

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, SEVEN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the United States Gazette. COMMUNICATION. Baltimore, May 23rd, 1816.

Two months ago, I would have said my mate Siltberghels, and a stretched face or broken pate) would have been a badge of dishonour.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphan's Court, the personal estate of Benjamin Ward, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased.

This is to give Notice, That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphan's Court, the personal estate of Benjamin Ward, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased.

New & Cheap Goods. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Church street, opposite Caton's Hall. Tenders his thanks to a generous patronage he has received, and begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand, just from Baltimore, English blue and black Superfine Cloths.

JOHN THOMPSON, Merchant Tailor. Returns his acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement they have afforded him, and begs to inform them that he has received a select assortment of

Trustee's Sale. By virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the tenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day, of the premises, all that part of land called "Huckleberry Farm"

Trustee's Sale. By virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the tenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day, of the premises, all that part of land called "Huckleberry Farm"

Labourers Attend! The subscriber wants immediately, eight or ten labourers, whom he will probably employ during the whole of the ensuing summer.

Labourers Attend! The subscriber wants immediately, eight or ten labourers, whom he will probably employ during the whole of the ensuing summer.

ford, that it would be grand policy in government to encourage matrimonial alliances with the Savages, and if government were to do so, no doubt there would be an abundance of patriots who would cheerfully

As to the notion being a monstrous one, I don't say it is more so than that of Mr. Jefferson, who, in his "Notes on Virginia," a book which is so universally admired by democratic readers, very eloquently recommends the whites to intermarry with the negroes, as the most effectual means of arresting the alarming increase of the black population of the United States.

Mr. Jefferson's recommendation (though he has been many years a widower, he never back'd it by his example, making Black the son—for Callender's stories on the subject, I have reason to think, rather apocryphal) has been thirty years before the public; and though it is certainly of a much darker hue than Mr. Crawford's savage project, not one even of our most fastidious patriots, ever found fault of it.

I hope, Mr. Bronson, that because I am partial to Mr. Crawford, and would have preferred him, you will not suppose that I am hostile to Mr. Monroe. That great man, who so contemptuously turned his back upon the myrmidons of John Bull at Bladensburg, is now the "regularly agreed upon candidate," and, though I would have liked Crawford better, Monroe shall have my support for this, as well as some other reasons which I shall mention hereafter: and these I doubt not will induce even you, sir, to acquiesce in the decision of the Caucus—though that decision may have been procured by the dictation of Colonel John Binns.—Molly is bawling for me to come down stairs, saying that Mr. S—n (one of Uncle Sam's assessors of the furniture tax) wants to see me—about my watch I suppose—so I must even bid you good-bye for the present.

Washington, May 31. NAVY OF THE U. STATES. Promotions in the United States Navy, on the 23d April, 1816.

- TO BE CAPTAINS. Samuel Angus, Melancthon T. Woolsey, and John Orde Crighton. TO BE MAJORS COMMANDANT. Nathaniel Haraden, Samuel Woodhouse, Charles C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, George C. Read, Henry R. Ballard, Thomas Gamble, and William Carter, Jr. TO BE LIEUTENANTS. No. 1. John Hill, Jr. No. 2. James Armstrong, Joseph Simot, No. 3. Robert B. Randolph, No. 4. William Berry, No. 5. Samuel L. Dreese, No. 6. John Evans, No. 7. Richard Heath, No. 8. Benjamin Page, No. 9. John T. Ritchie, No. 10. John A. Wishy, No. 11. John Guinness, No. 12. William A. Weaver, No. 13.

- Thomas W. Wyman, 14. James L. Morris, 15. John A. Beltschea, 16. James Mora, 17. Andrew Fitzhugh, 18. Wm. M. Caldwell, 19. John K. Carter, 20. Joseph Cross, 21. Abraham S. Ten Eyck, 22. Thomas Hamersley, 23. John White, 24. Wm. M. Robins, 25. Robert Field, 26. Hiram Paulding, 27. Enoch Lowe, 28. Jonathan D. Williamson, 29. Charles L. Springer, and 30. William A. Lee, 31. TO BE SURGEONS. Wm. Barwell, Wm. C. Whittlesey, Peter Christie, John Young, and Charles M. Reese. TO BE SURGEONS' MATE. James R. Boyce.

Philadelphia, May 31. Ann Carson, who was arraigned on Wednesday morning, before the court of Oyer and Terminer, as an abettor of Richard Smith, in the murder of her husband, was acquitted in the afternoon by the Jury, without leaving the box.

[Reported for the Democratic Press.] OYER AND TERMINER. 1st June, 1816. 7 o'clock A. M. Richard Smith—for Murder. The court having met agreeable to adjournment, the prisoner was called upon by his honour Judge Rush, to declare "if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him."

