

EVENING—*See a corpse.*
 How bright the Sun descending rays
 Glimmer on yonder dead man's face
 How sweet the evening melody plays
 'Tis those old trees that seem on trees
 Beneath their boughs how oft I've stray'd
 With Mary, rapture in my eye!
 But now, alas! beneath their shade
 All that remains of Mary lies!

O! can I o'er the scene forget
 'Twas such an evening—this place,
 That first the lovely girl I met,
 And gazed upon her angel face.
 The west at Sol's departure blushed,
 And brightened to a crimson hue;
 Her cheek with kindred tints was flush'd
 And, ah! her sun was sinking too!
 She died—and at that very hour
 Hope broke her wand, & Pleasure fled;
 Life as a charm has lost its power,
 The enchantress of my days is dead.
 That sun—those scenes where oft I've
 staid
 Transported, I no longer prize;
 For now, alas! beneath their shade
 All that remains of Mary lies!

IN THE HARD TIMES!
 This is the continual cry. It is almost the first word in every man's mouth. Inquire of a friend of his property, and he will immediately answer you, "the times are so hard, it is impossible to accumulate property." Ask one of your debtors for your pay, and, as an apology for not complying with your request, he will piteously moan out—"hard times." Another, with the map of the globe almost depicted in his poverty-stricken countenance, will fix your ears with the most sad tales of misery, all owing to the present "hard times." A third, with a horrible scowl, will tell you he has a large family to support, and from the extravagant prices he is obliged to pay for even the necessities of life, it is impossible for him to pay his debts. A fourth has to pay 2s. for every pound of sugar consumed in his family, and for every thing else in proportion. A fifth is cursing the "hard times" because, in the country, he is compelled to give 5 dollars per bushel for wheat, 20s. per lb. for tea, &c. And this is throughout the whole community. All are grumbling and scolding about the hardness of the times; unless, indeed it be the cats-paws of the administration, who undoubtedly, as long as money sufficient to pay their salaries can be procured, either by loans at six or sixteen per cent, or by taxes, will believe, and say, (as they actually are for them) that the times are good—they want no better—they have money enough.

Some of these disinterested patriots however, will tell you that never were the times better for farmers than the present, from the high price they can obtain for all kinds of produce. Produce, it is true, bears a very extravagant price but this price is in no way commensurate with the exorbitant prices farmers are obliged to give for their imported articles of consumption. Tea, which could formerly be purchased at from 4s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. are now from 16s. to 24s.—Common brown sugar from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pound. Broad cloths, which three years since, might have been purchased at from 5 to 8 dollars per yard, are now from 12 to 18—every article in the line of merchandise in the same proportion. The prices too, on all these articles are rapidly rising, and probably will continue so to do until, by some means a change of times is effected.

The question occurs—*How is this change in the times to be effected?* Three words are sufficient to answer this important question, viz. CHANGE OUR RULERS. The present times are hard, but they will soon be harder. Our commerce is gone, and consequently the resources of our nation dried up. National debts are rapidly accumulating. Burthenome taxes are levied, and stamp duties imposed. And what is worse than all this, the blood of our fellow-citizens is enriching the cold and inhospitable soil of a neighboring province for no other reason, than to gratify preposterous views of administration. In this situation something must be done—and nothing can be so efficacious to the body politic, than a CHANGE OF MEN IN POWER. This change certainly cannot be for the worse, & we have no reason to doubt that it will be for the better. The Nation stable must be cleansed. Our counsels must be thoroughly purified, and the dross cast away. This being done, we shall soon have peace, and all its attendant blessings; and the sound of war shall be heard no more within our borders. We shall have commerce—and in short, instead of bitterly mourning about "hard times," we shall soon be enabled to exclaim in the language of Mr. Madison, "we are a prosperous and a happy people." *Herkimer American.*

WASHINGTON
Monument Lottery,
SECOND CLASS.
Will necessarily commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

1	Prize of	40,000
1	do. of	20,000
1	do. of	10,000
5	do. of	5,000
15	do. of	1,000
20	do. of	500
50	do. of	100
100	do. of	50
500	do. of	20
11250	do. of	12

Not two blanks to a prize.
 Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.
 First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$1,000
 First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12
 First drawn ticket on the 20th day 10,000
 First do. 25th do. 20,000
 First do. 35th do. 10,000
 First do. 40th do. 30,000
 First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1813.

