

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1816.

No. 89.

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Public Sale

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose for sale on Friday the 20th day of September next, at the late residence of John Rogers deceased, on West-street. The personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a Cow, Hogs, four household furniture, four Smith's tools, a credit of six months will be paid. All sales that run the calls to be paid. Bond with good security will be required, with interest upon the day of sale.

William Legg, Adm'r.

August 29.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, do.

August 15th, 1816.

On application of Thomas H. Wilkinson administrator of William M. Weems, late of Calvert County, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said administrator give the notices required by law for the 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 a certain Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep. Reg. of Wills,
of Calvert County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of William M. Weems, late of Calvert County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, supported by vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, on or before the fifth day of March next, or they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under the hand of the said Justice, on the 15th day of August, 1816.

T. H. Wilkinson, adm'r.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES RIDGELY of Hants County,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that a certain ROBERT ROGERS, Schoolmaster, who has been indicted and convicted in the Mayor's Court of the City of Philadelphia, of an assault and battery upon a certain child, named John, the son of Eleanor Grigg, an infant between seven and ten years of age, has fled from the justice of that State into the State of Maryland, and now is residing in the City of Baltimore; and has requested that I would cause the said Robert Rogers to be arrested and secured, so that he might be delivered to such agents as might be appointed by the executive authority of the said State of Pennsylvania; I have therefore, thought proper to issue this Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Fifty Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, the said Robert Rogers. Give under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

NEW GOODS.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and American, Baltimore.

Ninian Pinkney.

LIVERPOOL & GUZENS WARE

as, like-wise a general assortment of Household and Groceries.

Also, Spices, Hoes, Grass, Grain & British Sea-weed, Reap Hooks, Saws, Stoves, &c.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms—those wishing to buy cheap bargain may do so by giving them a call.

May 23.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward

Ran away on or about the 25th day of

uly last, a negro man named London, who

calls himself London Turner, late the

property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of

Anne Arundel County, London is about

38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten

or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow

complexion; had on when he absconded

a new black frock hat, a blue cloth

great coat, with a large cape; he has

other clothing with him. London has a

complete carpenter and joiner; he has

a wife and three or four children; the

property of Mr. Richard Higgins, living

in Prince-George's county, as likewise

mother and several sisters residing

either in George-town, or Washington

City. This fellow was purchased by

the subscriber at the sale of George W.

Higgins' property. A reward of 100

dollars will be given if he is taken

out of the state, and secured in any

place so that I get him again.

David Ridgely,
Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

24/1/16. All persons are hereby

warned by bearing said negro at

peril.

Who were they that opposed the adoption of the constitution of the U. States, as giving too much power to the general government; and who were they, when they obtained power, that recommended a general conception and enlistment of millions, in violation of the national and state constitutions? Democrats.

Who was in favor of the assumption of the state debts, contracted for services and supplies towards the prosecution of the war which established the independence of the country? General Washington.

Who opposed the assumption, and made it one of the grounds of accusation against the "Father of his country"? Democrats.

Who opposed moderate internal taxation to defray the expenses incurred in the war of the revolution? Democrats.

Who now tax us from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet, to pay the expenses of a war, not one declared object of which has been obtained? Democrats.

Who opposed the collection of taxes during Washington's administration, and obliged the president to call out 15,000 men to enforce the laws in Pennsylvania? Democrats.

Who now write column after column, boasting that the tax-s of the present day, though so burdensome have been promptly paid by the community? Democrats.

Who opposed the establishment of a National Bank, in 1791, as unconstitutional, and as putting into the hands of government the means of corruption? Democrats.

Who refused to recharter the National Bank in 1811? Democrats.

Who in a speech to Congress, in 1794, attributed the western insurrection, in a great measure, to these democratic societies? Washington.

Who replied to the president's speech in the Senate, attributing the same insurrection to the same cause? A Federal majority.

Who abused Washington for ratifying, & Jay for making the British Treaty? Democrats.

After a war for nearly three years, expense of millions of dollars, loss of thousands of lives, and distress of the country, who can show us a treaty even so advantageous as Jay's? Let the Democrats.

To what party did those men belong, who, in 1796, refused to insert, in an answer to president Washington's speech, a clause stating that their confidence was "undiminished"? To the Democrats.

