

Christie, King of England.
The following interesting particulars respecting this extraordinary character, are supplied by a gentleman who was in St. Domingo last June. His person is the elegant model of an Hercules. In battle he is brave to desperation; his courage rising with danger. He has been seen, in the heat of an engagement, animated with the fury of a tiger, raging and foaming through all his ranks. He is revenged beyond measure. He had a regiment commanded by a coloured man, which went over to Petion. The moment he was apprised of the circumstances he ordered a massacre of all the coloured women in his dominions, and not even to waste powder on them. I was shown several places where numbers of these unfortunate females were butchered; & many were hid there by relatives till the fury abated, and had the particulars of their escape from the lips of two or three. They still live in great dread; & some, who are even wealthy, would gladly abandon all, and go any where to get out of his power, whom they hate, but never name. He is extravagant in his notions of grandeur, and proud as Lucifer himself; severe as a tyrant towards those of his own colour, and who are his subjects, at the same time, rigidly enforcing the laws, & protecting strangers who respect them. In no country in Europe are duties and customs so rigidly exacted, or illicit trade so completely prevented. Add to this, that I travelled in the interior of the country, where not a white face is to be seen, with as much security as I could have done in any part of Great Britain. This is not to be done without a passport signed by himself. No stranger is permitted to go a hundred yards beyond the barriers of the Cape without permission. I do not think, however, that his Government will be of long duration. He is so much the tyrant, that he must have many enemies among his seeming friends, besides being himself a usurper and engrossing all the riches of the country, and applying them often foolishly and without advance, will naturally inspire those about him with notions dangerous to his safety. His personal character is so well known, that none will attempt any thing against him till they are sure to have him. At all events, I conceive that Petion must eventually overcome him. His character is so opposite to Christophe's in all that is good, that his success will save the country.
London pap.

St. Domingo, or Hayti.
The following particulars respecting this Island are taken from a letter, dated the 16th of June, 1816.
"When a vessel arrives in the harbour of Cape Henry, no person is permitted to land until the ship has been visited by a boat from the shore. Shortly after our coming to anchor, therefore, the visiting boat came off to us, with a military officer, an interpreter, &c. Their appearance was by no means peculiar; they were dressed in wide checked trousers, with boots above them, a long blue coat faced with red, and cut at the elbows, with a high cocked hat, and a dragon's head on the top, and a dragon's head on the top, and a dragon's head on the top. They were however very polite, inquired the news from Europe, swallowed cheese, ham, &c. by the lump, washed all down with wine, gin, and porter; they then conducted the captain and all the passengers to the Governor the Duke de Marmalade, a black man, about 65 years of age, a native of Africa, mild in his manners, and exceedingly well liked both by natives and foreigners. He merely required our names and business, took all our letters, papers, &c. in order to have them translated for his majesty, and then ordered us to wait on Baron Dupuy, a man of colour about fifty, private secretary to the king, and reckoned a second Talleyrand. He certainly is a man of address. I was afterwards introduced to Prince John, the King's son, who is a good young man, but has no abilities. I was however, much pleased with him, and received many kindnesses from him.
On one who has been negroes and coloured people only in the degraded situation in which they are in the colonies, it has a singular effect when he goes among them where they only have command and control; and although from my first residence in this quarter of the world, and from my general feelings towards them, as a people who are and have been cruelly and unjustly ill used, still I felt something like an ill-assured contempt for their assuming an authority over me.
The defilement which surrounds you in the town of Cape Henry forces to be a real and most impressive scene I ever witnessed. It formerly contained 60 or 70,000 inhabitants, built upon a plain, in the most regular order, all the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and running in straight lines E. and W. and N. and S. The buildings have been uniformly elegant. Picture to yourself such a place; the houses completely sacked, and only the outward walls and balconies remaining; trees and shrubs growing within and upon the walls and grass growing upon the streets—and you have something almost as melancholy as the appearance of Cape Henry.
To complete the picture, however, you must conceive a climate, uniformly serene, a kind of glendor in the bright blinding sun, and the lively verdure all around, something so impressively full in the appearance of the partial occupation of the ruins, houses which here and there contain a family of Blacks or Mulattoes, that words cannot convey any adequate description of the scene. You are continually reminded that others than those you now see in a corner of that has been a princely mansion, raised in a grand style, and for aught you can tell the very persons, who huddle up in one corner of it, may have cut the throats of the present owners. The houses of the few English and American residents are exceptions to this, as are also the few occupied by the military. There have been completely ruined, and I do not know how many a place, in the same state. This same description will apply to the country. I had an opportunity of travelling from Gonaives across the Cape a distance of 80 or 90 miles—On every side I could see the ruins of fine houses & plantations, and from the appearance of the country I have little doubt but that the affliction of the French is correct, that their possessions in St. Domingo were once worth all the Colonies in the West Indies. I had no opportunity of seeing Christophe, which I was sorry for, for he kept himself so close from the Cape, that I might have continued there three months without his being once in it; and even then perhaps not visible."

