

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

AWAY—let nought, to love displeasing,
My Winifreda, move your care;
Let nought delay the Heav'nly blessing—
Nor squeamish pride, nor gloomy fear.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 22, 1808.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO THE BOSTON PETITION.

THE following answer to the petition of the inhabitants of this town, from the president of the United States, was received on Tuesday by the Selectmen, and is now presented to the public by their order.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.
Boston, Sept. 6, 1808.

SIR,

I beg leave to communicate through you the enclosed answer to the representation, which came to me under cover from you, and to add the assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Charles Bulfinch, Esq. for the Selectmen of Boston.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in legal Town-Meeting assembled.

Your representation and request were received on the 22d inst. and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings, of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself, the inconveniencies brought on our country in general, by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted with all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their unquiet conflicts, and by a steady observance of justice towards all, by a most forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beten the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and mariners, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with a view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither.—Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully. In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature, of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interest as it is to our rights.

In the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe; or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the U. S. sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the president, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change of measures affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The orders of England, and the decrees of France and Spain, existing at the date of these laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain indeed a contest for the government appears to have arisen; but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the executive competent to such a decision.

You desire, that in this defect of power, congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call; because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

I should, with great willingness, have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Aug. 26, 1808.

Judge Lewis returned from Opelousas on Saturday evening last; and we understand that four of the Indians tried there on an accusation of killing the men in Owing's boat, are condemned to be hung.

[Orleans Gaz.]

Gen. Charles Scott, an old revolutionary officer, is elected governor of Kentucky, in the room of Christopher Greenup.

LOUIS XVIII. AND CHARLES IV.

THE following letter, which was written by Louis XVIII. to his relation Charles IV. the late king of Spain, now a prisoner in Buonaparte's hands, is of the most unquestionable authenticity, and deserves increased interest from the circumstances of the present moment. It was written and sent from Calmar, in Sweden, on the occasion of the king of Spain sending to Buonaparte the order of the Golden Fleece. Louis as soon as he heard of it, with becoming dignity, instantly sent back to His Catholic Majesty the Infignia of an Order which he conceived to be polluted by its being conferred on a man, who, in addition to all his other acts of violence, had dipped his hands in the blood of a Prince of the house of Bourbon, the duke D'Enghien. Posterity will admit, that however unfortunate that family may be, it is impossible for the head of it to express himself with more majesty and elevation of mind than are manifested in this letter. Charles the Third had conferred on him the Order when he was Count de Prozence.

CALMAR, October 3, 1807.

"Sir, my Brother and Cousin,

"It is with regret that I send back to your majesty the Infignia of the order of the Golden Fleece, which I had received from the king your father, of glorious memory. There can be nothing in common between me and the great Criminal, whom his own audacity, aided by Fortune, has placed upon my throne. In our present circumstances, it is more glorious to deserve the sceptre than to sway it.—God, in his impenetrable decrees, may perhaps have condemned me to finish my days in exile. But neither posterity nor the present age, shall ever say that I have rendered myself unworthy to be seated and to die upon the Throne of my ancestors.

(Signed)

"LOUIS."

The editor of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser received, via Newport, the following letter from one of those unfortunate men who were basely flung into the ferret of Alton, and are now wearing out life in the dungeons of Cartagena:

Vaults of St. Clara, July 4th, 1808.

The anniversary of the independence of our country, RESPECTED FRIEND,

Supposing that it would not be unpleasant to hear that I am still living, I use an opportunity offered by a vessel going to New-York, to acquaint you with my good health. How long I am to continue in chains and in a dungeon, I know not; I pray God it may be short: for "disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, "SLAVERY, still thou art a bitter draught; and "though thousands in all ages have been compelled to "drink of thee, thou art not on that account the less "bitter."

I perceive by a printed paper, which accompanied a communication from K. B. Forbes, Esq. that you are one of the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for our relief. You may, therefore, possibly have it in your power to give me correct information touching the means by which we, poor miserable creatures, are to be emancipated, and when. This I beg you will be good enough to do by the next vessel which may leave New-York for this accursed place.

For the last three years distress has become familiar to me, and even death has been disarmed of all its terrors. Mine is a state in which

"Life dies, Death lives, and Nature breeds "Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things"

And how long I may be permitted to enjoy health or life is very difficult to calculate upon in a place like this. Indeed, I assure you, were it not for some little glimmering Hope that I shall yet see my native country (which I dearly love and can never forget) I should, instead of using means to preserve life, be tempted to destroy it.

If any friends whom I left behind should inquire of you respecting me, be pleased to tell them I still live. Adieu! Yours ever,

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

The following is an abstract of the number of feet and surgical cases under the care of the Medical Department in the Alms-House and House of Employment at Philadelphia, from May 23, 1807, to May 23, 1808—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes rows for Number admitted (2,002), Cured (1,473), Relieved (135), Eloped (37), Died (213), and Remaining (144).

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BROWN, late of the city of Annapolis deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are requested to made payment, to WILLIAM H. BROWN, Administrator.

September 7, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next. Heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday, the 19th of October, a purse of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for. Heats two miles each. And,

On Thursday, the 20th day of October, a subscription purse of about ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for. Three miles heats. 3 September 5, 1808.

James Sheppard, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business at the house adjoining Mr. John Randall's, and nearly opposite to Mr. William Whittington's. He solicits, and will be thankful to those who will favour him with their custom; they may rely on having their work executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—No exertions on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1808. 2

SALE.

To be SOLD, for CASH, at the Washington Inn, in Annapolis, on the 23d September, 1808, by virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court,

ONE negro man named DENNIS, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, and sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph N. Brewer, use of Talbot Jones.

J. E. TILLY, Late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 13, 1808. 2X

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late THOMAS W. WALKER, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to the subscriber, at Queen-Anne, on Monday, the 9th of October next.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Executor. September 14, 1808. 2

Notice.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

JAMES JONES, Junior. Calvert county, August 30, 1808.

In CHANCERY, September 14, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by ANDERSON WARFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 7th day of November next; provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next.

The report states, that 108 1/2 acres of land, in said county, sold for 1274 dollars 87 cents.

True copy, T. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.