

able to testify...
To the district judge for New Jersey, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Pennsylvania, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Delaware, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Maryland, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Virginia, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Kentucky, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Ohio, 1500 dollars.
To the district judge for North-Carolina, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for South-Carolina, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Georgia, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Louisiana, 2000 dollars.
To the district judges of the several territories, each 1500 dollars.
To the secretary of the senate, 2500 dollars.
To the clerk of the house of representatives, 2500 dollars.
To the principal clerk in the office of the secretary of the senate, 1750 dollars.
To each of the engrossing clerks in the office of the secretary of the senate, 1500 dollars.
To the chaplain to the senate, at the rate of 1000 dollars per annum.
To the principal clerk in the office of the clerk of the house of representatives, 1750 dollars.
To each of the engrossing clerks in the office of the clerk of the house of representatives, 1500 dollars.
To the chaplain to the house of representatives, at the rate of 1000 dollars per annum.

From the Federal Republican.
ALDERMAN GALES TURNING STATE EVIDENCE.
If we understand Alderman Gales correctly, he is solemnly warning the federalists of Maryland, not to follow the precedent set by the president and cabinet. He can exclaim with emphasis against the corrupting influence of an government, and cite himself as an example to be avoided. Such doctrines from such men, come with singular propriety and grace. The Alderman is, in my opinion, preaching his political religion—he shows the snout of corruption on his own hands, and exclaims, look ye gentlemen, how dirty a thing this corruption is—will all great Neptune's men wash this hand?—will it relieve them from the pollution of a Madisonian's hand? Who can but acknowledge the blackness of corruption when he looks at the hand of the Alderman which he so ostentatiously stretching forth for instruction! We compassionate the judge now holding up his hand at the altar, and so vociferously pleading to his indictment—indeed it is a remarkable spectacle.
The proselytes of corruption tell the federal party to beware of corruption, & that evidence can be regarded more decisive than this! On this subject we must hear Mr. Gales and his worthy political associates, at full length. It is subject with which they are familiar, and to which they can do ample justice. Let them enter into all the recesses of their depravity, & minutely explain the plots behind the curtain. The more full and precise the confession is, the more truly will be manifested the sincerity of their political religion. When these men talk of purity of election, let them come boldly forward & say that the caucus at Washington was an election market, opened to the cabinet for the purchase of votes. Let them tell us in terms plain, intelligible and precise, that if the good people of America have any regard to the purity of election, they will reject with scorn and detestation a candidate so reprobated. They have on this subject a ample opportunity to expatiate at length. Let them say then that a reconvention of a caucus is the most decisive of all proofs that the individual purity of office and is not entitled to the confidence. They will of course deny the necessity of expunging from the papers all their dirty panegyrics on Mr. Monroe. This will be a manifestation of the abhorrence in which they hold the corruption, hold their corruption. If Mr. Monroe's example is to be avoided, his defenders should be avoided. Mr. Monroe himself ought to be avoided. Otherwise, we will inform these gentlemen that they will be as credit, or confidence, however they may preach up their political repentance. Their language will be to us to acquire and to prevent all that we have gained by our corruption, and we will repent of our corruption afterwards. Thanks for your gentlemen.

