Literature, School Books.

ı Ware,

arly specified in this adat reasonable prices.

ing as usual.

of Maryland, sc. ndel County Orphans Court, Jan. 6, 1818. ation by petition of Charles G.

dministrator of Vachel War-

of Anne-Arundel county, deis ordered that he give the aired by law, for creditors to eir claims against the said and that the same be publisheach week, for the space of ave weeks in the Maryland nd Political Intelligencer. i Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

c is hereby given, c subscriber of Anne Arundel ath obtained from the orphans inne-Arundel county, in Maters of administration on the estate of Vachel Warfield, ne-Arundel county, deceased. ns having claims against the sed, are hereby warned to exame, with the vouchers theresubscriber, at or before the of July next; they may o by law be excluded from all the said estate. Given under pixth day of January,

ures G. Warfield, admr.

Subscriber's School be opened on Monday

Henry L. Davis. polis, Jan. 8.

### JAMES F. BRICE

Attorney at Law has just position A Familiae Explaintion of the Law of Wills and Codiells, and of the Law of Executors and administrators and the Rules whereby estates both test and personal descend, and are to be distanted in case we will be written to the control of the con and personal descend, and are is bedding tributed. In case no will be made, in instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form of the history purpose, and the forms of other history ments relative to the estates of decease.

The whole written are the case of the ed persons. The whole written as mach as possible without the usa of les

as possible without, the use of the words or terms.

The original work, whence the plation is derived, was, as this time chiefly intended for the benefit of the who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, depended with the doctrines or the forms of law, depended with the doctrines or the forms of law, depended with the instructed how to set out subjecting themselves to the new of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations. of their private conterns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be a book always at hand, to which immediated of emergency, when every moment is of emergency, when every moment is, precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omission, now daily committed may be avoided. law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incoporated therein that portion of thelaw of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and subjoined thereto a digest of the testames. tary laws.
This work may be had at this office,

at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Pederal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their rest one papers once a week for the space of ix week. Annapolis, Oct. 16.1.

Ry His Excellency Charles Hidgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

#### A PROCEAMATION.

The innumerable mercies with which it hath pleased Almighty God to crown our beloved Country, during the past year cannot fail to excite the livelies emotions of thankfulness in every heart. At no period have the inexhaustible riches of Divine Benevolence been more signally displayed; Peace, and in ter attendant train, all that can advancethe prosperity of our Country, strengthen and inviolably maintain our free issitutions, & elevate to the loftiest height the glory of our National Charact Plenty, liberally rewarding the tolk of Industry, from the horn of her about dance; Science and the Arts dreeding genius, to whatever can improve and amelioratetheconditionof mankind, B-ligion extending her mild and peacetd sway throughout the borders of the land, and shedding her benignant isfluence upon the public morals & min ners; these are chief among the best ings which demand a People's gratitude to the Divine and munificent Author of them.

In these mercies the good People d the State of Maryland have abundantly participated; the wounds inflicted on her prosperity by the raviges of war, are already healed; Agriculture repays with rich abundance the boset industry of her sons; her Comment whitens every sea, and renders the motest quarters of the globe tributy to her wealth & power; while her Manufactures carry her forward to the proudest anticipations of real independence. In the full and unrestrained enjoyment of these, and other blessing. enjoyment of these, and other blessing it is meet that were member with gub ful hearts, the divine source first whence they all proceed, that we distunt the Lord, thanksgiving and prist for all his mercies towards us, achostledge our dependence on his benth, implore pardon for our unwarthing, and pay our vows of renewed lors at obedience

obedience
Actuated by these sentiment, and confidently relying on the general courrence of the good People of the State of Maryland, I have thought at to issue this Proclamation, recommending Thursday the 12th day of Federal next, to be observed and kept at the of Public Thanksgiving and Prayat all the bleasings youchsafed was by the beneficent Lord and Gordina of the Universe. of the Universe.

Given under my hand, and the of the State of Maryland, this fill of January, in the year of our land one thousand eight hundred and and one thousand eight hundred and one thousand eight hundred and one thousand eight hundred.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp! By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEL
Clerk of the Common of the C newspapers in this State.

Jan. 3.

Came to the subscriber's, living and Annapolis Nebb, in the beginning, October last; A strue Red Heiler, under his out of the rest the second sear the second search sear under bit out of the right car, the er is requested to come, pro pay charges, and take her and Edward Arthur

# MARYLAND GAVEROUS AND POLITICAL IN DELLICENCER

[VOL LXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, PEBRUARY 5, 1818.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

DEURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

ANNAPOLIS Considered as a suitable situation for a great Naval Deput, and Arsenal of Marine Stores.

