From the Boston Centinel.

GENERAL BRADOCK.

This brave, but unfortunate officer—the Commander and friend of the "youthful Washington,"—was wounded in an attack made by the French and Indians in ambush, in the summer of 1755, near what is called Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. This army (about twelve hundred) were compelled to retreat and the General died of his wounds, and was buried at the eastern foot of the Laurel Hill, near the road made by Bradock's army from Fort Cumberland, at the foot of the Allegany Mountain in Maryland. A few years since the inhabitants of the vicinity finding it necessary to alter the course of the road, and that it must pass directly over the grave, carefully removed the remains of the unfortunate General, and deposited them in a suitable elevated spot a little distance from the road, where they are interred without any monument to designate, except what these poor and secluded people could form with the rude materials around the place.

The character given by the historian of Gen. Bradock, is, that he was a man of undoubted courage and expert in all the punctilios of review, having been brought up in the English Guards; but he was naturally very haughty, positive and difficult of access; qualities ill suited to the temper of the people amongst whom he was to command. This extreme severity in matters of discipline rendered him unpopular amongst the soldiers, and the strict military education in which he had been trained from his youth, and which he prided himself on scrupulously following, made him hold the American militia in great contempt because they could not go through their exercise with the same dexterity and regularity as a regiment of Guards in Hyde Park; little knowing, or indeed being able to form any idea of the difference between the European manner of fighting and an American expedition thro' "woods, deserts, and morasses."—Those alone who have seen the country through which Gen. Bradock had to pass from Cumberland to Pittsburg can form any thing like an adequate idea.

General Bradock has been censured for this defeat; but the most that is pretended against him, is, that he too much despised his enemy & did not use sufficient precaution. had he been successful, we never should have heard of these complaints—he would have been a hero and his monument would have decorated Westminster Abbey, beside that of his brave fellow-soldier Wolfe; who, if he had not been successful on the plains of Abraham would have been branded with rashness, and no monument would have been erected for him. It is certain that Gen. Bradock placed little reliance upon the Virginia militia, under his command, although he had the greatest regard for Col. Washington, then about twenty-three years of age. If he had ordered the militia to scour the woods, they might have found the lurking enemy, though it is possible the Indians might have suffered the "long knives" to pass, and have attacked the regulars in the same situation. Notwithstanding the warning given by the fate of Bradock, two American Generals, St. Clair and Harmer, have experienced similar disasters; both of whom were officers in whom gen. Washington placed much confidence, and it must be acknowledged that they had infinitely better opportunities of acquring knowledge of "woods, deserts, morasses," and Indian warfare, than Bradock. Although it cannot now be expected, that the national generosity of Britain will be extended to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey, yet the writer of this, (who has lately seen the spot, and was thereby called to more serious reflections upon this subject than he should otherwise have been,) sincerely thinks that the philanthropic both of the American and British nations, especially of the British army, are called upon to consider the case of the unfortunate General, and to erect over his lonely grave some token for his remembrance. Consider Britons and Americans, that he fell fighting for your country!

The Congress of the U. S. have at great expense, made a most excellent road from Cumberland over the mountains which is nearly completed to within about fifteen miles of the place, to be continued to the Ohio river, which will be a great thorough fare, & greatly contribute to make the Atlantic people acquainted with the western country.

From the Federal Gazette.

COMMUNICATED.

It will be recollected, that, a great portion of the federal gentlemen in the House of Delegates in 1797, advocated the extension of the right of suffrage, and that all of the distinguished democrats then in the house, except Mr. John Montgomery, exerted themselves to prevent the poor participating in this inestimable blessing. From that period to the present, the democratic editors have exhibited the federalists of Maryland, as the consistent and persevering enemies to the amendment of the state constitution, which granted to all a voice in the choice of servants of the people, and predicted that a federal triumph would bring into the Senate of Maryland the enemies to the principle of universal suffrage. Now we are informed, that not one of the senate recently elected, have ever voted in opposition to this principle, and that Mr. Leigh of St. Mary's who was a delegate in 1797, voted in favour of Mr. Taney's bill. Contrast this conduct with the attempt of the democratic party to introduce N. R. Moore, Esq. who has uniformly been a decided enemy to the principle of universal suffrage, and then let the voters of the county again say who are the friends of the poor.

The language recently held by some distinguished democrats may form the subject of future communications, and afford further evidence of their hostility to the rights of the poor.

From the Federal Republican.

FEDERALISTS AWAKE!