Trinity Church Lottery.
 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.
 NOW DRAWING SCHEME.

1	of	30,000	is	\$ 30,000
2	of	20,000		40,000
1	of	10,000		10,000
3	of	5,000		15,000
10	of	1,000		10,000
20	of	500		10,000
50	of	100		5,000
100	of	50		5,000
500	of	20		10,000
11000	of	10		110,000

11,687 Prizes, \$215,000
Not two blanks to a prize.
 Stationary prizes as follows:—
 1st 10,000 blanks each 1st and 20th day each 5,000
 1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53d days 500
 1st drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 1,000
 1st drawn 25th day 20,000
 1st drawn 35th day 10,000
 1st drawn 50th day 20,000
 Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
 Tickets \$8. to be had at George Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

This is to give notice,
 That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Grainger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
 HANNAH GRANGER, Adm.
 Dec. 16, 1813.

50 Dollars Reward.
 Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STULL.
 Washington County,
 July 10th, 1813.

By the Committee of Claims
 The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
 By order, BENJ. GRAY, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.
 The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
 By order, I. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.
 I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the reversionary right of Ann St. Hebb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck. WILL HEBB.
 Prince-George's county,
 Dec. 1st, 1813.

Public Sale.
 By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 29th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis.
 This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain houses and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Peaco, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church-street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.
 The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER,
 Administrator, c. T. A.
 December 22.

Sarah Ann Waters,
 Has just received at her shop in West-street, three doors above the Church, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress

Shoes & Slippers,
 Where she calculates in future, on accommodating her patrons on the most reduced Baltimore retail terms.

N. B. At the same place, a few prime Saddles, Bridles, &c. for sale by JONATHAN WATERS.
 Annapolis, December 22.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.
 Annapolis, Nov. 21, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers and certain Companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions"—Agreeably to the following Table:

If \$ 100 stamp of	5 cts.
Above 100 & not exceeding 200	10 cts.
200	20 cts.
500	50 cts.
1000	100 cts.
1500	150 cts.
2000	200 cts.
3000	300 cts.
4000	400 cts.
5000	500 cts.
6000	600 cts.
7000	700 cts.
8000	800 cts.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

New Bake-House.
 The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has removed from his former residence to Church street, opposite Mr. B. Curran's store, where he has erected a spacious and complete oven, suited to carry on the baking business upon an extensive plan. Long experience in the line of his profession, an arrangement made to be regularly supplied with the best flour, and a disposition to be accommodating, induce him to hope for a degree of public patronage.
 GEORGE SCHWARZ.
 1813.

THE SENATOR,
 BY EBENEZER H. CUMMINS,
 Will contain a full, impartial and minute report of the proceedings of the Senate; a Journal of the House of Representatives; Public Documents, authentic; Speeches of the Senators and Representatives; select Communications of Governors of the different States to their respective Legislative bodies; Laws of the United States; Proclamations, Orders, Decrees and Manifestoes of foreign Governments; interesting to the people of the U. States; Forensic Elocution, foreign and domestic; Biography; Eulogium; Essays, moral, political, statistical; Army and Navy Register; exploits of American heroes; treaties with foreign Nations; Commercial Intelligence; together with such remarks as shall be incident to the design of the work. The editor reserves to himself the privilege of occasionally publishing such reflections upon public events, public measures, and public men, as shall be consistent with decorum and the rights of an impartial American Freeman. The whole will comprise a valuable political Calendar, for officers, civil and military, professional gentlemen and citizens.
 The design of this establishment is in a special manner to preserve and perpetuate the proceedings of the Senate. It has been observed, with