(Concluded. )

On the other hand, suppose the disposable force from the District marched down the peninsula to protect a Depot at St. Mary's, an effemy having command of both the Potomac and the Patuxent, could at pleasure debark their forces in reat rom either or both of these rivers. and enclose those forces, or march to the city of Washington at pleasure. Again, is it to be expected that the forces designed regularly to protect the Depot could ever venture to leave St. Mary's to make a diversion in tayour of Washington er Baltimore, when it is so obvious that if the enemy chose to make their approach upon either place a feint to induce this very step, that they could certainly attack the De pot before such troops could again throw themselves into it? These strong difficulties cannot apply to Annapolis. By a road made direct 23 it may be, the distance between the defences of Baltimore, (Fort M'Henry and the batteries on Spring Gardens.) and the works on Beauman's height on Severn, will not exteed 20 or 22 miles, or otherwise the route may be made from those heights to the head of Severn in boats, (which such an arsenal wil always afford at hand,) and rom thence to the waters of Rock creek or Curtis' creek, where they can be received in boats from Baltimore, will make a transportation by land of not more than six or eight miles. By the ordinary stage road round the head of Severn the distance between the two cities does not exceed thirty miles. The enemy could never make movements from one to the other place and debark so speedily that treeps could not be brought from the other in time to meet them. Ag-in, the distance from Annapolis to Washington by a direct road would scarcelyexceed thirty miles, whilst it would take an enemy a week, under, or inary circumstances, to move from a

feint on the one to a direct attack on the other. In another point of view the selection of Annapolis for this object is of so much importance that it cannot escape consideration: The formidable assistance which the forces and means always at such a station would give to the seat of the General Government, and to the city of Baltimore. No enemy would attempt either of these places, leaving us in possession of formidable means so immediately in their rear. If ven the single regiment which was drawn from Annapolis to defend Washington had been promptly and judiciously marched on the enemy's rear at the Patuxent instead of racing on their flank to Bladensburg, is it not possible the result of that af-fair would have worn a more agree-

able aspect to our feelings? One circumstance alone speaks volumes upon the subject of the peculiar advantages of Annapolis and the necessity of government attending to its defence. It is an ascertained fact that the British officer commanding in the Chesapeake previous to the conclusion of peace, had matured a plan for taking possession of Annapolis, insulating it as sughent position in which to refit his versels, recruit the health of his forces, and from whence he might intercept the Baltimore "clippers," annuy and threaten the shores of the Chesapeake above and below, and keep both Washington and Baltimore in a state of constant alarm. An accurate precise plan-of the whole place, with their proposed deences sketched upon it, was shewn inhabitants of this city by the immanding officer alluded to, who gave his word and honour as an offiter, that it was determined to execyte the plan immediately on the return of Admiral Cochran from the expection to New-Orleans, and the fullest confidence was expressed,

of the war, If they committed one error during their invasion of the Chesapeake, it was probably their an error which they undoubtedly had discovered and designed to correct, and which it is not probable they would fall into a second time, with so favourable an opportunity. +

such an event as possible in theiry be happy if wessels could at all times Suppose Annapolis in possession of the enemy, the Potomac blockaded, and our Naval Depot at St. Mary's. What'a perdicament? The plamest, understanding must pronounce it cilities of getting to sea, we must our true policy to avoid the difficuls ty for the same reason that an enemy would desire to place us under it, and to avoid it by appropriating, the peculiar advantages of this position to our own use, instead of suf-

fering them to seize them for theirs. It will be but justice briefly to review the objections which were urg d in the report of the Navy Commissioners, to the several plac es proposed by them, and to examine how ar they may apply to Annapolis. Of Norfolk it is objected by Com. Rodgers, that the difficulty of getting in or out of Elizabeth river, arising from the narrowness of the channel in many paces, and the various courses necessary to be steered (from W. N. W. to E. N. E. points directly opposite,) before you reach Cape Henry, added to a shoal at its confluence with the waters of Hampton Roads, on which there is only 20 feet 8 inches at low water. present to my mind insuperable dificuities as a Navy Yard, particulariy when it is recollected how imperect and insecure Hampton Roads would be as an outer harbour.