COUNSELLOR PHILLIPS.
We make the following interesting extract from a Speech of Counsellor Phillips, delivered at Dublin, some time since, in support of a resolution recommending the immediate discussion of the Catholic Question.
"I have digressed—I shall confine myself exclusively to the resolution before us. It is a task of pain—it may be task of a peril; but neither pain, nor peril shall make me shrink for a moment from the avowal of even the melancholy candour which I owe you. It may be presumptuous in one so young, to certainly dissent from Grattan—I do it now however—I do it with all my soul, and I do it with the less reluctance, because the error he has committed is not yet irreparable. Let no man attempt to rant me down with his declamatory panegyric—I do not forget his services—I can never forget that it was not for him we should not have had a Constitution, and that if all were like him we should still have a country. I do not forget how associated with that man (pointing to Mr. Curran) when the screechowl of intolerance was yelling, and the night of bigotry was brooding on the land, he came forth with the heart of a hero and the tongue of an angel, till at his bidding the spectre vanished—the color of our fields revived, and Ireland, even poor Ireland, glittered for a moment in the light of eloquence, and glared in the prowess of his victory. [Loud applause.] Do not you remember, in 1782, his heart toiled, and his eye flamed, and his tongue thundered, till our whole system became enriched with splendour, and every peasant on our mountains shouted Liberty!—Do not you remember in that dreadful death day of our hopes, when power wielded the thunderbolt to affright, and treason emptied the treasury to corrupt; how with the ardour of youth and the wisdom of age, he rushed like Chatham, from the couch of sickness, awing, animating, exhorting, convincing, till our very sorrows were mitigated by the sweetness of his advocacy, and even the extent of our loss was for a season forgotten in the splendors of the conflagration? [Applause.]—No, Grattan, we can never forget that those things were, "and were most dear to us."—We love you much, but it is because you taught us to love Ireland more. We give you our esteem—we give you our respect—we give our love our gratitude, our admiration.—We will give you any thing, and every thing, except our country. You may be assured that it is with much timidity I dissent from such a man. What are my reasons—you shall have them most explicitly, but I shall first state the reason which he has given for the postponement of your question. I shall do so out of respect to him if indeed it can be called respect to quote those sentiments which on their very mention must excite your ridicule. Mr. G. presented your petition, & on moving that it should lie, where so many so many precedences have lain upon the table, he declared it to be his intention to move for no discussion. Here, in the first place, I think Mr. Grattan wrong. He got that petition, if not on the express, at least on the implied condition of having it discussed this session.
There was not a man at the Aggregate Meeting at which it was voted who did not expect a discussion, and that immediately. Mr. Grattan, however, was angry at "Sugestions." I do not think Mr. Grattan had any right to be angry at receiving that which every English Member was ready to receive from any English Corn-factor. Mr. Grattan was also angry at our violence. Neither do I think he had any right to be angry at what he calls our violence. There was a day when Mr. Grattan would not have spurned our suggestions, and there was also a day when he was as violent as any of us. Mr. Grattan, however, has fulfilled his own prophecy, that "an oak of the forest should not be transplanted at fifty," and our fears that "an Irish native will soon lose its raciness in an English atmosphere." "It is not my intention," (says he) "to move a discussion for the present." Why? "Great obstacles have been removed."

