

It may be... had been... the pay... received... county, Aug...
...defence of an... these remarks need... There, are... who have come in... however, who have come in... since those great achievements... those great achievements... with which it was fraught... the medium of history... think they have lost that... ought to feel from the... time which has elapsed... drawy feelings we could... awaken. This achievement... of our country's independence was... of federalism, of union... of the name of federalist... would teach us to as... that of tory, but in going... the late war, we... even to name a federalist, as... a tory as he might have been... the standard of his... abandoned the standard of his... Federalists made no pledge... of life, fortune and sacred hon... to support Mr. Madison's war... and aggrandizement, yet... was no occasion when the pu... of our soil was threatened by... unhalloved tread of the enemy... did not hazard their lives... defence. They made no po... display of patriotism, they did... taverns, grog-shops, and the cor... streets, that they would as... in planting the flag of the re... on the walls of Quebec, or... in the snows of that inhosp... climate; but whenever they... the liberties of the country... and the rapacity of the... carrying devastation and ru... along our seaboard, they were... ready to meet him. We... attempt a comparison be... the abilities of the different... brought out for the le... of this country, for they... very generally known to you... at this much we will observe... the ticket containing the... of Hood, Washington, Hop... and Marcy, we should prefer... because we like their political sen... better; because they pro... to be governed by those pure... principles of our great political fa... and because they have uni... been, opposed to embargoes... and restrictions on commerce, to... and taxes. They modestly... themselves to represent the... of Anne Arundel county... the state legislature; and we are... to say, that the piety of their... the sternness of their in... and their public honesty... made so favorable an im... on the public, that their par... friends feel a most perfect... confidence in their success; but it... will depend on you who venerate... and follow the sage advice of Wash... whether those expectations... will be fully realized.

A PLANTER.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday the 5th of August, at Hammond's Ferry, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Craggs, aged 67.

In this city on Monday morning, Mrs. H. Ogle, after a tedious illness.

Died—On the 28th ult. at his seat near George-town, PHILIP BARNON KEY, Esq. As a politician he was eminent, and sat as a representative in the tenth, eleventh and thirteenth congress, from the adjoining district in Maryland. As a lawyer, he stood in the first rank of his profession; as a gentleman, he was greatly respected, even by those who least admired him as a politician. To his family, as well as to his vicinity, his death will prove a severe loss. [Nat. Intell.]

From the Delaware Gazette, Aug. 8. **ILLE FUIT!**
The Distinguished Patriot and Statesman our illustrious BAYARD, IS NO MORE!

He expired on Sunday evening last, on his return from the mission at Ghent, which restored peace to his country.

Almost with the announcement of his return, goes forth the melancholy tidings of his death.

To see again his family and country from which he had been so long separated, became, during his illness in Paris the ruling impulse of his heart; and, although too feeble to undertake the voyage with more than a hope of living to complete it, yet apprehending his disease to be mortal, he resolved to attempt it.

He lived to return—to see his children, and his friends, and breathe the air of his native land. In the midst of his sufferings, he rejoiced that this, the first wish of his heart was gratified.

He brought back a body worn out

by disease, but his powerful mind was unimpaired. It was the only natural feature which remained. It towered amidst the ruins by which it was surrounded, and yielded but to the stroke of death.

He had, through a long course of public services, sacrificed to his country his private feelings and domestic comforts. He has now made the last sacrifice, HIS LIFE!

To his country it belongs to cherish and preserve his fame.

The remains of Mr. BAYARD will be taken to Bohemia, Maryland, instead of being buried here as was contemplated.

From the Utica Patriot of July 24. Major Whittlesey and Money.

Report has so completely distorted the circumstances attending the discovery of the lost thirty thousand dollars, [advertised by Samuel Whittlesey, Esq. as having been stolen by some daring villain from his saddle bags] that it is very difficult to collect the facts from the fabricated particulars, which led to the discovery of this unparalleled transaction. We have relied, principally, upon a letter from Mr. M. W. Welles, of Lowville, to his son in this village, and on the oral statement of I. W. Bostwick, Esq. The stratagem which was resorted to, in order to extort a confession of the fact, discovers more ingenuity than prudence; but as it has produced the desired effect, the projector will receive the thanks of the community. It is stated, that Parley Keyes, Esq. one of Whittlesey's bail, has from the first, suspected Whittlesey and his wife; but from motives of policy he feigned the highest confidence in their honesty. By this means he had access to a more unguarded conversation with them, respecting the circumstances prior and subsequent to the alleged robbery. All tended to heighten his suspicion; he secreted himself for several nights, near the room where Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey slept, in this situation he became fully confirmed as to their guilt—but was not able to ascertain where the money was deposited.