Com. Porter repeats these objections, and adds, that the channel is narrow, difficult to be found, and never to be passed by ships of war, with a head wind, and he even questions whether one of our largest simps under the most favourable circumstances could steer through the narrow and crooked drain which forms the channel over the flats without grounding. Of York River, Com. Rodgers ad-

advantage desirable, not having any

basin or deep bay in which ships could be sheltered from the draught of the river, and there not being an abundant supply of timber in its vicinity." Com. Porter urges that it nor Hampton Roads would neither of them be safe winter retreats for ships and Com. Decatur adds his opinions, that this position, (for reasons assigned) cannot be d. fended from a land attack with a less force than would be competent to meet the enemy in the field. Pine fit for naval purposes, and naval stores must be brought from a distance. A blockading force in time of war might prevent the transportation of them by water, the only means by which they could be obtained in any quantity. From the unusual straightness of York River, the mouth of which lies open to the bay, it is much more rough with particular winds than rivers of its width generally are. With the wind blowing fresh up or down the river, I should apprehend that any repairs that would require working near the water would be interrupted. The inner harbour of the river, like that of Norfolk, cannot be left or entered when the wird is ahead except by warping. It is likewise urged of this place as well as of St. Mary's, that an enemy may avail themselves of navigable water to reach the rear of the proposed Depot within a short distance of it, and that in such a case, the neighbourhood could afford no assistance, being thin y populated and situated on a narrow peninsula, hence that they must be very liable not only to be blockaded in front, but to have all communication and supplies cut off in the rear; added to which they are both represented to be bordered by neighbouring heights that entirely command them, too numerous or too extensive to be occupied without maintaining a very large force for the purpose; objections which are of the most serious character, & none of which are applicable to Annapolis. To St. Mary's however, it has

been objected, and it applies still

stronger if it is an objection, to An-

tain the post during the remainder | the ocean. A vessel cannot so soon | bation expressed by many, especialreach the sea from this port as fom any of the others proposed. This Chesapeake, it was probably their is the single individual point on neglect sooner to-effect this object which the situation can be objected to, and to compensate for which we offer superior advantages on every other point that it has been neces. sary to discuss. Proximity to the sea is an object of importance if it With these facts before them, they can be obtained without too many government cannot fail to anticipate accompanying difficulties. It would view of this important question, and with any wind proceed to sea from the Naval Depot without any retarding circumstances. But there are serious objections to be remembered. If we regard simply the fanot forget that the enemy holds this property equal to ourselves. If we can run to sea in four hours from the arsenal, an enemy may attack that arsenal in four hours after making the capes, leaving you no time to collect auxiliary aid for defence; it would be the more diable to tack-to surprise-to destruction. If we are allowed to take into the estimate the defence proposed for the mouth of the Chesapeake, then we resolve ourselves into the position heretofore stated. If these defences be competent to their bject, then the outer harbours of the bay, St. Mary's, York River, Hampton Roads, Lynhaven Bay, &c. will be naturally resorted to by vessels pre paring for sea, from whence they may issue with nearly as much fa-

cility as if the Depot were at either

of those spots. But if the defences

should not prove to be adequate.

then the point that was objected to

us, this very distance from seat will

become an inestimable advantage.

and we will require every assist-

ance which distance, numerical force,

and strength of position can afford

us for the safety of these valuable

resources. Neither is convenience

to the ocean to be estimated entire-

Commissioners tell us, for instance,

that owing to the various courses

necessary to be steered in Elizabeth

by geographical distance. The

river, Norfolk cannot be approached with the same wind that brings a ship from sea to Hampton Roads, and it was probably owing in a great measure to this unfavourable circummits that it does not contain every stance that the fine frigate Constellation, though always, prepared for sea, was embargoed the whole war at Norfolk, whilst vessels from Baltimore were sporting past the enemy's fleet in the bay almost at pleasure. But view this objectionable distance in its worst aspect, and what does it amount to? From An napolis, with a fair wind the capes may be made in fifteen hours. The har our being immediately within the mouth of the River Severn, if the wind be ahead, a vessel may, by warping buoys, reach the open bay with the greatest facility, where there is sea room sufficient to work with any wind. If the bay is not infested by the enemy its several fested, the proposed defences offer her refuge—if these be ineffectual, no matter where your D. no matter where your Depot is, the enemy will be at its mouth. Such are honestly the persuasions which lead to the opinion that Annapolis possesses more advantages and fewer disadvantages as a scite for a great Naval Depot, than any other harbour on the Chesapeake bay. If it is a few hours sail more distant from the Capes, even this is humbly conceived in very probable circumstances to be an eminent advantage; every requisite it possesses as amply as any place that has been contemplated, and is decidedly superior to all in point of salubity, of defensibility, and of convenience and certainty of resources. It can be prepared for all the purposes of Naval Architecture, furnished with docks, wharves, &c. &c. with little difficulty and expence, and can be

dent of the United States. If to these reasons we could be pardoned for adding the authorities of gentlemen who deservedly stand high in the estimation of both the government and the people for judgment in such cases, we could rethat they could conveniently main- napolis, that it is too remote from count the warm unqualified appro-

