

be derived, this springs from the principles of religion, with which no one could appear more penetrated than he.

You are at liberty to make use of my letter, as it contains nothing but what is conformable to the most exact truth.

Feb. 23d. 1793.
(Signed) SAMSON, Executioner of Criminal Judgements.

Such, sir, is the extract which I have translated, literally, & which I offer to the perusal of your readers.
S. C. B.
Boucher ville, Aug. 25, 1816.

FOREIGN.

From London papers by the Galen, in 53 days from Liverpool.

London, August 7.

We understand the transport board have not succeeded in obtaining ships, which they deem sea-worthy, for the transport of ordnance stores to Canada. Those tendered have been, in most instances, rejected as unfit for the service, and even the freight demanded for them was double what excellent ships could have been procured for a month ago.

At a late hour last night a Dutch mail arrived. By accounts from Lisle, inserted in the Brussels papers, it appears that the French are very active in increasing their army. Officers of all ranks who served under the Bourbons, are admitted into actual service, and in this way an increase of 100,000 men is expected to be effected in two months. The Russian officers in France are assiduous in cultivating a good understanding with the people, and are getting into favour: on the other hand, it is insinuated that sinister means are employed to circulate sentiments unfavourable to the English.

The French government is very vigilant in preventing the introduction of British manufactures through Flanders. It appears, however, by private accounts from Flanders, that the late burning of British manufactures at Ghent, was a mere ruse de commerce. The goods burnt were furnished by some large holders of British manufactures, but they consisted only of damaged articles and old shop-keeper's goods. The consequence which they expected followed—an immediate rise in the prices of the different fabrics, from the supposition that more would not be sent over, or that they would be sent sparingly. Indeed none who are acquainted with the Flemish character could be brought to believe that they would voluntarily destroy their own property, without calculating how much more than a recompense would be obtained for the apparent sacrifice.

Our readers know that gaming houses are authorized in France, and even furnish a source of revenue.—The Commandants of the Garrisons held by the Allies in the French fortresses which they occupy on the Rhine and in Flanders have, much to their credit, formally opposed the establishment (by the Administration) of any public gaming-houses, for games of chance, in the towns which they occupy. This has given rise to repeated discussions, in which the French Ministers have not been idle; but the will of the Commandant General has been immovable, and has at length triumphed.—The crowd of hangers who had already arrived in all these places have been obliged to decamp again with empty purses.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received from Madrid: we are afraid that no doubt can be entertained as to the truth of its statement:—

Madrid, July 23, 1816.

I have just heard that the King's Messenger, Mr. Lisle, who has been here about five weeks, was assassinated yesterday in the Retiro: you may depend upon the fact; he was buried this evening in the garden of the Recoletas; for, to the shame of our Government, there is no burial-place for Protestants. I have just seen an Englishman who has been at his funeral—half past ten o'clock p. m.

We have received the Paris papers of Sunday. An article from Madrid affords ground to suppose that the Princesses of the Brazils, who were to have come to Spain, to marry Ferdinand & his Brother, have thought better of the subject, and have declined the honour intended for them. The Duke del Infantado, the first Grandee of Spain, who was sent to Cadiz to greet their arrival, has returned to Madrid, from what he has now discovered to be a hopeless, if not an ungracious mission.

The French Journalists are eager to convince the world that English manufactures are every where rejected. The King of Naples, they tell us, prefers French to British cloth for his troops. We do not believe a word of it, and we doubt much if the Neapolitan Treasury is full enough to enable the King to clothe his troops at present.

Madrid, July 24.

The monuments of the Fine Arts & the Natural Sciences of which the French plundered Spain during their domination, have been once more received at Madrid. Captain Don Nicholas Mina-ter had been ordered to conduct them here. We shall therefore have the sa-

tisfaction to see restored to our museums these precious objects which were supposed to have been embarked for England on board the Dutch frigate the Amstett, according to the conjectures of some Journalists, enemies of the glory and generosity of Lord Wellington, whose name will be ever dear to the Spaniards. We are indebted to the care of the Marquis d'Almenara, who is now at Paris, for the collection of all these objects.

