

NOTICE

By virtue of an order from the probate court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the twenty third inst. all the personal estate of Joseph, deceased, at his late dwelling near to Doctor Henry Halbe, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, both men, women and children; some stock, corn, fodder, and hay; also a variety of household and kitchen furniture, and some farming utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Richard J. Jones, Executor.
March 2, 1815. 3

NOTICE

Twenty Geese were taken up by the subscriber at South River Ferry. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

J. P. Tilly.
March 2, 1815.

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadwallader Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, on Friday the 17th day of March, inst. If fair, if not the next fair day thereafter. A valuable tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the name of "Linthcum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavern, and for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of grain—There is about 20 acres of good meadow land, and about 12 or 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expence. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaray, Trustee.
March 2.

NOTICE

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection.

James Shaw.
March 2.

TO BE LET

And possession given on the 10th March next, the house now occupied as a Tavern by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, on Church-street. For terms apply to James Williams.

N. B. The subscriber has several other good and convenient Houses to rent.

J. W.
Feb. 23.

State of Maryland, sc.

Orphans Court, Jan. 10, 1815.
On application by petition of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and testament of John Nicholson dec'd, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gasaray, Jy. Reg. Wills, A. County.

This is to Give Notice

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Nicholson, sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the fourth day of April next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1815.

John Nicholson, Executor.

MANY

...of the ground taken by our rulers, and their friends, the period when war was declared. They consented freely and voluntarily for ever to be deemed as one of the independent nations. They were not expelled by any disasters, they were not brought to give up what was called the cause of "free trade," "liberty of their abuse upon all the rights," and they were not called the cause of a "patriotic cause." But they were expelled by the injuries of which they were now complained, were much more grievous than any which we have suffered at the commencement of the revolution. It was a war for freedom, the freedom of our citizens, and therefore more holy and more just than a war because of a paltry tax of a few pence upon a cup of tea. After all this bluster and parade, however, the cause of the trade and sailor's rights has been abandoned by our great men, as if it was once thought to be a mere pretext, a treaty, a treaty, such a treaty, a treaty, has been signed and ratified, in which one word is said about our poor men, nor one provision is found to secure them hereafter from imprisonment, nor a wish expressed for their release, or even kind words to those who are kept in bondage by an "everlasting enemy." What is the situation in which a treaty, upon such terms, for the conclusion of a war for seamen's rights, places our class of our citizens? "According to all writers upon national law, a treaty of peace having omitted to make any provision for the future security of our seafaring citizens, is not binding." What is the result of this had been one of the most noble causes of the war, we have effect acknowledged G. Britain's right to impress seamen from our ships, and can never again question it. "It is lastly to be observed, that every treaty of peace is of itself perpetual, and as were eternal in its nature; that to say, the parties are deemed to have agreed never to take up arms against each other, and for the future to remain at entire amity." Vattel, a writer of the highest authority tells us, that "the effect of a treaty of peace is to put an end to the war, and to abolish the subject of it. It leaves the contracting parties without any right of committing hostility, either for the subject which kindled the war, or for what has been the course of it; it is therefore no longer permitted to take up arms against the same cause." The parties reciprocally oblige themselves to a perpetual peace, which is not to be destroyed as if the contracting parties promise never to make war against each other for any cause whatsoever. It is to be noted that the revival of the same war by taking arms for the cause which first kindled it, is perpetual. Vattel, book 4th, ch. 19, sec. 19.

MARCUS

...of the year 1812, and during the administration of William Adams and Jefferson, the cause of the war was "impressment," "the complaint and negotiation," "the cause to be obtained by amicable means, than by war." Madison's zeal for the interests of the slave, thought proper to determine war for the conquest of the rights. In vain was it sought for Buonaparte, and not for our sailors, and so soon as his over-throw was ascertained, the cause of the trade and sailor's rights was abandoned. Mr. Madison and his associates declared that a treaty which contained no stipulation in favor of our seamen, would be injurious to our authors. Such a treaty they have made, and therefore they are condemned by their own sentence to infamy. Will the nation acknowledge this sentence? GATO.

