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JAMES WILLIAMSON,

has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unreserved attention...

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange against Drawer...

50 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living on the head of South River, a Negro Lad by the name of Charles...

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, November 14, 1820. On application of Joseph J. Hellen...

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of John J. Hellen, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same...

NOTICE.

In consequence of the unfavorable appearance of the weather, the meeting of the Agricultural Society of Maryland is adjourned until Thursday the 17th January...

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum

FOREIGN NEWS.

Continuation of selections from English papers received by the ship Hector at New-York.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Nov. 8. The House was called over as usual, and Lord Beresford took the oath and his seat.

Lords Holland, Minto, Darnley, and Bolingbroke, as well as the Duke of Devonshire, being absent yesterday, applied for permission to add their names to the Protest...

The Archbishop of Tuam observed that their Lordships might find many texts in Scripture which denounced severe punishments and Divine wrath upon the man who should put away his wife.

The Bishop of Peterborough proposed that a clause should be introduced which should go to deprive the Queen of her civil rights, but he aver her all her religious rights entire.

The Lord Chancellor said, his opinion was in favour of the clause; but for the religious prejudices of others, he was content to give it up.

Lord Eldon said there had been a great deal of confusion of opinions upon a subject—there had been confusion amongst the ministers, confusion amongst the lawyers, & confusion amongst the prelates.

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sit in judgment on the question between the Queen and herself. "Peers have given their votes against her who had heard the whole evidence for the charge, and absented themselves during her defence."

"Others have come to the discussion from the Secret Committee, with minds biased by a mass of slander, which her enemies have not failed to bring forward in the light."

"The Queen does not avail herself of her right to appear before the Committee, for to her the details of the measure must be a matter of indifference, and unless the course of these unexampled proceedings should bring the bill before the other branch of the Legislature, she will make no reference whatever to the treatment experienced by her during the last twenty-five years."

"She now most deliberately, and before God asserts, that she is wholly innocent of the crime laid to her charge, and she awaits with unabated confidence the final result of this unparalleled investigation."

"CAROLINE REGINA." Illuminations and Rejoicings. We have not space to enter into a very particular detail of the display of public sentiment in the metropolis, on the announcement of the victory obtained by the Queen in the House of Lords on Friday last.

The windows of the houses were soon adorned with whatever came to hand, silk banners, and laurel leaves. Preparations were made for extensive illuminations, and on many houses were exhibited placards, calling upon the people to "rejoice in the Queen's triumph."

As the evening closed, the illuminations spread with rapidity. At an early hour Bond-street was very brilliant. The mansions of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Cavendish, Mr. Coutts, and other persons of rank and fortune opposed to the hateful Bill, were splendidly conspicuous, and the great Hotels in the west end of London followed their example.

Apsley House, (the duke of Wellington's residence) and the dwelling of the Lord Chancellor in Hamilton place, were indeed involved in gloom, but the duke of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia, by the number and magnitude of their flambeaux, made visible the darkness of the few disloyal who resided near them.

In Pall-mall, all the houses (with the exception of Carlton-house) were lighted up by eight o'clock. Groups of people at different periods of the evening, collected in Waterloo place, anxious to learn if "the large house with pillars before it" partook in the general joy.

They naturally imagined that his majesty's household would be eager to testify their unmixed delight at the defeat of the conspiracy against his wife; but, whatever inward satisfaction was experienced, there was no outward expression of it.

The halls seemed lighted up, as if they were the scene of festivity; but the colonnade maintained a sullen & sombre aspect amid the general joy that brightened around it.

With similar gloominess of "front unconscious of the general smile," stood the mansions of Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Northumberland, "where terror sat behind black apathy, but ill-concealed; or rather rendered more conspicuous by the gleam from the arms of soldiers by whom they were protected."

Greenwood's, (the army agent's) in consequence of refusing to illuminate, suffered severely from the indignation of the people.

In Holborn, Leicester square, and generally through the heart of London, the illumination was bright and animating; and in some places was accompanied with fire works.

Shouts and the horns of the newsmen with various papers and publications on the subject of the almost universal joy, were heard in every quarter. One man amused the populace with exclaiming—"Here is the admirable mess into which his majesty's ministers have got themselves—all for one penny!"

The cry of another vociferous fellow was "here's Brotham's Drops and Denman's Pills, which have given the gripes to my lord Castlereagh—one of em's a dose—price only von-penny!"—Those disloyal Jacobins who would not rejoice in the defeat of

this atrocious conspiracy against the wife of their king, [the Courier and Morning Post] suffered at the hands of the public for their want of respect for the redeemed honour of royalty, and in consequence of the demolition of their windows, the riot act was read from the office of the former and the aid of the police and the military was resorted to.

