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W. Smith, Dep. Reg. of Wills, f r Calvert county.

This is to give notice, That the subscribes of Calvert county, had That the fublicible of Calvert county, has obtained from the Oophians Court of faid courty, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of William M Weem late of Calvert courty, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceased, as hereby warned to exhibit the same, which wouchers thereof, to the subjectiber, as of hereby the same of the subjectiber, as of hereby wouchers. fore the fifteenth day of March rest, the may otherwise by law be excluded from a benefit of the faid efface. Given under m hand the 15th day of August, 1916. T. H. Wilkinson, admr.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES RIDGELY of Honneton GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it has been represented to mel His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that a cer-ROBERT ROGERS, Schoolmafter, who has been indicted & convicted in the Mayor's cut of the city of Philadelphia, of an assault and battery with an intent to commit a mpsonth bodyof Eleanor Griggs, and infant between leven and two lve years of age, has fied from the judice of that State into the State of Margin and now is resident in the city of Batistic and has requested that I would cause the sale Robert Rogers to be arrested and secured a that he might be delivered to such agenta might be appointed by the executive authoris of the said State of Pennsylvania; I have therefore, thought proper to issue this in Proclamation, and do, by and with the adviand consent of the council, offer a reward Fifty Dollars to any person or perfoas al shall apprehend and deliver to the Shenif of Bi timore county, the said Robert Rogers. Gire under my hand & the seal of the State of Ma of our Lord one thousand eight hundred an

By His Excellency's command, NINIAN TINENET, Ordered, That the above Prochmation Clerk of the Counc Sordered, That the above rescuents published three weeks in the Marvland Gazett at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, Telegrap and American, Baltimore.

Ninian Pinkney.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely, Have just received, and offer for sale, a varie of British French, India & German good

of the latest importations, purchased on reasonable terms, consisting of

Superfine Clotins and Cassimeres, British Superline Clotins and Cassineres, Britisa-ladia Nankeen, White & Colored Marselle Vesting; Stoped Florentines, White & Color ed Jehns, Bombazetts assorted, Canton & Ia dia Crapes, Jaconet and Cambric Mushi Finey, Figured and Striped do. Leno do li dia Mul Mut and Book do Jadies and Genti-men's Black and White Silk Hose, do, de White and Black Cotton do 6.47-43 de Silk and Merino Bordered Snawls, Black Fl rentine vesting, Florence, Senchaws and plas Sifk cassorted, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerthe and Fans, 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linen, 5-4 Shirts and Sheeting Cottons, 3-4, 7-8 4-5 5-4 had and Domestic Checks, Chintz, Calicons a Dimities, White and Brown Ticklenburg

Brown Burlaps, Hessians.
Also a good selection of LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE as, likewise a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

Also, Sparies, Hoes, Grass, Grain & Bra ble Soythes, Reap Hooks, Seythe Stores, &

All of which will be sold on accommodate terms—the wishing to buy cheap bargar may do by, Sgiving them a call.

May 23.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward Ranaway on or about the 25th !1 uary last, a negro man memed Londo calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgs of Anne Arundel County. London 38 or 10 years of age, five feet, ton eleven inches high, grey eyes, yelle complection; had on when ne abscored a new black furd hat, a blue ele ed a new black fur'd hat, a bloe elegreat coat, with a hirge cape; he had other chathing with him. London a complete carpenter and joiner; he had wife and three of four children; the property of a Mr. Riehld Higgins, living Prince-George's county, as likewise mother and several sisters residing there in George town, or Washingto cither in George town, or Washingto City. This fellow, was purched the subscriber at the sale of George Higgins' property. A reward of it dollars will be given if he is taken the state, and the above reward if take out of the state, and secured inapy of so that I get him again. David Ridgely.

David Ridgely.

2 Assapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby is warned be his aring said negro at the peril.

D. R.

TARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

TYOL LXXIV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1816.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price - Tures Dollars per Annum.

From the Delaware Gazette. Who were they that opposed the Morion of the constitution of the W. States, as giving too much powgto the general government; and go were they, when they obtained power, that recommended a general teascription and enlistment of mipers, in violation of the national ad state constitutions? Demo-

Who was in favor of the assumpper of the state debts, contracted fir services and supplies towards the prosecution of the war which atthiished the independence of the beauty? General Washington.

Who opposed the assumption, and adeit one of the grounds of accuution against the "Father of his mentry!" Democrats.

Who opposed moderate internal uration to defray the expenses inarred in the war of the revolution? Democrats.

Who now tax us from the crowns for heads to the soles of our feet, eply the expenses of a war, not one declired object of which has been etrained ? Demoorats.

Who opposed the collection of uses during Washington's admin. stration, and obliged the president wall out 15,000 men to enforce he laws in Pennsylvania?

Democrats. Who now write column after colamn, boasting that the taxes of the persent day, though so burdensome ave been promptly paid by the mmunity? Democrats.

Who opposed the establishmend of National Bank, in 1791, as uncon situtional, and as putting into the ands of government the means of corruption? Democrats.