We are assured that the Duke del Infantado has returned from Cadiz to Madrid. It is added that an Envoy from the Court of the Brazils has arrived with the Duke.

Rome, July 19.

Our Secretary of State is more occupied than all the great powers of Europe put together. Every thing is organized in most of the Catholic States, and Ireland and Germany alone, with her new territorial arrangements, present endless difficulties.—To add to our troubles, the Jews of Italy, & even of several other States, have applied to our Court as a mediator between them and the government of the countries where they live. It is very singular to see the Sovereign Pontiff invoked by Jews.

The Jesuits are in disgrace at present. The Courts of Austria, Naples and Portugal, do not want them, nor will they be admitted into France. Our Court seeing this opposition, now regrets having attempted their restoration.

Paris, Aug. 4.

All letters from Burgundy announce that the rains and bad weather have ruined the finest sort of vines. The common sort has also suffered much:—fine and warm weather can alone preserve what remains.

An English Traveller informs us that there is at present in the plain of Cerea, in Greece, a monstrous serpent, which ravages the whole country.

The assassin of General Lagarde has been conducted to Nismes, there to undergo his punishment. It will be recollected that he has been already condemned to death for contumacy.

On the 25th July there was a commotion among the prisoners of Agen, and the jailer and his assistants were nearly killed. Order was, however, speedily restored.

Naples, July 19.

We expect cloths from France for the uniform of our troops; we prefer them to the English cloths, which are of far less value. His Majesty, by various edicts, has greatly encouraged the breeding of sheep, and wishes to establish manufactures for woolen cloth in Sicily. The government has also encouraged the planting of sugar cane, pistil indigo, and other objects, which will make us independent of foreign tribute.

We expect daily the grand expedition of Lord Exmouth. It is thought very tardy in this country.—The barbarians profit by these delays to scour the Mediterranean, and to put their works in a state of defence.

London, August 9.

The list of subscriptions to day for the relief of the manufacturing and labouring poor exhibits a donation which we have considerable satisfaction in witnessing. We notice it because it is indeed, remarkable, and suggests various reflections. The Duke of Berri, a prince of the House of Bourbon, appears with a subscription for the support of the British people, to the amount of two hundred pounds, with an intimation to subscribe fifty pounds monthly till the spring. Again we say we are glad to see this instance of consideration on the part of, at least, one member of a family who cost this country so much, and who so long and largely shared in its generous hospitality. One good turn deserves another. But, gracious Heaven! to what a pitch of misery and degradation are the British people reduced, when we see them standing in need and thankfully receiving the alms of a Bourbon—becoming the paupers of a French prince.

Lord Arden too, is announced for a hundred pounds. Lord Arden enjoys a sinecure which yields above thirteen thousand pounds per annum. Do we not live in generous days?

The Duke of Luxembourg, the new Minister of Paris, had arrived at the Brazils before the last accounts came away; and by the same mail we learn that the Nassau, a Dutch 74, bound to Batavia, had put into Rio-Janeiro, in distress. No fewer than 60 families were on board, having it in contemplation to settle in the colony.

A German paper says:—"According to a pamphlet published in defence of the late French minister of Finance, M. Louis, it seems that the allies, by a private engagement received money, viz. 25,000,000 of francs from France, in the year 1815."

We learn, that the master, mates, passengers, and crew, 17 in all, of the late brigantine the Surprise, of Glasgow, wrecked off the west coast of Barbary and made captives by the Moors in December last, have been redeemed from slavery by the Ironmongers' Company; the ransom money was 5000 dollars, exclusively of other expenses.

Extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Naples, dated July 15:—"By this day's letters from Corfu, we have the disagreeable tidings that the plague has broken out in Cephalonia,

and that 35 persons fell victims to it in three days."

