FOR SALE, By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis Price \$3 00. AREPORT Of all such.

ENGLISH STATUTES As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their Jocal and other circumstances; & and of such others as have

been made in ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN And have been introduced and prac-COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also a.l such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Begislature.
BY WILLIAM KILTF, Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed, AN INTRODUCTION And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people: -

With Full and Complete Indexes. The proceeds of the sale of the sbove work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the court of Appeals and the Chancellor of Marylani, to the purchase of a Public Library, of the use of the Superior Countries of the General Assembly

A CARD.

LEWIS CARUSI, respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has opened

A Dancing School.

Scholars who wish to enter, will please to make application immediatey, as he intends to stay for one quarter only.

For terms apply at Mrs. Gambrill's Boarding House, where Mr. L. C. may July 3.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of benjamin Franklin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are equested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

LARRIE'I' FRANKLIN Ex'trix.

July 3.

4w.

City Taxes.

ISAAC HOLLAND, late Collec-tor of Annapolis, for the year 1821, gives this last notice to those indebted for city taxes for that year, that he will call on them in a few days for a settlement and requests that they be prepared to pay, as he is resolved to close his collections without declose his lay sune 26 . 3m.

Richard Peach MA W. ATTORNEY AT Having taken an Office in Upper Marlborough, with the intention of practising in the Court of Prince-Georges county and the neighbouring Courts, respectfully of the his professional privices to the put it. July

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late partnership of George & John Barber which was dissolved by the death of the last mentioned partner, are hereby called on to present them for payment, and those who are indehted to the same, are requested to make payment without delay to Mr. Joseph Sands senior who is authorised to settle with them.

GEORGE BARBER, Surviving Partner. 300

SHERIFFALTY.

ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.) Still continues to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne-Arundel county, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his followeld

MARYLAND GAZZETE AND POLITICAL INSTRUMENCES

[VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURBDAY, JULY 24, 1823.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

1823 -JULY.	1 349	Sun Bises.		Sun Se	
100	H.	×.	H.	×	
24 Thursday	4	51	7	6	
25 Friday	1 4	55	7	5	
26 Saturday	4	55	7	5	
27 Sunday	4	56.	7	4	
28 Monday	1 4.5	57	7	3	
29 Tuesday	1 4	58	7	. 2	
30 Wednesday	1 4	58	7	1	

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Workly .- From the American Farmer. Flour, best white wheat, \$8 — H'd st.
Superfine \$725—fine do. \$675—Wharfdo.
\$675 sales—New Wheat, \$125 to 127—
Red do. \$142 to 143—Kye 75 cts.—
Corn 50 to 52 cents—Country Oats, 40 cents.—Beef, 8 cents per pound—
Live cattle, \$6 to \$650 per cwt.—Bacon, round, 8 to 9 cents.—Pork \$450 to 550 per clb.—6 to 8 cents per ib—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts perib.—Beans \$1371-2 to 150—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 50 cts.—Red Cloverseed \$550 a.6—Timothy-seed \$450—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the waggons, 35 cents, per gallon— Coarse, do. 70.

Maryland Tobacco.

Maryland Locacco.

Same as last report Sales, eight hhds. spangled and red, Mr. Notley Young, Prince George's \$15—21 hhds good red, Mr. Charles Hill, Prince George's \$10—1 hhd. fine yellow, Mr. George Cook, Elk-Ridge \$43. Highest price ever obtained in the state—this Logshead obtained about 276 pounds, each leaf had been carefully sicked and ironged out, and the sample left. picked and ironed out, and the sample lef at the office of the American Farmer, is of clear yellow resembling gold leaf.

Public Sale.

The subscriber being desirous of selling his real estate, offers the farm on which he now resides for sale, being a tract of land called "The Gitt," containing 196 acres, more or less. This land lies in Anne-Arundel county, near the Swamp Bridge, and adjoins the lands of Mr. Thomas Frank-lived laber C. Wester and

In and John C. Weems, esq
In and John C. Weems, esq
Those inclined to purchase the invited to view the premises. Should this land not be sold at private sale before locaday the 29th instant, it will on that day, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not provide the control of the provided the control of the highest bidder. The prchaser may at the same time be accommodized with sundry

atock plantation utensils, &c.

