

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.  
**NEWS FROM THE SPANISH  
MAINE.**

A vessel from Carthagen is in the river: she had a long passage. The following is the verbal intelligence she brings, a friend has promised to let us have the papers which contain it.

St. Martha still held out, but continued to be invested by sea and by land. Caraccas, Coro, Santa Fe and the whole province of Venezuela, had again declared themselves in favor of independence. A vessel belonging to the station of St. Martha, had captured a ship and a brig of war, and a merchant vessel from Spain, loaded with a supply of arms and ammunition for that place, and carrying besides 600 troops. The cunning Carthaginian having at first captured the merchant vessel, seized the Spanish signals and hoisted the Insurgent's flag under that of Spain, made signals for reinforcements from the two other vessels, who sent their boats to her aid.—The Carthaginian captain immediately took hold of the men, and successfully attacked the two vessels and succeeded in taking them both. The gentleman who gives this information adds that the Spanish officers taken on board those vessels, having spoken in an abusive manner against the Carthaginian government had been loaded with chains, and that he had seen them dressed in their uniform, and working in the harbor with the galley slaves.

General Labatut, had been replaced in the command of the military forces by general Pesniers lately arrived from Europe.

### MEXICO.

By the vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on Tuesday, several letters have been received in this city, and we have been favored with the perusal of one of them, containing the following particulars:

The insurrection never had, even in the days of Hidaigo, assumed a character equally formidable and decisive. The insurgents have at length seized on Acapulco, one of the finest ports on the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps the only safe harbor in Mexico—it is eminently situated for commerce with the east, and was once famous for its annual galleons to Manila.

It appears that Morellos, after having secured his posts in the southern provinces, and organized a powerful army, found himself sufficiently strong to detach several corps to intercept the communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The army, which blockaded a valuable convoy in the fortress Perote, at the departure of the above vessel, was estimated at seventy thousand men.

Perote is 95 miles from Vera Cruz. Apprehensions were entertained for the capital, as no news from thence had been received for sometime at Vera Cruz.

N.B.—We have just learned that San Blas, a port on the Pacific Ocean, near Acapulco, has also fallen into the hands of the Insurgents.

From the Albany Register of January 7th.

### THE FRONTIER WAR.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Canandaigua, Jan. 2.

Information has just reached town, by express, that the enemy are eighteen miles this side of Lewiston, on the Ridge road, marching towards this place, with a force of above 2000 men, including Indians. Our force consists only of about four or five hundred effective men. We are almost destitute of ammunition and guns. Our force is at or near Batavia. We are very much alarmed here for the safety of this village.

Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1813.

### TO THE BENEVOLENT.

FOR the information and satisfaction of the Members, Contributors and Patrons of the Charitable Society of Annapolis; as well as of others who may feel interested in the institution, the Managers have prepared the annexed statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Society, from the period of its institution in January 1811, to the present time. As the statement embraces the expenditures for a period of three years, and is necessarily made in general terms, the Managers have deemed it necessary to enter into a more minute detail of their proceedings.

The Charitable Society was established for the several purposes of succouring indigence, providing employment for the industrious, and extending the benefits of education to the children of the poor; and although these objects may not all have been accomplished to the extent that could have been desired, yet the Managers have the satisfaction of knowing, that none of them have been entirely neglected; and they indulge the hope, that the benefits which they have been enabled to diffuse to the indigent class of our fellow-citizens, will ensure to the institution the continued aid and patronage of the humane. During the winter in which the society was first instituted, the uncommon severity of the season rendered the distresses of the poor particularly urgent; hence it was found necessary to make considerable disbursements for the indispensable article of wood, as will be seen on reference to the statement. When the Managers first entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned them, they were diligent in ascertaining the number of those whose situation justly entitled them to the aid of this institution, and they have uniformly endeavoured to discriminate between those whom misfortune may have reduced to poverty, and the idle, the worthless, and the dissipated.—Nor have any who were able to work, and refused the employment provided for them, participated in the bounty of this institution. Although acting under these restrictions, and maintaining as rigid an economy as was consistent with charity, yet so great was the number of the truly distressed, that a smaller expenditure would not have sufficed to relieve their wants. Few persons, unless accustomed to visit the abode of the indigent, can imagine the extent of the distress which, during the inclement season of the year, pervades every residence of poverty. Upwards of sixty persons were provided by this society, during the first winter of its institution, with the essential necessities of life; most of whom, without this source of charity, could not, in all probability, have enjoyed that exemption from misery, which it was the happiness of the society to afford. When to the complicated evils of poverty the Managers found united the pressure of sickness; age and infirmity, of which there were numerous instances, these unhappy persons were the objects of their peculiar care and attention, and to those, principally, besides the necessary article of fuel, were furnished tea, sugar, meal, &c. the expense of which is noted in the statement. These articles were sometimes too dispensed to the industrious, in payment for such articles as were manufactured by them, which consisted principally of coarse cloth, shirts, trousers, stockings, candle-wick, and carpet-warp.