It is a circumstance deserving of notice, that while there has been so much rain in the south of Europe, there has been a long series of dry weather in the north-east. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated July 10, says, "For these four weeks past we have had a continued drought. It is long since we have had in the north such an uninterrupted series of dry weather. At Riga and Danzig public prayers were put up to implore rain."

Madame Catalini, gave, on the 25th of July, her sixth and last concert at Berlin: it was for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the late war. This celebrated singer will pass through Leipzig, where she will give a concert on the 30th of July; thence she will go through Dresden and Prague to Vienna, and then to her native country.

It is said that orders have been issued at the War office for disbanding the following regiments, viz. the 7th and 8th West India Regiments; 1th Royal Veteran Battalion; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Canadian, Glengary Fencibles; the Brunswick Hussars; and Rolle's Regiment.

Corn Exchange, Aug. 9.—Very few arrivals since Monday; and the Wheat in demand, and prices rather higher; inferior sorts support Monday's quotations—Oats 1s. lower, and a considerable quantity on hand. On other articles no alteration.

By the last accounts from Madrid, we learn that the King of Spain still continues at the watering place of Sacedan, accompanied by the Infante Don Antonio Pasqual. The Infante Don Carlos, who has been left as Regent in Madrid, has already begun to give signs of that inquisitorial and monastic spirit which has lately so much distinguished the annals of Spain; and the Inquisition, under such auspices, has again commenced the reign of terror. Senior Quiroga, late Bishop of Mechacan, in the kingdom of Mexico, and Minister of Justice for a few hours, has been arrested by the Holy Office, as it is supposed, because he used certain language in a pastoral letter, by no means favourable to the immunity of the Clergy, a subject of great delicacy in Spain. Some other arrests have also been performed, and among them Dr. Herrera, late Deputy in the Cortes for Estramadura.

King Ferdinand appears lately to have entertained a distrust of his guards, and has caused a column of Provincial Grenadiers to march up to Madrid, who had been reviewed in the Prado. His guards de corps are reduced to a very small number, and are by no means on such a footing as they were prior to the revolution of Aranjuez. On the day of St. Ferdinand, the King's tutelary Saint, upwards of 70 persons, condemned to the galleys and other punishments, received his Majesty's pardon.

Among the singular occurrences of the present day it is mentioned that the Emperor of Austria has fallen deeply in love with Madame Murat: This Lady has long been esteemed as extremely fascinating. Lord Cochrane's trial, for breaking prison, is fixed for to-morrow week, at Guilford.

The pillory seems a favourite mode of punishment in the French code of jurisprudence. Hardly a week passes in Paris without an exhibition of this kind. On Friday last, four females, none of whose ages exceeded 18, were pilloried at the Conciergerie.

Munich, July 26.—The ratification of the King to the Treaty concluded with Austria, is conceived in those terms:—"Animated by the most sincere desire to strengthen still more the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which subsists between the two States, we resolve to ratify and confirm the present Treaty with all the Articles, Clauses, and Stipulations which it contains; and we promise to fulfill it, and cause it to be executed in all its points without infringing it, or suffering it to be infringed in any manner.—In testimony whereof, we have signed this Treaty, and cause our Royal Seal to be thereunto affixed."

"Given at Munich, in the year of Grace 1816, and the 11th of our Reign.

"MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH."

LATE FROM LONDON.
By the fast sailing ship Factor arrived at Philadelphia from London.

London, Aug. 13.

Some of the Paris papers of Friday last, reached town yesterday, but the set of journals of that day did not arrive in regular course. A Flanders' mail also arrived, the accounts by which, mention a con-

siderable inundation at Oudenarde, in consequence of the overflowing of the Scheldt.

The Diet at Frankfort, it is now said, was to open on the 5th inst. but points of etiquette would for sometime occupy them, so that the first sitting for business cannot take place till the 15th. Important discussions, it is said, are to be carried on in this assembly.

Ghent, August 6.

