are Washington every Monday, Wedty and Friday at 7 AM and drive at
the polis by 6 PM.

Are Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursno Saturday, at 7 AM, and arrive at
a ngton by 6 PM.

From Upper Marlboro' by NottingAquasco, Benedict and Charlotte Hall,
haptico, once a week, 46 miles.

are Upper Marlboro' every Mondayat
1, and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday
onn.

oon. ave Chaptico on Tuesday at 2 PM and e at Upper Mariboro' on Wednesday

From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Mills, artown, Lisbon and New Market, to erick-town, three times a week, 46

ave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday Phursday, at 3 AM and arrive at Fre-k-town by 2 PM. ave Frederick-town every Monday,

nesday and Friday, at 10 AM and ar-at Baltimore by 9 PM.

From Baltimore by Reister's town, tminster, Union Mills, Petersburg and ysburg, to Chambersburg, three times ave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thurs.

and Satismore every Toesday, Tours-and Satisfady, at 4 AM, and arrive at imbershurg by 7 PM. eave Chambersburg, every Monday, inesday and Friday, at 4 AM, and ar-at Balt more by 7 PM. From Westminster, by Union-town, dishure: Generaling, Medianies, town

dlebury, Graceham, Mechanics-town Cove town, to Hagars-town, once a k. 42 miles. ve Westminster every Wednesday at

eave Hagars Town every Thursday at 8 From Baltimore by Reisters-town liester, Hanover, Abbotts-town, Ber Sulphur Sp. ings and Franklin, to Car

, once a week.
cave Baltimo e every Monday at 5 A H
arrive at Carlisle on Tuesday by 6 PM.
eave Carlisle every Wednesday at 6 A M.

From Baltimore by Love-town and v Strasburg to York, Pennsylvania, ce times a week. cave Baltimore every Monday, Wednes

and Friday, at 3 AM, and arrive at k, by PM same days. eave York e ery Tuesday, Thursday Saturday, at 2 AV. and arrive at Bal-ore by 2 PM same days. I. From Harford to Belle-Air, twice a

eave Belle-Air every Tuesday and Sa

eave Harford at 10 AM. and arrive at le Air by noon. 5. From Westminster by Taneytown and

mitsburg to Waynesburg, Pennsyivani-once a week. Leave Westminster every Wednesday at M. and arrive at Waynesburg by 6 PM Leave Waynesburg every Tuesday at 6

I. and arrive at Westminster by 6 PM. 20. From Baltimo e by Randals-town, cedon and New Windsor, to Union town, and a rive at Baltimore by 6 P.M. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday at 8 AM

From Baltimore by Rock Hall to ester-town, twice a week. Leave Baltimore every Monday and ur-day at & A.H. and arrive at Chester

vn by 8 PM. Leave Chester town every Tuesday and idiy at 5 AM, and arrive at Baltimore by

d arrive at Queenston by 6 1 M. Leave Queenston every Wednesday at 3 M. and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P.M. 29. From Baltimore to Annapolis, twice

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friy at 7 AM, and arrive at Annapolis by 3

Leave Annapolis every Tucsday and Sa

30. From Annapolis by Ellicott's, Riandson's, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, iendship, Lower Marlboro', Hunting-wn and Calvert C H. to St. Leonard's,

cea week, 71 miles.

Leave Aunapolis every Saturday at 6 A.I. All darrive at St. Leenard's on Monlay by AM.

Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 1 M. and arrive at Annapolis the next Friends of the Monday at 1 M. and arrive at Annapolis the next Friends of the Monday at 1 M. and arrive at Annapolis the next Friends of Monday at 1 M. and arrive at M. and arri

y by 4 PM
31. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, ent I-land and Queenston, to Centerville, ce a week, 51 miles.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 A, and arrive at Centerville by 6 P.M. Leave Centerville every Wednesday at 6 M and arrive at Annapolis. M and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P.M. 32. From Annapolis by Haddaway's, St. ichaels and Easton to Cambridge, twice

Meek, 61 miles.
Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Serday at 4 AM, and arrive at Easton by 7 W; and at Cambridge on Wednesday and and and by 11 AM.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and inday at 1 PM and arrive at Easton by 7 M; and at Annapolis on Thursday and onday by 7 PM. onday by 7 PM.

