three weeks, and forward
their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59,
opposite the Church, lately in the pos-
session of Mr. Thomas Brown, front-
ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and
running back with Doctor-street, 402
feet to Cathedral street, thence with
Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to
the Church Circle. The Lot is en-
closed with a good post and rail fence.
There is a basement story of Brick for
a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly re-
ady for the first floor. Likewise may
be had at moderate prices, Doors
Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window
frames, &c. enough of each kind to
finish the building. The terms of sale
will be made known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed
at this Office,

York River and Cove

OYSTERS

Joseph Daley

Respectfully informs the Citizens
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he
opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George's
Store, in Church-street, which he
tends carrying on in the neatest
with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms
He has also, on hand, and in
keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and
other necessary calculated to give
satisfaction. He hopes by persever-
ance and industry to merit a share of
the favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

New & Cheap

GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Respectfully notifies his Friends
that the public that he has received an
assortment of Cloths, Cassimere
and Vestings of various qualities
prices, suitable for the present and
proaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine French and Eng

Black and blue cloths,

Saxon do, black and blue,

Brown, mixed, and other colours,

Double milled Drab,

Second do.

Black Cassimere,

Grey mixed do.

Light do.

Fashionable Cords,

White and coloured Marseilles,

Flannels, &c. &c.

And a variety of other Articles too

merous to particularize

Any of the above Goods will

be made up to suit purchasers in the

manner and on the shortest notice.

Annapolis, Sept. 24.

Cheap Goods for Cash

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends
that the public that he has just return-
ed from Philadelphia with a handsome
assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods

Which he is determined to sell che-
ap for cash as usual.

Oct 29.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to pub-
lic sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of
December next, at the late residence of
Walter Pumphy, near Charles W.
Ters's mill,

All the Personal Estate

of the deceased, consisting of Negroes,
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, house-
hold and kitchen furniture, and farm-
ing utensils, &c. &c. Terms of
sale—all sums above twenty dollars
six months credit, the purchaser giving
bond with good security, and all sums
under 20 dollars Cash. Sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock.

WALTER PUMPHY, Ex'r.

Nov 12.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land, whereon I live
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne
Arundel county, about 20 miles from
the city of Annapolis, and about 50
miles from Baltimore; it contains
nine hundred and one thousand ac-
res is considered by judges to be inferi-
or to no land in the county for the cul-
tivation of tobacco, and is acted upon
plaster and capable of great improv-
ment by clover, a great proportion
of the land is covered with wood timber
may be easily carried to market, be-
ing the advantage of fine landing pla-
ces, being bounded by the water. Per-
sons inclined to purchase it, is pre-
sented, will view the premises, which
are invited to do. The terms will
be accommodating on payment of part
the purchase money in hand. For
terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, Esq.
is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9

Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city,
Woman of good character who un-
derstands plain cooking. One from the
country would be preferred. Apply
at this office.

Aug 20.