

Partnership. Before existing John Barber has...

Summer Arrangement



Cheap Travelling to Annapolis. The fare to Annapolis is now reduced to four dollars.

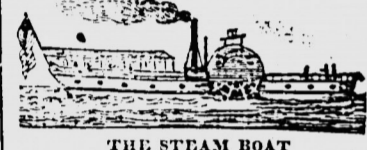
The Mail Stage for Annapolis will, for the future, leave George Town, via Marlborough and Queen Anne, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock.

A horse mail will leave George Town every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday.

For seats please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington city.

THE PROPRIETORS. Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated on a stage at the shortest notice.

View Arrangement of Days. June 7.



MARYLAND

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers.

She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to inconvenience the passengers, their horses or carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Pickers. March 21.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm.

Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely. The business will be conducted in future under the firm of D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries, and who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. SHERIFFALTY. WILLIAM O'HARA. Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, he takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded.

He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue to be, a Candidate for their suffrages for the next appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes. March 20.

Notice of Sale. On Monday, July 2, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at public sale, the following property: Ninian Pinkney. 5w.

Notice of Sale. I have to inform the citizens of the county, that I have been appointed sheriff for the next election, and in consequence of my long experience in that office, will entitle myself to the confidence of the people.

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SPEECH OF Counsellor Phillips, at the last Annual Dinner of the London Orphan Asylum. Mr. Phillips having been called upon by the Royal Chairman, the Duke of Sussex, rose amidst general cheering.

He felt, he said, after the call which had been so unexpectedly, and indeed, unnecessarily made on him, that it was quite impossible not to say a few words in obedience to it. "The call, however," continued Mr. Phillips, "has been most unnecessary, for it is impossible, in my mind, to add any thing to the lucid statements of the Royal Personage who fills the chair—statements most eloquently made and powerfully aided, if aid they wanted, by the influence of his example. However, Sir, on such a subject, silence would be almost criminal. It is utterly impossible to peruse the records of this noble institution without being filled with admiration at its benevolence. To shelter those who are without a home—to cherish those who are without a parent—to protect the innocent which can have known no crime—to rescue misfortune from the temptations which surround it—to substitute education for ignorance, morality for vice, and religion for infidelity—these are its objects, and they are objects of which every creed and every party and every human form that wears a heart must unite in the admiration. Its positive advantages are too obvious to be overlooked, and yet perhaps they are not man fested so clearly in the benefits conferred as in the evils which it may have been the instrument of averting. The statement made by your worthy Sheriff early in this evening has put too much truth in it. Let any one reflect, who has traversed the streets of this immense metropolis, how many he has met, even in his daily progress, who seem to have been deprived from their very infancy to crime—the peach-down of innocence scarcely faded from their cheeks, the mysteries of crime familiar to their memories! Unfortunate wretches, whom the very cradle seems to have heaved into a frightful and almost miraculous maturity of vice! And yet perhaps, though now the heirs of shame, the foundlings of the scaffold, they might have crowned manhood's virtue with the reverence of age, had they been taught to lip even religion's alphabet. But, alas! their heads were pillowed on a parent's grave, and there was no light to guide them in the desert of their orphanage! Let any man reflect on his hours of relaxation, how mirth has been clouded, and amusement overcast, by the melancholy spectacles he has been compelled to witness! How the shadow of what once was health and youth and loveliness, has flitted athwart him, like a spectre risen from the tomb of virtue! How his spirit has been bowed down—how his heart has been afflicted, as he saw before him the gaudy ruin of life's noblest ornament, woman; purity the world's paragon; in her depravity its shame and degradation—the bane or the blessing of civilized society—the charm of man's existence, or its curse—without any modification, either almost an angel or a fiend! And yet, that hapless wretch, if her infancy had known a moral guardian, might have been the centre of her domestic paradise, diffusing light and joy and luxury around it—the lover's happiness, the infant's guide—the living temple of chastity and beauty—the fairest, the purest, and the loveliest, in which celestial spirits nursed the flame of heaven. Such are the blessings his charity may confer—such are the calamities it may be the instrument of averting. Many a breaking heart will bless it upon earth—many a soul redeemed will hallow it hereafter; the wounded soldier will think on his orphan and bless it ere he dies—and the last tear which dims his eye, by virtuous misfortune, will be illumined and exhaled by the light of its consolation. Happy are they to whom fortune gives this luxury of benevolence!—happy and proud, and glorious is the country, in which inclination thus anticipates ability; in which the merchants have been said to be Princes, and in which we see to-night that the Princes, amid the pageantia of rank, require no monitor to remind them of humanity.