The prisoner, by one of his counsel Peter A. Brown, Esq. then read a statement, tending not so much to justify Richard Smith, the defendant, as to charge the court, the attorney general, and the public, with entertaining a strong bias or prejudice against him.

The sentence of the law was pronounced by the president of the court. The sentence, included a serious and solemn address to the prisoner on the subject of a future state, and on the necessity of making some expiation for his crime by a sincere repentance—A fervent wish that his guilt might be washed away through the atoning blood of his Redeemer. And a strong commendation to the mercy of his God.

The manner of the President was, as usual, impressive—and his emotions, towards the close of the sentence nearly overpowered his utterance. His feelings were such as dignify the judge and do honour to the man.

Since the receipt of the above report, we have been favoured with the concluding paragraphs of the sentence as delivered by Judge Rush. They are as follows:—"You are a young man, cut off by vice in the morning of your days. Your sun has scarcely risen, before it will set; not I hope under the shades of everlasting night, but that in the morning of the resurrection, you may shine in robes of innocence, purchased by the blood of the lamb."

"Now to the grace, mercy, and goodness of God, I commend you, concluding with this single request, that immediately on your return to prison, you will send for some pious divine, to pray with you, and for you, and to assist you, in praying for the awful change, that soon awaits you."

"The sentence which the law prescribes, for murder in the first degree, and this court awards, is this— "That you be taken from hence, to the goal of the city and county of Philadelphia, whence you came—and from thence to the place of execution and be there hanged by the neck, until you are dead—And may God have mercy upon your soul."

The warrant of execution, in all cases, must be signed by the governor of the commonwealth. It designates the day on which the execution is to take place.

From the Kentucky Monitor. Democratic opposition to the Bank of the U. S. in 1811. Out of their own mouths shall they be condemned.

In order to show the consistency of character—the purity, the conscientious scrupulousness of a party,

which professes an ardent attachment to our national Constitution, and a sacred love of liberty, we present to our readers the following interesting paragraph, which if they do not instruct, cannot fail, at this day, to amuse our republican readers. In their own word of truth—was there a particle of sincerity in all this declamation about the "violation of our constitution," of our "liberties, and of the state sovereignty?" If so, why do we not hear the same enthusiastic patriotic exclamation now? Why are not Messrs. Barry and Clay, &c. denounced now, as Mr. Pope was then? Are our constitutions, our liberties, and our state sovereignties less valuable in 1816, than they were in 1811? Or is the same measure unconstitutional at one moment and constitutional the next, as the ruling faction may decide? Is it possible that the people will still put confidence in men so grossly, so abominably inconsistent? If these men are convinced of their errors, by experience, by reflection, or by the arguments of their opponents, let them magnanimously avow their conversion, let them do justice to the men whom they vilified and abused almost beyond example for this very measure—let them apologise for their virulence, and acknowledge they have been in an error. If they will not take this straight forward honourable course, the reflecting part of the community will certainly transfer their confidence and esteem from such weather-cock politicians, to those who have endured all sorts of persecution in support of the truth, and whom nothing could induce to violate their consciences, or knowingly to infringe the sacred Constitution of their country.

From the Kentucky Reporter of January 12, 1811. JAMES MADISON. There never was a President of the United States, placed in a more difficult situation than is James Madison. He wrote, he spoke, he acted against the establishment of the U. States Bank: HE DECLARED IT CONTRARY TO THE CONSTITUTION. Now suppose Congress should renew the Charter of this Bank, or pass an act for the establishment of a "National Bank," the President must be in a very awkward dilemma—he must either violate his conscience by signing the act for incorporation, or by refusing to return it, will bring down upon his head all the reflections and censure of men, who will attribute to him all their disappointments and bankruptcies, from its annihilation.

From the same Paper—Feb. 23. 1811. Should the Senate be hardy enough to VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION; should the House of Representatives afterwards deny their former vote, and follow the steps of the Senate, & James Madison. VIOLATING EVERY PRINCIPLE OF HIS IMMORTAL SPEECH, against the first establishment of this Bank, and VIOLATING HIS CONSCIENCE in confirming by his signature of this INFAMOUS PROSTRATION OF OUR LIBERTY to the essence of a monarchical government there then remains but ONE rallying point for our citizens, and if we can judge by the states who have already decided, it will not be difficult. CALL A CONVENTION OF THE U. S. Follow the noble example and precedent of the Georgia people, on the Yazoo question. BURN THIS CONTINUATION OF AN ACT VIOLATING OF OUR LIBERTIES BY THE HAND OF THE COMMON HANGMAN; and hold up to the odium of their fellow citizens, every advocate who votes in Congress for this British measure!

