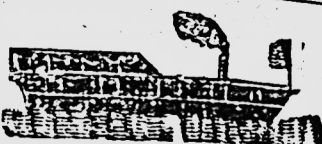


July 21, ... Italy, say the ...  
Robinson, administrator of ...  
Gray, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

July 31. ... of the 53d regiment, writes word—  
allows no persons to ...  
his billiard room is ...  
this natural complexion ...  
I first saw him, and ...  
owing, I suppose, to ...  
sual exercise.—Count ...  
son were sent off the ...  
avouring to forward, ...  
the communication to ...  
attempt was extreme ...  
lone on satin, in hier ...  
other characters, and ...  
deciphered without ...  
microscope; this was ...  
a waistcoat, and giv ...  
native, lately a ser ...  
establishment, with ...  
present it to a corres ...  
for which he was ...  
and handsome reward. The ...  
his father of the se

**State of Maryland,**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
September 9, 1817.  
On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of John Johnson, 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, 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 Gassaway, Reg. Will, 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 on the personal estate of Zachariah Gray, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.  
Charles Robinson, admr.  
Sept. 18.



**THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,**  
JONATHAN SPENCER, Master.  
Propelled by an Engine on the Rotary Motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.—She will leave COMMERCIE STREET wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 6 o'clock in the morning, for ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, via MARYLAND RIVER FERRY; will leave EASTON every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE. She will leave Commercial street wharf every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centerville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore.—Will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centerville, and continue as above.  
For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
George Stiles & Son, Ball, Sept. 8.

**State of Maryland,**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
September 9, 1817.  
On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of John Johnson, 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, 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 Gassaway, Reg. Will, A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Johnson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.  
Charles Robinson, admr.  
Sept. 18.

**Land for Sale.**  
The virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 18th day of September next on the premises, if fair, if not the fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) the real estate of Richard Merritt, deceased, in Anne Arundel county, adjoining the farm of Honourable James Maccubbin, Esq. containing about 230 acres of land, including a considerable improvement, and is sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers; persons disposed to purchase may view the land previous to the day of sale, and by calling on the subscriber any information requisite to be given as to title, improvements, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of twelve months, and purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest.  
John Gassaway, Reg. Will, A. A. County, Sept. 8.

**NOTICE.**  
will be held at the several districts in Anne Arundel first Monday of October delegates to represent the legislature of Maryland.  
Welch, of Ben. shiff. A. A. County.

**TO HIRE.**  
MALE SERVANT,  
excellent with her and Irons highly recommended and sobriety. She will in Annapolis or its vicinity. Enquire at this office.  
Aug. 28.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 18.  
Federal Republican Ticket.

- HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**
- FOR BORCHESTER COUNTY: Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keeno.
  - FOR FREDERICK: Alexander Warfield, Baker Johnson, Frederick A. Schley, Jacob Baumgardner.
  - FOR TALBOT: John Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Jabez Caldwell, Arthur Holt.
  - FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S: George Semmes, William D. Digges, James Somerville, Samuel Claggett.
  - FOR CAROLINE: Richard Hughlett, Edmond Pendleton, Samuel Talbot, Elijah Satterfield.

Mr. Green,  
A few days ago in looking over an old manuscript which accidentally fell into my possession, I came across the following enigma. Being pleased with the lines and naturally fond of unravelling mysteries, I employed myself a short time with endeavouring to discover a solution. The trouble which the attempt cost me was amply recompensed by its success; and the lines are now communicated to you, with a hope that the perusal of them will afford the same gratification to your readers that it has done to me.

N. T.

in the spirit of gloom—on the verge of the ocean,  
in seen in each billow, the wind puts in motion.  
I'm lost in the vapour—but heard in the storm,  
did the clouds I in vain seek to shelter my form.  
Sport 'mong the rocks in the full blaze of noon,  
and frolic at night in the beams of the moon.  
I love to repose in the bloom of a flower,  
I'm seen in the rainbow, and heard in the shower.  
I'm found on the brow of the hero—but never appear in the laurel which twines it forever.  
I bid farewell till the morning—you'll want me to-morrow,  
I share in your joy, or to soothe you in sorrow.