Keyes now concerted a plan with Mr. Jason Fairbanks, the other bail, to force Whittlesey into a confession of the whole transaction, and particularly to the discovery of the money. They went into an adjoining wood, and dug a hole in the earth near a spring, sufficiently large for their purpose, and let it fill with water. They then made a confidant of a third person, a doctor, who was to be within call. Matters thus arranged, they called upon the Major and requested him to walk out with them; he readily complied, and in the course of their ramble they all arrived at the pit. Mr. Keyes then, in a most peremptory manner, charged Whittlesey with his most infamous plan to cheat them of the money, &c. and reminded him of the inevitable ruin it would bring upon them and their families, if he refused to inform them where the money was concealed. The Major was thunderstruck but swore to his innocence. Mr. Keyes told him it was all in vain, as he knew him to be guilty, even from the joint confession of himself and wife, when they supposed that there was "no eye to see or ear to hear," and that if he persisted in his declarations, they were determined to drown and bury him on the spot. He still declared his innocence, and told them they might do their worst. They then tied him, hand and foot and put him under the water, where they held him some time—and on taking him out, told him they wished to spare his life, and that if he would discover the money they would set him at liberty. He was obstinate and they threw him in again. When he was taken out the second time, he appeared to be lifeless. The doctor was then called and with great exertions he was restored so as to speak. They then stated to him his folly in persisting, when not a shadow of doubt existed as to his guilt. He replied that he should suppose they would now be convinced of his innocence. He was again bound, and immersed for the third time—but they did not suffer him to remain long under water. When taken out, he said he believed they intended to murder him, and that he might as well confess as to be drowned. He then informed them, the money was in his own house, in a bed-room, and that they might go and get it. The doctor was left in charge with Whittlesey, while the others proceeded to search for

the money. On arriving at the house they found the bed-room door fastened, and Mrs. Whittlesey within refusing them admittance. They burst the door, told Mrs. W. their errand, and desired she would save them trouble, by telling them where the money was. She gave them nothing but abuse in reply. Receiving some assistance, they commenced a search, and soon found the said 30,000 dollars, or the most of it, concealed in the bed; a considerable part of it was quilted into a pair of drawers, which Mrs. Whittlesey was to wear, on an intended visit to her friends in Connecticut.—The remainder was not packed for transportation!

The money being secured, Whittlesey was sent for when he arrived he was much exhausted, yet the infuriate woman would not spare him the most impious imprecations, and spurring him for his wickedness as she termed it, told him she would let him know that she would not survive the disgrace which must inevitably follow. A short time after she was missing; and on enquiry being made, she had been seen going towards Black River.—She was followed, but too late to prevent her desperate resolution; she had precipitated herself into the river at the rapids. Her body was shortly after found, and every effort made to restore her to life! But all were in vain; her soul, probably with all her "sins and imperfections," unrestrained, had gone to the awful presence of an offended and vindictive God. This is the dreadful consequence of crime. Thus died an ambitious and unprincipled woman, whose pride and aspiring spirit disdained the control of her husband, and spurning the innocent comforts of humble competency, sought to obtain by guilty means, a rank and splendor in life which providence, in his wisdom had denied her.

Mr. Whittlesey has confessed that he scattered about 400 dollars between Watertown and Sacket's Harbor, in hopes of its being picked up by persons who would give notice of it, and thus lead suspicion to rest upon some one of that place.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Voter has come out against me with a long list of offences, and with which, he says, I am chargeable. I shall speak of them in their turn, as a voter has condescended to mention them. The first charge is, that I plead the act of limitation to an account of Mr. Alexander's against me as a public officer; to this charge I shall speak separate and apart, and in the doing of which, I think I shall be able to convince every impartial mind, that I do not owe Mr. Alexander one solitary cent. The second charge is, that I retained money in my hands of Mr. Slemaker's, which ought to have been paid over to him; I will here state, that I collected for Mr. Slemaker, after carrying the account perhaps twelve months in my pocket, the round sum of six dollars, from Mr. Philip Snowden, it being the price of one hat; the money perhaps remained in my hands some time; on Mr. Slemaker applying to me to know if this six dollars was paid, I told him I did not recollect, but likely it was, I would go home and see, that I kept a docket, and if it was paid to me I would immediately pay it over to him; on looking at my docket, I found Mr. Snowden had satisfied me; I without loss of time went and paid Mr. Slemaker the amount of his claim; is there any thing unfair or dishonourable in this transaction? does a voter mean to say that I intended to defraud Mr. Slemaker out of his money? surely not. If he does, no man will say so but himself. I believe this to be the sum and substance of the second charge. The third charge is, I plead to an account of the Charitable Society against me for the tuition of my children; perhaps I have raised as many children as a voter has, and have paid as honestly for their education—My children went to a school of which Mr. Thomas Bassford was the teacher; in the summer of 1814, Mr. Bassford turned federalist, and at the election in October, voted a federal ticket; at this I was enraged, and declared my children should never go to him again. I never did send them to him afterwards. This goes to prove how I ranked as a politician, and to what lengths I went to carry into execution a party to which I was attached, and who at this moment are persecuting me to death. Some time after the election in October last, an account was sent to me in the name of the Charitable Society; to this account I had two objections: the first was, that in my opinion the proper credit had not been given me; the second was, that I was not indebted to the Charitable Society. Shortly after this a suit was brought against me in the name of that Society for the recovery of this money. I went before Mr. Welch, who was the magistrate, and wanted to know of him who the Charitable