We trust that every federalist in Maryland, feels sensible of the importance of the first MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, to the character and welfare of the state. It will be determined on that day, whether the exertions of federalism so auspiciously begun, shall end in foul defeat and disgrace, or whether we shall by their continuance, be thoroughly redeemed from the foul and polluted touch of democracy. There is now no opportunity to palliate, or to temporize; a splendid victory, or disgraceful defeat, awaits us now. If we are defeated, we shall have none of those soothing reflections, that usually reconcile us to the sharp asperities of misfortune: we cannot lay this flattering unction to our souls, that we had to contend with a foe whom it was vain to resist—We have already had evidence, and the most ample evidence, that victory will crown our exertions, if our whole united force is only brought into the field. If we are defeated on that day, we can only say, that by our supineness and apathy, we tamely and pusillanimously surrendered the victory—we shall have to reflect for our comfort, that we were too lazy to reap the benefit of our own exertions. Our political opponents will laugh at such pusillanimity, and the federal party will deserve all the scorn which they will have to undergo Irritated by their recent defeat, and surprised almost into madness by a victory obtained over the negligence and apathy of the federal party—our enemies will shew no mercy.

This, fellow-citizens, is the prospect which futurity presents. It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict these evils as certain and infallible, if victory is snatched from your grasp: it only requires a knowledge of the true character of democracy. Is not democracy now known, is not its character thoroughly and completely understood? Fellow-citizens, look about you! you behold the bombs which were hurled in such profusion at Fort M'Henry, now preserved as monuments to gratify the gaze of an anxious curiosity—the ramparts, and fortifications around Baltimore, are still standing, as evidences of that alarm, which every good man felt for the safety of the city. You know by what party, all these evils were brought about; by whom this nation was plunged into a war, at a moment when our seaports were exposed & unprotected. You know further, what calumnies, artifices and downright falsehoods, our enemies will use to obtain the possession of power, and of confidence, and you have further evidence, what enormities they are capable of accomplishing, after they have, by such wicked & unrighteous means, gained what they have sought.—You will, therefore, fellow-citizens, run with your eyes open, and leap over the precipice of this horrible abyss. A wicked administration, sensible that they have lost the confidence and support of all good men, are now conscious that they have no other means of retaining the possession of power, than by having recourse to the foulest and most malignant passions of the human heart. They are desperate men, conscious of all the enormities, which they have committed, and that they have no other means of escaping from vindictive and insulted justice, than by the perpetration of more. You well know all these facts, they are written in sunbeams, on the surface of creation. You behold what democracy has done, when you behold the mangled remains of your fellow-citizens, now halting through our public streets, and imploring charity, who have left their limbs on the field of battle. With such affecting memorials before their eyes, we will ask, if it is possible that the federal party can shrink from their duty on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT. If they can do this, they will incur a responsibility to their country, and to posterity—a dreadful responsibility which they would do well, seriously to contemplate before they incur.

Our systematically wicked and corrupt administration look upon Maryland as their property in fee simple: it stands as a sort of reproach to their policy, which they cannot endure. Depraved to the bone themselves, & cankered to the core, they look with alarm on any portion of their country which has not attained to the same stage of political putrefaction; it is only in the universality of this dreadful leprosy, that they hope to pass without notice. The inhabitants of the Alpine regions are remarkable for a hideous swelling in the neck, which is denominated a goiture. This malady has at once become so general, that the monstrous deformity is regarded as a beauty. Our administration are anxious to observe their political goitures predominant in Maryland.

GOOD.

Salem, (N. Y.) Sept. 12.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The court of common pleas of the county of Washington, adjourned on Saturday last after a laborious term of two weeks. Several very important causes were decided. But we feel constrained particularly to mention one case, from a conviction that it teaches a very instructive lesson, on a subject neither as well understood, nor as generally regarded as its importance requires. It may serve as a very timely warning to all overseers of highways. It shews clearly, that *laws hold them responsible for all losses accruing from their negligence in the performance of official duties.* If road-masters generally knew this, the traveller would not find, as now, in every part of the state, so many crazy bridges, which are not crossed but at the hazard of life or limb, both to man and beast. In the case we refer to, Wm. Crozier brought an action against Moses Bartlett, an overseer of highways of the town of Salem, to recover the value of a horse, that in February, 1814, broke his leg and died, in consequence of breaking through a bridge, in the district of which the defendant was overseer. It was proved on the trial, that the bridge had been out of repair & dangerous for several weeks; that the defendant had notice of its condition, and had himself crossed it a few days before the accident; that its repair was practicable, for it was actually well repaired directly after the accident; that the accident was to be ascribed solely to the condition of the bridge, and not to any carelessness of the driver; and that the horse died in consequence of the accident. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, *sixty-four dollars*, the full value of the horse. To many, doubtless, this will seem a hard case. But the principle upon which it was decided, is certainly correct. Justice approves the decision, and public safety renders it expedient. Motals come in the cold abstract from pulpits, but men smart under them practically when lawyers ate the preachers.