They write from Oudenarde on the 3d, what follows:

The waters are excessively high, and have not subsided for these 3 days. The Scheldt is at the height of 16 feet at Oudenarde. Our rich and beautiful meadows are partly inundated. The grass which is not mown will rot in the water, and that which was already mown has been carried off by the current. Hay has risen 100 per cent. The hail, we hear caused great ravages in the communes of Berchem, &c. where the harvest, which promised to be most abundant, has been totally ruined. The lightning has also done some damage; it here struck the church of Marie Hoorbecke.

London, August 14.

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Saturday last. The Moniteur contains an ordinance allowing the importation, duty free, into every part of France, of corn, flour, bread, and biscuit, which seems to indicate that the hopes held out in some of the Paris Journals of an abundant harvest, are not participated in by the government.

Next month, it is said, the Royal Guards are to be encamped, in order that they may acquire a facility of manoeuvring, which is at present unattainable in consequence of their being stationed in different barracks.

The French papers have for some time past almost regularly put forth some article or other as if dictated by a sort of jealousy of our intended enterprise against Algiers. Now they tell us that the Porte will interfere by a mediation in order to take into its own hands the chastisement of its vassals, the Barbary States. This might prove an awkward kind of interposition, but it remains to be established that there is any such intention. It is a well known trick on the part of the Parisian press to fabricate articles pretended to be written from different quarters, and the continual recurrence to the paragraphs respecting the Barbary States, or the influence of France, and the respect paid to Frenchmen, proves that there is much of this species of coinage in circulation.

The camp of exercise in Bohemia is again mentioned. The Emperor of Austria, it is said, as well as the King of Prussia, is to be present at the manoeuvres. The latter monarch it is now stated, did not arrive at Carlsbad on the 27th ult. as before mentioned, his majesty being detained on the road by indisposition.

A Dutch Mail also arrived yesterday, the papers by which still speak of military preparations in France, and furnish us with a story of an intended expedition to St. Domingo. We regret to observe it stated, that there are frequent quarrels between the British troops in France and the inhabitants.

Yesterday morning, at half past 5 o'clock, the Duke, of Wellington, with his staff, left town for Brussels, where he is expected to remain a few days.

Civita Vecchia, July 24.

It was to be expected that the Sublime Porte would not see with pleasure European forces directed against Africa, and would not wait until the English, Neapolitan, and other fleets arrived to blockade and bombard the ports of the Regencies, before interposing her mediation in this war. France already resumes her happy influence over the Divan.

London, Aug. 13.

We learn that the Algerines had burned the jujube woods that are in the rear of their town, and that they have determined to fill up the ditches if the English attempt to attack it.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facta to me directed from Anne-Arundel County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 9th day of October, at Mr. James Hurter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash, two negro boys, William and Peter, also one negro man named Moses; being taken as the property of Solomon Sparrow, jun. security for Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Joseph Sands.

R. Welch, of Ben. Sheriff, A. A. County.

Sept. 26.

Public Sale

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Saturday the 11th of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Richardson's Tavern on the Baltimore and Frederick town turnpike road, A. A. County, all those tracts or parcels of tracts of land lying near Patuxent River in Baltimore county, and situate in the neighbourhood of said town, of which Charles Elder, sen. deceased, containing 60 acres more or less. The above land is well wooded and contains a large supply of valuable timber. Terms of sale—twelve months credit will be given on the purchase giving bond, with approved security the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the day by the chancellor the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them on or before the 12th day of April next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee.

Sept. 26.

Public Sale

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, Saturday the 12th of October next, at 11 o'clock, if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted.

Part of a Tract of Land Called "Cheney's Reque," lying on the South River, in Anne-Arundel county, belonging to the heirs of John Jacob deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given for the purchase money on the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the same with interest from the day of sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the premises.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE

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

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be sold on Saturday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a tract of land in Anne-Arundel County, on the Severn River about 8 miles from the city of Annapolis, being part of a tract known by the name of Providence, containing about 239 and 1-4 acres. Upon the premises are a tolerable dwelling house, corn house and other out houses. There is also an apple orchard of good fruit. The soil is productive, and suitable for almost every kind of cultivation; but it is presumed that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.—And on Monday, the 21st of the same month will be sold at Caton's tavern in the city of Annapolis at twelve o'clock, two acres of ground in the said city, adjoining the lot where Samuel Mead keeps tavern. The sale will be at public auction, on bond with good and sufficient security, and upon payment of the purchase money, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser.