This, in my mind, is the peculiar glory of our country, and if I wished to-morrow to display her to the foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbours, to her garden landscape, to her proud metropolis, to her countless marts of opulence and commerce. I would not unfurl for him her trophied flag, or unroll even the immortal charters of our liberties. No; but I would lead him to institutions such as this; I would shew him the Monarch's brother, enlisting the people in the service of philanthropy. I would show him her missionaries at the tropic and the pole; her Samaritan benevolence, pouring its oil upon the wounds of the sufferer; her hereditary Howard's, her Buxtons, and her Frys, holding their fortunes, but as the trustees of misery; her sun-like charity that knows no horizon, that centering here expands over the world, wherever there is want to be relieved, or injury to be redressed, or sorrow to be comforted; now depopulating the pirate's dungeon; now unfettering the distant African. Conquering with victory herself a captive, a willing captive in the triumph of Humanity.

This is her exultation, far brighter than ambition's crown, far more lasting than conquest's acquisitions; these are the deeds of genuine permanent, indisputable glory. This is the pillar of her imperishable fame, which shall rise to Heaven from its island base, triumphant and eternal, when empire's monuments are in dust around them. Go on then, first of nations, in the van of charity. The flowers of earth and splendours of eternity shall bloom and beam around you in your progress; and for you, her champion in this trophied enterprise, your country will honour you; your hearts will thank you; when you approach your homes, you will be welcomed there by the spirits of the homeless, to whom you have given shelter; when you embrace your little ones, the orphan's blessing will make their eye its throne, and smile upon you the light of its retribution; and if hereafter "the hour of adverse vicissitude should arise," if that home should be desolate, and those dear ones parentless, many a spirit will put up its prayer, that the universal Father may look upon their orphanage, and soothe and shield it with the grace of his protection."

Mr. Phillips was heard throughout with the most profound silence; and when he had concluded, the cheering continued for a considerable time.

Cleveland, (Ohio) June 26. Adventure with a Bear.—On the 26th ult. a son of Mr. Adam Miller, of Troy township, about 17 years of age, had occasion to pass through a piece of wood, which extended about four miles. Having proceeded about a mile, he discovered at a short distance a Bear and three Cubs. Being entirely destitute of weapons of defence, he tried to frighten them off by hallooing, &c. but the old bear immediately made towards him, and he sprang for a sapling about 10 inches in diameter, and free of limbs to the height of 40 feet. This he ascended and the bear followed; at the height of 10 or 12 feet, she was so near him he gave her a kick, and she slipped to the bottom. She immediately recended, while he exerted himself to climb beyond her reach; but she again overtook him, and as he kicked at her, she tore his right foot badly, took off his shoe, and again fell to the ground. She then followed him up the third time, and fell without doing him any injury. He had now ascended the sapling about 30 feet; but the old bear was soon at his heels the fourth time, caught his left foot, and both fell together. On reaching the ground, the bear started from him about a rod when he recovered and ran. She followed 30 or 40 rods and gave up the chase, and the young man reached home in safety.

STATE FUNDS. Last year the democrats raised the same hue and cry about the state funds as they do at this present time. "A Citizen" in the Easton Gazette of June 1820, ably refuted their false and malignant assertions, and proved by actual calculation that the electing assertions of democrats are as devoid of foundation as they are of truth. We republish the document alluded to, to-day, and hope our readers will grant it the attention which so important a subject merits. Fed. Repub.

