

For the Maryland Gazette.
The editor of the Maryland Gazette may use his discretion as to this essay. If he thinks it worthy a place in his paper it is at his disposal—if not, the author will suffer nothing from its being suppressed. A deep regard to the vital principles of religion often leads him to bestow his attention on the fundamental points of a Christian's faith, and to commit to paper his thoughts and ideas on those interesting and highly important subjects. In one of those moments he wrote the following essay, which can do no dishonour to his heart, however slightly it may advance him in the literary world.

To examine the human mind with accuracy, to point out its various powers and their operations, is a subject worthy the attention of the profound philosopher. To investigate it, however, to its utmost extent, and fully to illustrate its wonderful properties, is beyond the stretch of human capacity. We are conscious that we possess a rational and thinking part, which is the source of all our knowledge, the fountain whence emanate all our pleasures. To endeavour to reach beyond consciousness, in order to explore the recesses of our souls, is but to involve us in the mazes of darkness, to establish the sceptic's tenet of universal doubt. By consciousness, alone we are made acquainted with those surprising operations, with those expansive faculties of mind, which elevate our nature so far above the brute creation. If we take an attentive survey of that exquisite mechanism which enters into our structure, we must be constrained to acknowledge, that infinite wisdom only could have produced a system so delicate, so harmonious, and at the same time so complex. Though the soul, clothed in all the majesty of its powers, is truly noble, yet how much more dignified is it conceived to be, when it is recollected that it must exist hereafter. Astonishing, sublime, nay, almost incomprehensible, is the idea, that man should possess a part within his imperfect frame, capable of living and flourishing in everlasting day. But is this noble, this important hope of immortality, a delusion? Even imperfect reason herself has rendered it highly probable; and the interesting truths of revelation have established it upon a basis that cannot be shaken. The ignorant savage of the wilderness, equally with him who has explored the arcana of science, casts a longing eye towards the wished for period when the troubles of life shall be changed for an eternal rest. Immortality is a truth attested by the confidence of the villain, who trembles at a reality which he cannot resist. It is a truth universally supported by the adherents of virtue, that there shall be a state of being when they shall be amply rewarded for all their works. Nothing, surely, can be so beneficial in promoting the peace, the justice and the harmony of nations, as this important belief, that the soul is immortal—where every individual is taught to look forward to a future and righteous retribution—with what equity will his actions be regulated—what sacred respect will the conventions between independent states be regarded.

The villain harrassed by "compunctions visitings" of conscience, by the apprehensions of an awful doom, is compelled to refrain his vice—while virtue, clothed in all her native charms, is exhibited as that glorious principle which will conduct her possessors in safety, to an immortal home. It has been said, that virtue is its own reward, and would therefore be practised, though this noble, this interesting truth, should be exploded—Ah, base insinuation! Is it to be supposed that virtue would be maintained when its foundations are so weak—That man, depraved as he is, would conform to its rules merely for its intrinsic worth? Remove but the idea of immortality, and you remove all the limits, all the restraints which have been applied to the conduct of men. Like wolves they would live, delighted only with seizing their prey, in the habitual practice of crimes for which they have nothing to fear. The fiend of infidelity has of late raised her hideous head in this our happy country, and endeavoured, by the perfidiousness of her doctrines, to poison and destroy the souls of men. Her votaries, with all the malignity of hell ranking in their hearts, and all the effrontery characterized on their brows, have pronounced death to be an eternal sleep, and immortality an idle chimaera—Base and impious mortals! too late will they realize, in the horrors of their situation, that weighty truth which they have so long reviled—With what anguish must their souls be wrung, when to their astonishment and confusion, they shall find themselves at death launched into an eternal world. O the pangs, the excruciating tortures, which must rack their guilty consciences, when they recollect that they have been the willing instruments of destroying thousands. From every quarter shall they be assailed with reproaches, breathed in the frenzy of despair, by the disciples of their unhalloved faith. Degrading, truly, is the idea held out by the enemies of truth, even admitting that the doctrine of immortality could not be absolutely established. To suppose that the powers of mind, which we