"That's his first reason. [Loud laugh.]—I am, (says he) however, still ardent. Ardent? why, it strikes me to be a very novel kind of ardour which toils on till it has removed the impediments, and then pauses at the prospect of its victory! "And far of opinion (he continues) that any immediate discussion would be the height of precipitation." That is, he has removed the impediments, and with the very goal in his view, he pauses in his path, declaring that he is ardent, and after centuries of suffering, when you press for a discussion, he protests that he considers you monstrously precipitate!! [Loud laugh.]—Now is not that a fair translation—[Hear, hear!]

Why really, if we did not know Mr. Grattan, one would almost imagine he was quoting from the Ministry. With the exception of one or two plain, blunt, downright, sturdy, unbiassing bigots, who opposed you because you were Christians, and declared they did so, this was the cant of every hypocrite who affected liberality. "Oh, I declare (say they) they may not be cannibals, though they are Catholics, and I would be very glad to vote for them—but this is no time." Oh, no, says Brage Bathurst, its no time—what in time of war! why it looks like bullying us." Very well—next comes the peace, and then what say our friends the Opposition. Oh, I declare peace is no time, it looks so like persuading us." [Loud laughter.]—For my part, serious as the subject is, it affects me with the very same ridicule with which I see I have so unconsciously affected you. I will tell you a story of which it reminds me, you may think the story ludicrous—it certainly is appropriate. It is told of the celebrated Charles Fox. Far be it from me, however, to mention that name with levity. As he was a great man, I respect him—as he was a good man, I love him—[Hear, hear!]

He had as wise a head as ever paused to deliberate—he had as sweet a tongue as ever gave the words of wisdom utterance, and he had a heart so stamped with the immediate patent of the Divinity, that its very errors might be traced to the excess of its benevolence. [Loud Cheers.]

I had almost forgot the story—Fox was a man of genius—of course he was poor—poverty is a reproach to no man—to such a man as Fox, I think it was a pride—for if he chose to traffic with his principles—if he chose to gamble with his conscience, how easily might he have been rich?—[Hear, hear!]

I guessed your answer. It would be hard indeed if you did not believe that in England talents might find a purchaser, who have seen in Ireland, how easily a blockhead may swindle himself into preferment—[Hear, hear!]

Juvenal says, that the greatest misfortune attendant upon poverty is ridicule. Fox found out a greater—debt; the Jews called on him for repayment. Ah, my dear friend, says Fox—I admit the principle; I owe you the money; but what time is this when I am going upon business? Just so our friends admit the principle—they owe you emancipation, but war's no time. Well, the Jews departed just as you did—they returned to the charge. What," cries Fox, "is this a time when I am engaged on an appointment."—What say our friends—is this a time when all the world is at peace.—[Loud laugh.]—The Jews departed, but the end of it was, Fox with his secretary, Mr. Hare, who was as much in debt as he was, shut themselves up in garrison. The Jews used to surround his habitation at daylight, and poor Fox regularly put his head out of the window with this question: "Gentlemen, are you Fox hunting, or Hare hunting this morning?" [Universal laughter.]—His pleasantries mitigated the very Jews. "Well, well, Fox—now, you have always admitted the principle but always protested against the time—we will give you your own time; only just fix some final day for our payment."—"Ah, my dear Moses," replied Fox, "now this is friendly; I take you at your word; I will fix the day, and as it's to be a final day, what would you think of the day of judgment." [Loud laugh.]—That will be too busy a day with us; Well, well, in order to accommodate all parties, let us settle it the day after. [Loud laughter.]—This it is between the war in expediency of Brage Bathurst, and the peace in expediency of Mr. Grattan; you may expect your emancipation, bill pretty much about the time that Fox appointed for the payment of his creditors."

