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JONAS GREEN,

WISCELLANEOUS.

GECECH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

priciars of the Death of Bishop

Asbury.
Refollowing is the substance of a

Letter from the Rev. John W. Boad, to the Rev. Bishop M.Ken-

Inter giving a particular account of the death of the Rev. FRAN-

(IS ASBURY, Senior Bishop of

the Methodist Episcopal Church

hite United States of America.

Spittykania, Vir. April 1, 1816.

Probably, before this will reach

roses will have heard its solemn

still I feel it my duty to send

a particular account of what

when place. Yesterday, the

diffecting Providence—He has

hen corvenerable Father from us!

Wereached the house of his old

and, John Potts, in Manchester, Starday, the 16th day of March.

here Sabbath, he insisted on

thing to a congregation, to be bettered at 4 o'clock, in brother his nouse. Though it was with

ficity he could be heard, yet he

de fer more than an hour ; and,

tendone, did not appear so much busted as I expected. On Mon-

y, though the weather was unfa-

limble, we crossed over to Rich-

and and put up with brother Ray-assi. On Thursday, we moved to taker A. Foster's. On Sunday,

(20) he persisted in a resolution

ing I could, with prudence, to

inside him from it; but he said,

od had given him a work to do

married into the Meeting-t House

nd set in the Pulpit, on a table.

here he preached his last Sermon,

ra Rom. IX. chapter, and 28th

and cut it short in righteous-

im; because a short work will the led make upon the Earth." He

pie rear an hour, and when done,

malmost spent. We, however

test on Tuesday, and travelled

enty-two miles. Brother Foster

companied us to our old friend, flomas Crenshaws—being much

gred, and very unwell, he tarri-

perted that an appointment should

emide, and word sent out, that fee would be preaching, at four like in the afternoon, saying—

On Thursday, we again set out.

travelled twenty miles, and put

with our good friend and brother.

avid Rouzee-here he was ex-

edingly feeble, though cheertul.

eset out again on Friday ; bro-

Kind then took leave as one who

agiving up his father to die. We

en proceeded to our old friend,

orge Arnola's, travelling in all

thaday, about twelve miles; but I

fter saw him so much exhausted

travelling, before. He said to

" It, however, rained, and I

the not sorry to see it, wishing

in to rest. It being proposed that

tishould have meeting on Sabbath,

the of sending a note to a fami-

hibout 5 miles off, who, it was

wit 'The Bishop hearing it re-

was so unusual a thing for

ab say respecting meeting, es-

beld be too weak to bear the noise

i meyting in the house. He

eita very restless night, and in

morning appeared more than

illy unwell. I proposed sendor a physician; the family say-

would be much gratified to

on Saturday morning, " If this orld be as good a day as yester-

Ronzee came several miles with

ome into the congregation.

Tu-Bishop Asbury is dead!

Grerend and Dear Sir,

LOST,

Votice is hereby give

Il persons having claims against sade as requested to present them properly as cated, and those indebted to make inv

authorised to seide thoesiate.

Leanor Welch, dam's
May 16.

On Friday merning, the roth muan, seen Mr William O'Hara's and Lourown, a SILVER WATCH, a white ris

May 16. William Smith

New & Cheap Goods

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

MEUCHANT TAILOR.

Church street, opposite Caton's Ha

Tenders his thanks to a generous public ne patronage he has received, and hegs lear form his friends and the public, that he nglish blue and black Superfine Cloths rench blue and fastionable mixed do. tockinguets, Cassimeres,

Silk Florentines, and a great variety of a feilles waittonating, Best yellow Nankeens, Twilled do. various colours, Bomhazetts, plain and twilled, blee and Es Striped Florentines for pantalets, Afturias &c. &c.

All or any of which he will make up in the tice, and on moderate terms. Thote diff to patronize him will find it greatly to a advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, May 9.

JOHN THOMPSON Merchant Tailor.

Returns his acknowledgments to his front the liberal encouragement they have all ed him, and begsleave to inform them had has received a select assortment of Spre Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankens, Black to tines and Evariety of other Waistern and a handforme selection of Striped Fi-tines for l'antaletts; all which he will-up at the shortest notice, in the most faththe style and on accommodating terms to the who may be inclined to favour him with a He has always on hand so of the above articles. assortment of the above articles.

Trustee's Sale.

Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the feriber will expose to public fule, on Marthe tenth day of June next, if fair, if no the tenth day of June next, if fair, if not next fair day, on the premiles, all that pri tract of land called "Huckleberry For containing one hundred and fixty for A more or less, fair the property of Joshu J. fon, deceased This land lies on the North of Severn River, near Charles Water's Ma. 26 for inting of the land is deemed unred. d. feription of the land is deemed unren as perfons inclined to purchafe will view fame previous to the day of (ale. The term y the Chancellor, ornneyances wit to the purchasers or purchasers come David Robinson, Truste May, 1816,

Public Sale.