The terms of sale are that the purcha ser pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale; one third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale; bonds with security will be requir-ed bearing interest, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed shall be executed to the pur chaser fee and clear of any incumbrance JOHN FRANKLIN



The Steam Boat MARYLAND,

turday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for. Easton, and on Sunday the 9th, will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore; leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the a. beve places as follows:-Commercestreet wharf, Baltimore, on Wednes days and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner. so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for fifty cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. Passen gers wishing to proceed to Philadel phia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapaco Piver, and arrive there by 9 o'clock the next morning

The Maryland, commenced her route from Baltimore to Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday, the 10th day of March, leaving Commercestreet wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at the same hour for Queen's-town & Baltimore during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places—All

rom either of the above piaces—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the best survives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMPNT VICKARS.

March 13

FEMALE ACADEMY & BOARD.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has made arrangements with Mrs. Alexander of this place, for the reception of female boarders, intended to be entrusted to his instruction. He is convinced that every attention will there be bestowed, as well to their moral and intellectual improvement, as to their comfort and society. The vicinity of Mrs. A's house to his school-room, will render constant attendance perfectly convenient at every season. The price of board is 160 dollars per annum: Besides the usual course of female

education, the young ladies receive at his academy instruction in History, the use of the Globes, French, German or Latin, Mythology and Moral Philosophy. The different branches are attentively taught, and the study of History is accompanied with Geographical illustrations on maps of the ancient or modern atlas. The higher class of his pupils are carried through series of reading of English poets These they are taught to analyze critically, to point out the Beauties or defects in diction and sentiment, and to explain every historical or mytho-logical allusion This practice is intended to habituate their minds to an acute investigation of all they read, which will doubtless prove beneficial in after life

The terms of tuition are the following per quarter. For pupils not sufficiently

advanced to study English Grammar, \$6 00 For E. Grammar, Geogra \$10 00 phy, Globes, &c For each of the languages

\$5 OO an extra charge of The payment is to be made quarterly in advance, and no pupil can be en-

tered for less than one year.

C. T. FLUSSER.

Annapolis, July 17,

N. B. Private instruction will be given to ladies or gentle the above branches.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 18th, 1823. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick town Notice is hereby given to the stock holders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choos ing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

The editors of the Maryland Republican Amppolis, and the Federal Gazette and merican, of Baltimore, are request d to publish the above once a week for six weeks.

To the Voters OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS. Fellow Citizens,

The enquiry has been lately frequently made, whether it was my intention to be a candidate to represent the city That all further conversation on this subject may be put to rest, this method is taken to inform the voters of Annapolis, that I am a candidate, use my best endeavours to represent them faithfully. And as there is no doubt but some of my opponents will use all sorts of means, and make efforts of all descriptions to prevent my election, I have to ask of my fellow citizens to be on their guard against erroneous representations, assuring them, that they will be met, (if made known) promptly and without fear of a canvass before the people collected. I shall take no unbecoming steps a-gainst those that are or that hereafter may be candidates. My purpose and pretensions have never been disguised, and will be steadily candidly and fear lessly pursued. IEWIS DUVALL June 9th 1827.

NOTICE.

The commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 24th day of July next, for the surpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c. By order,

R. I. COWM N, clk. dune 26.

Wanted to Purchase,

A young negro man who understands taking care of horses, and can drive a carriage and wait at table; for such a one a reasonable price in each will be given, likewise a boy from 10, to 14-years of age, of good character is wanted. Enquire at this office.

June 26

MISOBELANDOUS HARR, THE CONVENTBELLS ARE

Portuguese Air. Hark, the convent bells are ridging, And the must are sweetly singing, "Holy Virgin, pear our prayer," See the novice comes to sever

Ey'ry worldly tie for effer: "Take, U take her to your care." "Take, O take her to your ear Still radiant gems are shining, Her jet black locks entwining; And her robes around her flowing With sunny thats are glowing, But all earthly rays are dim:
... "Splendours brighter
... Now invite her,
... While we chaunt our vesper hymn." Now the lovely maid is kneeling,

With uplified eyes appealing;
Holy Virgin hear her prayer;
See the Abbess bending o'er her, Breathes the sacred vow before Her. "Take O take her to your care." Her form no more possesses
Those dark luxuriant tresses; The solemn words are spoken, Each earthly tie is broken,

And all earthly joys are dim;
"Splendours brighter,
"Now invite her,
"While we chaunt our vesper hymn."

From Caldwell's Life of Greene. FEMALE PATRIOTISM

gainst fort Motte, there occurred a circum stance, so interesting in itself, and so honour able to the character of a high minded lady, that we shall offer no apology to the reader, for presenting him with a narrative of it, in the words of general Lee, who commanded, on the occasion, the besieging par

ty.

