

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, GEORGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland; including in rail timber and fire wood; containing an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundant in their seasons, at the very door. I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on a western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem needless to enter more into detail. Letters on the subject will not be attended to; as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

J. J. Brooke.

April 17. 3m.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, a dwelling plantation of John Burton, deceased, of Anne Arundel county, consisting of part of two tracts of land, containing about 328 acres. This land lies within 10 miles of Annapolis, adjoining the lands of Major Charles Robinson, and binding on Severn river. Improvements are two tolerable dwelling houses, kitchen, and other necessary out houses; about two thirds of the said land are in woods, among which are a large proportion of valuable timber. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those disposed to purchase can be shown the land by Mr. Johnson, residing on the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Wm. Brown, Trustee.

April 17. 3m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed out of Calvert county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at St. Leonard's Creek town, two negro men, called Will; taken the property of Joseph Griffin, deceased, and sold to satisfy a debt due George Hoofman. For cash.

Jno. Clark, Sh'ff.

April 24. 2m.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed out of Calvert county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at St. Leonard's Creek town, for cash, all the right, title and interest, of William C. Dawkins, in and to a tract of a tract of land, called Brink, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; taken as the property of William C. Dawkins, and sold to satisfy a debt due George Hoofman.

Jno. Clark, Sh'ff.

April 24. 2m.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni overdone directed out of Calvert county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Prince George's Town, for cash, all the right, title and interest, of Sarah Jones, in and to a tract or of a tract of land called Sterner's Nest, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less. The same is taken as the property of Sarah Jones, and sold to satisfy a debt due Richard H. Harwood.

Jno. Clark, Sh'ff.

April 24. 2m.

For Sale or Rent.

The House in West-street, at present occupied by Mrs. Edelen as a Tavern, Enquire at the office.

J. J. Brooke.

April 17. 3m.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point, And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chase.

March 27. 23

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 3, 1817.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin administrator of Nicholas Norman late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Norman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of April 1817.

Robert Franklin, admr.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, near Tracey's Landing, on or before the 27th August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them. Given under my hand this 27th February, 1817.

Elijah Weems, Executor.

The Vestry

Of the Protestant Episcopal Parish of St. James, Anne Arundel county, give notice, that a Clergyman is wanted in said Parish, and have authorised the subscriber to receive applications on the subject. Letters addressed to him, at Annapolis, will be immediately attended to.

D. Murray.

April 24. 2m.

5 Dollars Reward.

Taken from the subscriber living near South River Church, a BAY MARE, on the fourth of March last, her two hind feet white, shod before, about nine years old. Whoever will bring her home shall receive the above reward.

Joseph Tylings.

April 24. 2m.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his personal property, consisting of a 4 horse wagon, with the gear belonging thereto. Also cattle, hogs, sheep, ploughs, household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Mr. Clark residing on the premises, near the Vineyard, where the property now is, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase. For terms, apply to

Th. Joice.

Annopolis, April 10. 3m.

Blk Ridge Land for sale.

The subscriber, appointed a trustee by decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises on Tuesday, the sixth of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. If fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, sundry tracts or parcels of land, late the property of Judge Nicholson, deceased, situate on Elk Ridge in Anne Arundel county, and adjoining the lands of Colonel Charles Sterry Ridgely.

These tracts adjoining each other, contain about 300 acres, with a sufficient proportion of timber. The soil is peculiarly adapted to plaster and clover, and much of the cleared land in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house and convenient out houses. These lands lie near the Washington turnpike road, and are distant from Ellicott's lower mills about five miles, from Owings's mill about three miles, and from Ridgely's mill about one mile, all of which afford a ready market for all kinds of grain.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bonds, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, in the following manner, to wit: One third with interest thereon at the end of one year, one other third with interest thereon at the end of two years, and the residue with interest thereon at the end of three years from the day of sale.

On the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to make a conveyance for the said lands to the purchaser.

Immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser, reserving the right to the crop of grain now growing on the premises, and the privilege of completing and securing the same.

Edward Lloyd, Trustee.

At the same place, and on the same day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the subscribers will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, the crop of grain growing on the premises, and all the personal property thereon, consisting of a number of valuable slaves, horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, household furniture and farming utensils.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

The purchasers of the slaves to give security, if required, not to send or carry any of them out of the state.

Rebecca Nicholson, } Admr. Edward Lloyd, } 5

April 3.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis. The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers 9 cents Directions for Prayer 6 Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer 1 On Baptism 6 On the Lord's Supper 6

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, April 1st, 1817.

On petition of Philip Darnall, administrator of Elizabeth Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1817.

Philip Darnall, Admr.

April 3. 5

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, April 21. Arrived last evening the ship Comet, Center, in 36 days from Havre de Grace. By this arrival, a file of French papers to the 10th of March, with London dates to the 6th inclusive, are received.

The state of things in England has, it appears, become extremely critical and alarming. The two secret Committees, (appointed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons) have reported the result of their investigation, by which it would seem, that the spirit of disaffection which had agitated the Metropolis, had spread widely over the country, and threatened an immediate and general revolution. In consequence of the facts disclosed in these reports, the suspension of the HABEAS CORPUS, was moved in Parliament, and carried by a majority of 175. Other measures of an energetic character, had also been adopted.

A passenger in the Comet informs us, that when he sailed from Havre, no account had been received of the Prince Regent having signed the Habeas Corpus Bill.

A Paris paper of the 10th March states on the authority of a London paper of the 5th, which is not received, that the bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus act, did not receive the royal sanction; but Captain Center and his passengers, assert, positively, that it had become a law. It is well known that this extraordinary measure is never resorted to, but on some great occasion, when the government is in danger, and when it is deemed necessary to crush alarming conspiracies, by an arrest of the persons of the leaders, detaining them in close confinement, beyond the power of the magistrate to bail. The motion for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act was made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, and carried, 273 to 95. The Common Council of London presented a remonstrance against it.

From the London Courier, of Feb. 20.

The Secret Committees.

The two Reports of the Committees of Secrecy have been printed. The Report of the Commons' Secret Committee was presented to the House of Commons, & delivered out printed this morning. The general features of both Reports are the same; but that of the Commons is more circumstantial. The Lords express their full conviction that designs destructive to the Constitution "have been extended and are still extending widely in many other parts of Great Britain."

The Commons' Committee show in their Report that the disaffected adopted the different forms & symbols of the French revolution, and that the Revolution they meditated was, if possible, more sweeping and immediate in its effects. In France there was some gradation in the attacks upon property. By menace and clamour, men were induced to abandon the salaries of their offices, then their plate, then part of their incomes, & at last were deprived of the rest of their property, and in innumerable instances of their lives, upon some charge of being hostile to democracy. If they emigrated their property was seized and sold. Here the projectors of the revolution meant to begin by depriving every man of his landed and funded property, to declare all the land in common, and to extinguish the funds. Nor was the religion of the country to be more respected. One of the courses of study by which the Revolutionists prepared themselves for acting their parts on the grand Theatre of Revolution, was to recite profane parodies of the Liturgy, or songs blaspheming the Holy Scriptures. Their revolutionary axe was to cut close and keen enough. Their tree of Liberty was to be planted and moistened with blood enough.

"All constables who touch a man of us to be run through. No REGENT—NO CASTLEREAGH—off with their heads—No Placemen, Tithes, or Inclosures—No Bishops." These are the short but significant expressions of one of their hand-bills. They had read the annals of the French revolution only to improve upon the practices of the French Demagogues. They find the latter

much too slow for them; the route by which they arrived at their goal was too long. The Royal Family were not got rid of for 3 or 4 years after the revolutionary machine had been put in motion. The fees, the drags of the populace, the Marats and Hobarts, and Pere Duchaines of France, did not vie to the top quick enough. They had a certain garret to run which did not suit the impatience of the disaffected here. They wished to set off from the point which their Gallic brethren had reached with difficulty and pain. The first operation in their revolutionary system was to get rid of Regent, Ministers, Clergy, and all men in office. They marched between treason and blasphemy, and massacre was to be the pioneer of their path.

The symbols of revolution, the tri-coloured flag, the cockade, and the red cap of France were adopted here, as well as the names of the revolutionary Committees; they had their Committee of Public Safety and Conservative Committee. To the soldiers they had, by a second determination, resolved to adopt the means of seduction. But the first plan and impulse was the murder of the soldiers by midnight. The Report to the Commons informs us, that "the design was, by a sudden rising in the dead of the night, to surprise and overpower the soldiers in their different barracks, which were to be set on fire." Heroes of Waterloo! such was the fate resolved upon for you, in the first plan of these regenerators of their country.

Arms were procured; a large quantity of pike heads ordered; and a machine projected for clearing the streets of cavalry. The prisons were to be drained of their inmates; and the murderer, and the felon, & the criminals of all descriptions to be let loose upon the metropolis with arms. These were to be the helpmates and associates of the conspirators—fit engines indeed to carry on the work of treason, massacre and plunder!

The general rising was, as we have already stated, fixed for the 2d of December, and the Commons Committee applying themselves distinctly to this point, gave it as their firm persuasion, that the transactions of that day were deliberately premeditated, and consequently they were "not merely the sudden ebullition of the moment, or the unauthorised attempt of any unconnected individual."

The report of the Committee may be divided into two parts; the first relating to the Metropolis; the second, to the other parts of the country. The picture they draw of the latter is distressing. The system of Clubs has extended itself most widely; and, "in far the greater number of them, and particularly in those which are established in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, nothing short of a Revolution is the object expected and avowed." The committee shew the intimate connexion between the Clubs in London and the Clubs in the country, they state that lists of such of the members as are able-bodied are kept, and lists also of proscription and the victims for vengeance. Already do they contemplate the certain success of their design upon the landed property, and assume a corresponding tone and manner as possessors of an equal share of land with every member of the community. Arms are still sought for, and the demand upon gunsmiths for all sorts of fire arms is unparalleled.

Both Reports agree in stating that treasonable designs "still continue to be prosecuted with sanguine hopes of success."

Such is the deliberate statement of the Committee, which they declare "to be a fair and not exaggerated statement."

And now, we suppose, we shall no longer be told that there was and is no plot, and that there was and is no danger. The Commons Committee do not decide what measures are necessary to be adopted, but they conclude by stating, that the dangers which exist are of such a nature, "that the utmost vigilance of the Government under the existing laws, has been found inadequate to prevent them."

London, Feb. 26.

The following is the protest in the House of Lords, against the Bill suspending the Habeas Corpus.

"Seeing that it does not appear to us from the report of the Secret Committee, that a state of imminent and pressing danger has been sufficiently established; so great as that the powers of the executive government, under the existing laws, are inadequate to meet it, and such as to require the suspension of rights most important to the safety and liberty of the country.—We protest.

Signed, Augustus Frederick, (Duke of Sussex,) Bedford, Albemarle, Foley, Tunbridge, Alvenley, Monfort, Essex, Lauderdale, Grey, Wellesley, Thanet, Grosvenor, Auchland, St. John, Say and Seele, Roslyn, Holland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 25.

A message was received from the House of Lords, transmitting to this House, the Bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Lord Castlereagh moved for a first reading. (Loud cries of no, no, no.)

Lord Castlereagh said, it was desirable that the second reading should take place to-morrow, but if the House prefer it, I consent that the two readings take place on the day following. So determined.

Sir Francis Burdett, presented a petition, carried on the same day, from a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Feb. 27.

A petition to the same effect has been passed by the Common Council of the city of London.

Feb. 26.

Lord Castlereagh asked for the first reading of the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Bennett.—I am surprised that the Noble Lord asks, as for a very common business, and without a single remark, for the reading of a Bill, whose object it is to deprive the people not only of the trial by jury, but of all trial.—If he had proved that the safety of the Constitution depended on this measure, I would be the first to approve it. But what proof is found in the report of the Secret Committee? A single witness has been examined, (the Lord Advocate of Scotland) and has required that the paper which he has produced to the Committee should not be made public. They complain of seditious libels in the report; but, where is the Attorney General? Where are the laws? Why not prosecute the Authors? They speak in it of a conspiracy to surprise the Soldiers, to seize the Tower, to cut down the Bridges. Who are the Conspirators? Six men mounted in a chariot, carrying in a stocking their munitions of war. They set forth a manufactory of pikes; and a person has offered to prove that these pretended pikes were intended to form a railing round a garden. They speak of funds which are at the disposal of the Traitors, and they find a sum of ten pounds; and it is after allegations, so contemptible that they propose such a bill! If a similar power was demanded in favour of people who had never soiled their hands with the blood of their fellow-citizens, I would never consent to grant it to them; but it is asked for those who have already acted criminally in making use of the same power.