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Oct. 1, 1816.
Geo. Adams, T. H. Bowie, T. Tench Boone, Ralph Baxell, Edother Bishop, Thos. Bicknell, C. Brown, W. A. Barton, Ellen D. Burly, John Brewer, Robert Brewer, John Camden, 2, William Carmon, Thomas R. Cross, Mary Cross, John Cross, Walter Cross, John Chaney, Thos. B. Clemmons, Elizabeth Cooke, Mr. Doclarac, Thomas Davidson, 2, Mary Disney, Jerrard Edwards, Mrs. Fowler, widow of Jno. Augustin Gambriel, Elen Gray, Samuel Gaither, Jonas Green, 2, Phillip Hammond, Mathias Hammond, James Henson, 2, Charles Hunt, Richard H. Hall, P. S. Hall, James Hunter, Wm. Hall, Jon. Richard Hall, 2, Aaron Jones, Richard J. Jones, Malcoy Kelly, William Kilty, Eleanor King, Jesse Lee, Wm. Lewis, Martha Larmer, W. T. M. Mason, John M'Pheely, 3, William M'Pheely, 2, John M'Dowell, Nancy M' Coy, Samuel Moale, Jun. Benjamin R. Morgan, Philip Norris, P. H. O'Riely, Benjamin Ogles, Jun. H. M. Ogle, Richard Owens, Letticia R. Orme, Samuel Owen, Thos. O'Rourke, Henry Parly, Samuel Peaco, Catharine Phelps, Joseph Phelps, 2, Laram T. Pease, John Quinn, Henry Price, Anne Robertson, James H. Basley, Kelli Richardson, Richard Ridgely, 2, Tim Rogers, Andrew Slicer, Henrietta M. Smith, John Smith, Reazin Spurrier, Leonard Scott, Wm. Sears, Benjamin Sewall, Terena Shepherd, Sarah Tydings, William Urquhart, Ramsay Waters, Sheriff of A. A. County, Charles Waters, Sally Whittington, Daniel W. Wiggins, James Wright, Charles H. Willington, Robert Young, Richard W. Watts, Sergeant Wilson, Richard Watts, Henry Woodward, Thomas Winchester.
John Munroe, Postmaster.
Oct. 10.

ADVERTISEMENT.
In confident expectation that the object of the Institution of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland for "promoting and disseminating medical and chirurgical knowledge throughout the state" will be more easily accomplished by calling a special meeting, I have thought proper by the advice of a number of the members of the Faculty to fix upon the first Monday in December next, for a special Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore.
At a stated meeting of the Faculty in 1807 it was conceived that medical and chirurgical knowledge would be greatly promoted by establishing district societies throughout the state, when the unjoined resolutions were passed: "Practitioners of medicine and surgery must see the importance of these resolutions as well as the great advantage that will result from carrying them into proper effect. It is urged and most ardently expected, that where these societies are not already organized, the subject will be taken into executive consideration; and that every society will be prepared to meet this special convention with that zeal which the spirit of the institution requires."
ENNALLS MARTIN,
President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.
Easton, Sept. 24.

1st Resolved, That the State of Maryland be divided into seven medical districts, as follows, viz: St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties, to constitute the 1st district. Prince-Georges and Montgomery, the 2d. Anne-Arundel and Baltimore, the 3d. Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the 4th. Harford, Cecil and Kent, the 5th. Queen-Ann's, Talbot and Worcester, the 6th. Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the 7th.
2d Resolved, That it be recommended to the gentlemen of the faculty in each district, to form a meeting as soon as possible, in the most central place in their respective districts, at which first meeting, a majority of those present shall and may, fix on a future place of meeting, and shall determine on the times of meeting, which shall not exceed twice in one year, one of which meetings shall be held at least one month previous to such biennial meeting of the faculty.
3d Resolved, That the faculty in each district at their first meeting, elect by ballot, a president or chairman for their particular district, whose office it shall be to preside at each meeting, to call special meetings in his district, when and as may be deemed necessary, to correspond with the secretary or committee of the general society of the state, and to communicate such intelligence, or information to the faculty, as may be thought conducive to the promotion and diffusion of medical knowledge, or to the interest of the Faculty, and to attend at each biennial meeting of the faculty, and to report to the general convention the state of medical and chirurgical knowledge in their respective districts, and to report any extraordinary medical or chirurgical cases, that may have occurred in their district or that may have been communicated to the medical board of the district.
4th Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that it would be expedient for the said district Medical and Chirurgical Societies at their meeting, previous to each biennial convention, to elect one or more of their members to attend the general meeting; and together with the president or chairman of the district, to represent the members thereof, but nevertheless, as such delegation or appointment, shall not prevent any other district member from attending and voting at the general convention of the faculty.
5th Resolved, That as soon as the gentlemen of the faculty in each district shall meet, and formed themselves into an association, it shall be the duty of the district societies to elect and appoint a census in each county, in such district, on whom shall devolve all the duties heretofore enjoined by the laws of the faculty.
N. B. The printers of all the newspapers in the State are requested to insert the above in their newspapers once in each of the first two weeks of the months of October and November, and to send in their several accounts on the day of the meeting of the Convention for payment.