"This post (fort Motte) was the principal depot of the convoys from Charleston to Gamden, and sometimes of those destined for fort Grandy and Ninety Six A large new mansion house belonging to Mrs. Motte, situated on a high and commanding hill, had been selected for this establish-ment. It was surrounded with a deep trench, along the interior margin of which was raised a strong and lotty parapet. To this post had been regularly assigned an adequate garrison of about one hundred and fifty men, which was now accidently increased by a small detachment of dra-goons, which had arrived from Charleston, a few hours before the appearance of the American troops, on its way to Camden with despatches for lord Rawdon. Captain M'Pherson commanded, an officer highly

and deservedly respected ... Opposite to fort Motte, to the north stood another hill, where Mrs. Mot e, having been dismissed from her mansion, resided, in the farm house On this height lieutenant colonel Lee with his corps took post, while brigadier Marion occupied the eastern declivity of the ridge on which the

Very soon the fort was completely in "Very soon the fort was completely in vested; and the six pounder was mounted on a battery erected in Marion's quarter for the purpose of raking the northern face of the enemy's parapet, against which Lee was preparing to advance. N' Pherson was unprovided with artillery, and depended for safety upon timely relief, not doubting its arrival before the assailant could push his preparations to maturity.

"The vale which runs be ween the two hills admitted our safe approach within four

hills admitted our safe approach within four hundred yards of the fort. This place was selected by Lee to break ground. Relays of working parties being provided for every four hours, and some of the negroes from the neighbouring plantations being brought, by the influence of Marion, to our assistance, the works advanced with rapidity. Such was their forwardness on the 10th that it was determined to summon

the commandant.

A flag was accordingly despatched to consequences, he should continue to resist to the last moment in his power. The re-treat of Rawdon was known in the evening to the besiegers; and in the course of the night a confier arrived from general Greene confirming that event, orging redoubled, activity, and communicating his determination to hasten to their support; Urged by these strong considerations, Marion and Lee persevered throughout the night in pressing the completion of their works.— On the next day, Rawdon resched the country opposite to fort Motte; and in the succeeding night encamping on the highest ground in his route, the illumination of his fires gave the joyful annunciation of his

approach to the despairing garrison. But the hour was close at hand when this falla cious joy was to be converted into sadness. "The large mansion in the centre of the encircling trench, left but a few yards of the ground without the enemy's works uncovered, burning the house must force

Persuaded that our ditch would be with in arrow shot before noon of the next day, Marion and Lee determined to adopt this Marion and Lee determined to adopt this speedy mode of effecting this object. Urders were instantly issued to prepare bows and arrows, with missive combustible metter. This measure was reluctantly adopted; for the destruction of private property was repugnant to the principles which swayed the two commanders; and upon this offersion was peculiarly distressing. This devoted house war a large pleasant edition, intended for the summer residence of the respectable owner, whose deceased functions. intended for the summer residence of the respectable owner, whose deceased fusband had been a firm friend, to his oppressed country, and whose only marriageable daughter was the wife of major Pinkney, an officer in the South Carolina line, whe had fought and bled in his country's whise and was now a prisoner with the chimy. These considerations powerfully formula the execution of the proposed measure, but there were others of much cogency,

which applied personally to lientenant colo

nel Life, and gave'a new edge to the bitter ness of the scene.

"Encamping near to fire, Motte's dwelling, this officer had, upon his arrival, been requested in the most pressing terms to make her house his quarters. This invitation was accordingly according to the best wines of Europe, -antiquated relies of happier days, her active benerolence found happier days, her active benerolence found its way to the sick and to the wounded; cherishing with softest kindness infirmity and mistortune, converting despair into hope, and nursing debility into strength.—Nevertheless the imperative obligations of duty must be aboved the house must her active. duty must be obeyed; the house must burn, and a respectful communication to the lady of her destined loss must be made. Taking the first opportunity which offered, the next morning, lieutenant colonel Lee im-parted to Mrs. Motte the intended measure; lamenting the sad necessity, and assuring her of the deep regret which the unavoida-ble-act excited in his and every breast.

