

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland; bounding in rail timber and fire wood; having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door. Or I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem it needless to enter more into detail—letters on the subject will not be attended to; as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

April 17. J. J. Brooke, 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 23, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non of Hezekiah Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassarway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise lawfully be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 28th day of April, 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point, and the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of most every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between two and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a piece of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land is a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. J. T. Chase, 26

NOTICE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his personal property, consisting of a horse wagon, with the harness, and other articles, also cattle, hogs, sheep, ploughs, household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Mr. Mark residing on the premises, near Vineyard, where the property now will show the same to any person wishing to purchase. For terms, apply to

Thos. Jones, 3m. Annapolis, April 10.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE Superfine London Cloths, Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown, Black, Grey & Light Ixed Cassimeres, Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetts, Light Cassinet.

First and Second Quality Long Neckens. A handsome assortment of Marseilles and Foretime for vestings Together with a variety of other articles for the present season.

Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified.

May 1. J. W. A.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassarway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise lawfully be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Samuel Foreman, adm'r. W. A. May 1

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Jno. T. Barber, Annapolis, March 27.

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near the Dock, or the fine sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the like offence. All fishermen, and others, are hereby forewarned trespassing on the said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams, May 1.

FOR SALE, A NEGRO MAN.

Who is a valuable plantation hand, and a good rough carpenter. Enquire at this office. May 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 18.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

[Concluded.]

Earl Bathurst gave full credit to the noble Lord (Holland) for the motives which had induced him to bring forward the present question. The noble Lord had justly stated the great principles upon which the exile of Napoleon Buonaparte stood, and which had never been departed from by his Majesty's government. That it was necessary that some restrictions should be imposed on a person in his situation, could not be denied; & the restrictions applicable were already well understood, and had received a sanction of Parliament: but whether they were executed properly was certainly a matter of fair consideration. That there had been no improper or unnecessary restrictions imposed, and that the government had acted according to his instructions, he should show before he sat down. He was happy to find that it was not the intention of the noble Lord to found any argument on a publication by a person named Santine, which came before the public in no authentic shape, and could in no way be regarded as evidence. He should therefore, consider that man's statements as entirely given up, and that Montholon's only were relied on by the noble Lord. To his letter to Sir Hudson Lowe, which certainly was an authentic document, he should accordingly, chiefly confined himself; and he was confident that he should prove, that all the complaints in that document were either unfounded, or gross misrepresentations of the restrictions, which were well understood by General Buonaparte to be the result of the instructions given to the Governor. The general regulations for the confinement of Buonaparte in St. Helena, on which the instructions to the Governor were founded were no secret. It happened, soon after General Buonaparte's removal from this country that a copy of the regulations, generally believed to be authentic, was published in a paper on the Continent. The universal opinion then was, in this country and in Europe, that there was nothing improper in these regulations, as they were all founded on the principle laid down by the Noble Lord that the prisoner should be subject to no greater restrictions than were necessary for the safe custody of his person; and upon that principle had His Majesty's government acted up to the present moment. There certainly had been no substantive alteration. Whatever modifications had taken place had all been made for the benefit of the person who now complained of their severity. He had, in fact, no reason to complain of the Governor relative to correspondence, for the instructions on that head were fully communicated to him; and he well knew there was no authority on the island that could depart from them. The instruction required, that all letters addressed to gen. Buonaparte & his suite must first be delivered to the governor. All written by him, or the persons attending him, were subject to the same regulation, and, as well as the former, must be open. No letters reaching the island, which may not have been regularly transmitted through the office of the Secretary of State, could be delivered. To impute it to the Governor, therefore, as an act of severity, that he was prevented from corresponding with his wife or his relations, was altogether unfounded; and the same observation applied to any complaint of impediments in the way of any representation he might choose to make respecting his situation or treatment. He had been given to understand, in the most distinct manner, that he was at full liberty to transmit to his Majesty's Government any representation or complaint he might think fit. It was true, it was required that the communication should be open; but the reason of that regulation was, that the Governor might have an opportunity of accompanying the representation with such remarks and explanations as might be necessary for the information of his Majesty's Government. The rule in this case was one which was common to prisoners of war in general. The same rule applied to letters written to or received from the wives and chil-

den of such prisoners, and which formed one of the heads of complaint. If, therefore, General Buonaparte, and the persons in his suite mean to say, that they cannot write letters without forwarding them open, that was perfectly true; but it was the general practice of all countries to enforce such a regulation with respect to prisoners of war. General Buonaparte, therefore, knew that it was a rule to which he was liable, both from his particular situation, and from the instruction which had been given to the Governor; but if he said he could not write, that was not true; he only declined writing because he would not submit to the rule. In the same way, his relatives were at perfect liberty to communicate with him, by transmitting their letters through the office of the Secretary of State; but in point of fact, none of them had shewn any inclination to avail themselves of that opportunity except his brother Joseph; from whom a letter arrived at the Secretary of State's office in October last; and as it was open, it was transmitted, without delay to St. Helena. The next subject of complaint he should notice was the assertion, that General Buonaparte was not allowed to transmit any letter to the Prince Regent. In point of fact, Sir Hudson had had no opportunity for refusing this permission. The circumstance if it really could form a complaint at all occurred during the command of Sir George Cockburn. General Buonaparte asked Sir George, whether, if a letter addressed to the Prince Regent were delivered to him, he would under-