Society were composed of, and if they were incorporated, if they were not, they had no right to recover, and that Mr. Bassford was bound to bring the suit in his own name; that I felt no disposition to pay them both, but was willing to pay either of them what was just and right. Is there any thing criminal in this transaction? Will any man pretend to say that my object was to get clear of the payment of the money by making a plea of this kind? Certainly not. No man but a voter or a fool, will attempt to say any such thing. A voter seems to think that I am bound to pay every account presented to me, though palpably unjust in whole or in part, as if I were not entitled to the same rights that every citizen enjoys of guarding against impositions. Is it because I am a candidate for the sheriffalty, that I must submit to every species of fraud? The plea that I made to the Charitable Society appears to be a great stumbling block to a voter, and is one of the crimes with which I stand charged, and for the committing of which I stand indicted. The public are not perhaps acquainted with the causes which have given rise to the opposition to me, it is not because I have cheated or attempted to cheat any man upon earth, nor would these charges ever have made their appearance in the world only for the sheriffalty that I have been applied to, to give up to their favorite candidate; that temptations have been held out to me as an inducement for me to do so, which I have promptly refused; this is the unpardonable sin, and for which they mean to punish me in this world, and that to come. A voter seems to be very familiar with the word swindling; I have no doubt but the practice is much more familiar to him. I shall now take leave of a voter, giving him up to his own reflections, and am willing the public shall decide on the propriety of the charges made against me, so far as I have endeavored to explain them.

Rezin Spurrier.

Aug. 16, 1815.

The Subscriber

Will offer at Public Sale, the 12th of September next, a valuable farm, containing 400 acres of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, 4 miles from South River, 12 miles from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore, and 22 from the city, in a very healthy neighborhood. There is a sufficiency of wood land and meadow, and the land well adapted to clover and plaster, as also tobacco and all kinds of grain. There is two apple orchards and a great variety of fruit. A further description would be unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will be shown the land by the subscriber, living on the land. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Aug. 17. John Cowman.

To Rent.

The subscriber has Three Farms to rent, containing from 3 to 600 acres each, lying very convenient to navigable water and the Baltimore market. They are adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and rye, and most kinds of vegetables suitable for marketing. To good tenants the rent would be moderate, and might be paid (if preferred) in cutting and hauling of timber, &c. None need apply but such as can give satisfactory testimony of their capability of working said places beneficially.

Charles Waters. Waters Ford, Aug 17.

WILLIAM BREWER, UNION TAVERN AND CITY HOTEL.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias issued by Augustine Gambrill, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 26th instant at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in Annapolis, One Negro Boy named Jem, taken as the property of John H. Brown, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Wm. L. Hammond, Joseph Evans for self and as administrator of Wm. M. Cauley. Terms cash. John Knighton, Dept. Shif. Aug. 3, 1815.

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Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 30 September next, A House and Lot

In the city of Annapolis, late the property of William Tucker, deceased. This property adjoins the shop of Mr. John Thompson, and is a comfortable dwelling, well calculated for a small family, and is in good repair. Six months credit will be given on the whole of the purchase money; the purchaser giving good security for the payment, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Abel Tucker, Admr. of Wm. Tucker, deceased. Aug. 10, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred sawed Chesnut Rails, 9 feet long; 3 1-2 by 3 inches, for which a liberal price will be given, if delivered at the wharf before the 1st of October. John Shaw. Annapolis, Aug. 10, 1815.

Public Sale:

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will offer to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 31st day of August next, if fair if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted,

One Tract of Land

Called Phantasco, containing 100 acres, and also part of a tract of land called The Addition to Timber Ridge, containing 100 acres; both tracts lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and adjoining each other, situated on the stage road leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, about six miles below Cragg's Ferry, being the real estate of Samuel Yealdhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of Indian Corn and Rye, and lays in a fine healthy neighbourhood, and from its vicinity to the city of Baltimore the produce of the farm can at all times be transported to a good market, with small expense. As this land is so generally known, it is deemed unnecessary to give a more minute description, as persons who may be disposed to purchase can view the premises before or on the day of sale, by applying to Elijah Yealdhall, or Frederick Yealdhall, on the premises.—Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

Ezekiel Steward, Trustee. August 6, 1815.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Ward, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

James Owens, Executors. Eleanor Ward, 3w. Aug. 3, 1815.

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application, by petition in writing, of William Wells, of Anne Arundel 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 list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Wells having satisfied the said court by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said William Wells, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican, once in each week for three months successively, before the third Monday of Sept next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Wells then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

William S. Green, Clk. June 8. 3m.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called Glorious Prospect, in Anne Arundel county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River, West River, and Rhode River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

William Sanders. May 18, 14.