From the Torch Light.
To Democrats and Federalists.
In looking over a newspaper, a few days ago, I came across a project, or a bill of one Mr. Blaton, a democratic senator from Virginia, reported to the senate during the last session of congress. A project which strikes at the very vitals of our state governments, & the liberties of the free born sons of my native country. Gracious God! who could have supposed that such an attempt could ever have been made in an assemblage of the representatives of a nation of freemen, in a land of liberty, without exciting an alarm? Yet such I suppose to be the fact, as I have never yet heard any thing said upon the subject. I am too well acquainted with the good people of our country, not to know that if they would take the trouble to look into the subject, it would make a deep impression upon their minds. The people of this and every other state in the union ought to be furnished with a copy of this odious and detestable proposition, in the shape of a *Conscription Militia Law*, ten thousand times worse than that conscription of Buonaparte's which almost annihilated the people of poor unfortunate France.
The inhabitants of this country were born free—they were never intended as the submissive slaves of a military despotism. When our father WASHINGTON presided over the destinies of our beloved country, such a project was never thought of, by that great and good man, or any of his real friends; nor has any attempt, to exercise such a despotism over the people, ever been made, until the course of the late war, when Mr. Monroe made an attempt to commit an outrage on the privileges of the citizens, by endeavouring to have his favourite conscription crammed down the throats of congress. It was, however, too bitter a pill for them to swallow, & of course it could not be brought to operate. It seems that the pill has been prepared in a different form, and with the addition of a few more ingredients, by Monroe's pupil, Doctor Mason, who endeavoured to persuade the congressmen to take the dose; but it was too bitter—it would not go down & thank God, it must remain in the doctor's shop for another season at least.
To the whole country, this subject is more important than any ever agitated since the revolution, & still the people are not made acquainted with it; they are ignorant of it, and will be kept so, until the fatal poison shall have been administered, and when it will be too late to have a remedy applied.—It behoves all classes of citizens to arouse from their slumbers. Democrats and federalists awake, & secure your liberties before they are wrested from you. *Farmers, mechanics, and labourers*, you it is that this militia conscription affects with peculiar severity—you will be dragged out against your will, no matter what may be the situation of yourself or your families—you must march by order of the president—you will be permitted to pay a fine, as you used to do, and go free.—No: You must attend to the mustering, or march according to orders, or else you will be taken up and tried by a court martial, as a deserter, and perhaps shot.
Every man, between the ages of 18 and 45, including *Menonists, Tunkers & Quakers*, are compelled, by this conscription, to turn out. No persons are exempt, except our president, congressmen, and their officers. They take good care of themselves—they sit at their ease and receive their high wages—the president his TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year, & the congressmen their new made salary of FIFTY HUNDRED DOLLARS a session; while our *Farmers, mechanics, and the unsuspecting yeomanry of our country, & their sons, must be in the field, subjected to all the hardships of a camp, or be arraigned before a military court, & tried and punished as deserters from the service.*
I entreat you, one and all, to look into this subject: provide yourselves, if possible, with a copy of this hideous militia conscription bill, and then say if you are prepared, for the sake of democracy, to surrender your liberties, by supporting men, whose principles and dispositions are so repugnant to the rights and liberties of our countrymen.
Now is the time to arouse from your slumbers: this is the season to act, for in a few more months, if you fail to do your duty, you may never have it in your power to correct the evil which now awaits us. Make a firm stand against men, who support such enormities, and I trust in God, we have met amongst us, thousands of freemen who will unite in exertion to prevent any such man, under the false name of a publican, from gaining their views at the next election. Take warning from
A MILITIA MAN.
Washington county, May 1816.
BAD NEWS FOR FARMERS.
More Provisions from Ireland.
A CARGO OF PORK.
Arrived at Boston on Thursday the 30th ult. from Cork. Judging from the high price of provisions here, we are inclined to think it has come to a good market.
[M. P. Herald.]

From the Alexandria Herald, June 3.
GENERAL ALEXANDER SMYTH.
With the conspicuous place which this gentleman holds in the military history of the two first years of the late war, all our readers are acquainted. He has a claim perhaps to have his views of his case laid before the public, who will have some curiosity to see them.—In publishing the following brief address, therefore, we do not of course mean to ascribe knowledge correctness, but only to give Gen. Smyth an opportunity of being heard. This address was made previous to the last election, **Fellow Citizens.**
Electors of Wythe County.
When I retired from your immediate service in the house of delegates, it was with a view to be still more useful in the senate of the state, and when I retired from that body, it was to devote myself to the service of the nation.
After five years of toil, privation, and diligence, in a virtuous manner I uttered a truth offensive to superior power. I prepared to make an attempt, which I ultimately found could not succeed. When it became apparent success was not to be obtained, I did not sacrifice the soldiers under my command; and a dark cloud raised by the malignant breath of mutineers, deserters, the perfidious, the disaffected and the designing, cast its baleful shadow on my name.
An officer well known to have proposed to the army of the revolution to turn their swords against their country, was placed at the head of the war department.
An officer well known to be regardless of laws, morals, oaths and honor, was ordered from a post 2000 miles distant, and selected to command the army. By secret machinations, I was excluded therefrom, and denied the common privilege of being heard in my defence.
I asked myself what should a good citizen do under such circumstances? And answered, he should support the government with inflexible fidelity, and bear his misfortunes with unflinching fortitude. Whether I have done so or not is known to you.
The general failure of the campaign of 1813 furnished persuasive evidence that I was well advised and rightly decided against advancing in Dec 1812. I asked for justice, and looked for magnanimity; but was constrained to remain a mere spectator of the great drama—the great nation at his disposal, suffered the capital of his country to be laid in ashes by twelve hundred foreign troops, and fled driven from his office by a village mob. The conspirator twice disgracefully retired before the enemy, with four times that enemy's force, I deem it an honor to have numbered such men among my enemies.
I thought that my post was a private station, when my name appeared associated with the names of patriotic and able men on the list of "directors of the board of public works," established by the act "to create a fund for internal improvement," an act tending to promote the best interests of the state, of great moment to this section of the country; and one which does those who parted it honor. This place I would not have sought for, but being honourably called on, I will give my utmost aid to effect the great objects of the legislature.
Thus drawn from retirement, and solicited by several of you to become a candidate for the House of Delegates, I have done so. My private interest shall not stand in the way of the duty I owe you. You shall have my services, if it seems to you that they would be useful.
Adversity is a severe teacher, but the teacher of moderation and prudence. I have taken lessons in her school, and may profit by them. Your fellow citizen.
ALEXANDER SMYTH.
Four Dollars Reward.
Stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, on Thursday the 30th ult. a black mare, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, with a bobbed tail, ridged mane, blaze face, her hind feet white, and shod all round; she has had a fistula on the lower part of her neck, which may easily be discovered on examination. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the mare to the subscriber, living within four miles of Annapolis, or to Mr. Benjamin Sewell, in Annapolis.
Joseph Smith, 3w
June 13, 1816