Lord Castlereagh.—I beg the honourable member to name the minister of his majesty, whom he accuses of having acted criminally, & to justify this accusation.

Mr. Bennett.—The noble Lord would have comprehended me, if he had suffered me to finish my remark. My accusation respects those members of the administration, who were in office at the time when the same powers were confided to them, and the proof that they acted criminally, lies in their having accepted an act of indemnity.

Lord Castlereagh.—I ask permission to observe to the honourable member, that I have never acted criminally, that I have never dipped my hands in the blood of my countrymen, and that if he asserts that, he asserts what is absolutely false.

Lord Milton.—The hon. member (Mr. Bennett) has not asserted that the noble lord has dipped his hands in the blood of his countrymen; but that he had acted criminally in the eyes of the law, and that he had obtained a bill of indemnity, to place himself out of the reach of the consequences of this crime. These two propositions are very distinct.

Lord Castlereagh.—I have understood that there was imputed to me, a kind of criminality, on account of which I might have been prosecuted, if it had not been for an act of indemnity. I say, that if such a criminality is imputed to me, it is a falsehood; and if it is said, that as a member of the secret committee I have acted otherwise, than as was authorised by the circumstances, it is equally a falsehood.

Mr. York.—If the hon. member (Mr. Bennett) persists in accusing the noble lord of criminality, the house ought to oblige him to name a day, not far off, to support his accusation, and to establish it if he can; if he simply intended to say, that the noble lord had acted so illegally as to make an act of indemnity necessary, this allegation, might have been passed by, as having escaped him in the heat of debate.

The Speaker.—I conceive that the point of order depends on this question: Did the hon. member intend to accuse the government of his majesty, collectively, of criminal acts, or a member of this house individually? The two accusations are—1st, That one or more persons have dipped their hands in the blood of their countrymen; and 2d, That they have abused powers which were confided to them. Now, according to the idea which I have of the rules of this house, the imputation of an act of criminality to the government in general, is not an infraction of the rules; but if it is advanced against an individual, it is a direct breach of those rules. The hon. member will declare to the house in which sense he made use of the expressions which are complained of.

Mr. Bennett.—I should be the last man to retract what I had an intention to utter, but I do not hesitate to declare, as a man of honor, that I intended to speak generally. I did not designate any member of this house, but I spoke of the persons who formed part of the administration, under the deplorable reign of which there took place in Ireland, scenes which I shall never cease to deplore. I spoke of those who, during the continuance of a similar act to the one in question, committed illegal acts. I am sorry that I did not use the word illegal, instead of that of criminal.

Lord C.—This explanation is sufficient. I, however, ask permission to say, although I have the right to complain, personally, of an accusation advanced against the administration in general, if it was accused of cruelty, as a member of this administration, I will contradict this charge as positively as the hon. member has contradicted the report of the Secret Committee.

Mr. Bennett.—I have never heard any cruelties spoken of, but those committed in the court of the palace at Dublin.

Lord C.—Is it just to introduce in a like discussion, that which passed in Ireland at another period.

Mr. Bennett.—My only object is to justify myself in the eyes of the house. I repeat, truly, that I disapprove the proposed bill.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland spoke of some seditious pamphlets spread through that part of Great Britain; of the efforts made there to render the workmen who were without employ the instruments of factious projects; of inflammatory petitions and discourses, prepared in anticipation, which were sent there. He added, that a secret conspiracy was organized at Glasgow; that it held correspondence with England, and that its members were bound by an oath in the following terms:—

"In the presence of God, I voluntarily swear, that I will persevere in my efforts to form a fraternity of affection among all the English worthy of confidence; to obtain for every Englishman, not tainted with crime, or madness, the right of election at the age of 21 years, with a free and equal representation, and annual parliaments; that I will support this system with all my power, by moral or physical force, as the case may require"—(Loud cries of hear! hear!)"—I swear, that neither fears, nor hopes, nor rewards nor punishments, shall induce me to give testimony against any of our members, collectively or individually in relation to any act done or expression pronounced, in this society, or any like it, or out of its bosom by one of its members, under pain of death, to be inflicted upon me by any member of such society. Thus may God aid me and inspire me with confidence!" (Hear! hear! from both sides of the house.)

Some thousands of individuals, continues the advocate of Scotland, have taken this oath in Glasgow and its environs. The result is that many persons have been arrested—(hear, hear from the opposition)—but it is necessary that all the guilty should be. The conspiracy is not confined to Glasgow, it extends through all Scotland, and the adoption of the present bill, is the only means of preventing the shedding of blood in that country.

Sir Sam. Romilly did not deny that there existed many abuses, but he contended that the existing laws were adequate to their suppression, without lifting their hands against the liberties of their country, and stated the rigorous manner in which the authors of seditious libels had been prosecuted in 1794.

The Solicitor General, on the contrary contended that the existing laws were insufficient. If it was true that the lowest class of the people alone were engaged in this conspiracy, their number ought to prevent them from being considered as objects of contempt. This circumstance served to render it the more dangerous, because more ferocity was to be expected from it.

Sir Francis Burdett, attempted to throw ridicule on the idea of the danger with which England was represented as being menaced. He said that he saw no conspiracy but that of ministers to create a false alarm, to calumniate the innocent, and to prevent the adoption of the only measure which could save the country.—The report of the committee is couched in terms so general that it is impossible to answer its allegations.

Lord Castlereagh having said that the speech of the last speaker was not addressed to the House, but to those who were strangers to it; was interrupted with loud cries of Order, order.

Lord Stanley said, that every one ought to be called to order, who would attribute to an hon. member the design of addressing his remarks in the house, to any other persons than those of whom it was composed.

Lord Castlereagh said, that he did not impute to the speaker the design of influencing the minds of the people; but that his speech was not made to convince the house, but to produce effects elsewhere.

The Speaker.—I think it is in order to consider every discourse pronounced in the house as addressed only to it.

Lord Castlereagh.—I submit to the decision of the Speaker. In an eloquent and animated speech, he proved the existence of danger, and asked, if on the eve of an insurrection in the capital, and in the provinces, the House wished to see the Executive power, compelled to stand with folded arms, without making any efforts to correct it before the explosion should overturn the government, was it proper to wait till blood should flow, or to prevent its effusion? The safety of the state imperiously demands this measure, and without it there exists no means of saving this country from a bloody and terrible catastrophe.

Lord Castlereagh sat down amid numerous and prolonged applause.

Mr. Ponsonby, in admitting the existence of the danger, of which he was convinced as a member of the Secret Committee, contended that the present Laws were sufficient to suppress it. As a proof of it, he stated that they had been adequate to arrest the conspirators at Glasgow, as the house had been informed. The distress of the times has produced a discontent, which leads to insurrection, but that is not a sufficient motive to suspend the Habeas Corpus, the grand bulwark of British Liberties. It is a conspiracy of famine stirred up by malevolence.

Lord Cochrane thought that the country ought to demand the dismissal of the present ministers, as the sole means of saving it from degradation.

The votes were at last taken, 273 against, 98 were in favor of the first reading of the bill. The house adjourned at 3 o'clock in the morning.

February 28.

The third reading of the bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus was ordered by a majority of 265 against 103.

Sir Francis Burdett proposed an amendment, that no person should be imprisoned in a damp or unhealthy dungeon; that they should have the benefit of air, fire, and exercise; that they should not be loaded with irons, that they should

have liberty to address petitions to the king and two houses, and to see their wives and children.

Mr. Ponsonby moved that the suspension should only continue to the 1st of May, instead of the 1st of July.

Another member moved, the suppression of the clause which permitted the transfer of a prisoner from one prison to another.

The Attorney General opposed by observing that it might be used to remove a prisoner from those who might hold intelligence with him.—All these amendments were successively rejected and the bill adopted.

London, March 1.

At Glasgow, on the occasion of the arrest of two weavers, father and son, for being engaged in seditious plots, so great a crowd assembled, that the officers did not think it prudent to proceed until the arrival of a squadron of the 42d Regiment; when they set out on their way to prison, they were assailed by a shower of stones. An attempt was made to rescue the prisoners, and the troop was obliged to fire.—One young man was wounded.—Three of the assailants were arrested and conducted to Glasgow.

March 3.

Amongst the amendments proposed to the Habeas Corpus bill, and which the papers stated were rejected, there is one which has been adopted. The bill was on Saturday sent back to the House of Lords for their concurrence to the amendment which is to be debated this day. It relates to Scotland. From the clause of the bill as it originally stood it was necessary, in order for the arrest of any person, by virtue of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, that it be signed by one of his majesty's Ministers, or by six Members of the Privy Council in England; but in Scotland, an order signed by a single magistrate will be sufficient.

The amendment requires that the signatures for an arrest in Scotland be the same as in England.

The Usher of the Black Rod of the House of Lords was despatched to the mansion house to require the attendance of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Goodbehere at the bar of the House of Lords, to explain the nature and object of a Society of which they are members, and which was alluded to in the report of the secret committee to the House. What gave rise to this proceeding was, that the Lord Mayor, at a meeting of the livery of London held on Friday last, observed, that he was convinced there was no conspiracy against the government; that having himself furnished three fourths of the documents submitted to the secret committee, he was surprised that he had not been called upon to attend their meetings; that he could have satisfied the committee that there was no necessity for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and that as a member of the union club, he had written to the Duke of Sussex, offering to prove at the bar of the house that the charges against the Society of which he was a member were unfounded.

Orders have been sent to Canada to make all possible retrenchment in the military and naval departments in that colony.

The funds yesterday advanced 1 per cent. The ministerial prints state that this was owing to the passing of the Habeas Corpus bill, which had dissipated the fears of government.

March 5.

Yesterday the House of Commons received an extraordinary number of petitions for Parliamentary reform, they contained nearly a million of signatures. The chief part of the petitions were presented by Sir Francis Burdett.

The society for moderate reform (Broughton, &c.) met for the first time at the Free Masons Tavern on Saturday. This meeting declared itself against universal suffrage and annual parliaments. Sir Francis Burdett is one of its members.

A Paris paper of the 2d March states, that an American Frigate remained before Palermo, to attend as was believed to the ratification of the arrangements concluded between the Court of Naples and the United States.

A letter from Cadiz of the 11th February, states, that the expedition of 15,000 men, destined for South America, was ready to sail, with an escort of a ship of the line and several frigates.

is computed in a General at 340,000 men.

Mr. Pinkney, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of St. Petersburg, had, on the 12th of Jan. the audience of the Emperor of Russia, his excellency was presented to their Majesties the Emperors.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, May

DIED.

At her residence, Pleasant Place on the North Side of Severn, on the 20th of April, at the advanced age of 66 years, Mrs. Elizabeth GRAMMER, consort of Mr. Erick GRAMMER. A lingering and protracted illness had afforded the deceased an opportunity of preparing for the awful event, which she embraced, to obey the summons of her Redeemer Lord Jesus Christ, which it has become the painful duty of a friend to announce, but a few weeks since, her bereaved consort and herself were doomed to mourn the untimely death of the loved Son.—This additional affliction dispensation of a righteous Providence, which is now recorded, has fallen upon him with peculiar severity. Among the consolations which he was accustomed to mitigate his recent sorrows, he hoped that she, who had been through so long a course of years the companion of his joys and the partner of his toils, would have been long permitted to sooth his declining years, and cheer the evening of his life, but it has pleased a wise Providence to order it otherwise; and it becomes the afflicted mourner not to submit to his dispensations with lowly humility and resignation of Christian.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser

WILKINSON'S MEMOIRS.
We have just laid our hands on this work which has so long been talked of. In glancing over the volume, our attention was attracted by the particular account the general has given of the Battle of Queenston Heights, in which Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer, both distinguished a part. In the course of the history of the campaign, General Stephen Van Rensselaer's general Wilkinson speaks in the following terms of Col. S. V. R. "He, (Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer) received orders from General Dearborn, and commenced his march for the frontier, accompanied by Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, adjutant general of the state of New-York, of whom I must be permitted to say a few words. A high minded citizen soldier, and a noble man, made his novitiate arms under my orders, as a company of dragoons, more than two years before, and at that tender age was distinguished for his coolness and intrepidity in action." His father had served as a lieutenant-colonel in the revolutionary war, he fought and bled for his country in the affair near Fort Ann, and the 9th British regiment of infantry, in 1777; he had transfused spirit and patriotism into his troops who in my presence, during the campaign of 1794, fought with valor, and bled with complacency. Rising by regular promotion to a troop, he was particularly noted by General Washington, and raised to the command of a squadron; he was among the disbanded officers at the reduction of 1800.