**For the Maryland Gazette.**  
It surprises some of the plain old farmers of our county, whenever they visit the city of Washington, to observe the grandeur and luxury which the officers of government there; and it is no uncommon thing to hear them exclaim—"Is this the republican simplicity which the democrats taught when they clamoured so loudly against the amiable labors of the great political father of our country, for occasionally holding a common levee, which they said was a foreign custom, and calculated to vitiate the morals and expel from the bosoms of the people those principles which kindled and sustained with success the war of the revolution, and which should be kept alive to perpetuate the republic?"  
And moreover, these plain old folks enquire, how this extravagance & splendour is supported? At the season of the year (say they) there is a sumptuous dinner, a brilliant route; or a riotous gaming party in the city almost every twenty-four hours, at which all the French counts, English Ministers and Spanish Dons in the town, are to be found buying the seeds of the baneful harvest of their respective countries? On the days of Washington, the cost of entertaining was trifling compared with what it now is, and still office holders could not support a life so unbecoming a plain republican people, who then prided themselves upon their equality, their simplicity, and their ignorance of the licentiousness and corruption of the nations of Europe.  
To one of my neighbours, who has talked, I presented a list of the faults—he immediately took the change in which this grand style is kept up, and he emphatically ex-claimed—"Why might I have been a downright robbery!" and he told me, having never again to

give the most decided encouragement to men, who by disliking good, old wine, and adopting anti-republican manners, render their salaries inadequate to their support, and who, in preference to abandoning their courtly style of living, become peculators that they may be able to continue it.

**A Countryman:**  
Anne Arundel county,  
Sept. 17.

**From the Chester and Delaware Federalist.**  
In our address to the public, we announced our principles to be FEDERAL REPUBLICAN, and sketched, in explanation, an outline of our political faith. It gives us pleasure to learn that our address was well received; a circumstance which, as respects the principles declared, we had no reason to doubt for the maxim there laid down are those which have uniformly governed the Federal party from the commencement of our existence as a nation.

We purpose in these remarks, as a further justification of our principles, to advert to the rise and history of the two political parties that divide the country—not for the purpose of exciting, but of allaying party spirit. Federalists are charged now, and have been for years, with being enemies to their country—foes to its liberties, and hostile to our Republican institutions. It is but a few days since, in a daily democratic paper of extensive circulation, Federalists were assailed with the senseless cry of TORIES; and the names of the illustrious HAMILTON, and the infamous ARNOLD, were associated as kindred spirits and traitors to their country. Now this is all nonsense—or worse. A smile at its absurdity mingles with the feelings of just indignation which are excited by the charges so graceless and unfounded.

**Who was the Federalist? Direct your eye to the party in Pennsylvania—Enter the city and note them; go through the different counties and observe them well: Look into Chester—visit Lancaster—take a glance at Delaware—call at Montgomery—and tarry a moment in Bucks—thence go on until you make the tour of this great commonwealth—who are the Federalists? It is true they are a minority, as there are only from 40 to 50,000 electors of this political persuasion in the state.—And yet, methinks, they suffer by no comparison. Are they not as intelligent as their neighbours? as distinguished for their public spirit and their private worth? and have they not as deep an interest in preserving the freedom and honour of the nation? Silence then to this noisy and disgusting babble of torism?**

But what was the origin of the party?  
After the peace which terminated our glorious struggle for independence, we had no general government but the old confederation. The necessities of the times and the pressure of circumstances had kept the states united during the revolutionary war, and not this weak and inefficient instrument. Experience confirmed what wisdom had predicted, that it was impossible the nation could prosper and become respectable, unless they had a government, possessing far more energy than the articles of the confederation. A convention was called in 1788, for the purpose of framing a new system. The present admirable constitution was agreed upon and recommended to the states for adoption. Here the Federal party took its rise. Those who were in favour of the constitution were nominated FEDERALISTS, and at the head of this party stood the great and good Washington; the opposing party the name of ANTI-FEDERALISTS. At no time did party spirit rage with greater violence than between the friends and the enemies of the new constitution. Happy for our country, the Federalists then prevailed: happy would it have been for her had she never swerved from her first principles, and abandoned the earlier objects of her attachment.