A few persons were taken to Bow-street, but no one was materially injured. In the city parties with flambeaux and white cockades paraded the streets crying "long live queen Caroline" and chanting "Rule Britannia."

Some of them were peculiarly loud in their vociferations of "non mi ricordo"—but we did not observe the least appearance of riot or disturbance. In Chesapeake although the street was thronged with multitudes, they were extremely tranquil.

The inhabitants of one house were obstinate in refusing to light up, and we believe one window was broken.—The effect was instantaneous and candles were seen at almost every window in the house.

On Ludgate hill there was scarcely a house which was not illuminated. Some of them were decorated with festoons and other ornaments—but this display was rendered comparatively mean by the splendid illumination of Mr. Hone.

All the coaches that left London bore marks of general joy, the coachmen having decorated their hats and their horses with a profusion of white ribands. The neighbouring villages were not slow in testifying their sympathy with the feelings of the metropolis.

Chelsea, Greenwich, Deptford, &c. soon resounded with the shouts of triumph. Thus, in a few hours the victory of justice and truth, was celebrated by spontaneous movement over a space of not less than 500 square miles, and a million and a half of souls, unbought, unbribed, were pouring out their enthusiastic joy at seeing an injured woman escape from the toils of her persecutors.

On Saturday the new lord mayor (one of the right sort caused) a large placard to be displayed in front of the Mansion house, announcing his intention of illuminating on that evening and the next day, in honour of the triumph of the Queen.

In consequence, the illuminations were far more general in the city on Saturday than on Friday. The same compliments as on the night preceding, were paid to the Post and Courier. Doctor Slap, in Fleet street, disarmed popular vengeance by sticking up a rush light or two.

On Saturday and Monday last the illuminations in the metropolis were continued with increase of splendour—the transparencies and mottoes in particular affording conspicuous proofs of the intensity of the public sentiment on this memorable occasion, by allegorical devices, scriptural passages, verses, and pointed sentences.

We had prepared a selection of those vociferous populars, which we regret that the want of room obliges us to omit.

In every part of the country, the intelligence of the overthrow of the nefarious attempt of the Queen's enemies, has been received with enthusiasm. The ringing of bells, illuminations and shouts of "God save the Queen," have ensued on the arrival of each stage coach which was happy enough to bring the earliest account of this exhilarating occurrence.

The towns particularly mentioned in the London papers are, Bristol, Gloucester, Monmouth, Dover, Windsor, Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Portsea, where it will be recollected, that an address was lately got up, and presented on board the royal yacht.

From the Norfolk Herald, Jan. 1. Capture of Santa Martha, by the Patriots.

Captain Hall, of the schooner George, arrived at this port on Friday in 12 days from Cape Haytien, states, that Santa Martha surrendered to the patriot forces, (does not recollect under whose command) on the 12th November.

Capt. H. has been at Santa Martha since its capture, and furnishes the following items of intelligence relative to the event. Fort Geneva, on the river Magdalena, it appears, was something like a key to

Santa Martha, this Fort, the Patriots possessed themselves of, by storm, on the 11th, after massacring about 650 persons—the remainder, but few in number, belonging to the Fort, escaped by flight.

The next day, (the 12th) Admiral Brion brought his squadron before Santa Martha, and sent a flag ashore demanding its surrender, which was accordingly done in a manner, and upon terms corresponding with the demand.

MARINE CORPS. Major Miller having resigned the office of Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, Lieut. P. G. Howle, has been appointed in the place. Mil. Int.

From the Dedham Register. Female Pensioner.—We were much gratified to learn that during the sitting of the court in this town the past week, Mrs. Gannett, of Sharon, in this county, presented for renewal, her claims for services rendered her country, as a soldier in the revolutionary army.

The following brief sketch it is presumed, will not be uninteresting. This extraordinary woman is now in the 62d year of her age; she possesses a clear understanding, and a general knowledge of passing events; fluent in speech, and delivers her sentiments in correct language, with deliberate and measured accents; easy in her deportment, affable in her manners, robust and masculine in her appearance.

She was about eighteen years of age when our revolutionary struggle commenced.—The patriotic sentiments which inspired the heroes of those days and urged them to battle, found their way to a female bosom. The news of the carnage which had taken place on the plains of Lexington had reached her dwelling; the sound of the cannon at the battle of Bunker hill, had vibrated on her ears; yet, instead of diminishing her ardor, it only served to increase her enthusiasm in the sacred cause of liberty, in which cause she beheld her country engaged.