On Morelay the 3d day of June next, if if not, the new fair day thereafter, willbed for sale, on the land of Mr. P. W. Thors the residence of the late Dark Doney, do months will be given, the purchaser giving with approved security, bearing meret the nay of sale. Sale to commen ten o'clock. 3 SUSAN DUNE

Labourers Attend

The subscriber wants immediately, en ten labourers, whom he will probably end tring the whole of the ensaing somes whom he will give from eighteen to the

Thomas Brow Ampholis, May 2, 1816. NOTICE.

The Orphans Court of Anne-Arandel tv, have come to a determination to sue Tuesday and Saturday in each week, for

accommedation of persons having fasted do in said course.

By order, John Gassone Res. Wills, A. A. Co May 9. 3

The Subscriber Hereby gives notica, that he has day sold out ail his interest of, in, to, the late concerns of lingely Weems, Ridgely Weems & Co. also Ridgely & Weems's last con-

unto Lir. Absalom Ridgely. James Ween

Annapolis, April 2, 1816.

All those indebted to the above a tioned concerns are hereby reque to make in mediate payment to h field and Ridgely, who are author to settle the same. Absalom Ridge

icg, that there was a Dr. Lewis, a practitioner of eminence about ten or twelve miles off. He objected, saying-" I shall not be able to tell him what is the matter with me, & the man will not know what to do." On my urging it again, he said, 'He could only pronounce me dead.' I said-" Probably he could give you something that would relieve you." He replied, "My breath will be gone before he can get here." I said, " I hope you have no apprehension of any thing so serious taking place, have you?" He answered, "Yes." After a while, I asked him, "Whether, if any thing serious should take place, he had any word to leave with me." He said, he had spoken and written so fully. that it was unnecessary I told him " that I had heard him speak so frequently on the affairs of the

After a while, asking the hour of the day, and being told it was near eleven, he asked if it was not "time for meeting;" being told there were none present but the family, he replied. " Call them together, I want to have meeting." They being collected, I read what was our Lesson for the day, the 21st chapter of the Book of Revelation: it being remarkable, that the last chapter in the Revelation, which in course would have been read in the evening, should be the-Lesson, which should close the day on which he closed his labours. During the whole of the meeting, his soul seemed much engaged; & as it was truly, an affecting time, he appeared much elevated, and raised his hands frequently in token of triumph. When meeting was over, he called on me to "read the mite subscription." But being told there were none preaneak to a congregation, at three taxk in the afternoon. I feared sent but the family, he said no more. His calling for this to be read, be consequence, and urged every shews, that even the pangs of death were not able to wrest from him the interests of the missions which lay with semuch weight on his mind.
After this, his voice failed; but ett, and he must deliver his tes-

still he gave evidence, that he pos sessed his reason to the last. A little before he died, finding, that I was affected at his not being able to take a little barley-water, which I offered to him in a tea-spoon, he lifted up his hand towards Heaven, in token that he should soon be there. I the asked him, if he found that Jesus was present? When he raised both his hands towards Heaven, with an expression which I shall never torget. He then, without a groan, or complaint, fell asleep in the arms of his Saviour, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday, the 31st March. 1816.

Rev. Bishop M. Kendree.

DEMOCRATIC TOASTS.

He wished those that were with in to do something, if he could in to astsdrank by the Tammany Society, of Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, published in the Aurora of I do not censure the people the 18th inst.

The following are selection of confidence in the quacks that they will rather under the operation than call is nother and a better physician.

I do not censure the people the 18th inst.

The Day-Like our Tutelar Saint, let us perish in the flames of our W gwams, rather than celebrate it as the minions of corruption, or the vassals of political hypocrites. 3 cheers.

The People-An end to their idoiatry, and no more worship of political images, the work of their own hands. 3 cheers.

The Declaration of Independence -Let its principles be lisped by our children, taught in our schools, an i recited in manhood, that those principles, and not names, may become the test of men and measures. 3

cheers. The next Congress-Lot the penple take care that they are worth more than Double Pay. 2 cheers. The next President of the United States-The choice of the people and-not of a faction-the will of freemen, and not of a cabal-the election by free states and not by

the dictum of any one. 3 cheers. The fourth day of next March-The glad moment that shall divest the American Walpole of the means of corruption, and consign him to the justice of an injured and an insuited theted he apprehended that he people. 9 cheers.

Pennsylvania-She has been harnessed to the car of corruption, may she no longer submit to be driven like an ox. or an uss. 7 cheers.

sincerity, plainness without meanness, practice in accordance with. profession; the public and not his own welfare his rule of conduct, and honest and enlightened men be his counsellors and associates-2

Agriculture and manufactures, the food and raiment of American independence. 9 cheers.