stand to deliver it unopened. Sir George replied, what it was to be expected he would have said on such a proposition; he declared that he could undertake no commission of the kind; reminding Buonaparte, that according to the instructions he had communicated to him no letter whatever could be forwarded unless it was open. Thus it was plain, that the information on which the Noble Lord rested his argument on this point was totally unfounded. On this only occasion then, in which Buonaparte expressed a wish to forward a communication respecting his situation, his attention was particularly directed to that part of the instructions which required that any complaint or representation he might have to make should be immediately forwarded, leaving the Governor no discretion as to withholding it, but requiring that it should be delivered to him open.— This rule was proper, as on the one hand it gave the Governor the opportunity of vindicating himself, and if there really was any serious complaint, would afford the government here the means of forming some judgment of its truth without waiting to send back to St. Helena for explanations before any decision whatever could be adopted. The Noble Earl having read the passage in the instructions which required the Governor to transmit to the Secretary of State whatever representations any of the persons in custody might deliver to him, observed, that if either Sir George Cockburn or Sir Hudson Lowe had forwarded a sealed letter, addressed to the Prince Regent, he certainly would have opened it before he presented it to his Royal Highness.— In this country, where Ministers were responsible, he should regard this course to be his duty. One complaint related to the difficulty of obtaining books. He could assure their Lordships, that no improper impediment in that respect had been created. There was no disposition to refuse any reasonable request on this subject; but there had been only one instance of an application for books, and then every thing had been done to obtain those which were required. As they could not be all procured in this country some were obtained from Paris. A bookseller was also permitted to forward some books which were afterwards required. No notice had hitherto been taken of this by Government; but when so much indulgence had been shown; it was astonishing that the difficulty of obtaining books should be made matter of complaint. If, however, the Noble Lord went so far as to say, that General Buonaparte should be at liberty to receive every journal he pleased, he must say, that he could not agree with him. He must object to so extend-

ed an indulgence; because he knew that attempts had been made to correspond through the medium of newspapers. It was said that General Buonaparte was not permitted to open a correspondence with a bookseller or a banker. This was untrue; he was at perfect liberty to carry on such a correspondence, if the communications must be open. It was doubtless a great restriction, a very severe tax on correspondence between friends and relatives to subject it to such a condition; but what effusions of the heart which required to be carefully sealed-up, were likely to be addressed to a bookseller or a banker? No peculiarly tender or delicate communications were likely to be made to them.

The next subject of complaint he should notice, was that of letters to Buonaparte, or the persons attending him, being liable to be read by subaltern officers. This was as groundless as the rest. Sir Hudson Lowe was most careful in preventing any letter which he might receive, from being seen, even by those nearest him in office or authority. Immediately on receiving any letter, he never failed to forward it according to the address, or to return it to this country, addressed to the Secretary of State, if it had arrived on the island unopened. In some instances the Governor had been very ill requited for his civility to the persons in custody. Las Casas had addressed a letter to a lady for some things which he wanted, and sent his son to get the letter forwarded. The letter was sealed, and Sir Hudson Lowe, after opening it, sent it according to the address. The articles applied for were received by Las Casas, the father—who instead of thanking Sir Hudson Lowe for the trouble he had taken, wrote to him, complaining of his presumption in opening the letter addressed to a lady. With regard to the complaint that General Buonaparte was cut off from all communication with individuals who might wish to wait on him, it was most untrue. The chief restriction in that respect depended upon himself.—So far from its being the fact that there were great restrictions on visiting him, any person, on obtaining a pass from a proper officer was at liberty to proceed to Longwood. On arriving there, they had to present themselves to Bertrand or some other of Gen. Buonaparte's attendants, & it depended upon them whether they could be admitted to his presence. Thus care was taken that there should be no intrusion, and, at the same time, that no person whom the General might wish to see, should be kept back. It had been said, that he was restricted from any intercourse with the officers of the garrison, but that was equally untrue.—With regard to his movements, it was directed by the instructions, that when he should come to that part of the space where sentinels were placed, he should be accompanied by an officer. It was wished at first to give him the liberty of moving alone through the whole extent of the space allotted for his ride, which is twelve miles; but after some time, the restriction he had described, it was thought necessary, to prevent the possibility of any tampering with the soldiers. With respect to all the rest of the island, he was allowed to ride about it whenever he pleased, if he chose to be accompanied by an officer not lower in rank than a captain; but if he did not think fit to avail himself of this regulation, the Governor was not to blame.

The next subject of complaint to which he should call the attention of their Lordships, was the assertion that General Buonaparte was not permitted to come out of his house at the proper hours for taking the exercise of walking, in order to preserve his health. In order to explain this matter, he must inform their Lordships, that it had been thought necessary to surround the garden, which adjoined the house in which the General lived, with sentinels. Now, because these sentinels were in sight, he would not come out to walk; and on this, the untrue assertion of his confinement to his house, at the hours when it was proper he should take exercise, was founded; but it was the duty of Sir Hudson Lowe to place the sentinels there; and did their Lordships consider what might be the