Caution to Lovers.

A verdict of *three hundred dollars* was last week obtained in the court of common pleas of this county, by a young woman against her lover, *for a breach of a promise of marriage.*

Wives, bridle your Tongues!

Mr. Walter Beattie, also recovered in the same court, during the same term, *225 dollars*, on an action of *slander* brought by him against Mr. John Beattie, junior, for words spoken by the wife of the said defendant.

Horse Thieves, beware!

One Dr. Hunter was last week convicted, at a court held in this town, of stealing a horse; and therefore sentenced to *fourteen years* confinement at hard labour in the state prison.

From the New-York Courier.

THE WONDERS OF DELUSION.

It is a well known fact that democrats are permitted to rule, not because the people have confidence in them, but because they have not confidence in the federalists. In choosing between the two great parties, they have been made to believe, that they only choose the least of evils, when they prefer the democratic party. This erroneous choice has resulted, from a deep delusion, artfully commenced by Bache, Callender, and other tools, who under the auspices of Jefferson, attacked Washington and federalism, but made the people believe the *saviours* of their country were its *enemies*; that the authors of their *freedom* wished to enslave them; that the policy which brought order out of confusion, system out of chaos, would operate reversely and convert order into confusion and chaos. Is it strange that the people distrust the federal party, when they were thus made to distrust Washington, the head of that party? When that democratic minister Bache, asserted that Washington had "*no claim to the gratitude of his country*," and the people *believed* an assertion so absurd, improbable and irrational, can we expect them to think more favourably of us the disciples of Washington? When Bache and Jefferson asserted that Washington was an "aristocrat," merely because he was a member of the Cincinnati, and *the people believed it*, can we, his disciples, expect the people to have a more favourable opinion of us than of him? When these same Jacobins, charged Washington of *British influence* and the people *believed it*, is it strange that his disciples are considered guilty of the same crime? In short, if Washington, the father of his country, was accused by democrats of aristocracy, British influence, treason, cowardice and folly, and *the people could be made to believe it*, what wonder is it, that these same Jacobins have made the people believe the same things of the federalists, the disciples of Washington? A people who labour under so great a delusion; a people who believe things so strikingly and glaringly absurd, can only be brought to their senses by the calamities which their madness will ultimately inflict upon them. It is in vain to reason against so much delusion and prejudice. The federalists will remain true to the principles and practice of Washington; they will deplore the infatuation of the multitude, and still labour to remove it and look confidently to the time when this republic shall constitute but one party, the founder and the name of which will be Washington.

Now Drawing

Regularly, in the City of Baltimore,

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY,
No. II.

35,000 Dollars,
25,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars,
} Highest Prizes.

All the above are FLOATING, and may come out the wheel on any day.

Price of tickets only *Six Dollars.*

G. & R. WAITE,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND MARKET-STREET.

Have a variety of Numbers in whole, halves, quarters and eighths, which they will warrant to be undrawn; and which they pledge themselves to pay whatever prizes they may draw; and from the very great success which usually attend those Tickets sold at WAITE'S OFFICE, they have every expectation of selling the above Capital Prizes.

In the First Class of this Lottery, G. & R. WAITE *sold* and *paid*, four Twenty Thousand Dollar Prizes, two of which were in Halves, Quarters & Eighths.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase Tickets of *G. & R. Waite*, may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed per return of mail, and if the capital prizes should be drawn at the time their orders are received, the money shall be promptly returned.

Sept. 25, 1816. 4w.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Henry Welsh, of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, two Horses of the following description: The one a brown Gelding, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, fourteen hands high, a blaze face, blind of both eyes, and half of each ear cropped off, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter T, four white feet, shod all round, long switch tail, trots and canters, has been worked in gears. The other a bright bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, a small star on his forehead, the off fore-foot and the two hind feet white, shod all round, no perceivable brand, trots and paces, and appears to have been worked in gears. Given under hand of me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, this 4th Sept. 1816. *Edward Warfield.*

The owner of the above described strays is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Henry Welsh.

Near Poplar Springs in said county.
Oct 3.

Prince George's County, to wit.

I hereby certify that Singleton Mitchell, of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a bright sorrel Gelding, roached mane, and cropped tail, six years old, about thirteen hands high, trots and gallops. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace, in and for said county, this 9th day of Sept. 1816.

Geo. Semmes.

The owner is requested to pay the charges, and to take the above stray horse away.