To Read.
For the ensuing year
The Store and Dwelling House
the corner of Horn Hill street and Market Space. For terms apply to
Thomas Brown, or James William Esq.
Annapolis, Oct. 9

Now Drawing
Regularly, in the City of Baltimore,
more,
GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY
No. 11.
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 OFFICES, they have every expectation of selling the above Capital Prizes.
In the First Class of this Lottery G. & R. WAITE sold and paid for Twenty thousand Dollar Prizes, 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. 2

State of Maryland.
In Council, September 16, 1816.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to the Governor an Exequatur 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 PINNEY, 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 Fredericktown Herald, and the People's Monitor, at Easton. By order,
NINIAN PINNEY.

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, and all round, long switch tail, fruts and ears has been worked in years. The other a bright bay Gelding, six years old, fourteen hands high, a small star on his forehead, the off fore-foot and the two hind feet white, and all round, not perceptible brand; trots and paces, and appears to have been worked in years. Given under hand of me, a Justice of the peace in and for said county, this 4th Sept. 1816. Edward W. Field.
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. 9.

MARYLAND GAZETTE
Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1816.
There is nothing more promising for our democratic editors than the comparisons between the conduct of people of England and the people of this country; and especially as to the burthensome taxes laid to pay. Now if the gentlemen who write were to exert their abilities in devising means, to which our rulers are by no means averse, they could not fail to better plan of doing so than which, it must be acknowledged, they do. They admit our burthens to be great, if not beyond submission to the people of the old corrupt Republic of England; say they, are nearly taxed; and then by exhort to their fellow-citizens to form a Republic, they tell us they have not taxed us quite so much. This must indeed, afford a fund of profitable conversation to those farmers whose property has been sold and sold to pay taxes—Yours are not taxed quite as much as the subjects of the crazy Republic of England, is held out by Mr. Smith as a comfort to those who have lost their little all. It is not that the discontents of our burthens, should the extravagance and rapacious disposition administration render it necessary to make new levies upon the people, to enable them to continue the introduction since old federal burthens go on and live and live at the public expense.

THE ELECTION.
We lay before our readers information we have been able to obtain relative to the election of Representatives to Congress. About the result through out the State, no doubt has ever been entertained. It will be found as highly favorable to the federal issue of the September 16th.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Little elected Representatives to Congress from the district comprehending the City of Annapolis.
For the General Assembly:
FEDERAL
Alexander C. Magruder,
Richard Hartwood, of Thomas.
DEMOCRATIC.
Lewis Duvall,
Dennis Claude,
Extract of a letter from Prince-Georges county, dated the 8th of Sept. Herbert has obtained a majority over Barney in this county. You have a statement showing the votes in each district. The next assemblymen is nearly the same.
For Herbert, F.
Warborough 46
Nottingham, equal
Wicomico 268
Bladenburgh 25
Tasville
339
95
244

For Anne-Arundel County.
Ben. 2 3 4
Schwarz 200 60 165 51
R. Dwyer 188 57 161 35
C. Newart 185 37 159 30
T. H. Dorley 180 38 161 30
The Democrat,
Barney 189 161 166 29
Federal
Washington 100 62 32 10
Harris 188 62 31 10
Pratt 200 62 30 10
Harrison 180 61 33 9
For Congress,
Hartwood 195 163 30 10

DELAWARE ELECTION
Candidates Elect
Governor Clark
Congress M. L.
Hall.
Some persons, at first, were reported to have supported the Democratic party in Delaware, but the Federal party was divided.