When the building of six frigates was arrested by a law, in consequence of the termination of the war with Algiers, who were they in 1795, when we were at war with Tunis and Tripoli, that violently opposed even the completion of three frigates? Democrats.

Who in 1795, in Congress declared, that he had no reason to exist in the wisdom and firmness of Washington's administration? Mr. Giles.

Who, in 1795, in his place in Congress, declared that he did not regret Washington's retirement from office; that there were a thousand men in the U. S. who were as capable of filling the presidential chair as he; & that it would be extraordinary if gentlemen, whose names were found in the yeas and nays, in opposition to certain prominent measures of his administration, should then come forward and approve those measures? Who was that man? Mr. Giles.

Who placed Mr. Giles in Congress, term after term? Democrats.

Who was a clerk of the Whiskey insurrection meeting, in 1793, which cost the United States about three millions of money to quell it? Albert Gallatin.

Who sent Albert Gallatin to Congress? Democrats.

Who made him Secretary of the Treasury for eight years? Mr. Jefferson.

Who continued him in the office for years afterwards? Mr. Madison.

Who recommended him a minister to form a treaty of peace with England? Mr. Madison.

Who recommended him as minister plenipotentiary to France? Mr. Madison.

Who was it that had so much influence in the democratic society, in Pennsylvania (which in its turn, influenced others) that the French minister, Fauchet, in an intercepted dispatch to his government, speaking of the Western insurrection, declared that "he merited attention"? A. J. Dallas.

Who made A. J. Dallas district attorney? Mr. Jefferson.

Who made him Secretary of the Treasury? Mr. Madison.

Who in a message to congress in 1807, in speaking of "the extraordinary mission to London," and of his rejection of Monroe's & Pinkney's treaty, said, "Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principle of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations?"

Thomas Jefferson.

Who declared impressments and illegal blockades the principal causes of the late war? Democrats.

Who said that the U. S. would have appealed to arms in vain, if they could not obtain a clear and distinct provision against the practice of impressment? Democrats.

Did they obtain that clear and distinct provision? No!

Did the democrats obtain any declared object of the war? No!

Did the English agree to refer it to a separate negotiation? No!

Did the democrats obtain any declared object of the war? No!

Did the democrats obtain any declared object of the war? No!

Did the democrats obtain any declared object of the war? No!

Did the democrats obtain any declared object of the war? No!

Did the democrats obtain any declared object of the war? No!

RELATIVE SITUATION OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

From *Hell's London Messenger*, of the 16th of July.

A prospect of war between the two powers.

Whilst the attention of this country has been occupied with the affairs of France as being more nearly our own concern, a most important state of things had arisen upon the part of Russia and Turkey: and had it not been for the just jealousy of the other states, Europe would have been again involved in war. The danger is not yet perhaps entirely over.

It is unnecessary to mention, that Russia has always considered the Turkish Empire as her peculiar prey, and that three successive reigns and cabinets have always had the same designs—The empress Catherine carried them farthest and was upon the point of reaching the Black Sea, when the seasonable jealousy of England interposed and recalled her. The empress made no secret of her designs, and caused one of the Russian princes the present archduke Constantine, the brother of the emperor Alexander, to be christened Constantine, that he might assume the Greek throne of Constantinople, as the heir of the ancient Constantine. With the same feelings she encouraged the Greeks to revolt, and only abandoned them, when the partition of Poland called her attention to a more immediate and valuable object.

In the first coalition, in the conference of Napoleon and Alexander, the former is said to have conciliated the other with the same offer. "You have no interest, said Napoleon, in Germany or the continent. You cannot there add an acre to your dominion. Your proper and natural object is Turkey. Agree not to interpose against me in Germany, and I abandon Turkey to you. This is your proper field. It is boundless. Your ambition cannot desire a larger scope. If so—the walls of China remain. What can you require or wish on this side of the Vistula?"

These representations, it is believed, had the desired effect both upon Alexander and his ministers—they acknowledged that Turkey was their proper and natural object, and the agreement was at last verbally settled at Tilsit.

In the last general treaty at Vienna, the English, Austrian and Prussian ministers wished to extend the general guarantee for the established order of things to the dominion of the Turk, but Russia, we believe, gave a positive refusal.