COMMUNICATED

...Wednesday the 22d of February, on the birth day of our departed countryman, a number of gentlemen of the county assembled at Gamble's tavern, on the Head of Sable, where they partook of an elegant dinner prepared by Mr. Gamble on the occasion. The day was spent in the utmost harmony and concord which should ever characterize Americans. After dinner Capt. Henry Wilkinson was called to the chair, as President, and Doctor Anderson Marshall, as Vice President, when the following toasts were drank.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

...of the memory of Gen. Washington. It is a glory to have around us in the illustrious mansions of heaven, the United States of America. The constituted authorities of our government may patriotism, wisdom and virtue mark their courses. Our commissioners at Ghent may each return home in safety, and receive his country's approbation—well done good and faithful servants. The American worthies who fell in the revolutionary struggle. General Jackson, the gallant hero of Orleans, his humanity equals his bravery. General Brown—he has sustained the character of a true American. The memory of Gen. Pike, and his brave compatriots, who fell in battle. General Scott—he is brave and merits his country's praise. Commodore Decatur—his fame remains untarnished. Commodore Bainbridge. Commodore Hull. Commodore Perry—the hero of Erie. Commodore McDonough—the hero of Champlain. Commodore Porter—though a prisoner in battle—victorious in arms. The Navy and Army of the United States—their exploits have astonished an admiring world. The fair sex—their pleasing smiles reward a soldier's toils.

HYMENEAL

Married—On Sunday the 19th ult. at Mount Sabentia, Prince-George's county, by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Mr. William G. Sanders to Mrs. Matilda M. Cartwright, daughter of Dennis Magruder, Esq.

OBITUARY

Departed this life, on Saturday last, the 25th ultimo, at his farm near the Head of South River, Major JOSEPH CLARKE HIGGINS.

COMMUNICATED

OBITUARY. Departed this sublunary scene on Friday morning, the 24th inst. after a short, but painful illness, THOMAS, son of Mr. Henry S. Hall, of this city.

O fairest Flower that ever bloom'd; To deck life's varied scene; No sooner open'd than untomb'd— How short liv'd have thy glories been! With rising joys how strew'd the way, And Hygei's roses deck'd thy brow; Lovely, young, and good and gay Thou wert—But ah! what art thou now! Cold, lifeless, dead—a senseless clod— No death's chill grasp an early prey, Frail as the tenants of the sod Which shroud thee from the face of day. Let frantic mirth be pensive here, Here let youth weep its transient bloom. Affection's self will drop the tear, O'er THOMAS, slumbering in the tomb.

ARRIVAL OF COM. DECATUR

We announced the return of this naval hero to his country, and his family, with no ordinary emotions of pleasure. He was landed at New London last Wednesday from the Narcissus frigate, captain Gordon, in 14 days from Bermuda. Lieut. Shubrick, captain Robinson, midshipman Cramer, all late of the United States Frigate President, and captain Williams, late of the schr. Armistice, were landed at the same time from the Pactolus frigate, and reached town last evening in the Eastern Stage. On Commodore Decatur's landing, the populace placed him in a carriage, and drew him through the principal streets of New London, amidst the shouts and hosannas of thousands of the citizens of that town and the neighboring metropolis. On setting him down at Brown's Hotel, the Commodore attempted to address the multitude, but the acclamations were so loud and incessant that he could not be heard. In the evening we understood the Commodore, together with Admiral Hotham, and a number of other officers belonging to the British squadron off New London, attended the splendid ball which was given up in celebration of Peace and the Birth Day of the Father of our Country. As the President entered the harbor of Bermuda, and came in view of the immense crowds of spectators assembled on the wharves they rent the air with shouts of joy.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal

"The result of the war," says the Editor of the Aurora, in that paper of last Monday, "has shown that the prostitution of the pulpit, and the establishment of Bible Societies subservient to the views and policy of the enemy, could not seduce a free people from the defence of their rights and liberties."

REMARKS.