The American Army and Navy -Unlike the Bladensburg champions, they covered the American brow with laurels-heroes sowed for profligates to reap. 3 cheers.

The next war-May it be a war for national rights and not for office; and no Ghent negotiation to create presidents or treat for free trade and sailor's rights. 3 cheers. Democracy as it was in '99 and

1800, not as it now is, the Shibbo-

leth of political prostitutes. 1 cheer. church, that I believed I understood his sentiments fully." He replied, The Treasury-In morals and arithmetic, pettifogging financiers are like pettifogging lawyers, both strive to make the most of a job, it they make the least of a cause.

> Economy-once in but now out of fashion, such is the difference between being in and out of office. 1 cheer.

Principles-They are immutable, let us reverence them; men are changeable, let us distrust them. 3 cheers.

Man as he ought to be-His own lawgiver and the keeper of his own conscience, ruled by no sovereign but virtue, and no dictator but his God. 3 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS. By Col. Duane-The soldiers of the first and last wars of America, who having the first established the liberty, and the other the renown of the nation, were rewarded by the robbery or the refusal of a few acres of land, while Congress paid itself by funding and banking speculations and double pay. Principles and not men, the first &

best maxims of a Republic. Republic-May pride and ambition ever rest in the heart of a repub-

The memory of General George Washington.

From the N. Y. Courier.

"Quam Deus vult perdere prius domentat " It the proposition contained in the above motto be true, the Lord help us! for no nation ever exhibited more unequivocal symptoms of political madness than the people of these United States. The result of the late election is an alarming proof that the malady is increasing.

Every mode of blistering and depletion has been used during and since the war without relief. The leeches of taxation are thick upon them, and though they may suck them to death, they have so much confidence in the quacks that manage them, that they will rather die under the operation than call in a-

I do not censure the people for being the dupes of demagogues, but seriously deplore their infatuation. They are desirous to do right because it is their interest, and when they do wrong I forgive them, for they know not what they do." They are so completely seduced by artifice, deceived by falsehood, and bewildered in the labyrinths of sophistry, by the cunning of ambitious demagogues, that they are really like a lost traveller, who cannot tell north from south, nor like Sancho which is his right foot. They remind me of Mrs. Lumpkins, whom her unlucky son Tony so bewildered, as to make her believe that the foot of her own garden by the horse-pond, was Crack-skull common. I have heard that a set of experimental philosophers, made a boy believe that a pig he was . arrying to market was a goose, but I never believed the story until the democrats convinced me that the human mind can believe any absurdity. But I say again, I do not censure the peop'e for being deceived and blinded by their demagogues; neitherdo I blame poor Sancho Panza for followinghis crazy master Don Quixotte from pillar to post, and believing all his preposterous notions, and approving all his extravagant actions. Now I think of it, the deluded democrats resemble the simple Sancho mavellously. Tho' vania-May he have simplicity with every adventure be a misadventure, by the Royalists there, as a guard, first instance.

tunes to the lunatic knights of democracy, they attribute them all to federal enchanters. Their masters may mistake windmills for giants; flocks of sheep for armies; a barber's bason for Mambrino's helmet; Madison for a wise statesman, & Tompkins for an honest one, or commit any other absurdity of the like kind, without impairing in the least the confidence of their followers. The doctrine of executive infallibility seems to be completely established

The people exhibit practical proofs of it perpetually, though they rebrobate it verbally. The echo is not more true to the sound, nor the shadow to the substance than the democrats to their rulers. They follow their Quixotic leaders, as obsequiously as Sancho the crazy Don, and are still in high hopes of finding castles to inhabit, and islands to govern. In pursuit of these baseless fabrics, they fall like Sancho into ditches, get rib-roasted and blanket tossed, but still they will follow and obey their masters.

> From a Baltimore paper. IRISH POTATOES.

- By the ship Globe, which arrived at Baltimore on the 5th inst. from Newry, (Ireland) was freighted with POTATOES, which cost in Ireland eight pence per bushel, and are retailing in Baltimore at two dollars.

Two cargoes have been recently sold in Philadelphia, with an avidi ty the most astonishing-inducing a belief that the importations of provisions from a foreign country must continue to be highly beneficial to the concerned—they were sold at our common market price, one dollar and a half per bushel, which considering the difference between the Irish and American measure, must have realized the importers a very handsome ready profit.

MORILLO'S ARMY.

Kingston, (Jam.) April 2.
The vessels arrived from the Main, the following particulars of the operations of the expedition, under the command of Morillo, have transpired, in spite of the mystery in which the government conceals all its operations.