no little surprise, that the Senate of the United States, ever since the commencement of the Government has comparatively excited little attention. The House of Representatives, heretofore, has engaged the public sympathy and public notice; therefore, journalists and reporters for newspapers have taken care to profit by the preference. They have watched the movements and actions of that body, with the greatest assiduity and accuracy. The editor of the Journal now proposed to be published, has ever believed the Senate to be in no degree and by no comparison less important as a branch of the Federal Government, than the House of Representatives; and he is persuaded that its proceedings will afford enough to interest the people of the U. S. The late sessions of that body have been of a nature and character, and consequence highly important and deeply interesting to the feelings of the American nation. And it is certain that in proportion as our foreign relations become more and more intricate by commercial collision, or otherwise, its patriotism, its wisdom, its fidelity, ambition or political depravity, will have a great and serious influence upon the future happiness and general prosperity of this great and growing Commonwealth. Hence it is believed that the establishment of a journal to collect and enroll for the purpose of dissemination, the proceedings of the Senate, is indispensable, and that the utility and public convenience of such an institution were never more apparent than at the present moment.

The Editor having obtained the necessary permission to report the proceedings of the Senate, & having procured all suitable arrangements to facilitate his plan, will be prepared to issue the 1st number of "THE SENATOR" during the first week of the next session of Congress.
 The Editor has to express his surprise that an institution similar to the one proposed has never before been established. Indeed it would seem that such an one ought to have been coeval with the existence and continuance of our government.—All the abilities of the Editor, and his assiduous exertions, shall be unremittently taxed to ensure the prosperity of this work, and he only solicits of the public a corresponding patronage. To the American statesman, American husbandman, and American mechanic, it will be the cheapest library in the world.
 Terms and Conditions.
 I. "THE SENATOR" will be published in the District of Columbia, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in every week.
 II. It will be delivered to subscribers in Georgetown and the City of Washington on the days of publication at their respective houses—and in separate packets addressed to other subscribers as they shall direct.
 III. The paper shall be of equal quality and size with that on which the Daily National Intelligencer is published; the type will be beautiful and legible.
 IV. The price will be Six Dollars in advance; the first payment to be made on delivery of the first number by subscribers in the District of Columbia.
 V. Advertisements, literary notices, &c. as the limits may admit, at the terms usual in the District.
 Applicants and correspondents will address the Editor at Washington or Georgetown—their letters and communications post paid.
 Editors of newspapers disposed to favor the prosperity of the SENATOR, are requested, without delay to republish the prospectus above, as often as they shall find it convenient.
 District of Columbia, Nov. 26.

B. CURRAN,
 Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of
DRY GOODS,
 and will constantly keep a good supply of
SPUN COTTON
 weaving.
 Annapolis, November 14, 1813.

NEW GOODS.
 H. C. MUNROE,
 Has just received an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
 consisting of
 American and London superfine second and Coarse Cloths,
 Cassimeres, Velvets and Corda,
 Flannels, Mole skin and Cottons,
 Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-2,
 Striped do.
 Carpets and Carpeting,
 Russia and Irish sheeting,
 Marseilles Quills,
 3 3/4 and 9 1/4 Irish Diapers,
 Shirting Cotton,
 Irish and German Linen,
 Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn
 Hoisery,
 Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves,
 Ribbons,
 White and Coloured Florence,
 White Satin,
 Together with many other articles in the Dr. Good line.
 Also
 Iron, Tinware, Stationary and Groceries,
 All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.
 LIKewise
 Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars,
 For Cash, at the Factory Prices.
 Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.
 I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.
 FREDERICK MACKUBIN,
 November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.
 The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning—will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.
 The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.
 Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
 WM. CRAWFORD,
 ISAAC PARKER,
 11, 1813.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, with STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.
 For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
 —Price 12 1/2 Cents.—
 October 28.