3. From Cambridge by Vienna, Quan-

o, Whitehaven, Princess-Ann, Poco-oke roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, dishury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once

veek, equal to 71 miles.
Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 11 A. and arrive at Snowhill on Monday by 6 M. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 5 AM.

d arrive at Cambridge on Wednesday by AM.
34 From Easton by Hill-boro', Denton,

reensboro' and Whitelysburg to Frederic, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 AM d arrive at Frederica, on Thursday by

Leave Frederica every Thursday at 2 PA darrive at Easton on Friday by o PM.

Lesve Milford grery Modely for Jarriva at Queenston on Tarding 36. From Elkton by Same 36. From Elkton by dynactoos roads, Bridge hown, side were Dam, and Nine Bridge hown, side were Dam, and Nine Bridge were Dam, and Nine Bridge were Carentee week; 57 miles. The same at Greensbord on Weland, Abl.

Leave Grannbord arviv M. 2 PM, and arrive at Elkton by 6 PM.

by 6 PM.

37. From Port Tobacco by
to Benedict, since a week,
Lezve Port Tobacco on W.

Ast, and arrive at Benedict by
Leave Benedict on Wedne

Leave Port Tobacco and arrive at Periodicity
Leave Henedict on Manage and arrive at Port Tobacco

1. The Post Manter General the mails and alter the time I departure at any time during the mails and after the time I departure at any time during the mails and after the time I departure at any time during the mails and of the combract, is a slipshift quate compensation for any interest that may be occasioned the mail as where no particular time is sperial to the times prescribed in any contractor shall forfeit one dolar delay continue until the departs depending mail, whereby the mail for such depending mail loug are time of double the amount allows rying the mail one trip shifter unless it shall be made to appear delay was occasioned by unamic cident; in which case the amount allows retained.

4. Persons making proposals the trip, will, in all cases, be fully retained.

4. Persons making proposals the trip, will, in all cases, be fully retained.

5. No other than a free whitepeable of each quarter.

5. No other than a free whitepeable employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends a the mail in the body of a stage carming desired to state it in his proposal.

7. The post-master-general resemblements the right of declaring any cat an end whenever one fullum is desired to state it in his proposal.

8. The distances stated are such a been communicated to this office, as of them are doubtless incorrect; on the particular of any error in this repart.

ect the contractor must inform himse alteration will be made in the pay

count of any error in this respect.

9. The contracts are to be in one on the first day of January next, and end December 31, 1823. 10. The contracts for the new rest to commence on the 16th day of New

Return J. Meire; Post Masterius General Post Office, Washington City, May 26, 111

LANDS FOR SAU

By virtue of a deed of trusting chard II Harwood, Esq. of the Annapolis, the subscribers of the the following lands, to wit A a tion on Elk Ridge, in Anna In county, on which the said Richt Harwood resided, about three 28 bove M Coy's Tavern containing 412 1 2 acres. The roads from W up the country, and from Owish to Baltimore, pass through the to Baltimore, pass through the The best judges are of opinion is capable of being made equal of the Elk Ridge lands. Them it a good dwelling house, and ment out houses a garden, a semost excellent water very to house, and an ice house. They so sell parts of several tracts of the whole being in one body, a taining about \$16.14 acre. If Charles county, adjoining Bender of the real of the substrate HENRY H. HARWOOD, of RICHARD HARWOOD, of Annapolis, Sept. 3.

