Harwood, Tr. W. S. Md. The Editors of the Maryland n, Annapolis; Federal Ga-American, Baltimore; Herald miner, Frederick town; Ga-Star, Easton; Torch Light & lager's-town are equested to he above oute a week for 4 weeks, and barge the State

DS FOR SALE.

ve of a deed of trust from Ri Harwood, Esq. of the city of s, the subscribers offer for sale ing lands, to wit: A plantalk Ridge, in Anne Arundel n which the said Richard H resided, about three miles a oy's Tavern, containing about cres. The roads from M'Coy's untry, and from Owens's mills ore, pass through this land. judges are of opinion that it of being made equal to anv k Ridge lands There are on dwelling house, and conveniouses agarden, a spring of ellent water very near the d an ice house. They will alrts of several tracts of land, bout 416 1-4 acres, being in

county, adjoining Bean Town. s apply to the subscribers, RY H HARWOOD, ARD HARWOOD, of Thos olis, Sept. 3.

ditors of the Federal Gazette erican of Caltinore, are re to inset the above twice a three weeks, and forward ounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

ouses, now occupied by Mrs. as a Boarding house, near ers Bank They will be sold or separate, suit purchas WILL M BREWER.

Corporation of Annapo-

May 12, 1819. en. That the following notice hed in the newspapers of this hree successive times previ-31st day of May inst.

JOHN BREWER, Clk. CE is hereby given, That the on of the City of Annapolis at the Assembly Room, on the 31st day of May inst at AM. and will remain in seshe term of six days, to hear om the valuation of the as-All persons conceiving themrieved by such valuation, can rence to the return of the asration. Such applications meeting of the Corporation.

US & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

E FOURTH YOLUME, blished and for Sale at GE SHAW'S STORE. lis. Dec. 10.

FOR SALE, ffice and G. Shaw's Store,) w altering and amending

harter of this City, PAMPHLET FORM. Price—12 | Cents.

BLANKS Sale at this Office.

Black, brown, mixed, and other ons on Promissory Notes, and Black, blue, mixed, light and built exchange against Drawer, cond. and third Endorser, in simeres.
Nankeens, Bombasettes, and Goods for Summer west.
Which will be made up to alk Ma sit generally. ond and Single Bill, Bonds, rous in the most fashionable syl

Notes, &c. &c.; 3

THE TANK OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

ANNAPOLAS THURSDAY JUNE S 1810

PLINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, BURCH-STREET, ARMAPOLISI _These Dollars der Januar

VOL. LXXVII.

GOODS

CHEAPER GOO

The subscriber has just retire

PHILADELPHI

SECOND SUPP

SPRING

And Summer

GOODS

For Cash only.

RICHARD RIDGELT

300 Dollars Reward

Ranaway from the subscriber, on South River, in Anne Arundse

ty, Maryland, on Tuesday night 4th inst. three young Negro Ner

Alias Moses Johnson, aged about

years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches

very black and well set, round &

sant countenance when spokers, particular marks recollected; his

ng when he cloped, was a round

coloured overjacket, trowsers dis brown cloth, shirt of common only

Very nearly of the same descripte Moses, (aged about 20 years.) except

complexion, which is rather of a

low cast, has a mark on the left sith

which is about one inch long, and a ed the thickness of a large knis

needle; this mark cannot fail of his perceived if examined, by which his

cannot be mistaken-his clothe il

deemed unnecessary to describe, a

Aged about 18 years, brother to Die

rather slender, and of a dark comp

ion, approaching to black; is about

feet 8 inches high, has a fine set

teeth, thick lips, and rather am

countenance; his clothing consting

short blue coat and pantaloens, a

burg shirt, and a wool hat. Each

them were in possession of a pir

I will give for the apprehension

the above described negroes, if were in any gaol in the state of Maryha

that I get them again, 150 dollars, 50 dollars for either of them, and

taken out of the state, and securit

any gaol so that I get them sgia will give 300 dollars, and in proper

for either of them ON SPARROY.