defended with less works and fewer

men than any other place under con-

sideration. And if it would be an

advantage to unite such an object

with the contemplated Marine Hos-

pital, this place offers inducements

for the latter that has already at-

tracted the attention of the Presi-

ly by Commodore Murray and Commodere Stewart, in their late visit to this place, of the claims of this harbour to the especial notice of government for a naval establishment. Persuaded that the government will discern and appreciate the merits of these facts, the motive of this address is to awaken the attention of those who are most intimately concerned in the local advantages that may be derived from the fixture of this important rendezvous in their own immediate neighbourhood. Is it possible that all these seducing reasons escaped the observation of the former commissioners, that they never mentioned this favourable spot in their report? The cause still lies at our door-a cause, that however easily removable, if not removaed, will continue to operate the same neglect again. The bar making across the mouth of the Severa river, is the obstacle. The compaismoners found it there, affording only nineteen feet water at low tide; it did not come within the view of their instructions to suppose its removal. Yet that a channel may be made of sufficient dimensions to admit the largest ships across this bar. (which is about 1999 yards wide at the place proposed,) for the inconsiderable sum of 20 or 25 000 dollars includ ing the cost of all the machinery to effect it, has been ascertained by actual proposals from persons offering to perform the work, and who being engaged in undertakings of this nature, must be presu , ed to be inform. ed. To the people of Maryland the question is momentous in every point of view. The spot proposed is the seat of our state government. As a focus of most profitable, ac tive and industrious population-as a means of defence-as a medium of commerce-a market for all manner of supplies, and especially of naval supplies and stores, all these objects and their powerful effects on the value of property, are immediately involved.

#### CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY, Have just received and offer for sale handsome and complete assortment

Dry Goods,
Which they can, and will dispose of at

the lowest prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual terms A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassi meres, Second do do do, Superfine Pelisse-cloths of the most fashionable colours Blue Mixt and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Bocking Baze, Coatings & Moleskin do. White Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawle, Shirting Cottons, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheeting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslins 4-4. 6 4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-1. licoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Biankets and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Ticklenburgs, Brown Burlaps,

They have also a good assortment of

## Groceries, viz.

Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar, Brown do Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Souchong Teas, &c. &c. With an excellent assertment of Queens Ware and Honmongery.

Oct 16. tf. 40 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 muches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his cloathing not recollected, except a great-coat of dark flushing edged with red, pery much worn. It is probable he is har-boured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife

The above reward will be given for securing him in any gaol, so that I get shim again, and all reasonable expences paid, if brought to me, living in Prince-George's county, seven miles above Upper-Marlbro', near Mr. Dennis Ma

gruder's mill. William G. Banders.

PROSPECTUS, EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establishment of the People's Monitor, from Mr. Rowlenson, the paper will be published every Saturday, as formerly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknow-ledges that his principles are pure-ly Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to belong, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the unexpected and unpleasant returns of the elections in some of the districts on this Shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and idle confidence in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, not improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the free spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish; and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talents and Counsels of his Patrons and

But such a paper need not be exclusively confined to political subjects. Instruction and amusement of another kind may be communicated; such as Foreign and I)o. mestic Intelligenee; Improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures and Trades, Treatics upon the Arts and Sciences, Sketches of History, Geographical and Biographical; Customs, Manners, and Religious and Moral Essays, furnish a rich variety of interesting matter, from which the Editor will always be careful to select the most engaging pieces, for the Entertainment and Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he submits his Prospectus to a people, whom he understands to be no less liberal than enlightened; and hopes by his diligence and attention, to deserve the patronage and friendship which they may feel an inclination to bestow.

#### CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligeneer will be handsomely printed, on a large sized paper, with a new type, at two dollars half yearly in advance. Arrangements will be made to receive the earliest information by the mails, and the utmost care taken to trans. mit the paper to scribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM. Easton, December 1817.

Public Sale.

authority of a decree of the High of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public auction, on Friday the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the fremises, the House and Lots in

day of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the Houseand Lots in the city of Annapolis, late the property of Rogert Denny, deceased. The house is situated immediately upon the public Circle and for conveniency and pleasantness of situation as a dwelling is exceeded by none in the city, attached to the house are a Stable, smoke, house, and other out buildings.

This property will be sold upon the following terms—one third of the purchase money to be faild in cash, the remainder to be paid at twelve and fifteen months, in two equal payments, to be secured by bond, hearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancello, the subscriber is authorised to give adeed Persons disposed to purchase a cinvited to call and view the premises, which will be, shewn by Mrs. Denny, residing thereon. Impediate possessio will be given. Ramay Waters, Theree, Jan. 23.