Annapolis, Sept. 3.
The Editors of the Federal and American of Baltimore quested to inser about week for the week, and their accounts to this office.

the Governor of Man APROCLAMATI

reas it appears that he Sunday School Association, at of Baltimore, for the purpose vening the children of that my hood for religious instruction consumed by fire, and it have represented to me, by Samuel Esquire, President of the aid ation, that some evil disposed a supposed to have set fire to dimension, in order that the perfect the crime may be brought ament and the repetition of similarges prevented, I have thought to issue this my Procession, by and with the advice and cast the Council, offer a Reyard of HUNDRED DOLLAR to son who shall discover, apresent to conviction, therein before referred to Given under my hand, and of the State of Maryland, the School Association, in Sunda

of the State of Maryland, this third day of June, in the ray Lord one thousand eight build nineteen C COLDSBOROUS By his Excellency's commission

NINIAN PINUL PRINTING If every description, seals

at this Office:

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 4819.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN;

oseph phelps,

okful for the patronage afforded rails himself of the opportunity rming his friends and the pub the has removed from his for-ted, to the House lately put in r, and nearly opposite Warfield & ly's Store, where he intends car-

and Shoe Making Business

its branches Country customers may be disposed to patronize him rest assured every exertion will ade to do them justice. He has on hand as rood a supply of Fine Boots and Shoes

ny to be mey with in this City, will be disposed of on accommorterms Orders from the coun-kill be thankfully received and ptly attended

MRS. PHELPS.

ter returning thanks for favours red, embraces the opportunity of ing known, that she has on hand, needs keeping, in an apartment ning the Shop, a handsome assort-

LADIES SHOES

colours—Also Misses and Chil Shoes suitable for every season ong them some very good Pru-

e likewise keeps a Sup ly of Ladies Plain Bonnet nose disposed to encourage her rely upon every attention being them, and all favours thank ully

napolis, June 24

aryland, Prince George's County, sct.

reby certify, that on this 25th fusy, 1819, Col. Henry Waring d clunty, brought before me as ray, be spassing on his enclosures the bay MARE, about 14 hands in year gold, bob tail, her two feet white with a very sore back, a nerreligable hand. Given, up perceivable brand. Given un hand and seal the day and year

RD W. WEST. e owner of the above Mare is deprove property, pay charges.

ke her away HENRY WARNG. Near Mount Pleasant

To the Public unt Anne's Parish, Anne-Arundel County.

July 5, 1819. the subscribers do hereby certiwe have this day examined the t, bills, &c. of the Trustees of a Church, and find them to be t We would further observe, to be paid, a considerable sum of for said Church more than they aised. We would also state, that

gh said building progresses but it has been for the want of We are of opinion that much s due to the Trustees, for the , zeal and attention. in obtaining bers, providing materials, &c. d Church. We are also of an n, that if a generous public will small additional subscription, id Church, which is now progres

will soon be complete.
Jones, Benj Erown, jr.
Thomas Furlong,
John H. Brown,
Hammond, jr. Thomas R Cross.

more & West River Packet.

subscriber having purchased of and swift sailing schooner Ed-Lloyd, has commenced running a regular packet from West to Baltimore. She will leave River every Wednesday morn 9 o'clock for Baltimore-return ave Baltimore every Saturday ng at 9 o'clock. He has engaged and industrious man to take of her. Passengers may be d that they will meet with the

commodations.
orders left at his tore at Westwill be punctially attended to.
William Norman. H.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Q. No. 1. When should a girl be cut of leading strings, or in other words, when may she answer for erself, without answering back wards and forwards to-Mama? -

A. No. 1. When she finds her sentiments and actions generally approved of by those of acknowledged

Q. No. 2. If a girl has half a do zen admirers, and feels no attach ment for either, is she to run the risk or loosing them all by rejecting their suits, and telling them the truth; or is she to keep them all in hopes, till she finds how her hear! will decide?

A. No. 2. A lady of correct sen timent, would feel no loss in the absence of those with whom she could not sympathise.

Q No. S. How is a woman to know whether her person, her mind, or her fortune, is the principal object of attraction when a gentleman makes her a tender of his love?