Washington was elected President of the United States. The new government went into operation; but mark! Those who had opposed the adoption of the constitution, now, assuming the new name of DEMOCRATS, commenced a formidable opposition to the measures of government. The administration was traversed with great zeal & no inconsiderable ability. Even Washington himself did not escape personal reproach. He who had fought during the whole war to se-

parate us from Britain, was now charged with being in the interest of that nation; and the day that he retired from the Presidency, was hailed as a day of jubilee by the leading democratic paper in the country. Imagination can scarcely conceive a period beset with more difficulties, and more pregnant with danger, than that of Washington's administration. The country had but recently emerged from a long and distressing war, and was burdened with an immense debt, the amount of which was not more oppressive than the multiplicity, nature and deranged state of the claims were embarrassing: Funds we had none—Our resources were unexplored. The habits of commerce and peaceful industry had not yet succeeded to the trafficking, speculating expedients, which always obtain a rapid and sturdy growth among a people in times of contention and war. Thousands of "choice spirits" existed, who were above the "dull pursuits of civil life," waiting the course of events, in the hope of some change that would free them from the necessity of labour.—All the departments of the administration were to be established, and forms introduced suited to the simple and prompt transaction of the vast and complicated business cast upon them from the old government.

In the midst of all these difficulties, and opposition and embarrassments, the revolution in France burst upon us. It rose like a meteor. To some it blazed like the pillar of fire that led the Israelites to the land of promise, and was hailed as the brightly beaming star of the east, the harbinger of freedom and equality to enslaved and degraded man. While to others it gleamed like a comet, awfully portentous, threatening desolation and ruin.

The Marseilles hymn, with its electrifying influence was read thro' our sea-ports:  
"Ho sons of France, awake to glory, Mark! what myriads bid you rise!"  
And the shouts of "LIBERTY! EQUALITY! or DEATH!" produced an effect here, deluding as the song of the Tyrans—maddening as the cup of Circe.

We had fought for liberty—the French had aided us—Now, France had burst the fetters of slavery—and should we not generously fly to her aid and requite her friendship?—Every generous bosom beat high in good wishes for the success of the cause of liberty. All felt, few reasoned—Washington saw—and his forecast was not among the least of that great man's distinguishing attributes. Often in war, when the battle raged around him, he has been seen coolly observing the enemy, as now, though the storm of passion rose almost resistless, he calmly extended his ken into futurity, and saw that an union of our destinies with France would lead to inevitable ruin.—The loss of all for which the statesman had laboured and the patriot soldier bled. He took his station upon the rock of justice—issued his proclamation of neutrality—checked the wild rage for war—and by his prudence became the second time, under Providence, the saviour of his country.

FEDERALISM prevailed and our liberties were saved. Observe the effects of Washington's administration: From the darkness and confusion that previously prevailed, light and order gradually arose. A system of finance was established, devised by Hamilton, which Gallatin, after long experience, admitted to be unequalled in excellence and wonderfully perfect in its forms and detail. The national debt, incurred during the war of the revolution, was funded, and arrangements made for its gradual reduction. Public confidence was restored. The judiciary became respectable, and justice was promptly & ably administered. Numerous laws, requiring great wisdom to frame; embracing the general interests of the nation, were enacted. They still extend their guardian influence around us; and their continuance under all the succeeding administrations, is the homage paid by our opponents to their wisdom.

The General Post-Office establishment was placed upon the most respectable footing. Agriculture and the arts, under the protection of a mild and just government, flourished. And the people began, in truth, to enjoy that national freedom and prosperity which the good and the wise wished and sought for.

There are the noble, though insignificant trophies of Federalism. They are not reason to be proud of, but they are the proof of a powerful opposition were so firmly established that they still prevail, protect and defend us.

The remaining part of the picture we feel no disposition to draw. Our object was not to attack Democracy—but to vindicate Federalism; and to show that the practice of Federal Republicanism when in power, was conformable to those principles which they have always professed and which we set forth in our address.

The Army Court Martial, convened in this city for the trial of certain charges preferred against an officer of Marines, yesterday adjourned sine die, having decided under the 8th article of the Rules and Articles of War, that they were incompetent, alone, to try a marine officer, though officers of the army might be placed on a court with marine officers for that purpose. This appears to be a question heretofore undecided, and which it may prove beneficial to the service to have now definitively settled.—Nat. Int.

We are informed, (says the Philadelphia True American) that the Franklin 74, Commodore Stewart, is under sailing orders; and will leave the Delaware as soon as the hon. Richard Rush minister to England is ready to embark.