"On reaching Utica, General Van Rensselaer was called to the harbor, by a rumour of the movements of the enemy in that quarter, and from thence, after a short halt, he proceeded to Oswego, where Colonel Van Rensselaer projected a handsome enterprise which failed through the want of a few regular troops; an armed vessel of the enemy lay along the wharf adjoining the British magazines at Prescott, on the opposite shore. Colonel Van Rensselaer proposed, with 120 men to take the St. Lawrence four or five miles down the Canada shore, take possession of the buildings, and board the vessel, boarding her by the water at the same time, and to send the militia to the enterprise at evening call, but at midnight they had engaged their minds, and as they had ed there existed no competent

...of the state, this feasible project was abandoned. General Wilkinson then proceeds to give a description of Gen. Van Rensselaer's situation at Lewiston, and the letter of the latter to Gen. Dearborn, informing him of his situation, and his plan of attack upon Queenston heights. With respect to the plan, this experienced officer says:—

"From this letter it will appear to any professional man acquainted with the country, and the circumstances of the enemy at the time, that although Gen. Van Rensselaer was not professionally a military man, he reasons very much like a soldier; his point of attack was selected with masterly judgment, because from its apparent difficulty, it was the least suspected, when, in fact, the counter-currents under the opposite shores, and the narrowness of the river rendered it the preferable traverse; & as to the plan of the enterprise, which he had finally determined on, it was so simple and so perfect, that an act of God alone could have prevented the success, which would have reflected honor on a master of the trade."

Here follows a detailed account of the arrangement for the assault, and of the dispositions of the several corps which crossed the river with Col. V. R.—Gen. Wilkinson then proceeds with an account of the landing of the troops, and the assault in which Col. Van Rensselaer was wounded:

"The narrowness of the river, without the agency of spies, would necessarily warn the enemy of the movement, and they were prepared for Van Rensselaer's reception.— Their force at Queenston when the attack was made consisted of two companies of the 49th regiment, I suppose one hundred and sixty men with a party of militia and a few Indians who resisted their landing; they ascertained Van Rensselaer's approach by the sound of his oars, and opened their fire from the top of the bank as soon as they could discern his movements, by which Lieut. Rathbone was mortally wounded on board of Col. Van Rensselaer's boat. The landing was effected with 225 men, who formed under a very warm fire, climbed the bank and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot; but in this operation Ensign Morris was killed, and captains Falcom, Armstrong & Wool were wounded, and a number of men killed and wounded; Col. Van Rensselaer himself was particularly unfortunate, and to the accident which befell him, the day's disaster may be partly attributed; he received one ball in his hip which passed out at his spine, two in his thigh, one of which lodged, two in his leg, and a sixth contused his heel; he however kept his feet, and the enemy never fled towards the town, he ordered capt. Wool, the senior officer capable of duty, to ascend the mountain and carry the battery; giving him a direction for this movement, by which he would avoid the fire of the enemy's artillery; placing Lieuts. Randolph and Ganacourt, who volunteered, at the head of the little column, and Maj. Lush another volunteer, in the rear, with orders to put to death the first man who should fall back. During this time he had concealed his wounds under a great coat, borrowed from Major Lush, and when the party fled off before him, no longer able to support himself, he fell to the ground. It was just then clear daylight, and he found himself amongst the wounded, the dying and the dead; a crust of bread & some water furnished by one of the foragers, preventing him from fainting, the anguish resulting from his wounds and every selfish feeling, silenced by the contemplation of the sufferings of his wounded companions, but even these lost their interest, when put in competition with his anxiety for the attachment and success of the gallant detachment he had ordered to the heights. It pleased however the great disposer of events, that this detachment should be short lived, and the blood he had thus spilled in the country's cause, he was remunerated by the consoling shouts of victory."

...had marked this patriot soldier eighteen years before, when he called down had scarce been to shade his cheek, and call him by name, giving earnest of future glory, and asserting claims to future fame. I beheld him in a gallant attitude at the head of his troops, as they passed through the body, and with the blood oozing from his lungs, still smiling with complacency, yet scarce the days of General Washington, nor the blood of the father, nor the soul has found peace in the eyes of the executive.

After giving the official account of this sanguinary conflict Gen. W. proceeds:—

"The names of the officers who accompanied Col. Van Rensselaer on this hardy enterprise, deserve to be engraved on the scroll of fame, for surmounting obstacles almost insuperable, in the face of a determined enemy, under a heavy fire, dislodging and pursuing a superior force, composed of two companies of the 49th British regiment, advantageously posted, with a body of auxiliary militia and Indians; it was indeed a display of intrepidity rarely exhibited, in which the conduct and the execution were equally conspicuous. Here true valour, so often mistaken for animal courage, was attested by an appeal to the bayonet, which decided the conflict without a shot. It must not be forgotten that 225 men accomplished what 600 men were intended to achieve; and the reader will bear in mind, that with the single exception of Col. Van Rensselaer, it was the first military combat in which either men or officers had been engaged. Under all the circumstances, and on the scale of the operation, the impartial soldier and competent judge, will name this brilliant affair a *chef d'œuvre* of the war.

It is true, complete success did not ultimately crown this enterprise; but two great ends were obtained for the country—it re-established the character of the American arms, and deprived the enemy, by the death of General Brock, of the best officer that has headed their troops in Canada throughout the war, and with his loss put an end to their then brilliant career."

The Medical Society of Philadelphia, desirous of promoting, by experiment, the cultivation of Medicine, offer as a premium, a GOLD MEDAL, of the value of One Hundred Dollars, for such a dissertation as they may approve, on any one of the questions annexed—

I. The nutrition of the fetus in utero, and the mutual relations which subsist between it and the mother.

II. On the process which nature employs in the reunion of divided parts.

III. The influence of the Brain on the functions of respiration—the circulation and animal heat.

IV. On the best means of resuscitation in case of suspended animation from drowning—from the irrespirable cases, or from other causes.

CONDITIONS.

I. Each dissertation shall be transmitted to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Doctor JOHN BARNES, No. 275, North Second-street, on or before the first of January, 1818, having on it some motto, as a mark of designation, with a letter inclosed, containing the name and address of the Author.

II. All dissertations, the successful one excepted, will be returned, if desired, with the accompanying letter unopened.

It is expected that communications will be received post paid.

All Editors of public papers throughout the United States, who feel disposed to promote the improvement of Medical Science, will please to give this a few insertions.

FRANCIS S. BEATTIE, Sec.

From the Sag-Harbor Recorder, April 12.

A VIOLENT TEMPEST.

On Monday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, we experienced in this place a most tremendous shower of hail, accompanied with heavy thunder, and remarkably with lightning. The scene was truly terrifying and awful beyond description.

The quaking of the earth, the violence of the wind, the darkness of the night, the roar of thunder, the constant blaze of the lightning, the dreadful rattling of the hail falling upon the roofs of houses, and dashing in the windows, all conspired to fill the minds of many of the inhabitants with the greatest alarm and consternation.

Numbers supposed that the day of judgment had actually come. The wind was about north. The tempest continued nearly half an hour—many of the stones were more than three and a half inches in circumference. Some were picked up the morning after, on the road to

Easthampton, more than an inch and a half in diameter. All the injury sustained was in our windows, of which probably more than a thousand squares of glass were broken in this place. The extent of the tempest we have not learnt. It did not understand reach far up the island. To the east, the storm was probably more violent.

The schooner Lydia, Johnson, from Quebec for New-York, having sprung a leak at sea, was run on shore on Long Island Sound near a place called the Old Man, on Tuesday morning last. Came passengers in the Lydia, Benjamin Powell, Jno. Brown, Elizabeth Smith and Sarah Roberts, all of whom have been prisoners to the Indians; by whom Mr. P's wife and five children were murdered. Mr. P. himself, after having been cut and mangled in a most shocking and barbarous manner, was left on the floor of his own house for dead; but fortunately some of the Indians returned in a few days, and finding himself alive, took him, bound up his wounds, and by the aid of an Indian Doctor, cured him. Mr. P. has lost the use of his right arm, by a cut, with the tomahawk in the shoulder. Mr. P. states that he and three others were sold to Mr. Randall McDonald, an Indian trader, for 5 gallons of rum. Mrs. Smith, and Roberts had both their husbands and several children murdered by the savages. Mr. P. left this place on Wednesday last for New-London, and from thence to Providence, (R. I.) the place of his nativity.—The other passengers in the schooner have gone to New-York.

FIRE.

The dwelling house of Daniel Robbins, of Satauket, was consumed by fire on Friday Evening the 20th March. The fire was not discovered until it had made such progress that it was impossible to extinguish it, or save the house; but by the extraordinary exertions of the inhabitants nearly all the furniture was saved from the devouring elements.

EARTHQUAKE!

The shock of an earthquake was felt by a number of the inhabitants of Satauket, and the adjacent towns on the 29th March, at three o'clock in the morning. The shock was attended with a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, and was so severe that the windows rattled and the houses were considerably agitated. The shock was also felt in this place.

New-York, April 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ships Ann Maria, Waite, and Juno, Rathbone, both in 40 days from Liverpool, having sailed from the outer harbor on the 14th of March, in company with many other vessels for the United States.

By these arrivals Liverpool papers up to the 14th and London to the 12th ult. have been received.

The above vessels brought about 60000 letters.

American stocks were at par in England.

Flour and Cotton had advanced a little.

The Prince Regent approved and signed on the 4th of March, the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, immediately after, several persons who had been engaged in the late riots, were arrested, & a Mr. Cashman executed.

At Manchester, Birmingham, and in several of the manufacturing towns of Scotland, as late as the 10th & 11th of March, large bodies of the people had assembled and manifested a riotous disposition.

The weather in England, during the month of Feb. and the first 12 days in March, had been unusually severe and tempestuous; and we are sorry to learn that several American vessels have been lost on the European coast.

Elegant Boots & Shoes.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has engaged in his employ a first rate workman from New-York, whose thorough knowledge of the Bootmaking warrants him in saying, that he can now accommodate all persons, who may honour him with their custom, with work made in the most elegant & fashionable style, and he conscientiously believes, in every way superior to any ever made in this city, or probably in this state.

Walter Cross,
At the corner of Corn-Hill & Fleet-streets
opposite the dock.
May 1, 1817. 6w.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,
Among which are
Superfine London Cloths,
Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown,
Black, Grey & Light mixed Cassimeres,
Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetts,
Light Cassinet.
First and Second Quality Long Nankens.

A handsome assortment of
Marseilles and Portentine for vestings
Together with a variety of other articles for the present season.

Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified.

May 1. tf.

A House and 23 Acres of Land,
FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, an excellent two story log

DWELLING HOUSE,

With twenty three acres of prime plaster land attached thereto, in Anne Arundel county, situate on the Columbia Turnpike Road, about three quarters of a mile from Ellicott's Mills, on Patuxent Falls. This property is a most excellent stand for a Store or Tavern. It was formerly owned, and is at present occupied by Caleb Davis, to whom it is rented until the 18th of September next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

James Shaw,
Annapolis, May 1.

N. B. Any person wanting further information concerning the premises, will apply to Thos. B. Dorsey, Esq.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at the Court-House in Prince Frederick Town, on Wednesday, the 14th of May, instant, at two o'clock, P. M. the property of Jacob Pattison, to wit: Part of Starling's Nest, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres, more or less. It will be sold by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Calvert county court, at the suit of Richard H. Harwood, esq.

Marsham Parker,
late Sheriff of Calvert county.
May 1.

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near the Dock, or the like sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the like offense. All fishermen, and others, are hereby forewarned trespassing on the said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams,
3w.
May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of April 1817.

Francis Hancock adm'r.
D. B. N.
May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
April 29th. 1817.

On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. executor of the last will and testament of Mary Cracroft, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
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Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Cracroft, late of A. Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Nicholas Worthington of Thos. Executor.
May 1.

A Teacher Wanting.