Wm. Ross & George Steel

Respectfully inform the public, if they have formed a coparinally the purpose of carrying on the Captering and chinet Making Burns at the Shop nearly opposite Mr. miah Hughes's store. They solod share of public patrologe, and as those who favour them with their ronage, that no exertions shill be ed to give satisfaction.

May 13.

N. J. Watkins

Tenders his thanks to the public the patronage afforded him, so

MERCHANT TAILOR

vails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just

Suitable for the present and

proaching seasons, ris.
Superfine French and English

Cloths,

April 22.

received and opened an

GOODS

May 13.

strong shoes well nailed.

DICK BOSTON

has no doubt changed them.

DAVY BOSTON

MOSES,

May 13.

Which he will Sell at reduced P

THAN EVERY

WITH HIS

TCH OF WESTERN AFRICA. the Journal of the late Revised I Mills, one of the Agents deputed to explore the weshe establishment of a Colony Free People of Colour from United States.

TRACTS .- [CONCEDED.] ano River, Friday, 24th April,

our return, we stopped at Mas The head woman had boiled a dish of rice, and dressed fowls. We gave her a small nt, as we had before done to ead man. Superwill, the head gave us a lamb. All the peothisriverappeared most friendkind. They expressed great action at our words, and eager our people come, if they be kind, and bring God's book. aid that persons must be sent our people to establish schools children, and to instruct the e. They said they should be One man, whose hair & beard white with age, said, he wishcould be now; it was much din the country-he wished ar more about God's book bene died. It is certainly surthat there should be such a among the people to hear ok of God, and to have their en instructed to read. There reason to hope that the prinof our holy religion would be aced by many in this country, were instructed in them. oo River, Saturday, 25th April.

1818. below Tasso, and on the same s a trading establishment, caliverpool, now under the super dence of a Mr. Jones, one of rst settlers of Sierra Leone. as lived here, with a consider family of children and grand ren, some years. He and his ppear to be sensible, christian and anxious to see their brein America return to this try. They cultivate rice, cassweet potatoes, and a variety uits. Indian corn, when plantrows well, but rice is preferred. think that beans, and a great ty of roots & vegetables would ell, if cultivated with any care. wild pigs are very numerous, root up the fields of cassada. s, sheep and goats, thrive and ply. The leopard was troume formerly, in catching the and lambs. We went back to pring of water, and to the rice cassada fields. The land on ide of the Bagroo, is quite dift from that on the other side, o the right of the Mano. Here, level country, the whole disto the Yaltucker, or to the ranca river. It is rather a oil, and generally sandy, but of tillage, and quite produc-It is covered with 'a luxuri-

e the most eligible, admits of bubt. oo River, Monday, 27th April,

owth of small wood, shrubs

nes. Which tract may finally

1818. had conversation with a Mr. on, at Liverpool, who is a man plour; formerly of Boston, or more: He is a ship carpenter, ame out from Boston to Sierra e, about four years ago, He was best for the people of I who are now in America, me to this country. He said houses, built in the style of the es, at 10 or 12 dollars each, 10 by 15 or 20, would be best, just einfancy of the colony. Carers, and all mechanics, should from America. If they could work the whole day at first, they dwork a part of the day, and rintend the business. He said ave more than 100 dollars, at era of Bierra Leone charge a a day! three or four of them.

constructed in the country style, to recommodate the first settlers. The expense of clearing the land might be about six dollars an acre. Friday, 1st May, 1818.