From the Easton Gazette. STATE FUNDS. It was repeatedly stated in the democratic papers of the last and other years, that the federalists since they have been in power "have needlessly squandered on favourites and partisans upwards of half a million of the people's money."

This charge has been again and again unanswerably refuted by publications in the federal papers. This has not prevented a repetition of the charge, and we again see it made with the same confidence, that the publication of an established truth would assume. This charge being again made, it becomes necessary again to refute it. In order that this refutation may be the most satisfactory and leave no room for cavil or doubt, even with those the most prejudiced against the federal party, and who may therefore be unwilling to admit the truth of any statement coming from a federalist, it is taken from the report of the committee of ways and means of the House of Delegates. The members of this committee were Messieurs Montgomery, Kennedy, Peter, Henry Hall, Quinton, Gardner and Polk.

A majority of this committee were democrats. [Vide Votes and Proceedings, page 107.] It appearing to your committee from the treasurer's report of the 27th January, that the records of his department could not readily or satisfactorily inform them as to the objects of the state's expenditures for the last seven years, and understanding from the auditor general, that to furnish the information required by the order, during the present session of the legislature, was impracticable, they present to the house the following summary, taken from and calculated upon the documents reported to the house.

The state's expenditures from 1812 to 1819, inclusive, agreeably to treasurer's report amounts to 2,214,524 16 Deduct the expenditures of 1812, the political financial year 1813, commencing on the 1st December, 1812, 242,114 21 Say in round numbers, being the aggregate of expenditures from 1812 exclusive to 1819, inclusive, According to the treasurer's annual report of the 1st December, the ordinary expenses of the state, including the journal of accounts, amounts for 1 year to about 125,000 dollars, and for 7 years would amount to 875,000 00

According to the statement and report of the clerk of the council herewith exhibited to the house, the whole amount of expenditures of every kind made on account of the late war was nearly 475,000 00

The extraordinary expenditures consisting of the war debt and the ordinary expenses of the government, making together, 1,350,000 00

Add the war loan reimbursed 1817, 436,000 00 \$ 1,786,000 00 Which deducted from the whole amount of expenditures leaves over and above the ordinary expenses of the state & extraordinary expenses of the war, the amount of 184,000 00

Thus, Mr. Montgomery and his friends shew in what manner the federalists expended all the money they received, except the sum of 184,000 dollars. This report was made on Tuesday the 8th Feb. It was then expected that the house would certainly rise by the following Saturday. It was without being read through, immediately sent to the printer, Jehu Chandler, and did not make its appearance in the house, nor was it seen by the federal members until Friday afternoon. Mr. Lecompte immediately submitted an order calling on the treasury for information, in what manner this 184,000 dollars had been expended. (Vide Votes and Proceedings, pages 116 & 117). During the evening session the speaker laid before the house the communication of the treasurer in reply to the before mentioned order; in which he stated that the report of the committee of ways and means was obviously defective "in not noticing the interest or all the war loans that had been paid, or any special appropriations, which had been made from time to time by the legislature."

Immediately on the reading of this communication, Mr. Montgomery rose and stated, "that it was due to truth, justice and candour, to admit that the apparent deficiency had occurred in the manner stated by the treasurer, that the committee had omitted to notice the money expended to discharge the interest on the war loans, and the special appropriations of the legislature since the year 1812, and prayed the leave of the house to amend his report." The leave was granted, and Mr. M. amended the same by inserting the following words, "which is extinguished by miscellaneous and incidental expenses and interest on the loans," after the words "extraordinary expenses of the war, the amount of 184,000 dollars." [Vide Proceedings p. 118]

The interest on the war loans was nearly \$100,000; appropriations of the Penitentiary since the year 1812, upwards of 60,000 dollars. These two items alone, will nearly account for the deficiency—but these as well as many others, which may be found by reference to the several resolutions of each session of the General Assembly, as published with the laws, will fully and satisfactorily account for every cent of the apparent deficiency. The foregoing plain statement it is hoped, will forever put at rest with the candid and fairly disposed part of the community, the charge against the federalists of having heedlessly squandered a half million of the people's money.