Aware of the importance, and fully sensible of the duty, of imparting to the poor the benefits of education, the attention of the Managers was early directed to the establishment of a school for that purpose, which was opened on the 6th of May, 1811, and forty-three scholars admitted into it, most of whom, at the time of their admission, were unacquainted even with the alphabet, though some had attained to the age of 10 or 12 years; previous to the dissolution of the school, which took place in March, 1813, most of them could read and write, and several of them had made some progress in arithmetic. After sup-

porting the school for nearly two years, it was found that the funds of the Society, were not adequate to its continuance; but the Managers, unwilling to resign an object so dear to humanity, resolved to attempt the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education, upon a plan by which the benefits of this improved mode of education might be enjoyed by the children of those who were able to pay for their instruction, at an expense much less than in common schools, and at the same time that the children of the poor should gratuitously participate in its benefits. For this purpose a teacher was employed for a salary of \$ 500 per annum, and duly instructed in the system by Mr. Ould, master of the Lancasterian School in George-Town. A suitable room for the purpose was obtained; the necessary lessons were procured, and the school commenced, with every prospect of success, on the 29th day of March in the present year. It has now been in operation for ten months, in which time upwards of one hundred and fifty scholars have been admitted into it—seventy of whom have generally been free scholars. Its progress, though occasionally interrupted by the visits of the enemy, has sufficiently demonstrated the efficacy of the plan, and promises the happiest results. The progress which the scholars generally have made, is highly gratifying and pleasing; and the order, regularity, and subordination which prevails at the school, is a pleasing evidence of the attention of the teacher. Although the price of tuition for pay scholars is materially re-

duced, yet the managers confidently expect that in a very short time the receipts of the school will be amply sufficient for its own support; and thus leave the charitable contributions of the members and patrons of the society to be devoted to the other benevolent objects of its institution. It has ever been an anxious object with the Managers to institute some plan, by which the poor can be constantly and usefully employed; the want of sufficient funds has hitherto been an insuperable obstacle to this scheme—they now, however, look forward to its accomplishment at no distant day. Having effected what they deemed of primary importance, the permanent establishment of the school—having established it upon a plan which will enable it always very nearly, if not entirely, to support itself—it will now require but a small portion of the funds of the society. Hence the managers indulge the hope, that they will now be enabled, as fully to accomplish another object of the institution, but little inferior in importance to the one which has been already effected.

With this brief history of their proceedings, the managers submit the account of the institution to the public, and solicit a continuance of that support which has hitherto been afforded. To the pleasing fact that the means of education, in this neighborhood have been so much facilitated, as to be accessible to all, and that there now remains no excuse for ignorance, so they hope shortly to be enabled to add, that the means of employment will be equally extended, and that there will remain no excuse for idleness.