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 26th of June instant, a Tract or Parcel of Land called "Linthicum's Walk," containing about one hundred acres, whereon Abner Linthicum now resides. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sales to commence at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancery; and on payment of the whole purchase money the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway Trustee.
June 6, 1816.

Cambridge Academy.
The trustees are anxious to supply the vacancy in the chair of the principal of the Academy, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr. Laird.
The place in the English department is also vacant; Two Teachers, well qualified to fill those departments, will receive liberal salaries. Applications will be received until Saturday the 24th of June next, on which day, the appointments will be made, and candidates are invited to attend at the Academy.
By the Board,
Joseph E. Muse, President.
Cambridge, E. S. Maryland, June 6, 1816.

This is to give notice,
That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Harmon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to
Mary Harmon, & Admrs.
George Harmon 3w
June 6, 1816

Anne-Arundel County, viz.
I hereby certify, that Peter Lingenfeller, brought before me the subscriber a justice of the peace of said county, a bay Horse, about eight years old, mottled mane and switch tail, a natural pacer, having considerable depression in his forehead. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1816.
Gerard H. Snowden
The owner of the above described Horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Peter Lingenfeller.

H. G. Munroe,
Has recently received an extensive assortment of Domestic, British, French, India and German Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Superfine black, blue, brown, olive and mixed Cloths, Cassimeres, and Imperial Cords, Black, blue and mixed Stockingens, Patent mixed Angols, Waterloo calicoes & marseilles Vestings, Black Florentine and Asturias, Cotton Cassimeres & York stripes, assorted, India and British blue & yellow Nankeen, Black and colored Bombazetts, assorted, 3-4 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, assorted 5-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting Long Lawns & Linen Cambric, 10-4 11-4 12-4 Counterpanes White India Dimity and Jeans, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric & Jaconet muslin, assorted 4-4 & 6-4 Fancy and Colled do. do. Plain and figured India & British mull mull. Plain & figured Leno's India & British muslin handkerchiefs and shawls, Ladies & Gentlemen Cotton Hose, assorted
Girls & Youths do. do. Ladies & Gentlemen's white & black silk do. do. Gentlemen's white & black silk half hose do. Patent white do. do. Patent silk and common Suspenders, Assortment of Gingham, Flag and Bandano handkerchiefs Coloured and black silk fringed do. Ladies & Gentlemen's kid, beaver & silk Gloves, assorted 3-4 & 6-4 Dimities, Gentlemen's most fashionable Cravats Ladies & Gentlemen's Umbrellas India long cloth Sheet-ing, Shirting Cambrics Gurrans, namoodies and balfas Ribbons, assorted Black Canton & Italian Crapes Black Senchaw and Lustring Plain Silks, assorted double Florence, do. Domestic Stripes, plaids and Chambray White and brown Tickenburg White & brown Rolls, Burlaps and Hessians.
With a variety of other articles in the Dry Good Line.
GROCERIES.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Old Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, P. Brandy, Holland Gin and Whiskey, Likewise a general assortment of
IRONMONGERY.
Among which are Waldron's Double Prime Cut and Grass Scythes, Stock Locks of all descriptions, &c. &c.
All the above Goods were purchased on the best terms and will be disposed of very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit.
He has also,
3 BLOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
at the Factory Prices—for Cash only.
May 30.
Anne-Arundel County, viz.
I hereby certify, that Dr. Gerard H. Snowden this day brought before me as a justice of the peace in the aforesaid county, a brown Mare, about seven hands high, shod all round, with a blaze face, hanging mane, and switched tail, a natural trotter, no other perceivable mark or brand. Given under my hand this 18th May, 1816.
Thomas Worthington, Jun.
The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Gerard H. Snowden.