Who refused to recharter the National Bank in 1811? Democrats. Who found out, in 1816, that a National Bank was not unconstitutital, and that a bank of 35,000,000 la pernicious than one of ten mil-Fons? Democrats.

Who complained of the high salices of the executive officers in Washington's time? Democrats.

Who, when they came into pow-, raised them more than one buth? Democrats.

Who were they that on various pines of controversy which arose between General Washington and Gtaet, openly defended the French

smitter's conduct ? Democrats. Who abused Washington, during be war between France & England ii 1793, when he issued his proclamation of neutrality? Democrats, What encouraged Genet to con-

tinge his insults towards our goremment. Democrats. Who received Genet with open ms after his outrageous conduct ad induced Gen. Washington to Regtest his recall? Democrats.

Who opposed, in 1794, the equipment of a fleet of six frigates t mainst the Algerines ? Democrats. Who would rather purchase exe from these pirates or pay of the nations to protect our comture, than equip six frigates?

Democrats. Who objected to the equipment issmall's fleet principally because would be the commencement of a establishment? Democrats.

Who now have the impudence to tense the Federalists of a want of tronomy; and a true sense of natimal honor, for paying tribute to the lagrines? Democrats.

Who opposed a small standing arhin the time of Washington and ams? Democrats. Who now have one of 10,000 thand also desired one of 20,000?

Who formerly complained, most Democrats. lety of the taxes the taxesaures? Democrats.

Who have now made the taxes Ingre oppressive than they ever see before, and caused the depre-

Whe said, in a private letter, that Amocratic societies labored inamily to sow the seeds of dism, and jealousy, and discontent, ping thereby to effect some revo-the the too in the government, and were Not

the fomenters of the insurrection in Pennsylvania? Gen. Washington,

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

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

Who replied to the president's speech, in the House of Representatives, without censuring the conduct of those societies?

A Democratic 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, Joss of thousands of lives, and distress of the country, who can show us a treaty even so advantageous as lay'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 wer 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 de clared, that he had no reason to exult in the wisdom and firmhess of Washington's administration? Mr.

Who, in 1796, in his place in Gongress, 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 ex traordinary if gentlemen, : whose names were found in the year 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? Al-

bert Gallatin. Who sent Albert Gallatin to Congress? Democrats.

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

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

Who recommended him a minis-

ter to form a treaty of peace with England? Mr. Madison.
Who recommended thim as minis-

ter 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 Freuch minister, Fauchet, in an interceptd dispatch to his government speaking of the Western insurrection, declared that " he merited at-

tention?" 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 extraor-dinary 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 na-

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 they obtain one, limited to

distinct provision against impressment for a certain specified term ?

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

Can we find any declaration, made by the U.S. that they did not mean to admit the British claim?

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

> Treasury Department, September 12th, 1816.

The proposition made by this department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the first day of October, 1816, has been genefally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, eannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures willbe pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on

the said first day of October, 1816. But in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of April, 1816,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

And all collectors and receivers of Public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

The collectors of the Customs, and of the Direct Tax and Internal Duties, are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power. And the Printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

New-York, Sept. 16.

Late from the Mediterranean. Capt. Mix, of the brig Boxer, who arrived here yesterday from Smyrna, and Gibraltar, communicates the

following news. "The British frigate with the Algerine Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, remained at the Isle of Tenedos, the Grand Seignor refusing to allow her to pass the Dardanelles. The ambassador wished to be landed at the Island, but the commander of the frigate declared he would carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed to land him at Constan-

tinople. "Messrs. Savary and Lallemand had been some time at Smyrna; the former still remained there, and was preparing a Narrative of the late events. He says, that Napoleon was received by Captain Maitland on condition that he should remain in

England. "The Captain-Pacha, with 25 sail, was on a cruise in the Archi-

pelago. "The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Robinson, arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th ult. and the Hornet, Lieut. Claxton, 2 days before from Malaga.

English Expedition against the Algerines.
4 On the 14th ult. Lord Ex-

mouth sailed for Algiers, with a second invincible armada, consisting of 12 sail, among which were two 3 deckers and three 74's, together with a flotilla of gun-boats, bomb-ketches, &c. The Dutch admiral followed in the wake of his Lord-

ship. "Advices received at Gibraltar from Algiers, stated, that the Dey was well prepared to receive Lord Exmouth, and was determined to defend himself desperately. Many the then existing war in Europe! French engineers had entered the

Did they obtain that clear and From Bell's London Messenger, of the 16th of July.

RELATIVE SITUATION OF TUR KEY AND RUSSIA.

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 involvedjin 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 sald to have concillated the other with the same offer. You have no interest, said Napo lean, 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. is boundless. Your ambition cannot desire a larger scope. If sothe walls of China remain. What can you require or wish on this side of the Vistula?"

These representations, it is be lieved, had the desired effect both upon Alexander and his ministersthey 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 hand, 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

Explanations were now asked in the usual violent manner by 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 an 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 provin-

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 their

No. 89.7

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 no-

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 oninion 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 Proces 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 extract, 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 e-

" 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 knows 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 bebate 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 astonishces? replied the Emperor Alex- ed us all. I am well convinced that