The undersigned Trustees for the Friendship School, are anxious to engage a Teacher who can teach the English language properly, to take charge of said school. Any Gentleman who can come well recommended, will be pleased to apply to

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Walter Wyvill,
Rich. Brown,
Walter Harrison,
Jos. G. Harrison,
Trustees.
May 1.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June next.

By order
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
April 24. 9

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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Together with a variety of other articles for the present season.

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With twenty three acres of prime plaster land attached thereto, in Anne Arundel county, situate on the Columbia Turnpike Road, about three quarters of a mile from Ellicott's Mills, on Patuxent Falls. This property is a most excellent stand for a Store or Tavern. It was formerly owned, and is at present occupied by Caleb Davis, to whom it is rented until the 18th of September next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

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May 1.

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near the Dock, or the like sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the like offense. All fishermen, and others, are hereby forewarned trespassing on the said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams,
3w.
May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of April 1817.

Francis Hancock adm'r.
D. B. N.
May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
April 29th. 1817.

On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. executor of the last will and testament of Mary Cracroft, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Cracroft, late of A. Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Nicholas Worthington of Thos. Executor.
May 1.

A Teacher Wanting.

The undersigned Trustees for the Friendship School, are anxious to engage a Teacher who can teach the English language properly, to take charge of said school. Any Gentleman who can come well recommended, will be pleased to apply to

Thos. T. Simmons,
Walter Wyvill,
Rich. Brown,
Walter Harrison,
Jos. G. Harrison,
Trustees.
May 1.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June next.

By order
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
April 24. 9

IN COUNCIL,

March 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts; An act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney-general; and An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county in election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-Town, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

By order,
Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Annetam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's-town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of resident and vice-president, and

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

A FEW COPIES OF THE
Laws of Maryland,
PASSED DECEMBER SESSION
1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$ 1.50.
April 10.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

George Kirby, Adm'r.
April 17.

LANDS—For Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Monday the 5th May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at St. Leonard's, Calvert county.

Two Tracts of Land—viz:

One tract situated on Patterson Creek near the mouth of Patuxent River, in said county, containing about three hundred and sixteen acres. This land is entirely covered with wood, such as yellow pine, oak, hickory, chestnut, &c. and lies so convenient to navigation that no part of said tract exceeds a half mile from a landing, where the wood may be easily hauled.

The other tract is situated on Chesapeake Bay, about four miles above Cove Point, and three from St. Leonard's containing about five hundred acres. This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, has a good dwelling and necessary out houses, and contains a large quantity of excellent timber, such as white and black oak, chestnut, ash, &c.

Terms of sale will be the purchase money cash, half in 12 months, giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

April 10. Nul. C. Dare.
3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, April 5, 1817.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin, administrator of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Martin Deale, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of April, 1817.

Robert Franklin, admr.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber yesterday morning, living near Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Maryland,

A NEGRO MAN NAMED PHILL.

He is a likely black man, about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, and a little bow legged. He has a scar over his left eye, and a bile which appeared the day before yesterday under his left jaw. He speaks slowly and through his nose.—He took with him a grey frock coat, and pantaloons of the same colour, the sleeves of the coat have been lately turned; a corduroy short coat, & a pair of old brown pantaloons much worn & patched; two hats, one much worn, & covered with an oil-cloth, the other quite new. A pair of half boots which have been foxed, and a pair of coarse shoes nearly new. He has connections in Washington City, George-Town, Baltimore, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near George-Town Cross Roads, and the City of Annapolis, and probably may attempt to get to one of those places. The above reward will be given to any person catching him out of the county and securing him, in goal; and twenty dollars if caught in the county and brought to me, or lodged in the Washington goal.

March 27. William Hill.

NOTICE.

In the absence of the subscriber, all persons having claims against the estate of the late William Weems, of David, deceased, are requested to present them to Thos. Tongue, jun. at Tracey's Landing, properly authenticated, on or before the 27th day of August next.

Elijah Weems,
Executor of Wm Weems.
April 17.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 10th day of May next, if fair if not, the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the subscriber's residence, West River, the personal estate of Elizabeth Wells, deceased, consisting of a Negro Boy about fifteen years of age, for a term of years, a yoke of oxen, cow and two yearlings, &c. Terms of sale—a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid.—Bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

Joseph Norris, Admr.
April 24.

LANDS—For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale either of the two following tracts on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A tract called 'White's' containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, a tobacco house and quarter, all erected, are in complete repair. There is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 100 acres. This land is not inferior to that in the county, is under good management and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, and a corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about 10 miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be as commodious, will be made known on application.

Jno. T. Barber,
Annapolis, March 27.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ellet Soller, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1817.

Bennett Sollers, Admr.
March 27.

FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the waters of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in white house schooling, and fence rail timber, having several houses thereon; a part thereof being cleared and arable, not sold by the second Monday of May next, it will of that day be sold at Public Sale, at the court house of the county aforesaid, on a credit of twelve, and eighteen months; the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, on interest. On the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given for the land.

March 27, 1817. James Dobbins, to.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in goal, or bringing home a negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Maryland Pleasant, about the 15th June, (whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and New-folk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beant,
Upper Marlboro' }
Sept. 25. } 32

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal proceedings will be resorted to against all who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer, }
Dennis Claude, }
January 23.

FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres which are cleared, the rest in wood and white oak timber, equal to any in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. W. Stewart resided, situated in the hoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and pasture. There is also an excellent seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Loochman,
Feb. 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county, well adapted to the staple products of Maryland, bounding in rail timber and fire wood, having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door. Or I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem needless to enter more into detail. Letters on the subject will not be attended to, as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

J. J. Brooke.

April 17. 4 3m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to be directed out of Calvert county court, I will expose to public sale, on Friday the 9th of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at St. Leonard's Creek town, two negro men, called Will; taken the property of Joseph Griffiths, deceased, and sold to satisfy a debt due George Hoofman. For cash.

Jno. Clark, Sh'ff. of Calvert county.

April 23. 3

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to be directed out of Calvert county court, I will expose to public sale, on Friday the 9th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at St. Leonard's Creek town, for cash, all the right, title and interest, of William C. Dawkins, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called Brinkers, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; taken as the property of William C. Dawkins, and sold to satisfy a debt due George Hoofman.

Jno. Clark, Sh'ff. of Calvert county.

April 24. 3

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ponas to me directed out of Calvert county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Prince Frederick Town, for cash, all the right, title and interest, of Sarah Jones, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Starling's Nest, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less. The same is taken as the property of Sarah Jones, and sold to satisfy a debt due Richard H. Harwood.

Jno. Clark, Sh'ff. of Calvert county.

April 24. 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

April 24. 3

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, the 22nd day of April, 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N.

April 22. 2

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow, at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in this state.

J. T. Chase.

March 27. 24

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 5, 1817.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin administrator of Nicholas Norman late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

April 6. 6

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Norman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of April 1817.

Robert Franklin, adm'r.

April 5. 5

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, near Tracey's Landing, on or before the 27th August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them. Given under my hand this 27th February, 1817.

Elijah Weems, Executor.

April 24. 6

The Vestry

Of the Protestant Episcopal Parish of St. James, Anne Arundel county, give notice, that a Clergyman is wanted in said Parish, and have authorised the said Parish to receive applications on the subject. Letters addressed to him, at Annapolis, will be immediately attended to.

D. Murray, W.

April 24. 3

5 Dollars Reward.

Taken from the subscriber living near South River Church, a BAY MARE, on the fourth of March last, her two hind feet white, shod before, about nine years old. Whoever will bring her home shall receive the above reward.

Joseph Tydings, W.

April 24. 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his personal property, consisting of a 4 horse wagon, with the gear belonging thereto. Also cattle, hogs, sheep, ploughs, household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Mr. Clark residing on the premises, near the Vineyard, where the property now is, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase. For terms apply to

The Justice.

Annapolis, April 10. 3m.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the Middle Ferry, formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 1st, 1817.

On petition of Philip Darnall, administrator of Elizabeth Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

April 6. 6

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1817.

Philip Darnall, adm'r.

April 6. 6

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

April 28. 2

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of April 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N.

May 1. 2

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, April 29th, 1817.

On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos executor of the last will and testament of Mar' Cracroft, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

April 29. 2

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Cracroft, late of A. Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Executor.

May 1. 2

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN,

Who is a valuable plantation hand, and a good rough carpenter. Enquire at this office.

May 1. 2

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE Superfine London Cloths, Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown, Black, Gray & Light mixed, Cassimeres, Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetta, Light Cassinet, First and Second Quality Long Nankens.

A handsome assortment of

Marseilles and Forentino for vestings

Together with a variety of other articles for the present season.

Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified.

May 1. 2

A House and 23 Acres of Land,

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, an excellent two story log

DWELLING HOUSE,

With twenty three acres of prime plaster land attached thereto, in Anne Arundel county, situate on the Columbia Turnpike Road, about three quarters of a mile from Ellicott's Mills, on Patuxent Falls. This property is a most excellent stand for a Store or Tavern. It was formerly owned, and is at present occupied by Caleb Davis, to whom it is rented until the 18th of September next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

James Shaw.

Annapolis, May 1. 2

N. B. Any person wanting further information concerning the premises, will apply to Thos. B. Dorsey, Esq.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at the Court House in Prince Frederick Town, on Wednesday, the 14th of May, instant, at two o'clock, P. M. the property of Jacob Pattison, to wit: Part of Starling's Nest, containing one hundred and forty eight acres, more or less. It will be sold by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Calvert county court, at the suit of Richard H. Harwood, esq.

Marshall Parker, late Sheriff of Calvert county.

May 1. 2

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near the Dock, or the like sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the like offence. All fishermen, and others, are hereby forewarned trespassing on the said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams.

May 1. 2

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

April 29. 2

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Samuel Foreman, adm'r. W. A.

May 1. 2

FOREIGN NEWS.

News- York, April 26.

FROM CALCUTTA.

We learn from capt. Loring of the ship Mentor, in 140 days from Calcutta, that a French governor had arrived there, and received possession of Chornandagon, the former French settlement, thirty miles above Calcutta. Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast, had also been delivered to the French authorities; but the territory ceded to those places scarcely exceeded the diameter of three miles, where the English have established such a line of douaniers, that the French possessions of the east are, comparatively speaking, of nominal value, on account of every article imported into them, or exported from them, being subject to the English Company duties. Capt. Loring passed St. Helena at sunrise, on the 8th March. The forbidding aspect of the Island (6 miles distant) was all that presented itself, there being no vessel in sight.

The Portuguese ship Marquis Arrenjo, from Lisbon, arrived at Calcutta in December last, with about 1,200,000 dollars in treasure.

VERY LATE FROM LONDON.

Capt Dowdall, of the ship Chauncey, arrived within the Hook last evening, has favored the editors of the Gazette with London papers to the 20th and Bristol to the 21st ult. The only articles of importance follow:

London, March 13.

Four persons were arrested last Sunday at Manchester, and arrived in town last night in the custody of two King's Messengers, and were committed to prison.

Courier.

March 15.

Upon the fullest consideration of the applications for stopping the distillation of spirits from grain in Ireland, his Majesty's Ministers have determined to refrain from that measure, being satisfied that it would create a very trifling saving of grain used by the lawful distiller, his stock being nearly complete, but that it would afford the greatest encouragement to illicit distillations and the frauds of smuggling.—ib.

March 17.

By the papers from Manchester and Macclesfield, we are happy to find that every thing remains quiet, and that of the deluded persons who had set out to proceed to London, few, if any, have prosecuted their journey farther than Leek and Ashbourne. The larger part have been prevailed upon to return repentant to their homes.

Macclesfield, March 15.

Of the 20,000 assembled in the morning, at Manchester, the residue of about 1000 remained on the road for London; they were dispersed by the military.

London, March 19.

Our Wheat trade was rather heavy this morning—yet what sales were made of fine qualities were at Monday's prices.

March 20.

The funds are one half per cent. higher this morning. Consols for account 70 1-2.

Official information was received in Glasgow yesterday, that the Lords of the Treasury intend to submit to Parliament a Bill to suspend, until the 5th April, 1818, the duties payable on the importation of rice and Indian corn. Instructions have therefore been given to the proper officers to permit the importation of these articles, duty free, for home consumption, until the pleasure of parliament shall be known. The duty on rice is 20s. 1-4d.

At Glasgow, on the 11th & 12th of March, fourteen persons were arrested and committed to goal by the sheriff, accused of treasonable practices.

Paris, March 15.

