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THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per line.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The farm occupied by Mr. David Neal, situate in Caroline county, 7 1/2 miles from Dover Bridge, containing about 150 acres.

John L. Kerr, for Mrs. Maria Kerr.

September 12 5

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 19th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Henry Harris, trustee.

Sept. 26 4

A FARM near Easton, for sale.

No one hereby gives, that by virtue of a sufficient power, given by a conveyance contained in a deed from John Harwood and Mary S. Harwood, his wife, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

Branch Bank at Easton, August 28, 1815 Aug 29 11

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, (if not sold previously at private sale),

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next,

at the Court-House in Snow Hill, Worcester county, that well known tract of LAND, where the subscriber formerly lived, containing by estimate 9.8 acres, situated in Worcester county.

This Land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco; it affords fine pasturage and grazing, having 150 acres of marsh, equal to any in the county, and a sufficient quantity of the wood and timber.

The situation is elegant, healthy, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay.

A great part of this Land is well intermixed with oyster shells for several feet deep, which will afford an inexhaustible source of manure for the Land.

The improvements are a brick dwelling, 46 feet by 20, two stories high, a granary, corn house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses.

The greatest part of the purchase money will be required in Cash; more particular terms will be made known on the day of sale, a more particular description relative to this Land is deemed unnecessary, as any information can be had by applying either to Wm. P. Marshall, now living on the Land, or to the subscriber living in Somerset county, near Princes Anne.

John P. Marshall.

August 29 12

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the stone house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hudman & Clayton.

The above property will be sold in parcels, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. George Courney or Mr. William Gerson, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun. Baltimore.

Aug 29

FROM THE VIRGINIA AUGUS

How happy! how grand! how awful is our situation! our national bark has gloriously rode out the storm of a war, which the enemies to freedom hoped, would have reduced us to colonial vassalage, & have spread ruin and desolation through our land.

Our country is the only one in the wide range of this universe, where men are not bowed down to servitude and ignominy; shackled by the form of feudal principles or the *fac dixit* of 'legitimate kings,' and where man is not found to pay homage at the foot of man; it is in our land alone that the 'soul is allowed to stalk abroad in the grandeur of her own majesty,' and man left free to worship at the altar of his God, after the secret whispering of his own heart.

How pleasing, how sublime is such a contemplation! could we rise with the subject, our imagination would carry us to the Elysian fields, where all our troubles would be at an end, where pain is never felt.

Let us open the pages of History, and we will find that our fears are neither wild nor chimerical—other countries have been free and happy—Let us read the account of the different nations who have enjoyed the 'high boon of liberty,' & where now are they obnoxious? Where shall we look for the brave and hardy Lacedaemonians, the warlike Athenians; in a word, all the petty republics of Greece? Where shall we find Rome, the seat of learning, arts and arms—once the proud mistress of the world, and whose inhabitants had only to say 'I am a Roman citizen,' and it was a shield against the tyrant's blow, and an honor to the man who announced the place of his nativity?—They are all gone! they merely exist in shadow, or in the dusty records of ancient authors! every spark of liberty has been crushed among them, every thing like national character has been destroyed.

Having looked in vain for the ancient republics, and no being able to find a vestige of that glory, that national feeling, that unconquerable patriotism, which we have been so often taught at school to admire and advised to imitate; we turned and asked where are all the monuments of art, the trophies of victory, and the sacred temples which once adorned Greece & Rome? Where are the consecrated tombs which contain the ashes of all their sages, patriots, heroes, and statesmen? alas! they lie buried in one and the same promiscuous ruin! the soil where once the beautiful tree of liberty blossomed and expanded its branches is now a desert; and the free country where once genius, freedom and science flourished, is now the abode of the Indian & Slave; and why is it so? because the people have been cruelly deceived, deluded and enslaved by artful men—because they have been split into sects and parties, and led on to war against themselves; because they forged their own chains, and riveted the iron about their own necks, and it was from party spirit, it was from

religious intolerance, that so many evils have befallen mankind.

Avoid then, fellow citizens, the baneful influence of party spirit, as you would the embrace of the viper, or the jaws of death—if you detest slavery, if you value liberty, if you love your country, banish from your bosoms every thing like rancorous party party; cease to look upon your honest neighbor with a jaundiced eye, because it so happens that he does not think precisely like you in every thing—always remember that the same object will make different impressions upon different minds—and reflect, too, that upon any one point, where we honestly differ in opinion, we all may be wrong, & at the same time each of us may think to ourselves 'I am right.' How preposterous is it, then, so indiscriminately and harshly to censure the opinions of others, when they do not agree with us.

Returning then to our subject, & leaving the history of a people who have so long ceased to rank among the nations of the Earth, let us draw nearer to our own times and take a rapid survey of the present condition of Europe.

Look among the people of Europe, how sad, how forlorn is their condition, how miserably poor are a large portion of the inhabitants!—In the City of London alone, there are upwards of thirty thousand mendicant & that country has for a long time been free, from the ravages of the merciless, inhuman invader—It is such the distresses of the poor of London, what must be the wretched condition of the people of Poland, Switzerland, Germany, France, &c. &c. Since they have been ransacked, partitioned and plundered by the 'Legitimate,' their sufferings beggar all description.