The pretence was, that the Turk was not present in the congress by his representative, and that this guarantee so entirely affected Russia and the Russian politics, as to assume a very unfriendly air towards the Turkish government. The plenipotentiaries had so much work upon their hands, and so much difficulty respecting what they wished in Poland, that they eluded rather than abandoned the affair of Turkey.

The general treaty was accordingly concluded, signed and made public, and no mention was made of Turkey. It is said indeed, that some regulations were added in the form of secret articles, but what kind of guarantee is that to which the parties are afraid to pledge themselves?

Immediately after the breaking up of the congress the emperor Alexander took possession of Poland, we believe, indeed, in a more full & military manner than was intended. He had no sooner completed this arrangement, and subdued the murmur of the Poles, than he marched his army to the frontiers of Turkey, and assumed a position and attitude which justly alarmed the pride and even the prudence of the Ottoman court.

Explanations were now asked in the Turkish Divan. They were eluded or proudly refused by the Russians. In answer to the question, why the Russian army was put upon such a high establishment—why had it all the numbers, the appointment, the equipage of war—it was simply replied, that the Russian interest required it. Was not Europe yet unsettled? But why, demanded the Divan, march this army to our frontiers? Are they not in my provinces? replied the Emperor Alex-

ander; Are you or we the suitable judges, in which of my provinces I shall station and feed my soldiers? These answers were justly unsatisfactory, and the Turks upon that part were preparing for war.

Such, within these last few weeks has been the relative situation of the affairs of Turkey and Russia; and the war, we believe, was actually on the point of commencing before it was even known in England that any difference existed.

This state of affairs has been the cause why Bavaria, and in a good degree Prussia and Austria, have not yet disbanded their armies. The war establishment of one power compels another to maintain the same. It is the proper prudence of States never to be at the mercy of each other. It is imagined that Bavaria would take part with Russia, and even Austria was suspected.

And this situation was rendered more difficult, because the obstinacy of the Turks, and their suspicions of England, had rendered any mediation impossible; they refused to regard or accept of us as friends.—Have you not deprived us, said they of the Seven Islands? and, in offering to mediate for us, do you not demand, or expect as the price of such mediation, that we should recognize this independent power of your creation? "No, we want nothing of you."

In the last papers it is said that Russia has at length removed her army, but it is asserted, we believe, in a very suspicious channel. Our own opinion is, that the Russian cabinet will not long abandon its favourite policy, and that, sooner or later, the war will be rekindled upon this point.

From the *Montreal Herald*.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

The re-establishment of the Bourbon Family upon the throne of France, is a very important event, and is every where the subject of much speculation and wonder. The idea of their present prosperity naturally associates with that of their past misfortunes. In consent with this general sympathy, a book has lately been published in France, entitled "Histoire du Procès de Louis 16"—It appears to have been written with much fidelity, & is calculated to excite a very lively interest among all, whether royalists or republicans who venerate justice or love humanity. It is not my purpose to comment on a transaction which will forever stain the annals of that ill fated country. I notice this work only to offer to public attention a curious extra, in the shape of a letter, from one of the unfortunate Monarch's Executioners: It was addressed to M. Berard one of the editors of the *Bulletin National*, and published in that paper, 25th February, 1793; but a little more than a month after that tragical event.

"Having alighted from his carriage for execution, we told him that he must take off his coat. He made some difficulty, saying, he could be executed as he was. Upon a representation that the thing was impossible, he himself assisted in taking it off. He made the same difficulty when he was informed that it was necessary to tie his hands, but he offered them himself; when the person who accompanied him (M. Edgeworth) told him it was the last sacrifice—he then asked if the drum would continue to beat.—We answered him that we did not know which was true. He mounted the scaffold, and wished to advance to the front of it as if to speak. But it was represented to him that the thing was impossible. He then suffered himself to be conducted to the place where we tied him;—whence he cried out very loudly, "people I die innocent."—Then turning himself toward us, he said to us, "sirs, I am innocent of all that is laid to my charge, and wish that my blood may cement the happiness of the French."—These were his true and last words. The kind of little babble which took place at the foot of the scaffold, turned upon this—that he did not think it necessary that his coats should be taken off, or that his hands should be tied. He proposed also to cut his hair off himself. I owe it to truth to declare that he supported the whole scene with a coolness and fortitude that astonished us all. I am well convinced that