A. No. 3. It she is conscious of a neatness and simplicity, in person and dress, she need fear no greater attraction. If conscious of that superiority of mind, waith discovers itself in propriety and delicacy of manners and conversation, she would be in tittle danger of merce. nary lovers, and would not fail in detecting them it such were their views. If fortune was her principal attraction, it wou I probably be the last she would impute to the views of her lover, and her chance of get ting other than a knave or a foowould be very small.

Q. No. 4. Is a good natured fool. or a sensible and agreeable rake to be preferred for a husband?

A. No. 4. O two evils choose the least-the influence of a sensible woman over a weak man is great -hut an agreeable rake might mak a fool o his wife & so mu tiply evil.

Q No. 5 Is it sate or prudent to confess attachment, whatever w. may feel, tile we are certain we have engag-d.it? -A. No. 5. Certainly nor! But if

an attachment is founded on merit, the worth that thus rewards it. is sure to meet a return; as a sympa thy of feeling always produces affection when the parties become acquainted.

Q No. 6. Should we dissemble love after we are sure that we are oved and have no reason to be a shamed of it, and violate no duty by owning it?

A. No. 6. Deceit in every shape is hateful, and candour the reverse -but where there is mutual love, and frequent intercourse, it necessarily discovers itself in a sympathy of

reeling? Q. No. 7. May a lady correspond with a genti man to whom she is engaged?

A. No. 7. I should approve of it as leading to a more intimate knowledge of character, before the it dissoluble knot is tied.

Q. No & Is it prudent to form an engagement with a gentleman whose circumstances will not per mit him to marry till some remote

A. No. 8 Time and circumstances effect such changes in character, as well as in persons, that long standing engagements ought always

to be avoided. Q. No. 9 Is it advisable for a lady to marry a man much younger or old I than herself?

A. No. 9 If there is a difference the advantage of years should be on the side of the gentleman - as years inspire respect, and wives general ly are influenced in their behaviour to their husbands, bythe manner in which he is generally treated.

Q. No 10. is a woman when married to have no will of her own? A. No. 10. At all times when it can be maintaired by reason.

Q No. 11. If her husband is in the nabit or contradicting her rudely, what course of conduct ought she to pursue?

A. No. 11. By gentle means to make him s nable of his error. First try by engaging a tor fidential friend, to act the husband in his particular in his presence, and mildly reply to his rude contradict ons. If this don't suffice, find out where he is under the offuence of fear, & this being the most powerful passion, if well managed will conquer e-

very day.

man before he has made direct pro- | We copy with no ordinary pleasure | York, and had been buffetted by the posals of marriage?

A. No. 12. Circumstances and her own feelings should decide. Q. No. 13. After she is engaged. with the approbation of all parties, un she retract her promise wit honour? and if so, for what causes

A. No. 13. She can-finding the character upon greater intimacy, different from what it appeared at the time of her engagement, is cause suspicient; in as much as it substitutes a temporary evil for a perma-

The following curious circumstance, is said to have occurred at Plattsburg in the year 1813, when the disease, which made such havoc in the northern army, during the warratas most prevalent among the troops at that place.

The Surgeon, one morning, or going his rounds through the Hospital, happened, by some error of judgment arising, probably, from hurry and press of business, to pronounce of e of his patients dead, who was in fact, only in a profound sleep. By what tests the Surgeon was led to this presipitate conclusion, we are not informed; but it is certain the man betrayed sufficient signs of death, to common observrs, by showing nosigns of life, and many are yet of opinion, that the mistake lies between Death and the Doctor. Jonathan having been a ciever fellow, and consequently a favourite of the company, his comrades resolved to make some exertions to give him a Christian burial. which had been becessarily denied to most of those who died here at this time. Accordingly, having procured some boards from a neighbouring barn, they formed a rude ox as a substitute for a coffin. placed the body in it, and with ali du solemnity carried it in procession to the grave. The scene, now. would soon have been closed, and Jonathan left to his dreams; but just as they were about to let down the body into the grave, another of their comrades arrived in great haste, and begged them to delay the interment a few moments, as he had something very important to say Then taking a conspicuous station, he began to hold forth in terms appropriate to the occasion. He told them that death was certain, and