Matthias Hammond, Trustee.

The creditors of Basil Brown, deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit their claims in the chancery office before the first day of March next.

Matthias Hammond, Trustee.

Sept. 26.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of George Warfield administrator of Eli Warfield, late of A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he do not be required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, until the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence, by John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of A. A. County, has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Eli Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-eighth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September 1816.

George Warfield, Adm.

NOTICE

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet on the second Monday of October next, for the purpose of receiving transfers, &c.

Wm. S. Green, Clk. Com. Tax.

Sept. 13.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 26.

Political Republican Tickets for the Second Congressional District. John C. Herbert.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Thomas Hood, Jacob J. Worthington, Bruce J. Worthington, jun. Charles W. Hanson.

FOR FREDERICK Joseph Taney, Joshua Howard, Ignatius Davis, Richard Potts.

FOR TALBOT. Edward N. Hambleton, John Seth, Alexander Hands, Robert Banning.

ALLEGANY. William D. Cresap, William Ridgely, James Prather, junior, Joseph Tomlinson.

FOR CAROLINE. Matthew Driver, William M. Donald, Samuel Culbreth, James Houston.

FOR SOMERSET. Littleton P. Dennis, Henry K. Long, Thomas K. Carroll, Hampden Haynie.

FOR WORCESTER. Littleton Quinton, R. I. H. Handy, Isaac Mitchell, Dr. W. F. Selby.

MONTGOMERY. George Washington, Alexander G. Hanson, Ephraim Gaither, Dennis Lackland.

It would require a laborious task of an able calculator, to ascertain how many of the public defaulters owe, would cover, if spread out in silver dollars. We entertain but little doubt, that if extended through the four sides of the District of Columbia, the dollars would considerably over-run the measure. From this we may gather something like an idea of the waste and corruptions, that have taken place. We may add by way of similar illustration, that it would have required a team with four good horses, to carry the bribe given to John Henry, if he had chosen to take it in silver. It is money more than thrown away, because Henry had nothing of importance to tell, and so just an appearance had he of public resentment against the knavery leak out, as it did, that he made it a part of his bargain to be immediately transported to France in a public vessel, to avoid indignation of that vengeance.

A special court could be organized with power to punish, by one cent for every falsehood uttered or printed by the democrats, or even those of Baltimore alone, since the commencement of this electioneering campaign, what a large proportion would it not pay of the land tax and stamp tax, that is collected to pay the annual pensions of \$1500 voted to themselves by the democrats of the last congress, at the so called election of the President, as is now openly asserted, by those who probably have the means of knowing.

The democratic scribblers in the pay of administration, boldly assert, that the federalists obtained the late election in this state by sheer bribery, and the assertion has been repeated by every halting, wealthy demagogue of the party. Pray, if the election was carried by bribery, who were the persons bribed? Were they federalists? Resolves says no; because federalists would have the federal ticket without bribe? Were they rich or poor men, who were bribed? One would suppose they were poor men, because rich men do not be influenced by it. Then every body must conclude, that the democrats, who declare the election was carried by bribery, mean nothing less than that, the poor men of the democratic party, sold their votes to the federalists for money. Now, what poor man, who possesses common feeling and pride, would remain attached to the democratic party, which, when it is fairly defeated at an election, accuses many of having been the cause of it, by suffering himself to be bribed? This shows every man, how low their honour and honesty is valued by the leading demagogues.

From the formidableness of the force which Lord Exmouth, before this, has appeared off Algiers, and the union which so long remained inactive in the Mediterranean, it would appear that those powers are determined upon something if not altogether exterminating the Algerian empire, the free holders of Algiers should so long have borne with the insult offered their flag, and the insult inflicted upon their citizens, when their great ability to aveggo