To the punctual members of the society who have regularly paid their instalments, the managers, while they return them their grateful thanks, look to them with renovated confidence. To the public generally, and to those especially who can properly appreciate the benefits of a well regulated charity, flowing freely and liberally to its legitimate objects—to those who can justly contrast the different results which emanate to society from rewarded industry on the one hand, and from poverty, without employment, on the other—to those who can duly estimate the importance of education in a free and christian community, the managers cherish themselves at liberty particularly to apply. Much has been done, but much yet remains to be accomplished—if the glooms of ignorance have been in part dispelled, many of the evils of idleness yet remain to be cured. The present season will deprive many of their ordinary employments, and unless employment can be provided for them, they will prove a burthen to society and to themselves. In behalf, too, of the poor friendless children, who attend the school, the managers would appeal to the benevolent, and more particularly to the female sex. Many of the children have been prevented attending school for the want of shoes, and clothes suitable for the season—this suggestion is deemed sufficient. The managers will gratefully receive the contributions of the humane in any shape they may think proper to bestow them; and they respectfully solicit from the members, the payment of the first instalment for the present year, which is now due.

### Receipts and Expenditures of the Charitable Society of Annapolis, from January 1811, to December, 1813.

1811.	January 1.	To amount of first annual instalment received from the members,	250	00
	July 1.	To amount of second annual instalment received from the members,	200	00
	Decem. 31.	To amount of contributions received this year,	148	25
		To amount received from the sale of various articles manufactured by the poor,	118	57
		To Balance per contra,		90
			\$ 717	72

1811.	Decem. 31.	By cash paid for 56 cords of wood,	215	54½
		By do. paid for meal, tea and sugar,	68	47
		By do. paid for raw materials for manufacturing,	166	04
		By do. paid the poor for manufacturing various articles,	66	34
		By do. paid the expense of a soup house,	5	63½
		By do. paid the teacher of the charity school,	164	94
		By do. paid for slates for the school,	2	25
		By incidental expenses,	8	50
			\$ 717	72

1812.	January 1.	To amount of first annual instalment received from the members,	205	00
	June 6.	Received in part of a legacy bequeathed to the charitable society by Mr. Milbourn Sigell, late of this city,	260	00
	Decem. 31.	To amount of contributions received this year,	84	00
		To amount received for the sale of various articles manufactured by the poor,	16	70
			\$ 565	70

1812.	Decem. 31.	By balance due from last year,		90
		By cash paid the teacher of the charity school,	592	35
		By do. 10½ cords of wood,	36	63½
		By do. paid for books, &c. for the school,	17	34½
		By do. paid for raw materials,	24	14
		By do. paid for collecting,	5	00
		By do. paid for the relief of a stranger,	8	00
		By balance,	91	33
			\$ 565	70

1813.	January 1.	To balance rendered from last year,	81	33
		To amount of second instalment for the year 1812, and the first instalment for the year 1813, received from the members,	275	00
	Decem. 31.	To amount of contributions received this year,	103	75
		To amount received for the sale of various articles manufactured by the poor,	60	13½
		To amount received for tuition,	186	00
			\$ 706	20½
		To balance in the treasurer's hands,		23
			\$ 706	43½

1813.	Decem. 31.	By cash paid for 17½ cords of wood,	67	64
		By do. paid the teacher of the charity school,	118	80
		By do. paid for raw materials,	62	58
		By do. paid for coarse clothes and shoes purchased for sale on account of the society,	66	35
		By do. paid for the instruction of Thomas Bassford, teacher of the Lancasterian school,	80	00
		By do. paid for repairs &c. at the Lancasterian school,	14	38
		By do. paid for slates, paper, books, printing, &c. for the Lancasterian school,	85	67
		By do. paid for collecting, and other incidental expenses,	7	25
		By do. paid the teacher of the Lancasterian school,	200	00
		By balance,	23	63
			\$ 706	43½

### NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the county for the year 1813.

### NOTICE

That the subscribers of Calvert county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Paole, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of December, 1813.

### NOTICE

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

### 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.

### NOTICE

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P.M. Return, will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A.M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P.M.

### NOTICE

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

### NOTICE

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

### NOTICE

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

### NOTICE

Lee's Anti-Billions Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Aque 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 nervous 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.

### NOTICE

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapped the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

### NOTICE

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being here-with inserted.

### NOTICE

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

### NOTICE

DRY GOODS, and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON for weaving. Annapolis, November 11, 1813.