Then, from general remarks, he proceeded to call their attention to the peculiar subject of his speech, the deceased. Here all the merits which his friend had possessed, and many more were called forth, and displayed in due order, and he concluded his eulogium, by hinting his intention of raising a monument to his memory. Thus he found matter sufficient to descant upon for som fifteen or twenty minutes: But the sequel will show that speech was not merely a vain display of empty words. The orator having arrived at a proper climax, grad himself down again; and when h thought he had prepared the minds of his auditors, and removed from them any superstitious notions, that might stand in his way, he proceeded to lay before them a proposition which was the subject and end of his discourse. It seems that the blanket of the deceased was perfectly new and unsoiled, and our orator said it was a great pity so fine a piece of goods should be allowed to perish in the earth, when an old one would answer the purpose as well; that his own had seen much hard service, and was no lon ger fit for any other duty. So saying, he descended from his rostrum, and spread out his battered blanket, whose sable appearance amply confirmed his assertion, for the inspection of his comrades.

life uncertain; which self-evident

propositions, he demonstrated with

many ingenious arguments.

It happened that Jonathan having finished his nap, awoke just at the conclusion of the speech, and having removed the lid of his box, which for lack of nails, had not been fas tened, he lay listening to the proceedings about him. "Now," said the speaker, "if the company have no objections. I will take Jonathan's blanket for my use, and he may be buried in mine." "And if the company have no objections," said Jon-Q. No. 12. Is a woman justified athane rising up, "I'll be buried in in considering nerself engaged to a my own bianket?"

the following intelligence, from the Boston Patriot. -- Morning 18 passengers on board, among whom Chronicle.

"Yankee Tars at their old Tricks.

We learn that a letter is re ceived in town from Mocha, via Alexandria and Leghorn, dated 22.1 January, stating that the ships Fawn and Ocean of Boston, Emily of Baltimore, and brig Syren of Newbury, were then in that port, and that about the 1st of Decem ber, a piratical vessel from the Gulph of Persia, appeared off the place-that the Governor called on the masters of the above vessels for assistance in the case the pirates should come in and commit any depredations, stating that the fort was not strong enough to defend the place against her, should any acts of hostility be committed; that the pirate did come in and took two vessels belonging to the place, one valued at \$100,000, and were towing them out, when the American vessels opened a fire upon them (each having a few guns) and in about 15 minutes one of the prizes the pirate captured in a sinking condition; that the piratical vessel mounted 22 guns, and had 150 men, all of whom were shackled with irons, marched into town and delivered by the Americans to the Goversior. Before the action, the Americans were treated with contempt, & frequently had dirt thrown upon them as they passed the streets, but they have since been treated with great civility and respect." This intelligence brings forcibly to the mind, an era dear to the feel-

ings of every true American-an era when the red cross of old Altion, bowed in hor ge to the star spangled banner. So long as American bravery is thus exerted, in chastising insolence, repressing law less depredation, and extending protection to the injured, so long will it receive the congratulations and plaudits of the world. The credentials delivered by the hand of glory are brilliant and luminous, but unless they are sanctioned by the seal of justice, they lose their lustre. Courage is a luminary in the moral world, that like the sun in the physical, warms, enlightens, cheers and invigorates, when it moves in its allotted sphere; the laws of attraction and of repulsion, the laws by which the planetary world is held together, are not of more binding force than those of justice in the moral world. The host of American naval heroes who have given such glory to the name: of their country, have created a sen sation, that makes Old Albion trenbie. Look at the late debates in the House of Lords, on the augmentation of the British navy! The speakers on both sides of the question, never notice the navy of Holland, of Spain, of France, or even of Russia; they do not give to their navies, either conjoint or separate, one moment's regard. The American navy is that formidable oppo-nent, against which they bend all those he saved, & in his own breast, their vengeance, and they are now adopting our mode of building frigates. We hope that this fact will not be overlooked by Mr. Jeffrey, in his next Edinburgh Review.