M. de Talleyrand appears to intend a journey to Valencia.

IN COUNCIL,

March 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into three separate election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Washington county into three separate election districts; An act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney-general; and An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county in election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-Town, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Eds-ton.

By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable. Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's-town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of resident and vice-president, and

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make returns under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider. Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1.50.

April 10.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis. The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers 9 cents. Directions for Prayer 6¢. Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer 1¢. On Baptism 6¢. On the Lord's Supper 6¢.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, the dwelling plantation of John Burton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of part of two tracts of Land, containing about 388 acres. This land lies within 10 miles of Annapolis, adjoining the lands of Major Charles Robinson, and binding on Severn river. The improvements are two tolerable dwelling houses, kitchen, and other necessary out houses; about two thirds of the said land are in woods, among which are a large proportion of valuable timber. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those disposed to purchase can be shown the land by Mr. Johnson, residing on the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Wm. Brown, Trustee.

April 4

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, April 5, 1817.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin, administrator of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Martin Deale, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of April, 1817.

Robert Franklin, admr.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber yesterday morning, living near Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

A NEGRO MAN NAMED PHILL.

He is a likely black man, about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, and a little bow legged. He has a scar over his left eye, and a bite which appeared the day before yesterday under his left jaw. He speaks slowly and through his nose. He took with him a gyp frock-coat, and pantaloons of the same colour, the sleeves of the coat have been lately turned; a corduroy short coat, & a pair of old brown pantaloons much worn & patched, two hats, one much worn, & covered with an oil-cloth, the other quite new. A pair of half boots which have been foxed, and a pair of coarse shoes nearly new. He has connections in Washington City, George-Town, Baltimore, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near George-Town Cross Roads, and the City of Annapolis, and probably may attempt to get to one of those places. The above reward will be given to any person catching him out of the county and securing him, in gaol; and twenty dollars if caught in the county and brought to me, or lodged in the Washington gaol.

William Hill.

March 26

NOTICE.

In the absence of the subscriber, all persons having claims against the estate of the late William Weems, of David, deceased, are requested to present them to Thos. Tongue, jun. at Tracey's Landing, properly authenticated, on or before the 27th day of August next.

Elijah Weems, Executor of Wm. Weems.

April 17.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 10th day of May next, if fair if not, the first (sic) day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the subscriber's residence, West River, the personal estate of Elizabeth Wells, deceased, consisting of a Negro Boy about fifteen years of age, for a term of years, a yoke of oxen, cow and two yearlings, &c. Terms of sale—a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

Joseph Norris, Admr.

April 24.

LANDS.

The subscriber has for sale either of the two tracts of land on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: One tract called 'White' containing about 250 acres, and is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. and the improvement of an excellent dwelling house, tobacco house and quarters, all erected, are in complete repair. There is also a well of fine water, and a large apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly equal to the above, and contains about 100 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good cultivation, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about five miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be as commodating, will be made known on application to

Jno. T. Barber, Annapolis, March 27.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ellet Sollers, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1817.

Bennett Sollers, Admr.

March 27.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June (of whom I purchased her.) She has heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beane.

Upper Marlboro? Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer, Dennis Claude, & Extra. January 23.

FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres which are cleared, the rest in wood and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; in a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. W. Stewart resided, situated in Talbot county, near the Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and pasture. There is also an excellent seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Lockman.

Feb. 13

A Teacher Wanted

The undersigned Trustees of the Friendship School, are anxious to engage a Teacher who can teach the English language properly, to take charge of said school. Any Gentleman can, either well recommended, be pleased to apply to

Thos. T. Simmons, Walter Wright, Rich. Brown, Walter Harris, Jos. G. Harr. 1808.

May 1.

MAR... VOL. L... PAINTED... JONA... CHURCH... Price—Thre... For Sale... I will sell... For Sale... I will sell... State of... On application... Notice is... The sub... Thom... and the lands... Fishing Cr... most every de... quantity of... converted int... There... on it. The v... and four... is remark... wild fowl... addition to... scriber will... ing. The w... six and ac... ce of four o... creek to Smit... whole land... a considera... belonging... well of go... able of be... grazing far... March 27... Notice is... that the sul... the orphu... letters... estate... of Calvert c... deceased, a... libit the sam... reof, to the... 's Landing, o... next, th... be excluded... edate, and... ediate paym... be enforced... my hand...

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland; bounding in rail timber and fire wood; having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundant in their seasons, at the very door. I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem needless to enter more into detail. Letters on the subject will not be attended to; as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

J. J. Brooke. April 17. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, as 28th day of April, 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bounded with ship timber, and wood of most every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between one and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl. In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a piece of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land contains a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chase. March 27. 25

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, near "Travellers Landing," on or before the 27th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them. Given under my hand this 27th February, 1817.

Elijah Weems, Executor. April 24. 4

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE Superfine London Cloths, Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown, in Black, Grey & Light sized Cassimores, Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetta, Light Cassinet, First and Second Quality Long Nankens.

A handsome assortment of Marselles and Forestins for vestings Together with a variety of other articles for the present season. Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified.

May 1. 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 5, 1817.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin administrator of Nicholas Norman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Norman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of April 1817.

Robert Franklin, adm'r.

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near the Dock, or the like sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the like offence. All fishermen, and others, are hereby forewarned trespassing on the said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams, Esq. May 1. 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Samuel Foreman, Adm'r. W. J. May 1. 3

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June next. By order Wm. S. Green, clk. April 24. 4

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road. Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, May 6, 1817.

On application by petition of Sarah Batten executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Batten, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, for A. A. county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Batten, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1817.

Sarah Batten, ex'x. May 1. 2

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of April 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N. May 1. 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, April 29th, 1817.

On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos executor of the last will and testament of Mary Cracroft, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Cracroft, late of A. Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Executor. May 1. 3

The Vestry

On the Protestant Episcopal Parish of St. James, Anne Arundel county, give notice that a Clergyman is wanted in said Parish, and have authorized the subscriber to receive applications on the subject. Letters addressed to him, at Annapolis, will be immediately attended to. D. Murray. April 21. 4

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, March 18.

NAPOLÉON BUONAPARTE.

Lord Holland rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on a former evening, on the subject of the mode of detention and general treatment of Napoleon Buonaparte, in the island of St. Helena. The exordium of the Noble Lord's speech consisted of a statement of his motives for coming forward on this particular occasion; in which he disclaimed all party and political considerations whatever; though throughout he was much opposed to the system of conduct adopted by his Majesty's Government with regard to the disposal and treatment of the renowned personage in question. The object of his motion was to afford an opportunity of vindicating the honor and character of the country, the character of both branches of the British Legislature, and even of the Crown of Great Britain, as it would enable his Majesty's Ministers decidedly to contradict and do away such parts of the statements which he was about to lay before them as were unfounded; and with respect to those which had some foundation, the opportunity would be afforded to Parliament of vindicating its own honour and that of the country, in correcting and redressing what was complained of. With respect to the confinement and detention of Napoleon Buonaparte on the island of St. Helena, it had been sanctioned by the Legislature, expressly on the ground of its being called for by necessity. But on that ground as was well observed by the Noble Lord on the Woolsack on a former occasion. "Necessity should limit these powers which necessity created." The particular spot was avowedly chosen on that principle.

In the present discussion he should lay no stress, however important in another view, on the enormous expense incurred by this country in consequence of detaining him there, which he believed might be stated at between 150 and 200,000*l.* But it ought to be kept in mind, that this was the act, not only of the Executive Government, but also of the Legislature. Parliament was a party to it, and it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, in case the personage so detained met with any harsh treatment in his confinement. And he contended, farther, that if rumours and reports were in circulation, attended with any degree of plausibility, and calculated to produce in this country, in Europe, and on the minds of posterity, the impression, that unnecessarily harsh and cruel treatment had been used, it then became the duty of Parliament to investigate the facts, and to ascertain whether the reports were, or were not, well founded; in order, that, if not true, they might be contradicted; and that, if true, measures might be resorted to, without a moment's delay, to apply the proper remedy: for if such reports and rumours were allowed to remain uncontradicted, when thus plausibly brought to public notice, the opinion of this country, of Europe, and of posterity, would be, that they were not without foundation, and a deep stain would rest on the character of the British nation. What, then, were these reports? And why had he not, till now, bro't forward the subject?—He admitted that such reports had reached him in the course of the last three or four months from a variety of quarters. It was a matter of notoriety, that he had opposed the policy of detaining Buonaparte in this manner, and had recorded his opinion on that subject; and for these, and perhaps some personal reasons, it was natural that the reports should have reached him sooner than they reached others. No doubt many communications on the subject had been made to him; and from whatever quarters they came he did not think that in a matter where the justice and character of the country was concerned, he ought to have shut his ears against such communications; but as long as they appeared to him to be founded merely on speculation, without any plausible grounds, he did not think himself called upon to bring them in this way before their Lordships. But when, in addition to these rumours a

paper fell into his hands, containing the same complaints, and purporting to have been written by General Count Montholon, and addressed by him to the Governor of St. Helena, by the order and direction of Buonaparte—a paper which, he had reason to believe, would be made public; and which had been since made public—he then thought that the complaint had assumed a shape which rendered it necessary to call their Lordships attention to the subject. He did not say that their Lordships ought to give implicit credit to these statements, without one examination. God forbid they should be found to deserve implicit credit. He hoped that they would meet with the fullest and most complete contradiction; but they did appear to him to have assumed a shape which if they remained uncontradicted, would in the opinion of the people of this country, in the opinion of Europe, and in that of posterity, afford ground for believing that harsh, cruel, and unjust usage had been experienced by Napoleon Buonaparte in his confinement; and thus a deep and indelible stain might, in history, be fixed upon the character of the British nation. He had now, therefore, brought the matter before their Lordships, that such reports, if untrue, might be promptly contradicted; and, if true, that no time might be lost in correcting the abuse. He would now state what the reports were; and if the facts were as represented in these reports, he contended, that they did exceed the limits of that necessity upon which the Legislature was induced to pass the act. First, then, with respect to the liberty allowed to Buonaparte, as to the several parts of the island itself; the letter of Count Montholon stated, that a very considerable restriction had lately taken place. The climate of the island, as had been often asserted when the Bill was in progress was in general, he believed, good; but that was not the case with the higher grounds, to which Buonaparte was said to be confined; and the restrictions lately resorted to was, in that respect, a severe hardship, for the hours fit for exercise in such a situation were those during which no ingress nor egress was permitted to or from the house at Longwood. One of two things must, therefore follow—either that St. Helena was very ill chosen as the place of detention; or that Buonaparte was confined with unnecessary rigour. Another restriction, which was not in contemplation when the Act passed, was stated in the letter of Count Montholon, namely, that Napoleon Buonaparte was not permitted to receive such books, journals, newspapers, and public prints, nor to subscribe for such publications, as he thought proper. This, to a person with the prospect of a long life, was a most cruel and unnecessary hardship; and if there had been no other complaint than this alone, it ought to be contradicted, or the proper remedy applied. Another more important complaint was, however, stated, and one in which the subjects of this country were deeply concerned, especially at the present period, when Ministers had been invested with such extraordinary powers, namely, the intercepting the communications by Buonaparte to the great and illustrious person at the head of government, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty. In his view of this proceeding it was an improper and illegal interference with the royal prerogative. He would not be considered as having any wish to extend the prerogative beyond its due limits; but the prerogative, within its just limits, was granted for the benefit of the public; and in this country, where imprisonment was regarded with such horror, that to a prisoner confined for life without trial, the law never contemplating the case, had afforded no remedy; a prisoner confined in this manner would surely be considered as entitled to every degree of humanity consistent with his situation, and no one had a right to withhold from the Crown any application for mercy or pardon. It might, however, be said that some rule or point of etiquette was opposed to communications sealed up; but as to that matter, there was nothing to prevent the Sovereign from

its stringency, mixed with Sal Polyphosph. into a disagreeable dose—crude Magnesia, from its insolubility, sluggish.

Had your mode of dissolving magnesia been then known, with what facility could every one have kept his bowels in proper temperature, by the discretionary use of so mild, safe, and pleasant a remedy?

It seems to be in cases of indigestion, that this water is likely to prove the most useful medicine. When any acidity in the stomach is to be corrected, recourse is then had to alkalies—but how can these correctors of acidity be applied in so easy and so convenient a form, as in your carbonated magnesia water?