(Signed) *Singleton Mitchell.*

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be sold on Saturday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a tract of land in Anne-Arundel County, on the Severn River about 8 miles from the city of Annapolis, being part of a tract known by the name of Providence, containing about 239 and 1/4 acres. Upon the premises are a tolerable dwelling house, corn house and other out houses. There is also an apple orchard of good fruit. The soil is productive, and suitable for almost every kind of cultivation; but it is presumed that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale—And on Monday, the 21st of the same month will be sold at Caton's tavern in the city of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, two acres of ground in the said city, adjoining the lot where Samuel Mead keeps tavern. The sales will be at public auction, and the terms a credit of twelve months, on bond with good and sufficient security, and upon payment of the purchase money, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser.

Matthias Hammond, Trustee.

The creditors of Basil Brown, deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit their claims in the chancery office before the first day of March next.

Matthias Hammond.

2 Sept. 26. ts.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of George Warfield administrator of Eli Warfield, 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 Eli Warfield, 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 April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 17th day of September 1816. 2 *George Warfield, Admr.*

State of Maryland.

In Council, September 16, 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to the Governor and Executive signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland. Ordered by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

James Madison,

President of the U. States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the U. States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1816, & of the independence of the U. States of America, the forty first.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Frederick-town Herald, and the People's Monitor, at Easton. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Federal Republican Ticket for the Second Congressional District.

John C. Herbert.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Thomas Hood,
Brice J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin, jun.
Charles W. Hanson.

FOR FREDERICK
Joseph Taney,
Joshua Howard,
Ignatius Davis,
Richard Potts.

FOR TALBOT.
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Scott,
Alexander Hands,
Robert Banning.

ALLEGANY.
William D. Gresap,
William Ridgely,
James Prather, junior.
Joseph Tomlinson.

FOR CAROLINE.
Matthew Driver,
William M'Donald,
Samuel Culbreth,
James Houston.

FOR SOMERSET.
Littleton P. Dennis,
Henry K. Long,
Thomas K. Carroll,
Hampden Haynie.

FOR WORCESTER.
Littleton Quinton,
R. I. H. Handy,
Isaac Mitchell,
Dr. W. F. Selby.

MONTGOMERY.
George Washington,
Alexander C. Hanson,
Ephraim Gaither,
Dennis Lackland.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICANS

Of the City of Annapolis, are requested to meet at Caton's Hotel this evening at early candle light.

Oct. 3.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening the 22d ultimo, at Richlands, the seat of William Campbell, Esq. by the Rev. Frederick W. Hatch, the Rev HENRY L. DAVIS, of Annapolis, to MISS JANE B. WINTER, of Frederick county.

Since the choice of Electors of the Senate, *the cat has been again let out of the bag*, as the saying is. Influential democrats have openly and publicly declared themselves opposed to permitting *poor men to vote any longer*, and most clamorously threatened to call a new convention, to change the constitution, in such manner, as should not only exclude those votes, but also alter the representation of the counties, *giving a sweeping influence to Baltimore, and reducing the small counties to insignificance.* According to those would-be-nullifiers, the senate, which they have employed for many years at their own arbitrary discretion, to controul and overrule the will of the immediate representatives of the people, is an *useless*, now they have lost it, by its becoming harmonious with the house of delegates. They therefore threaten to pull down the senate also by the operation of their convention. In short the tune is completely changed with them. They are no longer the friends of the poor, they profess to keep no terms with the small counties; and the senate is a conclave of evil spirits, assembling or night mare!! Wonderful changes these in a short time! Should they ever hold this terrific convention, we advise them to assemble it among their friends in *Harford* county, and then they may have as much to boast, as the projectors of another famous convention; and we warrant them before hand, that it will end with equally harmless consequences.

These open declarations show however, the spirit with which they may possibly make a second stand at the elections, which are soon to follow.—Despair may impel them to a furious renewal of the contest, after their late dreadful defeat; and the bustle which prevails amid their heart-rending lamentations, ought to inspire at least so much caution in the victorious as to prevent an unlucky surprise. On ordinary occasions, the late decisive election would have put an end to the contest, but now the dying zeal of the democrats will be put under the bellows again, by Mr. Monroe's friends, for the purpose of gaining votes to carry into effect the nomination of the usurping caucus. Nothing that the tools of the general government can effect, without regard to the means, will be left undone. Promises of offices will be renewed, floods of money and libels will ready along, and lurking pensioners, planted where they were calculated to be most wanted, will spring up unexpectedly to give votes, for which residence did not before qualify them. We seriously entreat the attention of the federalists to this last circumstance. In counties where the majority has not been invariably large, no vote ought to be lost because it may be wanting—nay,