On Monday last, the seventy fourth annual conference of the people called the Methodists commenced at Sheffield; the Rev. John Gaultier was chosen President, and the Rev. Jabez Bunting Secretary.—About 300 preachers have assembled. The last week was occupied by the Committee for Stations, and by the Committee for Examination and Finance for the numerous Missions of the Connexion. Various interesting accounts have recently been received from St. Domingo and Ceylon; and notwithstanding the great pressure of the times, upwards of £17,000 have been raised by this religious body in the course of the last year, for the support of missions among the Heathen. Liverpool Pap. of Aug. 4.

**From the Salem Register Sept. 10.**  
*The Sea Serpent—again.*—The Serpent has again visited us. On Sunday evening, his levee was attended by a large number of citizens. A small boat fishing on Sunday night was very much troubled. The crew state, that he was some hours about them, and that a number of times he was within ten feet of them. It seems that there were swarms or schools of bait around him, and it appears evident that he follows them.

**From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 10.**  
*The Sea Serpent.*—This notorious animal still remains in our waters; and all attempts to take him appear to have been abandoned. "What is every body's business," says the proverb, "is no body's." No imputation can rest on any of our Cape Ann friends for his impunity, who did every thing within their means to destroy him.—Those who have visited the vicinity of his abode, and have seen the celerity with which he can shift it, can easily conceive the difficulty of overtaking or entangling him. Capt. Burchmore, who arrived at Salem on Saturday last from New-York, saw him that morning near Half way rock coiled up in a serpentine form on the surface.—He was also, says the Salem Gazette, seen on Sunday afternoon, off Eastern Point, Cape Ann. His existence is well established as any fact in history.

We give the following extract without any comment. Perhaps the editor of the National Intelligencer may furnish some further information, if there is any relating to this strange treatment of our minister, which may be disclosed at this time.—[Fed. Gaz.]  
Extract from Washington.  
It is rumoured here, and I think on good authority, that Mr. Gallatin, our minister at the Court of Versailles, has lately transmitted to our government despatches in which he states, "that he has for some time past been treated with such

marked neglect by the ministers of the most Christian King; and all his attempts to confer, unavailingly, with them on subjects of importance to the United States, have been so constantly evaded, that he thinks his further stay there wholly useless." It is hinted, but for this I do not vouch, (that the conduct of the French Government is the result of dissatisfaction caused by a toast given by a post-master in the United States at some public dinner, of which an account was transmitted by the French Minister here to that Government.

**JAMES SHEPHARD,**  
Next I go to Mr. Wm. Duwall's grocery Store on the Dock.  
Informs his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has on hand an assortment of Cloths, Waistcoating, &c. which he will make up in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms. He has, as usual, an assortment of READY MADE CLOATHS, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. Those disposed to purchase coarse clothing, ready made, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.  
Sept. 18. eow3t

**HENRY S. HOLLAND,**  
Begg leave to inform the public and his friends, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the shop next door below Mr. Jos. Phelps, and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. B. Curran, in Church street. Those who patronize him may rest assured their work will be done in the best and most fashionable style. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.  
Annapolis, Sept. 18. 1817. tf.

**An Overseer Wanted.**  
A single Man who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; with a knowledge of farming and the disposition of servants, will meet with very liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by applying to the subscriber, living about 11 miles from Annapolis.—A small family might be dispensed with, provided satisfactory recommendations should be produced.  
Chs. Waters, 6w.  
Sept. 11.  
P. S. A valuable Farm to let on the North side of Severn.  
C. W.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
September 9, 1817.  
On application by petition of Rezin D. Baldwin, administrator with the will annexed, of Nicholas Baldwin, 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 Gassaway, Reg. Will, 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 Nicholas Baldwin, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.  
Rezin D. Baldwin, admr.  
W. A.  
Sept. 18.

**NEW ACADEMY.**  
S. BARSTOW & S. C. GRIFFIN.  
Would inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they have just opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils of both sexes, in the southern part of this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Wallace, where they will teach the various branches of education commonly taught in Academies and Colleges; according to the most modern and approved systems. Particular attention will be paid to the government, manners and morals of the students.  
Sept. 11. 2 3w.\*

**FOR SALE.**  
I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND, known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 261 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to the subscriber.  
Absalom Ridgely.  
Annapolis, August 12. 1817.