Indigestion attended by disagreeable flatulencies, is a very common complaint, to which those confined to great towns, and those of sedentary professions, are more subject, than those who breathe the country air and enjoy the comfort of healthy exercise.

Whether such indigestion proceeds from acidity, may not be easy to determine, a priori; but the trial is soon made—a few days use of these waters will decide the question; and it is very probable the result of the experiment will be the cure of the disorder.

Infants & the breasts are very subject to acidities, because the milk of all animals is at once in an incipient stage of fermentation, and soon advances to a state of acidity. Crude magnesia is generally resorted to, too coarse a medicine for the delicate subject it is administered to: & I to know a most amiable lady destroy, upon her lap, the infant she was suckling, by forcing a dose of magnesia down its throat.

With how much ease and safety would the very same alkali have been administered—dissolved by you? I am Sir, your very humble servant.

W. RICHARDSON, D. D.
Moy, Dec. 11, 1816.

Richmond, May 7.

PATENT RIFLES.—There has been deposited in this Office an Improved Patent Rifle made by John H. Hall of Portland, District of Maine. It is intended for the use of gentlemen who are conversant in the use of fire arms. It is a curious invention; its great peculiarity, being that it loads near the butt end, instead of at the muzzle. Near the lock, there is a spring which being touched and pressed down, causes the Receiver, to fly out on a hinge. You introduce the cartridge, containing the powder & ball, press the receiver which shuts with a catch, and the rifle is loaded. Here is of course, no ramming down the ball, &c. with a ramrod, the only use of which is occasionally to swab out or wash the rifle.

Some of the advantages of this improvement, as stated in an accompanying pamphlet, are that the Patent Rifles may be loaded and fired with good aim, more than twice as quick as muskets can be fired with; cartridges—they may be fired as often as any gun can bear firing, with out soon becoming too hot to be used; in addition to this, they may be loaded with great ease, in almost any situation, either in lying down, sitting on the ground, or on the breast, walking & even running. They require too less swabbing, and it never interferes with the charge. They cannot be so much charged by accident as other rifles, and therefore are not so apt to burst, &c. &c. In short, they are durable, and combine every advantage peculiar to muskets, except throwing shot, and that pertains to common rifles, with many other important advantages possessed by other of those species of fire-arms, peculiar to these alone.

The writer of the pamphlet observes: "As the forte of American militia consists in their superior skill in the direction and management of fire-arms—as from their long knowledge and from their habits will always equal as light troops—and as the most important advantage may be derived from their ability to assemble and move with dispatch to any required point, these are most excellently adapted to them."

We do not pretend to be judges in this matter, the rifle is worthy of notice, and is for the inspection of one who will please call at this office.—Compiler.

Charleston, April 20.
gentleman of veracity and respectability, recently from Savannah,

inform us that on Sunday last, he was on board the Buenos Ayresan privateer brig Invincible, capt. Jewitt, at anchor off Tybee. Capt. J. stated to him that during a late cruise on the coast of Cuba, boats full of people frequently came off to him in the night, bringing fresh provisions; and expressed their wishes for the success of the Revolutionary cause. They were fearful of communicating with vessels under the independent flag openly, as it might excite suspicion in the rulers, Capt. J. gave it as his opinion, that in less than twelve months time, the whole island of Cuba would throw off the legitimate yoke of Ferdinand.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, lately returned from Mexico, to a friend in this city, dated March 3d.

"Excited by views of ambition and glory, I left my peaceful and happy home, and rambled through Mexico. My sight has been gratified with the most pleasing contrasts of nature—mountains continually covered with snow, and at their feet the banana, the sapotilla and palm trees raising their heads near the humble cherry tree—Nature is here great, but man is no where to be found. The unfortunate inhabitants are mere beasts of burden, weighed down by three centuries of oppression, and it is probable their sufferings will be of long duration, if no philanthropic nation will assist them in their struggle for liberty. So well I am persuaded of this, that I shall not return unless our government will openly interfere in their behalf—then would I serve them with pleasure. The experience I have bought at the expense of so much fatigue and danger, may probably be useful to others."

Patriot.

INDIAN OUTRAGES—AGAIN.

We have accounts from the southward to the 15th inst. which state that the frontier has been for some time past in a constant state of alarm—from the hostile appearance of the Indians, (supposed to be the Lower Creek or Red River Indians) who, it is believed, have established a town on Okafonoka, near the head of the St. Mary's river; and are in the habit of visiting our frontier settlements, and often driving off large droves of cattle and horses. The hostility evinced by the Indians, is attributed to the notorious Woodbine, who it seems has again made his appearance amongst the deluded savages. A gentleman of respectability near the St. John's, East Florida, writes his friend in St. Mary's as follows: "I hope something will be done effectually with the Indians, who are instigated by Woodbine, now resident at the mouth of the Sawnee, where there is a fort and a block-house." It is generally believed that Woodbine has been endeavouring for a considerable time past, to inveigle to depart with him for the island of Cuba, where he tells them they will be free. We hope government will pay some attention to the exposed situation of our frontier brethren, and send a force for their protection.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States army to one of the editors, dated Fort Hawkins, April 15.
"I shall leave in a few days, for the lower Creeks, with a force to remove the settlers off the Indian lands east of the Chatahoochie river. It is a difficult and disagreeable duty, as we may fall in with some of the hostile chiefs. In that case we must do the best we can."

Ibid.
We understand that a company of the United States Artillery will be immediately ordered from the garrison of this harbour to the frontiers of Georgia, to aid in chastising the hostile Creek Indians.

New-York, May 7.

Very late from Europe.

Among the numerous arrivals at this port last evening, was the fast sailing ship Fanny, Capt. Forman, in the almost unprecedented passage of 21 days from Greenock, whither she sailed on the 14th April, and from the land on the 18th.

By this arrival London papers of the 12th of April, (a fortnight the latest) and the Clyde Shipping Lists to the 11th have been received. The numerous arrivals in England with grain, had caused a decline of prices, and a farther reduction was anticipated.

The Traveller of the 11th ult. observes, that the report gains

ground, that the court of Madrid is negotiating with ours, for the purpose of obtaining British mediation in the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies.

A letter from Paris of the 3d of April, states that the King was dangerously ill; he is paralysed, nearly as high as the navel, and cannot rise or move without aid. His speedy dissolution was expected, when a decisive line of conduct will take place, both by the Princes and other parties.

On the 4th of April, one of the London Steam Boats burst her boiler. Eight passengers were killed, and the boat blown almost to atoms.

London, April 1.

Lord Cochrane, we understand, has raised the £10,000, and bought a fine vessel, nearly as large as a frigate, which he proposes to man with the best sailors he can procure, for his voyage to South America.

Lucien Buonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport for the U. States of America; but it is not known whether it will be granted to him. The other members of the Buonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing very well. Among the foreigners whom they admit into their Society are a great many British.

London, April 10.

We received last night the Paris papers of Sunday last and this morning the Moniteur of Monday. The improvement in the French funds is progressive; which, we understand is caused by the speculation of foreigners, particularly the Dutch and English, who are induced by the high rate of interest to lay out their money in the purchase of French stock.

Massena, Prince of Essling, died on Friday last at his hotel in Paris. Marshal Macdonald has recovered from his late indisposition, and assumed for the present quarter, the functions of Major General of the Guards.

The Russian government has published an Ukase, regulating the entrance into and departure of foreigners from the Russian dominions.

From the accounts we have recently received, either through the channel of private information, or of that of the provincial papers, the greatest tranquility already prevails throughout the country.

A morning paper says—"It was yesterday confidently asserted in the political circles, that Buonaparte would shortly be removed from St. Helena; and Malta was mentioned as the place of his future abode. It was added, that to effect this object the Emperor of Russia had very earnestly interested himself." We do not believe a single word of this statement.

Greenock, April 4.

The riots at Manchester have been completely suppressed, and the fears of its inhabitants allayed, by the prompt assemblage of the military who now invest that town.—Several persons, who had been found most active in promoting disorder, were apprehended and sent to London.—A disturbance also appears to have taken place at Carlisle, which savoured more of riot and robbery, than having for its object any political purpose.

The Royal Assent was on Monday given by Commission to the Sedition Meetings Bill, and an adjournment of both Houses took place; the Lords to Wednesday fortnight, and the Commons to Monday the 14th inst.

Paris, April 2.

The Empress Maria Louisa, lives in a style of great splendour at Paris. Her court is composed principally of Germans.

The Duke of Laval de Montmorency, a Peer of France, and a lieutenant-general in the King's Army, died at Paris, aged 71.

Madame Murat, whose marriage with the Neapolitan Gen. McDonald, is still announced, has just purchased the beautiful estate of Rottingbroon, near Baden.

Carlsruhe, March 31.

This morning the Princess of Wales left our town with her suite to go to Erlangen, Franconia, where she is about to pay a visit to the Dowager Margravine of Barcuthy, her aunt, who resides there.

Anagnaj March 19.

A Felucca arrived from Salosica, gives the details of the present forces of the Barbary Powers. It ap-

pears from the reports of Captain Bertaal, that the Deys of Tunis and Tripoli have not made any change in their measures towards the Christian Powers; that their forces are in the same state as that in which they were at the time of Lord Exmouth's expedition; that, as for the Dey of Algiers, he has, in a great measure, repaired the fortifications of that Port, that he already reckons in his marine eighteen armed brigs, which are daily exercised in his presence in the road.

The troops of the country adore the Dey, they have perfectly acquired the European military tactics. The Ottoman Porte, with whom the Dey is on the best terms will probably exert itself to undertake something against the Pasha of Egypt.

Revolution in Pernambuco.

We have been favoured with the following interesting extract of a letter, from a respectable gentleman of this city, now resident at Pernambuco, dated March 13.

"I should have been ready for sea by the 8th inst. had not a revolution broke out here on the 6th, and caused a total suspension of every kind of business, except that of each one taking care of himself, and keeping out of harm's way.—However, after they had run up one street and down another, and killed 14 or 16, they fortunately found they were all on one side of the question. The business, therefore, after about 18 hours, was amicably adjusted, and like the revolutions that so often takes place in our own country, the ins went out and the outs went in, to the great joy of the majority.

A Provincial Government is now organized, consisting of four intelligent, spirited and influential men, at the head of whom is DOMINGO JOZE MARTINE; a man, who, I am told, is every way qualified for the station he fills. He has resided some time in England—speaks and writes the language well, and is (as well as the natives of the country) very partial to the Americans.

The ex-officers of the crown were treated with great civility, by their successors; and for their better security were barred up in one of their forts. On the 9th, the old governor and his suite were permitted to embark in a small vessel prepared for the purpose, for Rio Janeiro. The Portuguese vessels in port are not permitted to hoist their colours but are not molested, nor is their property molested.

The towns to the North & South, as far as we can hear without opposition followed the examples set them by Pernambuco. Indeed the complete success of this province, will give those to the South a greater confidence in their own exertions; and there is no doubt entertained here, but they will all fall into the same measure. This Province, or Captainship, as it is called, extend from Rio Grande as far south as Rio St. Francisco, about 350 miles and contains about three millions of inhabitants. It is the most valuable part of the Brazil; and that part too, from which the Prince has derived the greatest part of his revenue.

The great scarcity of bread stuffs here is an unfortunate circumstance. The people, however, calculate on supplies from the United States; and if the ports on the coast are not blockaded by the Portuguese, they can no doubt afford them plentiful supplies.—A vessel arrived here a few days since from Philadelphia, and sold her flour to the new government at 18 milreas per barrel. A number of neutral vessels from here, may shortly be expected at some of the southern ports of the United States."

Mr. Cobbett and his Sons.

Our latest London papers, have many remarks in relation to the escape of Mr. Cobbett and his Sons. One of the papers states, that their departure from London was unexpected and sudden. Few of his friends knew his intended destination; and still few of his acquaintances were apprised that he had quitted the metropolis. To those who transacted business with him on Saturday se'night, he said, in casual conversation, that he should depart early next morning for Worcester, or some other distant place, where he intended to feel the pulse of the electors; and, if successful, should offer himself a candidate at the next general election. After depositing a copy for the current number of his Register, he actually left London at five o'clock on Sunday morning, accompanied by his two

Sons—William, who is about 22, and John, who is about 18 years of age.