We have no doubt but this measure of the United States' Bank is pushed forward at bottom by some secret enemy of James Madison. Should the renewal of the charter pass both Houses of Congress, and James Madison sanction it by his signature the "degradation" in the VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION! immediately every enemy of the republican administration will hold up and compare JAMES MADISON of 1791, with JAMES MADISON of 1811—what a triumph for British faction! Those men who for the purpose of damaging the character of JAMES MADISON are urging him on to incur a penalty would be the first to denounce him as an apostate, and paint forever the finger of scorn at the republican President."

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Legislature of Virginia. The General Assembly of Virginia view with the most serious concern the late attempts which have been made to obtain from congress a renewal of the Charter for incorporating the Bank of the United States. This assembly are deeply impressed with the conviction that the original grant of that Charter was UNCONSTITUTIONAL: THAT CONGRESS HAVE NO POWER TO RENEW IT: and that the exercise of such a power would be NOT ONLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL BUT A DANGEROUS ENCRAGEMENT ON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES! Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives most earnestly requested in the execution of their duties as faithful Representatives of their country, to use their best efforts in opposing, by every means in their power, the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the U. S.

From the Reporter of March 9, 1811. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The question is at last finally decided in the Senate by the casting vote of the President. The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, or the battle of Trenton, were not events more propitious to American liberty than the ANNIHILATION OF THIS BANK. It has given as great a death blow to Toryism, as the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1800.

The grey hairs of the venerable Clinton will descend with honour to the grave. He strangled the Hydra in his infancy, and thereby wrested from JAMES MADISON the HONOUR he would have had of putting his VETO to the bill, had it passed both houses of Congress! Three victories in one week is indeed almost too much for even the moderation of Democracy!—over the "Temple of Science," alias, of "Aristocracy," the commencement of a National Church—the prostration of the British Bank. Long live the Republic!

SON are urging him on to incur a penalty would be the first to denounce him as an apostate, and paint forever the finger of scorn at the republican President."

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Legislature of Virginia. The General Assembly of Virginia view with the most serious concern the late attempts which have been made to obtain from congress a renewal of the Charter for incorporating the Bank of the United States. This assembly are deeply impressed with the conviction that the original grant of that Charter was UNCONSTITUTIONAL: THAT CONGRESS HAVE NO POWER TO RENEW IT: and that the exercise of such a power would be NOT ONLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL BUT A DANGEROUS ENCRAGEMENT ON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES! Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives most earnestly requested in the execution of their duties as faithful Representatives of their country, to use their best efforts in opposing, by every means in their power, the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the U. S.

From the Reporter of March 9, 1811. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The question is at last finally decided in the Senate by the casting vote of the President. The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, or the battle of Trenton, were not events more propitious to American liberty than the ANNIHILATION OF THIS BANK. It has given as great a death blow to Toryism, as the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1800.

The grey hairs of the venerable Clinton will descend with honour to the grave. He strangled the Hydra in his infancy, and thereby wrested from JAMES MADISON the HONOUR he would have had of putting his VETO to the bill, had it passed both houses of Congress! Three victories in one week is indeed almost too much for even the moderation of Democracy!—over the "Temple of Science," alias, of "Aristocracy," the commencement of a National Church—the prostration of the British Bank. Long live the Republic!

To the Editor of the Cooper's-down Federalist. Sir,

As a great many new discoveries make their appearance now-a-days, I desire one that I have made, may appear among the rest: viz. a plan to kill the ticks on sheep. I believe, in general, two sheep are lost in consequence of ticks, where there is one lost by any disorder. Numerous expedients have been proposed by different writers to destroy this disagreeable insect among sheep. Chancellor Livingston proposes blowing tobacco smoke into the wool by means of a large pipe.—This operation is somewhat tedious, and to avoid it I was induced to try a much more easy remedy, by parting the wool along the back and down each side the neck, and sprinkling snuff therein, which I found completely answered the purpose. It will kill ticks in the course of two or three days. This operation ought to be repeated in 10 or 12 days, to kill off the next crop which will hatch out. This operation performed on the lambs, after the old sheep are shorn of their fleeces, will expel these vermin from the flock.

A FARMER. NOTICE. The Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel County, have come to a determination to sit every Tuesday and Saturday in each week, for the accommodation of persons having business to do in said court.

By order, John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. May 9, 1816. Old Pallasfox; Imported and celebrated Jack's Knight Malta, will cover Maria the present season, at ten dollars each and one dollar to the groom, at Mr. Carroll's Farm near the city of Annapolis. May 23, 1816.