The city of Carthagena having been occupied, he began to fit out the expedition destined for the interior of Grenada; but to war & hunger, disease followed; the Carthagenian troops under his command were attacked by the small pox, and the Europeans with dysentery, of which many died, although they were moved to Turbaco, which retarded much the progress of the expedition. In the mean while accounts were received, that obliged him to hasten his advance. In the month of January, Brigadier Piaras attacked Col. Santander, a Republican Chief, in Ocane, but was repulsed with the loss of almost all his troops, and was obliged to retreat to the province of Santa-Martha. The second in command of the Royalists, Capmani, recruited his troops in Mompox, and returned to attack Ocane, but with no better success. This obliged Morillo to abandon that route, and to order that they

should advance to the south. The right wing of the flying ar my of Morillo, during the siege of Carthagena, obtained occupation of the North of Nechi, which opens the entrance to the rich province of Antiognia; but on approaching the city of Zaragossa, the inhabitants set fire to their habitations, and retired to Los Remedios; the Royalists advanced, and, in the ambushes and difficult passages, were completely routed; almost all remaining upon the field, with the exception of the few that escaped to relate the disaster. The republicans took more than 600 muskets, with all their baggage, mountain artillery. and military stores. This news a larmed Morillo, and caused him to raise a new force, composed of the peasantry of the State of Carthagena, amounting to fifteen hundred, who were forced to enlist against their inclination.

The Southern road proving also bad, he changed his route to enter by way of Zimity, which is the mid dle road. The Royalists met with no resistance, for the Patriots, th. inhabitants of Zimity, fled to the mountains. Fifteen men were lett

instead of attributing their misfor- | & they proceeded up the Rio Grande de la Magdelena, to march by St. Bartolome, to Los Remedios, to a. venge their grievance, but the experienced say, that the difficulties are much greater in this route than any other. As soon as the inhahi-tants of Zimity knew of the small. guard left without support, they rushed from the mountains surprised, and put them to the sword. In the interim, Brigadier Moralas, with the forces newly raised in Cartha. gena, hearing the fate of the guard of Zimity, entered that place and butchered 1500 people, old men, women and children, all that were to be found; 'on their part, the inhabitants of Los Remedios, retaliated upon the Royalist prisoners in the same manner.

By the same channel, it is made known that to the intimation, that Morillo made to the Government General of New Granada, they replied in energetic terms, that, "if he was able to enter the city of Carthagena, he will not enter the interior of the Kingdom, for they are resolved to defend themselves, by all their advantageous positions of mountains, rivers, and inaccessible places."

From Miles's Weekly Register. It is with great pleasure we give place to the following article Method of destroying Wild Garlick or Wild Onion.

Mr. Niles, The tumult of war having subsided, and the incidents which it furnished no longer filling the page of your useful Register, perhaps you may find room for some of those sober subjects, which belong to the "dull pursuits of civil life." The first are certainly more brilliant, but the latter may be found more useful to the generality of mankind.

Agriculture, though it has not

wanted panegyrists both in prose &

poetry, has not obtained that aid from philosophy, to which its importance entitles it, and which I am persuaded it is well calculated to repay. Theories indeed are not wanting, but they too frequently originate in the closet and abound with plans of improvement which are either impracticable in their nature, erroneous in principle, or unadapted to the condition of those to whom they are recommended. In agriculture as well as all other sciences, nothing can be relied on, but the cautious, patient, & persevering efforts of well devised experiments, and if your Repister should become the focus in which the scattering rays elicited by such exper ment are concentrated, it may become not less useful to the farmer than it is to the politician, and while it instructs us how to preserve or amend our political institutions, it may also teach us the humble, yet not less valuable, art of improving our coin-

The present method of cultivating the earth no doubt would admit of many amendations, but be this as it may, it is certain that our present knowledge would be abundantly more productive in its application, if we were acquainted with the means of eradicating the numerous weeds which infest our ground and prey, without any commensurate return and often with deleterious influence, upon the labour of the husbandman. In the foremost ranks of these noxious vegetables, stands the wild onion or gariick; so well known under these appellations as to render a botanical description unnecessary. This weed has, it is said, infested our fields every year since the first settlement of a colony of Swedes in the State of Delaware, who brought the seed there and sowed it to produce early pasture. It is generally supposed to be indisburtable & has widely spread itself over Maryland and the adjoining States. My first effort, to destroy this weed afforded much matter of amusement to my good natured neighbours, one of whom roundly swore, that "if it were all burnt, it would be reproduced by the ashes." Nevertheless, having observed with attention, for some time, the economy and habitudes of the plant, I felf upon the most certain means of entirely extirpating it; & what is of primary consequence to all improvements in agriculture, the process is easy of execution and unattended with any unrequited expense, even in the