N. F. Com. Adv.

THE UNION TAVERN & CITY HOTEL
Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by
WILLIAM BREWER
Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most attentive and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,
Known by the name of the
HAYLANDS,
Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

Mary Clements, Ex'tx.
Jos. Green, Ex'r.
May 15. 3w

Valuable Furniture FOR SALE.
On Monday the 26th day of May, instant, will be sold at public auction, at the Ball Room, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the whole of that valuable furniture heretofore attached to the City Tavern, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture and Household Utensils of every description of the best quality and in excellent condition. As perhaps so large a collection of Bedding and Furniture may not again be offered to the public, the subscriber earnestly requests the Tavern Keepers in particular to attend, and he assures them they will have an opportunity of supplying themselves with any or every article necessary to their establishments, although ever so extensive. The terms of sale are, cash for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars, and for all sums of greater amount, bonds with approved security, bearing interest payable within six months from the day of sale.

At the same time.
An Excellent BILLIARD TABLE, With a new cloth, and cues, maces, &c. complete.
May 13.

Elegant Boots & Shoes.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has engaged in his employ a first rate workman from New-York, whose thorough knowledge of the Bootmaking warrants him in saying, that he can now accommodate all persons, who may honour him with their custom, with work made in the most elegant & fashionable style, and he conscientiously believes, in every way superior, to any ever made in this city, or probably in this state.

Walter Cross,
At the corner of Cory-Hill & Fleet-street
opposite the dock.
May 1, 1817. 6w.

IN COUNCIL,

March 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Washington county into election districts; An act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney general; and An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county in election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch-Light at Hager's-Town, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of resident and vice-president, and

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase for barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1 50. April 10.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis. The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers 9 cents Directions for Prayer Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer 6 1/2 On Baptism 6 1/2 On the Lord's Supper 6 1/2

Public Sale

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, the dwelling plantation of John Burton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of part of two tracts of Land, containing about 328 acres. This land lies within 10 miles of Annapolis, adjoining the lands of Major Charles Robinson, and binding on Severn river. The improvements are two tolerable dwelling houses, kitchen, and other necessary out houses; about two thirds of the said land are in woods, among which are a large proportion of valuable timber. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those disposed to purchase can be shown the land by Mr. Johnson, residing on the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Wm. Brown, Trustee.

April 7.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, April 5, 1817.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin, administrator of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Martin Deale, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of April, 1817.

Robert Franklin, admr.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber yesterday morning, living near Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

A NEGRO MAN NAMED PHILL.

He is a likely black man, about twenty five years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, and a little bow legged. He has a scar over his left eye, and a bite which appeared the day before yesterday under his left jaw. He speaks slowly and through his nose. He took with him a grey frock coat, and pantaloons of the same colour, the sleeves of the coat have been lately turned; a corduroy shirt coat, & a pair of old brown pantaloons, much worn & patched; two hats, one much worn, & covered with an oil cloth, the other quite new. A pair of half boots which have been foxed, and a pair of coarse shoes nearly new. He has connections in Washington City, George-Town, Baltimore, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near George-Town Cross Roads, and the City of Annapolis, and probably may attempt to get to one of those places. The above reward will be given to any person catching him out of the county and securing him, in gaol; and twenty dollars if caught in the county and brought to me, or lodged in the Washington gaol.

William Hill

March 27.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighborhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase, to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Jno. T. Barber, Annapolis, March 27.

50 Dollars

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing to me, a negro woman, a bright comely woman, about eighteen years old, well favoured, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 14th June, 1817, whom I purchased her. She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of William Tiltard's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and other parts of the State, and is capable of doing any kind of work, excepting a green stuff crock.

Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer, Dennis Claude, S. January 23.

FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood and white oak timber, equal to any in the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. E. W. Stewart resided, situated in Tobacco Neck, (Caroline County). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Lockman, Feb. 13.

A Teacher Wanted

The undersigned Trustees for the Friendship School, are anxious to engage a Teacher who can teach the English language properly, to take charge of said school. Any Gentlemen who can come well recommended, will be pleased to apply to

Thos. T. Simmons, Walter Weyill, Rich. Brown, Walter Harrison, Jos. G. Harrison, Trustees.

May 1.

NOTICE.

The Justices of the Levy Court of Calvert county, will meet at Frederick-Town, in said county, Monday, the 19th day of May next, to receive proposals for rebuilding the Court House and Gaol of said county. Those inclined to undertake the same are invited to attend on that day, and the plan and terms will be known.

Signed by order of the Levy Court

Teste Wm. S. Morrell, Secy.

May 8.

This is to give notice

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring the same in legally authenticated, and to be paid to the estate, to make immediate payment to John Andrew Grammer, whom I have fully authorized to receive and pay all just claims of the said Henry Grammer.

Frederick Grammer, May 8.

This is to give notice

That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration of the personal estate of Nicholas Phillips, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to

Benjamin Hancock, De Houls Nov. 2. May 8.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland; having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door. Or I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem needless to enter more into detail. Letters on the subject will not be attended to; as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

April 17. J. J. Brooke. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 23, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Hezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 28th day of April, 1817.

Francis Hancock, adm'r. D. B. N. May 4

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point, and the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of most every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between two and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl. In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a piece of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose a whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. J. T. Chase. 26

NOTICE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his personal property, consisting of a 4 horse wagon, with the harness belonging thereto. Also cattle, hogs, sheep, ploughs, household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Mr. Clark residing on the premises, near Vineyard, where the property now is, will shew the same to any person wishing to purchase. For terms, apply to

Th: Jones. Annapolis, April 10. 3w.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE Superfine London Cloths. Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown, Black, Grey & Light Ixed Casimeros, Black, Blue and Brown Bombazettes, Light Cassinet, First and Second Quality Long Nankens.

A handsome assortment of Marseilles and Forentine for vestings Together with a variety of other articles for the present season.

Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified. May 1. 4

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 29, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Samuel Foreman, adm'r. W. A. May 1

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Jun. T. Barber. Annapolis, March 27.

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near the Dock, or the fine sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the like offence. All fishermen, and others, are hereby forewarned that passing on the said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams. May 1.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN.

Who is a valuable plantation hand and a good rough carpenter. Enquire at this office. May 1. 3

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 19.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

[Concluded.]

Earl Bathurst gave full credit to the noble Lord (Holland) for the motives which had induced him to bring forward the present question. The noble Lord had justly stated the great principles upon which the 'exile of Napoleon Buonaparte stood, and which had never been departed from by his Majesty's government. That it was necessary that some restrictions should be imposed on a person in his situation, could not be denied; & the restrictions applicable were already well understood, and had received a sanction of Parliament: but whether they were executed properly was certainly a matter of fair consideration. That there had been no improper or unnecessary restrictions imposed, and that the government had acted according to his instructions, he should show before he sat down. He was happy to find that it was not the intention of the noble Lord to found any argument on a publication by a person named Santine, which came before the public in no authentic shape, and could in no way be regarded as evidence. He should therefore, consider that man's statements as entirely given up, and that Montholon's only were relied on by the noble Lord. To his letter to Sir Hudson Lowe, which certainly was an authentic document, he should accordingly, chiefly confined himself; and he was confident that he should prove, that all the complaints in that document were either unfounded, or gross misrepresentations of the restrictions, which were well understood by General Buonaparte to be the result of the instructions given to the Governor. The general regulations for the confinement of Buonaparte in St. Helena, on which the instructions to the Governor were founded were no secret. It happened, soon after General Buonaparte's removal from this country that a copy of the regulations, generally believed to be authentic, was published in a paper on the Continent. The universal opinion then was, in this country and in Europe, that there was nothing improper in these regulations, as they were all founded on the principle laid down by the Noble Lord that the prisoner should be subject to no greater restrictions than were necessary for the safe custody of his person; and upon that principle had His Majesty's government acted up to the present moment. There certainly had been no substantive alteration. Whatever modifications had taken place had all been made for the benefit of the person who now complained of their severity. He had, in fact, no reason to complain of the Governor relative to correspondence, for the instructions on that head were fully communicated to him; and he well knew there was no authority on the island that could depart from them. The instruction required, that all letters addressed to gen. Buonaparte & his suite must first be delivered to the governor. All written by him, or the persons attending him, were subject to the same regulation, and, as well as the former, must be open. No letters reaching the island, which may not have been regularly transmitted through the office of the Secretary of State, could be delivered. To impute it to the Governor, therefore, as an act of severity, that he was prevented from corresponding with his wife or his relations, was altogether unfounded; and the same observation applied to any complaint of impediments in the way of any representation he might choose to make respecting his situation or treatment. He had been given to understand, in the most distinct manner, that he was at full liberty to transmit to his Majesty's Government any representation or complaint he might think fit. It was true, it was required that the communication should be open; but the reason of that regulation was, that the Governor might have an opportunity of accompanying the representation with such remarks and explanations as might be necessary for the information of his Majesty's Government. The rule in this case was one which was common to prisoners of war in general. The same rule applied to letters written to or received from the wives and chil-

dren of such prisoners, and which formed one of the heads of complaint. If, therefore, General Buonaparte, and the persons in his suite mean to say, that they cannot write letters without forwarding them open, that was perfectly true; but it was the general practice of all countries to enforce such a regulation with respect to prisoners of war, General Buonaparte, therefore, knew that it was a rule to which he was liable, both from his particular situation, and from the instruction which had been given to the Governor; but if he said he could not write, that was not true; he only declined writing because he would not submit to the rule. In the same way, his relatives were at perfect liberty to communicate with him, by transmitting their letters through the office of the Secretary of State; but in point of fact, none of them had shown any inclination to avail themselves of that opportunity except his brother Joseph; from whom a letter arrived at the Secretary of State's office in October last; and as it was open, it was transmitted, without delay to St. Helena. The next subject of complaint he should notice was the assertion, that General Buonaparte was not allowed to transmit any letter to the Prince Regent. In point of fact, Sir Hudson Lowe had had no opportunity for refusing this permission. The circumstance if it really could form a complaint at all occurred during the command of Sir George Cockburn. General Buonaparte asked Sir George, whether, if a letter addressed to the Prince Regent were delivered to him, he would undertake to deliver it unopened. Sir G's reply was, what it was to be expected he would have said on such a proposition; he declared that he could undertake no commission of the kind; reminding Buonaparte, that according to the instructions he had communicated to him no letter whatever could be forwarded unless it was open. Thus it was plain, that the information on which the Noble Lord rested his argument on this point was totally unfounded. On this only occasion then, in which Buonaparte expressed a wish to forward a communication respecting his situation, his attention was particularly directed to that part of the instructions which required that any complaint or representation he might have to make should be immediately forwarded, leaving the Governor no discretion as to withholding it, but requiring that it should be delivered to him open. This rule was proper, as on the one hand it gave the Governor the opportunity of vindicating himself, and if there really was any serious complaint, would afford the government here the means of forming some judgment of its truth without waiting to send back to St. Helena for explanations before any decision whatever could be adopted. The Noble Earl having read the passage in the instructions which required the Governor to transmit to the Secretary of State whatever representations any of the persons in custody might deliver to him, observed, that if either Sir George Cockburn or Sir Hudson Lowe had forwarded a sealed letter, addressed to the Prince Regent, he certainly would have opened it before he presented it to his Royal Highness. In this country, where Ministers were responsible, he should regard this course to be his duty. One complaint related to the difficulty of obtaining books. He could assure their Lordships, that no improper impediment in that respect had been created. There was no disposition to refuse any reasonable request on this subject; but there had been only one instance of an application for books, and then every thing had been done to obtain those which were required. As they could not be all procured in this country some were obtained from Paris. A bookseller was also permitted to forward some books which were afterwards required. No notice had hitherto been taken of this by Government; but when so much indulgence had been shown, it was astonishing that the difficulty of obtaining books should be made matter of complaint. If, however, the Noble Lord went so far as to say, that General Buonaparte should be at liberty to receive every journal he pleased, he must say, that he could not agree with him. He must object to so extend-