A free people, well instructed in their duty to themselves and their country, if they have virtue in proportion to their knowledge and freedom, will ever defend their rights and privileges, both of a civil and religious nature; not only against the embattled foe, but against the assassins of the poisoned quill. Those skulking, scalping opponents of religious rights and liberties, who would impeach the motives of the disseminators of the word of life and under the covert of patriotism slanderously assail the Pulpit and Bible Societies, are ever more to be dreaded than the avowed infidel, or even an army of soldiers endowed with the proverbial courage of William Duane. What could have induced the Editor of the Aurora to publish the foregoing attack upon the Clergy and the Bible? Is he an enemy to Christianity? Is he unwilling that the Divine Oracles should be known and read through the world? Or does he suppose that the patrons of his paper are enemies to the volume of inspiration, and will be gratified by his half expressed contempt for the Holy Bible? We should naturally conclude, that a man of common information who could write so base an insinuation as that which has been quoted above, must be a sworn apostate from the faith of Christ. When has the pulpit in America been prostituted for the purpose of seducing a free people from the defence of their rights and privileges? The pulpit has done more since the settlement of this continent by Europeans, to inspire them with a love of liberty and rational independence than the bench, the bar, the press, the stage, and the legislative bodies of our country, by their united efforts. In all countries in which the pulpit has prepared men for slavery the yoke of civil bondage has been imposed by some royal family. But in America, from the settlement of Plymouth and Boston, to the present time, the pulpit has generally, we had almost said universally, been devoted to the cause of civil liberty, the rights of conscience, and piety. The glorious American Revolution was more indebted to the Clergy of New-England for its origin and happy results, than to any other moral cause. This Mr. Duane will admit. Why, then, would he not indolge them and the ministers of the gospel in general, in the exercise of those rights and privileges which they have ever possessed on this side of the Atlantic? Are the Clergy the only men in society who are not to enjoy the liberty of speech? Can Duane be unwilling that any class of men should be denied the right of freemen? So they did before the Revolution. None are obliged to hear them; and none, as rational beings, should give them credit unless they speak the truth. During the

...of the States animated their hearers to patience under persecutions, and exhorted them to be vigorous in self-defence. They prayed for the President and Congress, that they might be endowed with wisdom and firmness; for the States, that they might be united and mutually consult the welfare of the whole family; and for Peace, which should be honourable and lasting. Indeed, reflecting persons who believe in Divine Providence, (of which few will accuse Mr. Duane, are generally persuaded, that in answer to prayer publicly offered in churches, the Almighty has been pleased, in a manner almost miraculous, to appear for the defence of our country.— We give all praise that is due to the heroes of Erie, Queenstown, Chippewa, Plattsburgh, Baltimore and Louisiana; but to the God of Armies we give thanks, for he caused one to drive a thousand.

We may boldly ask, who has prosituted the pulpit during this last war? A great clamour has been made against Dr. Mason, but we defy any one to prove that he ever reviled any public officer of the government from the pulpit. While any person is actually in office, we have understood it to be his principle, not to speak against him, from the pulpit; but after he has left his public station, as Mr Jefferson has done, he sometimes takes the liberty, which some Democratic Editors would deny him, of speaking his deliberate opinions. We deny that Dr. Mason ever spoke a disrespectful word of Mr. Madison from the pulpit. We know of no other federal clergyman, who has made any noise during the war, or who has had the honour of being much abused by such virulent writers as the editor of the Aurora: On the other hand, Dr. McLeod, and some persons of less note, have preached and published in defence of the war. They had a right to do as they have done; and it does not become Duane to say, that even Dr. McLeod, who is certainly a republican of talents and piety, and who has entered into the subject of the war more thoroughly than any of his brethren has prostituted the pulpit.

The attack upon "Bible Societies," exceeds the ordinary impudence and impiety of the editors of the Aurora. What has the BIBLE done to offend him?—What have the Societies for its distribution done, for or against the war? All the Societies publish the accounts of their transactions, and do neither more or less than furnish as many destitute persons with the Word of God, as their funds will allow. Persons of all denominations in religion, and of all political opinions, are associated in these Evangelical Societies. If the politics of the members could make these Societies political engines, they would in as many instances become the property of the one party as of the other. The President of the Philadelphia Bible Society may be a Federalist; but the President of the New-York Bible Society is a Democrat; and we presume, that the same disregard of political sentiments which has been manifested by these two bodies, will be found to have prevailed throughout the country.

If the malignity of his heart against the religion of the Bible, did not dictate Duane's paragraph against the spreading of that Holy Book; he must have been anxious to show his learning upon the subject of universal politics, or else he must have written; as the fool casts around him "firebrands, arrows, and death, saying, am I not in sport."

NOTICE

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Court, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all who have claims against said estate to bring them in, properly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Richard J. Jones, Admr.

N. B. Having good reason to believe some persons have obtained possession of bonds and notes belonging to the said estate, this is to request they will immediately return them into the hands of either Capt. W. S. Tillard or Mr. Bennett Garrison.

March 2, 1815.

NOTICE

The commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet on the second Monday of March, instant.

H. S. Harwood, Clk.
C. T. A. C.

March 2, 1815.