It should be recollected this refutation comes entirely from democrats; Mr. Montgomery, the chief agent of its preparation, and who in addition to the assistance derived from his friend in the committee was aided by the auditor to the court of chancery, whose skill as an accountant well known.

This is all that is deemed necessary to say at this time, on this subject. The writer wishes it to be distinctly understood that the federalists have nothing to fear from the most severe scrutiny of their conduct with respect to the expenditure of the public money—on the contrary they challenge it.

Other portions of this report shall be hereafter noticed. There is a dexterity used in that report in the concealment of some facts, and the statement of others, so as to produce an impression directly at variance with the truth, of which honest folks in the country have no sort of suspicion. A CITIZEN.

DEFAULTERS. Return J. Meigs, late Governor of Ohio, \$52,297 69—Accounts and vouchers rendered upon which he claims a balance—not yet examined.

Peter B. Porter, quartermaster general, 11,391 dollars balance on settlement 24th March, 1820. He has claims to nearly this amount, which have been suspended for further vouchers. Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of New-York, 11,022 dollars 57. Balance of his account 14th June, 1820. Ferdinand Marsteller, captain of militia, &c. 35,219 dollars 21. Dead and insolvent!

Here are four names, against whom the sum of 110,530 47 appears. Now we would ask from whom came this money? We answer from the people. And have not these people a right to know why Daniel D. Tompkins does not settle his \$11,022 57?—He certainly has frequently business at Washington, and we are persuaded the democratic comptroller would not hesitate to give a receipt in full if the money was paid.

TRAVELLERS IN EGYPT. Accounts have been lately received from two gentlemen, travelling in Egypt, Mr. Wadding, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. Hunbury of Jesus College England. These two gentlemen availing themselves of the opportunity of attending the Pacha of Egypt, in a military expedition against some tribes of Arabia, have had the good fortune to see a part of the Nile's course, which it had not before been safe for any European traveller to visit. They have discovered one or two interesting islands, with about thirty entire pyramids of different sizes, and extensive ruins of temples, of unequal construction, but some of them exhibiting considerable skill, and others apparently of the highest antiquity.

New-York, July 17. FROM FRANCE. The brig Olive, Lunt, of Newburyport, from Havre de-Grace, and 28 days from the Lizard, arrived at this port. She brings the following intelligence, which, if true, is highly important. The rumor of the death of Bonaparte, may only be a second edition of the same report which was afloat in England. Most ardently do we hope the news from Turkey may prove to be correct. It was currently reported in Paris that information had been received of the death of Bonaparte, and that his body was to be brought to Europe for burial, but whether it would find a place in "Notre Dame," or Westminster Abby, was uncertain.

The Coronation of Louis 18th, was to take place at Rennes on the 25th August. Late intelligence from Turkey stated that the vanguard of the army of Prince Ipsilanti the Greek commander in chief of the insurgents was at Adrianople, a distance of about 30 leagues from Constantinople. The troops of the Grand Seigneur had been defeated and dispersed—and three Turkish Frigates were in readiness, in the Bosphorus, to take the Grand Seigneur, his riches, wives and concubines, said to amount to 800, to his dominions in Asia.

The above intelligence was communicated by one of the passengers, who left Paris the day previous to the sailing of the Olive. It is stated in a French paper, that a Mr. Leinberger, of Nuremberg, has resolved the problem of giving a horizontal direction to balloons, and offers to make a Journey from Nuremberg to England in one, as soon as the Royal Society of London shall have guaranteed the payment of the premium of 20,000L. offered for the discovery.

THE CANADA THISTLE. The Legislature of Connecticut has passed a law to prevent the spreading of Canada Thistle. The law requires every owner or possessor of lands, to cut down all the Canada Thistles growing thereon, or in the highway adjoining thereon, so often as to prevent their going to seed, under penalty of five dollars for every neglect.

The steam-boat South-Carolina was unfortunately burnt to the water's edge, at Charleston, a few days since.