J. HUGHES,
 Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of
MICHAEL LEE'S
Family Medicines
 So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of:
 Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of, Bilious Fevers, &c.
 Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
 Lee's Infallible Aqua and Fever Drops.
 Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
 Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).
 Lee's Grand Restorative for personal disorders, inward weakness, &c.
 Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
 Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
 Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
 Lee's Eye-Water.
 Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
 Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
 Lee's Corn Plaster.
 Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
 Lee's Tooth Powder.
 To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had the pamphlets containing a full and whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Just Published
 And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Board—12 00 Bound.
The Report
 Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, relative to the Rights and Moths in the City of Baltimore.
 Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

For Sale,
 At G. Shaw's Book Store and at this Office.
THE COURTS CHARGE
 To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.
 The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reply.
 ALSO.
 The correspondence respecting the case between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, Junier, Esquires.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION
 On Monday last Mr. I from the committee, to which subject was referred, made following REPORT:
 The committee to whom referred the consideration of moral and petition of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, to report:
 That so long ago as in the 1765, surveys and other proceedings were made for undertaking important national improvement which the practicability of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the nature of the interest ground, that even at that certain individuals were proposed to make the attempt.
 That in the year 1799, the legislature of the state of Maryland acted a law, which was followed in the year 1801, by corresponding laws enacted by the legislatures of Delaware and Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of hundred thousand dollars, the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay; in pursuance of which acts of incorporation subscriptions were received for the whole amount of the 200,000 dollars each, surveyed, made, engineers and workmen employed, a route and position for the canal on the isthmus separating the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and some progress effected in the execution of the work. But, after expending of 100,000 dollars purchase of water rights, construction of a feeder and a dam and digging some portion of the canal, the work was suspended in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions, the evidence accumulating, that 400,000 dollars the whole amount subscribed if collected, was a sum insufficient to the completion of the Canal. This depression of the spirit of the company which proceeded by the absence of support and encouragement to the individual enterprise was so far carried on the underrating that time the subscription frequently under contract in Congress, bills in shape have been acted on by the Senate for extending national this great national work, on the 3d day of March, the last day of the 17th Congress, which came from the Senate appropriating 200,000 acres of lands for this object was postponed in the House of Representatives, rather, as this matter have been taught to from the lateness of the year, which the subject was before the House of Representatives, than from any indisposition part to accede to the liberal proposition of the Senate.
 That conceiving the present a moment when the importance of such a canal will probably be as it ought to be, the committee beg leave to call briefly some of the most advantages to be derived from the connecting the water Chesapeake and Delaware, contemplated canal will throw internal navigation from the Western parts of the state York to the southern extremity of the state of Virginia.
 Besides the contribution such a course of internal navigation would afford to the state the community, and to its trade, in the products of the various regions it must together, it would increase the coal trade, the business

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 The committee to whom referred the consideration of moral and petition of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, to report:
 That so long ago as in the 1765, surveys and other proceedings were made for undertaking important national improvement which the practicability of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the nature of the interest ground, that even at that certain individuals were proposed to make the attempt.
 That in the year 1799, the legislature of the state of Maryland acted a law, which was followed in the year 1801, by corresponding laws enacted by the legislatures of Delaware and Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of hundred thousand dollars, the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay; in pursuance of which acts of incorporation subscriptions were received for the whole amount of the 200,000 dollars each, surveyed, made, engineers and workmen employed, a route and position for the canal on the isthmus separating the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and some progress effected in the execution of the work. But, after expending of 100,000 dollars purchase of water rights, construction of a feeder and a dam and digging some portion of the canal, the work was suspended in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions, the evidence accumulating, that 400,000 dollars the whole amount subscribed if collected, was a sum insufficient to the completion of the Canal. This depression of the spirit of the company which proceeded by the absence of support and encouragement to the individual enterprise was so far carried on the underrating that time the subscription frequently under contract in Congress, bills in shape have been acted on by the Senate for extending national this great national work, on the 3d day of March, the last day of the 17th Congress, which came from the Senate appropriating 200,000 acres of lands for this object was postponed in the House of Representatives, rather, as this matter have been taught to from the lateness of the year, which the subject was before the House of Representatives, than from any indisposition part to accede to the liberal proposition of the Senate.
 That conceiving the present a moment when the importance of such a canal will probably be as it ought to be, the committee beg leave to call briefly some of the most advantages to be derived from the connecting the water Chesapeake and Delaware, contemplated canal will throw internal navigation from the Western parts of the state York to the southern extremity of the state of Virginia.
 Besides the contribution such a course of internal navigation would afford to the state the community, and to its trade, in the products of the various regions it must together, it would increase the coal trade, the business

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