New & Cheap Goods.
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Church-street, opposite Cabin's Hotel.
Tenders his thanks to a generous public for the patronage he has received, and begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand, full from Baltimore, English blue and black Superfine Cloths French blue and fashionable mixed do. Stockingens, Cassimeres, and a great variety of Madras, Flannels, waistcoatings, Best yellow Nankeens, Twilled do. various colours, Bombazetts, plain and twilled, blue and black, Striped Florentines for pantaloons, Alurias, &c. &c.
All or any of which he will make up in the best and most fashionable style, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. Those disposed to patronize him will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, May 9

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 22, 1816.
On application by petition of Abner Linthicum, administrator of John Market, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is hereby ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Harmon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1816.
Abner Linthicum, Admr.

Anne-Arundel County, viz.
I hereby certify, that David Owens brought before me the subscriber a justice of the peace of said county, a stray, a sorrel Colt, three years old, with a blaze face. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1816.
Gerard H. Snowden.
The owner of the above Colt is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
David Owens.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Mary Weems, 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 payment.
Horatio Ridout, Adm. W. A.
May 30.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
May 28th, 1816.
On application by petition of Abel Tucker administrator of William Tucker, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of A. A. County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of May 1816.
Abel Tucker, Admr.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
May 25th, 1816.
On application by petition of Charles Waters administrator of Nathan Williams, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of the city of Annapolis.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathan Williams, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of May, 1816.
Charles Waters, Admr.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber means to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark & bound the following Tracts of land, lying in said county, to wit: Round about Hills, Part of Old City's Great Park, and Rock Castle, according to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.
Thomas B. D. Merrettwater.
May 30.

Direct Tax.
The subscriber having undertaken the collection of the direct tax in the 4th and 5th election districts of Anne-Arundel county, takes this method of giving notice that he will attend at the following places on the respective days stated: On Tuesday the 27th inst. at Hummel's tavern; on Wednesday the 26th at Huntington mills at 1 o'clock; on Thursday the 27th at Capt. Thomas Griffith's shop; on Friday the 28th at Mr. John Warfield's store; on Saturday the 29th at Mr. Richard Owing's mill; on Tuesday the 2d of July at Mr. Blower's store; on Wednesday the 3d at Mr. Knight's mill; on Thursday the 4th at Poplar Springs; on Friday the 5th at Mr. Samuel Gaiher's store; on Saturday the 6th at Mr. Nathan Porter's tavern; and on Tuesday the 7th at Mr. McCoy's tavern, for the purpose of receiving the above taxes. He respectfully requests all persons concerned to meet him at the most convenient of the above places on the days stated.
John Knight,
Deputy Collector for Richard Duwall Collector 5th District.
June 13, 1816. 3w.

By the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, June 11th, 1816.
Ordered, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause suit to be filed against each and every delinquent debtor, whose account shall not be settled and paid on or before the first day of August next.
True copy, Test,
John Brewer, Clk.
June 13, 1816. 3w.

RUNAWAY.
Was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself ELIZABETH REBECCA SMITH, says she is free had on when committed a striped domestic frock, calf skin slippers, and brought with her one calico dress. Said woman is five feet two inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and a small scar under her right eye, appears to be a free man, and supposed to be about 25 years of age. Her owner is hereby requested to release her from prison or she will be sold agreeably to law.
Robert Welch, of Ben.
Sh'of A. A. County.
June 13, 1816.