Soon after our urrival at Banda-

suma, we had an interview with Pa

Poosoo, who expressed great satisfaction with our designs. As some of his men whom he wished to consult were out of town, he sent for them, and waited for their return. . It rained very hard late in the afternoon, and was cloudy until night. After sunset, having consulted with his principal men, Pa Poosoo made known to us that he was ready to give us an answer. We assembled at the kings house. A wax candle was burning in the wall. The king's brother said, (in reference to myself Mr. B. who was unable to come with us,) "May God bless you, and as you came in health to this country, may you return in health to your own. We are glad to hear what you say; we like it well. The old people among us wish you had come before. They are now afraid they will die too soon. They want to see the time when the people will come to this country to teach the children to read and write, and to know the true God. The king says I must tell you he likes your object much; and if the other kings call him to say what is in his heart, he shall say, give the people land. We know you come with a good mind, because Mr. K. brings you, and he is a friend to our country. The old people will die fools, but if these people come from America, the children will turn and know more than their fathers. But they were afraid the people would not come, and it would never be as they said. There was much good land where no people lived. I inquired what part of the country would be best for the people, when they should come to settle. They replied, when a man was looking for a wife, he would not like to have a nother to select for him. They asked in return, what part of the country pleased us most? I replied we wished to see more of it, before we fixed on any part. They afterwards said, if they were to choose the place, they would say, bring the people to our town. Pa Poosoo is

countenance, and good character. We staid over night. More rain Banana Islands, Tuesday, 5th May,

nearly 70 years old, of a pleasant

1818. Early this morning we called at the Banana Islands, and restored to Mr. Caulker his messengers, who have attended us the whole circuit. The young men have behaved well, while they have been with us, and one of them has made some progress in the first rules of arithmetic. Sierra Leone, Saturday, 9th May,

1818.
I called on Governor Macarthy. He received me in a very friendly manner, and offered us any assistance in his power. He expressed a confidence in the benevolent views of the American Society.

Sierra Leone, Sabbath, 10th May,

1818. There is a great degree of regularity among the people of this place. There does not seem to be any labour on this day, and a large proportion are regular attendants on the worship of God. The untractable Kroo-men will indeed indulge in their wrestlings and other sports on the beach, notwithstand-ing past attempts to check them. Sierra Leone, Tuesday, 10th May,

1818. I called on the Danish Governor, and showed him Count Schimmelman's letter to us. He esteemed the objects of our embassy humane, Important, and adapted to promote the best interests of Africans. He did not conceive that colonies of the American people of colour would, in the least, interfere with any existing European establishment, on Leone, for the frame only of the contrary, they might aid each all wooden house. The car-other, and combine their efforts to civilize and instruct the African na-

dered the high lands bealthy. He dered the high lands bealthy. He left the high lands bealthy the higher to translate the higher high or an hundred acres of land into the language of Acra, and he cleared in a short time, and hence. cute the work, which he had already begun! Sierra Leone, Monday, 18th May,

> I have now visited most of the villages in the colony, The population of the colony is nearly 12,000. The schools are in a flourishing state, accommodating nearly two thousand children. Each village has a superintendent, who is a clergyman or schoolmaster. Each village has a place of worship, where prayers are made morning and evening, in the presence of the people.

Colony.
The Governor is justly esteemed as a father and patron of the colony. He makes great exertions for its improvement.

The Sabbath is observed thro' the

Respecting an American colony, he has at different times expressed the following opinions, which I am the more disposed to write down, as some of them deserve particular ciety can hardly be expected to have adequate funds to found and support a colony without the aid of the government: that, in the first instance white men of intelligence and good character should occupy some of the principal offices: that the government should be mild and energetic: that forts would be necessary: that one hundred men, with arms, and some knowledge of discipline, could defend themselves from the natives: that the occasional visits of an armed vessel, engaged in detecting slave traders, would give entire security: that the neutrality of a colony could easily be ensured by an application to the European governments: that the first colonists should be men of sober and industrious habits, who will devote themselves to agriculture or to some of the mechanic arts; that one year's provisions, or the means of purchasing them, would be necessary to the colonists: that if expedient, the limits of this colony might be enlarged to accommodate five or ten thousand emigrants from America: that it was particularly proper for the American government to commission an armed ship to this coast, to capture slave trading vessels, as two thirds of them are, or have been American: that the free people of colour would be better

situated in Africa, than they are, or can soon expect to be, in America. I am every day more convinced of the practicability and expediency of establishing American colonies

on this coast. Brig Success, Friday, 22d May, 1818.