"With a smile of complacency, this exemplary rady listened to the embarrassed officer, and gave instant relief to his agitated feelings, by declaring, that she was gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of her country, and that she should view the approaching scene with deshould view the approaching scene with dehould view the approaching scene with delight. Shortly after seeing accidentally the bow and arrows which had been prepared, she sent for the lieutenant colonel, and presenting him with a bow and its apparatus imposed from India, she requested his sub-stitution of these, as probably better adapt-ed for the object than those we had provid-

"Receiving with si ent delight this ob portune present, the lieutenant colonel re joined his troops, now making ready, for the concluding scene. The lines were manned, and an additional force stationed at the battery, lest the enemy, perceiving his rate might determine to risk a desperate assault, as offering the only chance of reher As soon as the troops reached their several points, a flag was again sent to Me Pherson, for the purpose of inducing him to prevent the conflagration and slaughter which might ensue, by a second representation of his actual condition.

"Doctor Irwin, of the legion cavalry was

charged with the flag, and instructed to communicate faithfully the inevitable de-struction impending, and the impracticab-lty of relief, as ford Rawdon had not yet passed the Santee; with an assurance that long perseverance in variesistance, would place the garrison at the mercy of the con queror, who was not regardless of the poli-cy of preventing the waste of time inflict cy o, prevening the waste of time influence in generalized punishment, where resistance was maintained only to produce such waste. The British captain received the flag with his usual politeness; and heard patiently Irwin's explanations; but he remained immoveable, repeating his determination of holding out to the last.

--It was now about noon, and the rays of the state of the s

the scorching sun had prepared the shingle roof for the projected conflagration. The return of Irwin was immediately followed by the application of the bow and arrows. The first arrow struck, and communicated its fire; a second was shot at another quar ter of the roof, and a third at a third ter; this last also took effect, and like the first soon kindled a blaze. M. Pherson or dered a party to repair to the luit of the house, and by knucking off the shin-gles to stop the flames. This was soon perceived, and captain Finley was directed to open his battery raking the loft from end to end.

"The fire of our six pounder, posted close to one of the gable ends of the house, soon drove the soldiers down; and no other effort to stop the flames being practicable, M'Pherron hung out the white flag. Dier cy was extended, although policy demand ed, death, and the obstinacy of M'Pherson warranted it. The commandant with the captain M'Pherson, stating to him with truth our felative situation, expressing with decision the fate which awaited him, and admonished him to avoid the disagreeable consequences of an arrogant temerity. To this the captain teplied, that, disrearding two had been charged with burning the contemporary he should continue to regist to the foreign to the same day, and by standing two or three who had been charged with burning the captain teplied, that, disrearding thouses of his neighbours friendly to their without any further trouble. If rala falling houses of his neighbours friendly to their country. This man consequently became very obnoxious, and his punishment was Toudly demanded by many of the mil. tiaser ving under the brigadier; but the humanity of Mar on could not be overcome. Smith was secured from his surrounding enemies, ready to devote him, and taken under the general's protection.

"M'Pherson was charged with having subjected himself to punishment, by his idle waste of his sintagonists time; and reminded as well of the opportunities which had been presented to him of saving himself and garrison from the unconditional submission, as of the cogent consideration, growing out of the posture of affairs, which unged the prevention of future useless resistance by oresent exemplary punishment. The Bri prevention of future useless resistance by present exemplary punishment. The Bri tish officer trankly acknowledged his dependent situation, and declared his readiness to meet any consequence which the discharge of duty, conformably, to his don conviction of right, might produce. Yow-erfully as the present occasion called for punishment, and rightfully as it might have been inflicted, not a drop olblood was shed punishment, and righttuly as it might use been inflicted, not a drop ol blood was shed, nor any part of the enemy's baggage taken. M'Pherson and his officers accompanied their captors to Mrs. Motte's and partook with them in a sumptrous dinner; soothin in the sweets of social intercourse the ir which the preceding conffict had engender ed."

CONTENTMENT.

The good government of our appetites & corrupt inclinations, will make our minds cheerful and easy Contentment will sweet en a low fortude, and patience will make our sufferings light.

To bring misery on those who have not imered it, is part of the aggregate guilt of dueiling.



The following judicious remarks on that making, are extracted from a late hum-ber of the New England: Farmer, an ag-ricultural paper of consisterable merit of unefulness.

HAY MAKING. best time to cut grass for bay is when the seeds are forming, but before they betome rully rips, it should not becut too early before; that, got iss; proper growth, because in such case, it, will strink much in drying, and affold a least solid and nutritious aubstance; . Neither, should it be suffered to stand too; later, or till the seed be quite ring. It will not only be because for quite ripe... k will not only be harder to cut, but the ripeness of the seed will cause it to shatter out, while drying, which will be a loss of some consequence, as the seed is the richest and most nonrishing part; and the soil will be the more exhausted by, nonrishing the seed till it comes to maturity. The only advantage in mowing late, arises from the thickening of the grass roots by acattering some of the seeds. But this is a dear mode of sowing grass seeds.