She privately quitted her peaceful home and the habiliments of her sex, and appeared at the head quarters of the American army as a young man, anxious to join his efforts to those of his countrymen, in their endeavours to oppose the inroads and encroachments of the common enemy.

She was received and enrolled in the army by the name of Robert Snurttiffe.—For the space of three-years she performed the duties and endured the hardships and fatigues of a soldier; during which time she gained the confidence of her officers by her experience and precision in the manual exercise, and by her exemplary conduct.

She was a volunteer in several hazardous enterprises, and was twice wounded by musket balls. So well did she contrive to conceal her sex, that her companions in arms had not the least suspicion that the "blooming soldier" fighting by their sides was a female; till, at length, a severe wound, which she received in battle, and which well nigh closed her earthly campaign, occasioned the discovery.

On her recovery she quitted the army and became intimate in the families of Gen Washington, and other distinguished officers of the revolution.—A few years afterwards she was married to her present husband, and is now the mother of several children. Of these facts there can be no doubt. There are many living witnesses in this country, who recognized her on her appearance at the court, and were ready to attest to her services. We often hear of such heroines in other countries, but this is an instance in our own country and within the circle of our acquaintance.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5. From Spain.—Mr. Stansbury who came passenger in the Pleiades, from Gibraltar, is the bearer of despatches to government from our minister at the court of Madrid.—They were delivered to him by Mr. Rich, consul of the United States at Valencia, who stated that they contained a duplicate copy of the ratified treaty, and that the original had been forwarded by the way of Bordeaux. Mr. Rich further informed Mr. Stansbury, that the ratification by the King and Cortes

was unqualified and entire, having no appendant conditions or reservations. The monopoly of Tobacco in Spain has been abolished. Flour at Gibraltar, 35/40. Phil. Gazette.

Methodist Conference in the United States. There has appeared, in the public prints, a statement, that, at the last conference of the Methodists, there was a falling off, from their flock during the preceding year, of 6000.

It becomes necessary that the public should be informed of the incorrectness of the above statement, which cannot be better done than by an extract from the printed minutes of 1819 and 1820. The number of persons belonging to the Church, were as follows:

Table with columns: No. in 1819, Do. 1820. Rows: Ohio Conference, Missouri do., Tennessee do., Mississippi do., South Carolina do., Virginia do., Baltimore do., Philadelphia do., New York do., New England do., Genessee do.

Increase for the year 1820 19,066. The statement alluded to, had reference to the Church in England. Boston Pal.

Account of the Rev. James Conner's visit with the pilgrims, from Jerusalem to the river Jordan. April 1820.

I have been with the pilgrims to the river Jordan. We left Jerusalem about seven in the morning, accompanied by Messrs. Grey and Hyde, two English travellers.

A great portion of the pilgrims had preceded us. The streets of Jerusalem were all life and bustle. To avoid the confusion, we left the city by the Gate of Bethlehem; and passing along the north side, fell in with the train of Pilgrims, at the gate of St. Stephen. The scene was very lively. The path through which we passed, down Mount Moriah, across the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and up the side of Olivet, was lined with people who came to witness the procession. A Turkish band of music, leaving the gate of St. Stephen, and accompanied with banners, proceeded with us as far as a tree on Olivet, under which the Governor of Jerusalem, with his Court, was seated. Guns were fired at intervals.

In about three quarters of an hour after we had started, we passed through Bethany, a little miserable village. Shortly after, we descended into a deep valley. The appearance of the Pilgrims, with the immense train of camels, horses, mules, &c. was here truly picturesque. The Pilgrims, Muleteers, and Guards, formed a body of about 2800 persons. The country through which we passed, was barren and desolate, beyond description.

At length, after having crossed a number of hills, we descended into the plain of Jericho. In the midst of this plain appears a large verdant tract, like an Oasis in the desert; and here, embosomed in trees, stands the wretched mud-built village of Jericho. About half past twelve, we arrived on the edge of the Oasis, and encamped. We spent the remainder of the day here. About half past three the next morning, we all set out, by torch-light, for the Jordan. The appearance of the Pilgrims moving in numerous detached parties, with their flambeaux, across the plain, was singular and striking.

The sun rose, shortly before we arrived at the brink of the river.—There, men, women, and children, attipped, and plunged into the water. Many employed themselves, while in the river, in washing, and thus sanctifying the linen which they destined for their grave clothes.

The Jordan, at the spot where the Pilgrims bathed, is beautifully picturesque. Its breadth may be about twenty yards; and it is shaded on both sides, by the thick foliage of closely planted trees. The water appeared turbid, and was deep.