WARS.

Extract from 'A Discourse, occasioned by the Proclamation of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, Preached at Providence, (R. I.) on Lord's day, 28th Feb'y. 1815, by Thomas Whitcomb.'

principal object.—In many nations all the designs and measures of government have been adapted to military purposes. In some states, children and youth have been taught the art of war, as the essential and most important article in their education. Civil governments have frequently required all their subjects, who were capable of the service, to be regularly trained to bear arms.

But we must also take into the account, the multitudes, who have been devoured by the sword.—In a single engagement at Thermopylae, the Persians are said to have lost 20,000. In the battle of Cannae, 45,000 Romans were left on the field.

Non haere less employed and exhausted their strength in other respects for the same purposes. This would be evident from a correct statement respecting the vast number of men, who have been formed into armies and engaged in military expeditions.

During the year preceding the 9th of Sept. 1810, it has been computed that at least 800,000 men in the prime of life were destroyed by the war in Europe.—By the middle of the year 1812, it was computed that 10,000,000 of the human race had fallen victims to the wars, that have existed since the commencement of the French revolution.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PATRIOT.

The Federal Party, discovering within the last few years, that the Navy is one of the most popular favorites of the nation, have been anxious to throw the odium of its reduction off their own shoulders, and with the most publishing effrontery have so repeatedly attributed this act to Mr. Jefferson's administration, that like all other dealers in fiction, they have nearly convinced themselves, as well as their readers, that their assertions were true.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever the situation of public affairs shall in his opinion render it expedient, to cause to be seized, and being first inventoried, their goods, military stores, which are to be carefully

preserved, all or any of the ships and vessels belonging to the navy, except the Brigates United States Constitution, President, Chesapeake, Philadelphia, Constellation, Congress, New York, Boston, Essex, Adams, John Adams, and General Greene; and also to lay up all frigates thus to be retained, except such as are directed by this act to be kept in constant service in time of peace.

[The remaining four sections relate to the reduction of the officers, the regulation of pay and rations, &c.]

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the H. of Representatives, JAMES HILLHOUSE, President of the Senate, pro tempore, Approved, March 3, A. D. 1801. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

'God helps them that helps themselves.' Poor Richard.

Soon after the close of the revolutionary War, the British Government imposed heavy duties on Indigo, the produce of the United States.

This led the good people of Georgia and Carolina to cultivate Cotton.—This precious vegetable, which Dr. Darwin prophesied, would one day clothe the greater part of the human race, had been, for a long time, cultivated in the gardens in the South, and the jealousy of Britain forced industrious people of that part of the great family of the United States to cultivate it in their fields.

The monopolizing spirit of Britain raised the price of Sugar—this led the enterprising citizens of the South to the discovery that they can make SUGAR. In a considerable part of Georgia Sugar can be made as well as Cotton; and it will be soon proved that we can do as well without the British Sugar Islands as they can without us.

Divine Providence has indeed placed within our reach all things necessary for Life and Godliness and Freedom and Independence; but we must reach—'Tell the Children of Israel that they go forward,' said Moses at the Red Sea; & the sentiment of Poor Richard is the same: 'God helps them that helps themselves.' If there be in History a few exceptions to this truth, let it be remembered that exceptions prove the truth of the general rule.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the Federal Republican of Thursday.

On the 1st inst. we published an article on the subject of Bonaparte's throwing himself at the feet of the Prince Regent of England, and supplicating his protection. We confidently expressed our opinion, that the tyrant 'would not be disappointed in looking to the Prince Regent for every thing that the most exalted generosity could dictate.'

In a certain quarter of Maryland, renowned since the war for federalism of an unmix'd, pure, consistent & resolute quality, exception has been taken to this 'fattery of the Prince Regent.' Some of these sound and true-hearted Washingtonians, have politely intimated that 'such language would have better become a British official gazette.'

INLAND NAVIGATION.

SENECA LOCKS.

We have the satisfaction to state (says the Geneva Gazette) that on the 23d August, the first boat (about seventy feet in length) went thro' the two upper locks on the Seneca falls, loaded with upwards of 100 persons, in presence of a great number of spectators, collected from different parts of the country.—The boat, having entered the guard lock, went thro' the new canal, nearly 3/4 of a mile in length, and descended the two locks in 25 minutes—then turned about in the Seneca River and re-ascended the locks in 9 minutes—all which operations will be accomplished hereafter in much less time considering that every thing was new and managed by hands unacquainted with lock navigation concerns in general. Mr. Marshall Lewis, excepted, whose faithful exertions deserve the highest praise.—The workmanship of these locks, as it respects solidity and neatness, is probably not exceeded by any heretofore constructed.—The locks, canals and dams, as lay down as Colonel Mather's old mills, with no doubt, be completed before where; and the new mill, near and below the colonel's new mill, will in all probability pass in operation by the middle of the next season. The completion of these locks will be important, not only as it respects the advantages which this village will derive from it, but in particular, the convenience of transportation for the immense country west of it.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, late Minister to France, arrived at Easton Tuesday evening last in the Northern Stage. August 6, Herald.