We have taken an affectionate eave of the clergymen, the civil officers, and the colunists, of Sierra Leone. We are embarked for the United States, by way of England, and the continent of Africa recedes | kind of extacy:-"He is then dead," from our view.

Original New England Ancedote, Riches may be entailed, and nobility may become hereditary. Wit and wisdom can never be made heirlooms. There are few names more respectable among the patriarchs of Massachusetts than Governor Dudley and Judge Sewall, yet the former had a daughter, who could scarce keep out of the fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentlemen intermarried these wiseacres. In due time after the marriage, Judge Sewall, then sitting at the Council board in Boston, receiv ed a letter informing him that his daughter-in-law, was delivered of a fine son-he communicated the billet to the governor, who, after perusing it, observed, with an arch severity, obrother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall contrive to revent this grandson of ours from being as great a fool as his father. "I believe," retorted Judge Sewall "I believe, brother Dudley, we must not let him suck his mother."

From a Frankfort (Ger.) paper of The assaudin of M. de Kotzebue

humanity and liberty; in these he ought to perish in a similar way.

Very inaccurate details have been circulated relative to the circumstances of the assassination. He presented himself about 5 o'clock at the residence of M. de Kotzebue, and some ladies coming up to the door at which he had just knocked, he let them enter before him: they were on a visit to M. de Kotzebue. Sand remained in the hall, and requested the servant to announce him to the Councillor of State. The servant returned and showed him into 2 room, where M. de Kotzebue shortly joined him. It does not appear true that he proposed a duel to M. de Kotzebue, or that he read his sentence of death, written on' a large sheet of paper. He must have struck his victim at the very instant that he approached towards him; for scarcely had M. de Kotzebue entered the room, when the servent heard a loud shrick, and a noise of something which fell; he consideration: That a private so- entered, and saw his master and the student stretched on the floor.

It appears that the assassin, on M. de Kotzebue's entering, had immediately stabbed him with a poniard, which penetrated his heart; it appears also, that having been dragged to the floor by M. de Kotzebue, he stabbed him a second time through the lungs; a wound was likewise received in his face. The ladies ran to the room, opened the windows, and in loud and piercing accents called for help and a surgeon. Miss Emily Kotzebue, with the assistance of the servants, bore the body of her father to an adjoining apartment, where he expired a few minutes afterwards. The assassin rose up with a composed air, and flourishing the bloody poniard, he descended the door-steps, exclaiming-"The trai-tor is dead! the country is saved! long live Germany!" Observing that a crowd had assembled in front of the house, he violently forced his way through them; but hearing the ladies exclaim from open window of the house—"There is the assassin!" he returned, cast a wild look towards them, and lifting up the poniard with one hand, and piece of paper in the other, exclaimed-"Yes, I am the murderer! It is thus all traitors ought to perish!" On the paper was written, "The death-blow of Augustus de Kotzebue, in the name of virtue!" He then knelt down amidst the assemblage, which increased every moment and raising his hands and eyes to Heaven, he exclaimed, in an inspired tone, "God, I thank thee, for having permitted me to accomplish this act!" After this, he opened his bosom, plunged the poniard in his heart, and fell without any signs of life. Having recovered the use of his senses in the hospital to which he was conveyed, he only spoke of the assassination with a he exclaimed, "that Russian spy! It was a demon of Hell that inhabited the body of Kotzebue; it would not quit him; he gave me a terrible

grin at parting. Every thing proves that this assassin was a confirmed fanatic, and that he had meditated the crime for a long time past. His father is a respectable man, and has a large family.

The Russian Minister at Carlsruhe. M. Struve, and the Prussian Minister. M. Vernasen de Euse, have despatched extraordinary couriers to their respective courts, with the intelligence of this assassination, which will, perhaps, lead to very serious political consequences. It is feared that the Emperor of Russia, who is already very much irrita-ted against the Ultra-liberation of Germany, will require from the Governments new measures against anarchical associations.

From London papers of April 4. High Court of Admiralty, Doctor's Commons, Tuesday, April 6.