It is proposed to mow a piece of grass land twice in a season, the first crop should be cut earlier than when it is mowed but be cut earlier than when it is moved but once, not only to give a longer time for the growth of the second crop, but to prevent the roots of the grass from being too much exhausted in producing the first crop.— When it is proposed to save the seeds of red clover it is particularly important to ent the first crop early, so that the second, from which the seeds are produced, may be the sooner ready for cutting in autumn. In common cases clover should not be moved till it begins to turn brown; but as the farmer who has many acres in grass cannot cut it all exactly in the best season; he may begin first on that clover from which he expects to gather seed on cutting the second crop, and not writ till the the second crop, and not wait till it has changed from red to brown. In other cases he should cut the thickest grass, that which is lodged or is in danger of lodging, in the first place. The thinnest should be cut next; and last of all, that which is on a medium between thick and thin.

Some regard must be had to the weather in cutting grass for hay, especially if that grass is clover, which requires much attengrass is clover, which requires much atten-tion and tavourable circumstances to pre-serve. If the weather is wet and improper for haying, clover will, we are told, remain standing a fortnight, without sustaining any material injury by the sheading the leaf or the blossom; for the same, weather which renders it improper to mow this grass, con-tinues it in a growing state, and prevents the bloom from fading or dying away.

There are various modes of making hay described by authors on husbandry, some of which are too troublesome and expen-sive to be adopted in this country where labour is scarce. We shall state several methods, and leave it to our readers, either to take their choice of those, or to give the preference to something different of their own invention. [Only a part of these methods are here quoted.] The Farmer's Assistant says, "The best plan is, for the farmer to be at his mowing betimes in the morning; cut down as much as possible by nine or ten o'clock, he which time the dew nine or ten o'clock, by which time the dew Will be off; then spread the mowed grass evenly, and about twelve turn it over where evenly, and about twelve turn it over where it lies thick; in the afternoon rake it into winrows, shake it up lightly that it may be the better exposed to the air; towards sun down make it into next small cocks, and let it remain so a day ortwo. If it be not then sufficiently dry, shake it out again on a small space of ground, and turn it over till it is dried; then cock it again, if neces-

sary, and as soon afterwards as possible draw it in ... But in order to save much trouble in drying hay, the application of from four to eight quarts of sail to the ton a recommend eight quarts of salt to the ton to recommended. It is found that hay, thus salted can be well saved in a much greener state, and at the same time the benefit which the hay derives from the salt is more than four-fold its value."

without any further trouble. If rain fall in any considerable quantity, these cocks will require to be opened and exposed to the sun for a few hours. If as mall quantity of rain has fallen, it may be enough to pull out some of the hay round the bottoms of the cocks, or only on that side which was to the windward when the rain fell, and lay it on the tops. If the cocks, are so situated that the water has run much under their battoms, they should be twoed forton and bottoms, they should be turned bottom up-wards, and trimmed at least; but it will most communly be necessary to spread them a-broad. When hay becomes too dry it should be carted either in the evening or morning, and when the air is damp.

morning, and when the air is damp.

A very ingenious gentleman of my acquaintance does not permit his grass to lie the swetch but for an hour or two after it is cut, or no longer than till its wetness be cond and it just begins to appear withered. It's then gathers he into very small parcels, which he calls grass cocks, not above than a good forkfull in each; torns them over once in a while, about sun set is the best time; double them as they grow drier; and when the hay is almost dry enough, makes up the whole intelligence cocks. Grass which is thus dried will not waste at all by crumbling; not will much of its juices evaporate. bling; not will much of its juices evaporate. I have seen his hay; the Havour of which excelled simost any other that I have met with. The colour of it, indeed, was rather yellowish than green, but that is a matter of no consequence to the farmer, who does not send his hay to market. I cannot hot think that in dry settled weather, this is an excellent method of hey making, but I'd calching weather, perhaps a method which takes less time is to be preferred."

The Farmer's Manuel says, "Whenever and furners Manuel says, "Whenever jour clover has sweat and cared in the york, so that you can select the largest stalks, and twist them like a string, with out their emitting any moistant on the says face when twisted, you may then knussy your clover in its most berfect state. No.