daily exert, that this active intelligence, which excites and conducts every action of our lives, must in a short time perish, would be a melancholy consideration. If we like brutes, were to pass off this stage of existence only to link into annihilation, the noble ends of a wife and benignant creator would evidently be defeated. Let infidelity boast her greatness, let her proclaim her baneful creed to the world, that sensual pleasure is her summum bonum, that in this life we may act as we please, having nothing to fear from a future; yet the breath of every reflecting man bears witness to the fallacy of her precepts—Reason and conscience both unite in giving her the lie. However formidable immortality may be to the wretch borne down by crimes, to the man of virtue it is a pleasing, a glorious truth—His bosom swells with the rapturous persuasion, that ere long he will be freed from the pains of mortality. How animating, how encouraging to virtue, is the certain hope that its full reward will be finally obtained! Equity marks out the path in which he walks, and injustice never finds an advocate in him. Do but the distresses of the miserable meet his eye, his soul is moved with compassion—The tear of sympathy flows secretly down his cheek, whilst he hastens to alleviate the burden of human suffering—Benevolence, pure and disinterested, glows in his heart—this it is which prompts him to extend the hand of charity to the indigent, to bind up the wounds and soothe the griefs, of the maimed. Is all this produced by the belief—of a future state? Is virtue thus rendered efficient, and therefore more amiable, by the hopes of immortality—Unceasing be the praises rendered to the great author of the universe, for making man as he has; for implanting in him this eager desire of immortality, which leads him to act agreeable to the principles of his nature. View the man of virtue, as his life gently hastens to a close, when age has thied her snows on his locks; then you shall behold his virtues shining with steady and undiminished lustre. Happy in the review of his past life, and bold from a consciousness of virtue, death is disarmed of all his power—he is no longer viewed as the king of terrors, but as the long expected messenger of happy tidings. While thus standing on the isthmus which separates time from eternity, he casts a farewell look on the world, which is fast fading on his sight, whilst, with lively triumph, he hails the approaching shores of immortality, as the glorious destination of his hope.

Oh! Solemn, yet noble consideration! that in each of us exists an immortal principle which shall survive the dissolution of that fabric which it inhabits, which shall indeed only be tasting the newness of life when the whole universe shall have tumbled into ruins, perished from the violence of a general conflagration.

Are not these considerations such as should impress us with the importance of eternity? Such as should lead us to shun vice and court virtue? For this only can the contemplation of this vital truth be made a subject of pleasure, thus only can we insure to ourselves its inestimable rewards.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the testament and last will of Helen Weedon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will **Expose to Public Sale**, on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the late dwelling of the deceased, on the North side of Severn River,

Part of the Personal Estate of said Helen Weedon, consisting of Black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Beds and Bedsteads, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, & a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

**HORATIO RIDOUT, } Ex'trs.
HENRY DUVAL, }**

July 2, 1812. ts.

Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of **John Dove** of said county, praying the benefit of the act 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 John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

Just in Season!

B. CURRAN,

In addition to his supply of **SPRING GOODS** has just opened 776 yards of Fancy Imported Gingham, 733 yards of American manufactured Gingham, Stripes and Shambrays, 100 Pieces Short and Long Nankeens, A Bale of sup. White Russia Sheeting, An assortment of Plain and Plaid Silks, And many other articles in the Dry Good Line, which makes his assortment as complete as the times will admit of. All of which will be sold low for Cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

In addition to the above he has this day opened 122 yards of **Union Factory Shirting Cambrics**, and 146 yards of **Cotton Sheeting**—also **White Jeans and Republican** for vests and pantaloons.

Annapolis, June 17, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of them, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and of the several supplements thereto, after this notice shall have been published agreeably to law, eight weeks from the date hereof.

William Whetcroft.
June 18. 5

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of **Joseph Chaney** of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act and the supplements thereto, and alleging that he is now in actual confinement; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value, to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application it is therefore ordered, that the said Joseph Chaney be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the 22d day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Chaney shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

By order,
William S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Application being made to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of **William Davis** of said county, praying for the benefit of the act 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 William Davis having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in September next, to show cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the several acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of **Isaac Holland** of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, 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 Isaac Holland having satisfied me that he hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged from said confinement, on the terms prescribed by the aforesaid acts, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Holland be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in August next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Holland should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will **Expose to Public Sale**, on Tuesday the 28th day of July next, That well known Tavern in the city of Annapolis, now in the occupation of William Brewer, called "The City Tavern." This property will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchaser, and Annapolis being the seat of government is the state of Maryland, every person must acknowledge is very valuable—It is the principal Tavern in the city, is exceeded by few in this or any other state for the convenience of its accommodations, and now rents for 1,000 dollars per annum.

This establishment consists of two separate houses—The one called the New House contains twelve large rooms, with fire places, each large enough for four beds, a dressing table in each bed, and half a dozen chairs; also two rooms without fire places. The Old House contains three large dining rooms, a bar, bar-room and chinking room, on the first floor; a sitting room and elegant lodging rooms on the second floor, and very excellent garret-rooms for servants. There is an excellent Kitchen and wash house—Stables sufficient for fifty horses, and a Billiard Room on the premises—Also a fine Garden attached to the house, in which is a large and very good Ice-House.