PIRACY .- Sir Wm. Scott gave judgment this day on the above important question, as regards not only prizes taken by vessels in the service of the South American In-If a day; three or four of them tions. Agriculture and commerce died yesterday, without having made and merchandises, the proceeds of ly necessar that the United States. He number of settlements, which had any confession constantly persisting such captures, being subject to the humour.] such expenses, being subject to the braced] of displaying their wir and

on the coast five years, and consist were found upon him many papers learned sugge observed, this was an dered the high lands healthy. He filled with reflections on the country, application on the payeds the Span nish Ambassador, glaiming on bestyles his victim the slave of kings, half of cestain subjects of the King and a Russian apy: He said that all of Spain rertain monies, alleged to the partizans of M. de Kotzebus be the proceeds of goods phratically taken on the high Sear by the ship. Hercules, Brown, master, praying this Court to grant a warrant to arrest such property in case of piracy. Another claim is put in by certain. Spanish subjects, praying restitution, in consequence of an appeal from sentence of condemdation passed by the Vice Admiralty Court of Antigua, from which sentence and proceeding this court had dismissed. the parties; and but for the objectia ons now taken, restitution would have followed. There was no authority proceeding from the Crown of Spain, which could, in this case, resist the claim set up by those Spanish subjects themselves, as to the validity of their claim. It was enough that these monies were not proved to have been the proceeds of Spanish property so taken-that was the objection of the claimants, and if the Court had sufficient jurisdiction to entertain such enquiry. After an elaborate judgment, the court decreed the warrant of arrest to pass.

> STAFFORD ASSIZES. Important to Non-Authorised Apo. thecarles.

At Stafford Assizes a cause was brought on at the suit of the Apothecaries Company, against a man who had been originally a gardener, but who had long exercised the business of a cow leech and quack doctor; a son claiming a right of following the profession of an apothecary through having studied under his renowned father. In the cross examination of the father, by Mr. Dauncey, he was asked if he had always been a surgeon? The witness appealed to the judge if this was a proper answer, and whether he must reply to it; and at last said "I am a Surgent." Mr. Dauncey asked him to spell this word, which he did at several times, viz. 'Syurgunt-Surgend -- Surgunt-Sergunk!"-Mr. Dauncey said "I am afraid, Sir, you do not often take so much time to study the causes which come before you, as you do to answer my question." "I do not Sir." Witness said he never employed himself as a gardener, but was a farmer till he learned his present business. Mr. Dauncey said "who did you learn it of?"-"I learn of Dr. Holme, my brother-in-law; he practised the same as the Whitworth Doctors, and they were regular Physicians." Mr. Dauncey-where did they take their degrees?' Witness-'I don't believe they ever took a degree.'- 'Then were they regular physicians?'-'No, I believe they were not; they were only doctors.1 Only doctors! were they doctors in law, physic or divinity. They doctored cows and other things, and humans as well. Judge to Witness -Did you ever make up any medicire by the prescription of a physiciant'-'I never did.'-Do you understand the characters they use for ounces, scruples and drachms?' 'I do not.' 'Then you cannot make up their prescriptions from reading them,' 'I cannot, but I can make up as good medicine in my way, as they can in theirs.' 'What proportion does an ounce bear to a pound? [A pause.]-'There are 16 ounces to the pound, but we do not go by any regular weight, we mix ours by the hand.' Do you bleed?' 'Yes. With a fleam or with a lancet? With a lancet. Do you bleed from the vein or from the artery? 'From the yein.' 'There is an eartery somewhere about the templess %'what is the name of that artery! I do not pretend to have so much learning as some have.' (Can you'? tell me the name of that artery?'-'I do not know what you mean.' 'Suppose then, I was to direct you to bleed my servant or my horse (which God forbid) in a vein, say for instance in the jugular vein, where should you bleed him?' 'In

the neck, to be sure." The jury almost instantly returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages 201. This was the first conviction under the act-and the trial afforded Mesers. Dauncey and Jervis, and even his lordship [Garrow] a fine opportunity [which it is searceand merchanding the proceeds of ly necessary to say they largely emy