The following article, translated from a French paper, contains further evidence of the humanity of our brave seamen. Capt. Dillingham, of whom such honourable mention is made is an American citizen -and the Warrington is an American ship, owned and navigated by citizens of the United States Why. we would ask, has the French Editor omitted these circumstances? He is loud in his praises of Capt. Dillingham, but does not mention the nation to which he belongs. It appears, however, that the vessel which was wrecked, and the persons whose lives were saved by Captain Dillingham, were English.—Boston

From the Memorial of Bordeaux. On the S1st of December, 1818, James Dillingham, captain & own-r of the ship Warrington, being in lat. 47 N. long. 50 W. meridian of Paris, discovered a brig entirely dismantled and apparently in the great. est distress. It was the Robert, of Blyth, capt. Robert Clarke, who of rough hemp used in the cordage had sailed from Liverpool for New and sails.

were five children, two of the lat-ter at the breast. The eldest of the ladies was not more than 23 At the moment when these unfortunate beings were seen from the Warrington, the sea was horrific; the brig half opened, made water in every direction; her captain lashed to the helm, struegling in vain against the biflows; and during the last 24 hours, even the ladies themselves had worked at the pumps with the sailors, still endeavouring to delay, for some instants, a death which seemed inevitable. At the sight of their imminent peril, James Dillingham, forgetting his own safety, immediately resolved to save them. He succeeded at first in launching a boat; but it required all his authority to make the sailors set out, as the greatness of the danger appalled them. ---Indeed their fears were not without cause, for the boat foundered at the very moment it neared the brig, and the men had only time to grapple the vessel. Diffingham's courage was sunk, the other retaken, and increased with the danger. Another boat was launched, and followed by some intrepid seamen, he threw himself into it and steered straig t for the wreck. By his skill and during, he succeeded in boarding her. All on board wished to escape at once-but Dilingham by blending much firmness with mildness, succeeded in restraining their

No. 35:7

Dillingham's arms. The bare perusal of the particulars which we have just stated, is sufficient to give a true idea of the courage and presence of mind of this intripid captain; but to justly appreciate the good qualities of his generous soul, we must read the modest and unvarnished account he gave the prefect of the Gironde, who had expressed a wish to learn the particulars. We shall cite the concluding sentence of this report, as it is remarkable:

eagerness and the deliverance of

some was deferred to secure the

safety of all. Having taken as ma-

ny on board as the boat could hold

without da ger, he regained his ves-

sel, and in two other trips, not less

perilous, especially as night ap-

prouched, he succeeded in saving all on board the wreck. One child

alone, 18 months old, died in capt.

"When all those unfortunate beings had reached my ship, I forgot the dangers I had run; I even forgot the risk of wanting food for so many additional mouths-Nothing like that occupied my thoughts. I felt nothing but the satisfaction of havling contributed to save the lives of these distressed beings .- They loaded me with their benedictions, and I was happy. Their grateful prayers doubtless reached the throne of the Most High, for I had only 32 days passage."

The brother of one of the ladies came from London to Bordeaux, for the express purpose of thanking captain Dislingham. It is in like that such a man as capt. Dillingham finds his sweetest reward.

From the Franklin Gazette.

.ANTIQUE CURIOSITY. On October 22d, 1777, Fort Mifflin was attacked by the British men of war and frigates, without success. The Augusta frigate and Merdin stoop of war grounded; the Augusta took fire and blew up; the Merlin was hastily evacuated and burnt; Colone! Samuel Smith of Baltimore commanded the fort.

Some few days since, an enterprising individual, in the habit of plying up and down the Delaware, succeeded in raising a gun belonging to one of the above vessels; it is a double fortified 24 pounder; and its high state of preservation, after having lain near 42 years in the water, makes it a subject of curiosity. It appears to have been cast in the reign of George the 1st, bearing his majesty's initials and arms. It now lies at our navy yard gate.

It has been estimated that about 60,000 cubic feet of timber are required to build a first rate ship of war, and that there 180.000 pounds