The terms of sale are, one tenth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance a credit of two years will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good security. Sale to commence on the premises at ten o'clock, A. M. Possession will be given at any time after the 12th day of August next.

Thos. H. Bozlie, Trustee.
June 15, 1812.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,
You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.
May 7, 1812. tf.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, will be sold, on Thursday the 13th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Richard Harrison, deceased,

Six hundred fifty-seven and a half acres of valuable land, situate in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. On this land is a good dwelling house, and every out house necessary on a farm. The soil is well adapted to farming and is congenial to the growth of clover and the use of plaster. This land lies within two miles of Herring Bay, has on it a good orchard and meadow, is well wooded and watered, is a healthy and beautiful situation, and justly ranks among the best farms in the county.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bonds to the trustee as such, with approval of security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.

Thomas Sellman, Trustee.
All persons that have claims against the said Richard Harrison, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor within six months from the time fixed for the sale.

June 12, 1812. T. S.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
April 20, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of **Frederick Green**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADDRESS

Of the Senate, to the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The senate announce to their constituents that war exists between the U. States and Great-Britain and its dependencies. This is a most serious event; at the present peculiarly solemn. It is a war against violence and rapacity, by an offending nation, also a war from the vortex and collision of European politics—whose utmost ambition was to live in honourable peace with the world—at home to enjoy the equal benefits of a republican government, and a broad, to carry the productions of its soil and industry in the usual channels of legitimate commerce.

We will not enter into a detail of the injuries inflicted on us, nor of the slimy proterity by which she has affected to justify her outrage—It is sufficient to say that England no longer pretends to disguise her ambitious designs, under the pretence of retaliation on her enemy. She asserts her unbounded right to dominion, only because she assumes unbounded power. She annexes conditions to the repeal of her orders, which she knows we have no right to require of her enemy—thus adding mockery to her long train of perpetrated injuries. With the boldness of the highway man, she has at last stripped the mask from violence, and vindicates her aggressions and oppressions on the only plea of tyrants—that of whim and convenience. The same plea extends to the wretched victim of savage barbarity on our frontiers.

It was not sufficient that we were removed from European politics, & courted peace under every sacrifice; acquiesced in minor injuries—remonstrated against those of a deeper dye—forebore until forbearance became punctilio—and finally retired from the contest, with the delusive hope that a spirit of moderation might succeed that of violence and rapine. We were hunted on the ocean—our property was seized upon by the insatiable grasp of our now open and acknowledged enemy, and our citizens forced into cruel and ignominious warfare. And when we retired, we were pursued to the threshold of our territory—outrages of an enormity, perpetrated in our bays and harbours—the tomahawk of the savage uplifted against the parent, the wife, the infant on our frontiers; and spies and incendiaries sent the bolom of our country to plot with theperate and ambitious, the dismemberment of our government, and involve us in all horrors of a civil war.

We have fought in vain for the motive of this horrible warfare. What British soil has ever been personally injured by America? What British property has ever been confiscated or condemned? What insult has been offered to the ensigns of national authority? In a time of profound peace we were supplying their citizens with the ducts of our soil, and replenishing their coffers by a lucrative commerce; with no disputes concerning territory; with no armaments to excite their jealousy; we experienced injuries and outrages, at the humanity of modern warfare revolted.

The constituted authorities of the in congress assembled, submitting the justice of their cause to the God of battles, have length declared war against this implacable foe: a war for the protection of commerce, a war for the liberties of our citizens; a war for our national sovereignty and independence; a war for our republican form of government against the machinations of despotism.

The senate affect not to disguise from constituents that the times are times of peril. The enemies of republics are on the march. The present is deemed the favourable moment for the dismemberment of the union, and the favourite project of the British government, which has been attempted by their agent, and we have alarming proofs it is sanctioned and cherished by citizens of the government. Yes, we say with assurance a deep and deadly design is formed against our happy union. We say it from our forced on our minds; from declarations of responsible forces; from intrigues that existed between the enemies of republicanism; an authorized British spy; and from a determination in individuals to oppose government in the prosecution of the war forced on us.

The senate will not assert that there is a party (in the two grand divisions) in parties are generally divided in the Union, and on which the senate are reluctantly compelled to animadvert) which gives countenance to such nefarious projects. The great object of the people are Americans. It is