ed an indulgence; because he knew that attempts had been made to correspond through the medium of newspapers. It was said that General Buonaparte was not permitted to open a correspondence with a bookseller or a banker. This was untrue; he was at perfect liberty to carry on such a correspondence, or by the communications must be open. It was doubtless a great restriction, a very severe tax on correspondence between friends and relatives to subject it to such a condition; but what effusions of the heart which required to be carefully sealed up, were likely to be addressed to a bookseller or a banker? No peculiarly tender or delicate communications were likely to be made to them. The next subject of complaint he should notice, was that of letters to Buonaparte, or the persons attending him, being liable to be read by subaltern officers. This was as groundless as the rest. Sir Hudson Lowe was most careful in preventing any letter which he might receive, from being seen, even by those nearest him in office or authority. Immediately on receiving any letter, he never failed to forward it according to the address, or to return it to this country, addressed to the Secretary of State, if it had arrived on the island unopened. In some instances the Governor had been very ill requited for his civility to the persons in custody. Las Casas had addressed a letter to a lady for some things which he wanted, and sent his son to get the letter forwarded. The letter was sealed, and Sir Hudson Lowe, after opening it, sent it according to the address. The articles applied for were received by Las Casas, the father—who instead of thanking Sir Hudson Lowe for the trouble he had taken, wrote to him, complaining of his presumption in opening the letter addressed to a lady. With regard to the complaint that General Buonaparte was cut off from all communication with individuals who might wish to wait on him, it was most untrue. The chief restriction in that respect depended upon himself.—So far from its being the fact that there were great restrictions on visiting him, any person, on obtaining a pass from a proper officer was at liberty to proceed to Longwood. On arriving there, they had to present themselves to Bertrand or some other of Gen. Buonaparte's attendants, & it depended upon them whether they could be admitted to his presence. Thus care was taken that there should be no intrusion, and, at the same time, that no person whom the General might wish to see, should be kept back. It had been said, that he was restricted from any intercourse with the officers of the garrison, but that was equally untrue.—With regard to his movements, it was directed by the instructions, that when he should come to that part of the space where sentinels were placed, he should be accompanied by an officer. It was wished at first to give him the liberty of moving alone through the whole extent of the space allotted for his ride, which is twelve miles; but after some time, the restriction he had described, it was thought necessary, to prevent the possibility of any tampering with the soldiers. With respect to all the rest of the island, he was allowed to ride about it whenever he pleased, if he chose to be accompanied by an officer not lower in rank than a captain; but if he did not think fit to avail himself of this regulation, the Governor was not to blame. The next subject of complaint to which he should call the attention of their Lordships, was the assertion that General Buonaparte was not permitted to come out of his house at the proper hours for taking the exercise of walking, in order to preserve his health. In order to explain this matter, he must inform their Lordships, that it had been thought necessary to surround the garden, which adjoined the house in which the General lived, with sentinels. Now, because these sentinels were in sight, he would not come out to walk; and on this, the untrue assertion of his confinement to his house, at the hours when it was proper he should take exercise, was founded; but it was the duty of Sir Hudson Lowe to place the sentinels there; and did their Lordships consider what might be the

consequence of their removal. Let it be supposed, that Sir Hudson Lowe had now arrived with intelligence of Buonaparte having escaped, and that he was brought to their Lordships' bar to account for his neglect. If Sir Hudson Lowe were asked how Buonaparte escaped, and he answered, that he had escaped from his garden in consequence of the sentinels being removed; and if, on your Lordships inquiring why those sentinels were removed, the answer should be, because their presence was offensive to General Buonaparte, what would your Lordships then think of the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe? What would be your Lordships opinion of an officer who had so grossly neglected his duty? The very fact of no attempt at escape having been made, is probably owing to the precautions which have been so strongly blamed? For it cannot be doubted that the disposition to undertake such an attempt exists, if any possible chance of success could present itself. The state of the residence of Gen. Buonaparte had been made a main subject of complaint by him, and those who accompanied him; but this complaint was as unjust as all the rest. Every thing consistent with prudence had been done to comply with his wishes, and to render his situation as comfortable as possible. The choosing of a place of residence was, with one exception, left to himself and Sir G. Cockburne. Soon after his arrival he rode with Sir George to Longwood, and on the view of that situation, said he should prefer it to any other on the island; and until the house should be got ready, he begged that a tent might be erected there.—His wish in this respect was readily complied with; but in the mean time he wished to occupy a small room in the house of one of the inhabitants rather than go into the town. However, to show the dissatisfied dispositions of the persons who accompanied him, it was only necessary to state, that two days after he had, by his own desire, been allowed to take up his residence in this room, a letter was received by Sir G. Cockburne, from one of the General's attendants, complaining of the cruel treatment his master had received in confining him to that place. He remained in this room full three months, and was very unwilling to leave the house on account of the communication he had with the family; but when he was at last removed to Longwood, and found that he could not go out to any distance without being accompanied by an officer, then his serious complaints began. He is not pleased with his residence; and he is dissatisfied if any attempts should be made to extend or improve it. The want of convenience, with respect to room, is entirely owing to his own humour. He has observed, that if he were to live long on the island he would have a new house built; but he believed that the administration of this country would be either overturned, or that a change of Government would take place in France, and in either case he would be released. He, therefore, did not consider his residence as a matter of any consequence. With regard to the subject of the expense of Gen. Buonaparte's maintenance, he had to state, that what appeared on the subject in Montolon's letter was untrue. No such proposition as that which was there stated had been made. There was, of course, a wish to reduce the expenditure as far as was consistent with propriety; and the impression was, that it might be brought as low as the sum mentioned in the letter, though no attempt had been made to reduce that idea to practice. It was estimated, that the household expenses at Longwood might be brought within 4000*l.* a year; and in that case, a similar sum would surely be sufficient for the personal expenditure of General Buonaparte and his attendants. No one would dispute, that while he was maintained out of the funds of this country, every practicable economy ought to be introduced into his establishment; but instead of 8000*l.* Government intended to make the allowance for the Longwood establishment altogether 12,000*l.* a year; which surely would be allowed to be sufficient, for that sum was equal to the allowance to Sir Hudson Lowe and all his Staff.—It was true that Buonaparte had offered to take the whole expense of his establishment on himself; but his offer to do this was accompanied with conditions of a most extraordinary nature, and therefore could not be listened to. He required that all his correspondence should pass unopened, & that

all the money he received should be at his own disposal. If this had been agreed to, he was ready to draw for any sum; and he appeared perfectly confident that any bill he should draw would be duly honoured. Where the money was to come from he did not know, but there was the most perfect confidence at Longwood, that whatever sum was required would be at General Buonaparte's command. He did not wish Buonaparte to defray his own expenses because he had funds, nor did he mention the magnitude of his resources with any such view; but he was anxious to show that that person had no reason to complain, inasmuch as he received from this country as much for his maintenance as the Governor of the island, who was exposed to great expenses both in receiving strangers and entertaining the inhabitants of the island; and that, if he thought such an allowance insufficient, and made a demand for more, he should only receive it out of those large funds, which he acknowledged he possessed, and, under certain circumstances, was willing to render available for his support. The Noble Secretary here apologized to their Lordships for detaining the House so long; (*Hear, hear!*) but there was still one complaint in the memorial published to the world, that he would take the opportunity of answering—he alluded to the lamentation, that General Buonaparte had only one bottle of wine in the day. He could not mean by this statement that one bottle was dealt out to him each day; if he did so, it was a statement which had no foundation in truth. Upon a general calculation of what might be necessary, (and wherever there was a limited expense, such a calculation must be made,) an average was fixed.—Some days, therefore, there would be more, and some days less; but if a proper distribution took place, in no day could there be so little as one bottle for the general. Even if there had (we understood the noble secretary to say) there might be no great hardship, as his Majesty's table had not been more abundantly supplied than in that proportion; and though he had lived long, he had never complained of insufficiency.—To show how groundless this statement was, however, he would only refer to the estimates for the quantity of wine supplied to General Buonaparte and his attendants.—There were two kinds of Cape wines supplied—one weaker and another of better sort; the former for the servants, and the other for General Buonaparte and his attendants. Of the weaker sort, in one fortnight there were 84 bottles given; of the other, 336 bottles, 14 of Madeira, 14 of Champagne, 7 of Constantia, 84 of Teneriffe, 140 of Claret and other wine, making in all 536 bottles. To save the Noble Lord opposite a calculation of what this would amount to per day, he would make it for him.—The number of persons who were to be supplied included only the General, six officers, two ladies, and two children, (who could not be supposed to drink much wine,) making in all, for the purpose of this calculation, only ten persons. Among these ten persons were distributed, according to his former statement of the number of bottles in a fortnight, 19 bottles per day, one day with another; this amounted nearly to two bottles a piece, which he (Lord B.) was sure was as much as would satisfy the noble lord's wishes, either for himself or any person in whom he was interested. Besides the wine, there were distributed 48 bottles of porter, which would be at the rate of three bottles a day to the party. From this statement, he was convinced that their Lordships would see there was no reason to complain of an inadequate or scanty supply. Indeed, on the consideration of the whole case, he felt convinced, that the house would perceive no severity, no harshness, nothing but the enforcement of restrictions necessary for the safe custody of our prisoner. The government could not support his authority, or execute his duty, in keeping these persons in his power, with fewer restrictions than he had enforced, or with greater lenity than he had shown. It might be made a question, whether this person was to be detained at all, but if he was to be taken to secure him, and proper vigilance employed to prevent his escape: nor should any mistaken compassion be allowed to influence us to depart from this cautious and prudent course. If, by our negligence, he was allowed to escape, we should not only incur the censure of those

who now called for a relaxation of vigilance and restraint, but our conduct would be liable to misrepresentation; it would be asserted, that we intended to allow his enlargement for some purposes of our own; and we should be accused of acting under the most detestable hypocrisy, in first conveying him to that distant station, and in pretending to place him under restrictions, while we really wished his escape. Seeing, therefore, no ground for the motion, he would oppose it.

Dreadful Murder in France miraculously discovered.

Two females (sisters) were executed on the 7th ult. at Strasburgh, by the guillotine, as the participators in a shocking murder perpetrated not far from that place last year. The circumstances having been very slightly and inaccurately mentioned in the foreign journals, the following particulars of the horrid transaction are published as if by authority, in the *Moniteur* of last week. The singular circumstance of the dead body of the victim being cast up by the river near the spot where the assassins were carousing adds another to the myriads of instances, that Providence has decreed that murder though it hath no tongue, yet shall it speak with most miraculous organs. Madame de Beaumont de la Coste, a french lady of rank and fortune, had quitted France during the Revolution, and had retired to Brody, in Galicia, where she was a resident nearly 20 years. The return of the King having made it safe for her to revisit her native country, she left Brody, and reached Strasburgh on the 15th of July last year.—It appeared, that the next day she wrote a most affectionate letter to her sister, Madame Dervieux, at Marseilles, informing her that she was to set out next morning on her way to visit her, having hired a carriage, the conductor or driver of which was named Gollet, and who she described as a man so jealous, that he took his wife with him every where. This pretended wife turned out to be Catharine Goujon a concubine, and one of those who was executed. Catharine was allowed on this occasion to take with her her sister Josephine, not more than 17 years of age, and who performed the office of waiting maid to Madam Beaumont, so faithfully, that the latter promised to retain her when she arrived at Marseilles. On the route between Strasburgh and Besancon, and twelve leagues from the latter place, the three miscreants above-named, conceived and executed the horrid project of assassinating the unfortunate lady, who had reposed so much confidence in them. They strangled her in the carriage, stripped her naked, and after nearly severing her head from her body, threw the mangled remains into the river Doubs. Covered with the blood of their victim, they pursued their journey, as if nothing had happened. At Besancon they spent a few days in extravagance and debauchery, but the sharing of the spoils of their victim, having finally occasioned disunion, Gollet the driver, turned out of doors the two sisters Goujon.

In the mean time, the dead body of Madame de Beaumont was thrown on the banks of the Doubs, close to Besancon, as if by miracle, having been driven by the stream nearly as fast as the murderers travelled themselves. Gollet, struck with remorse and horror, instantly quitted the place; the two Goujons remained two days longer. At Colmar, Gollet exchanged the Austrian ducats, of which Madame de Beaumont had been possessed, for French money, and here he met with a former concubine, named Boesch, with whom he returned to Strasburgh, in order to get a conveyance to Paris in the diligence. Arrived in the French capital, Gollet and his mistress gave themselves up to all sorts of extravagancies, and made an excursion to Brussels, merely to vary the scene of their debaucheries. By this time Madame Dervieux, of Marseilles, having become alarmed for her sister, wrote to the minister of police at Paris, detailing all she knew from her sister's letter. In an instant Gollet and his mistress were arrested and thrown into prison at Paris, and almost at the same moment the two Goujons were arrested at Strasburgh, in consequence of a telegraphic communication. Gollet, having lulled the suspicions of his keeper, was enabled to cut his throat with a razor, but his mistress was sent to Besancon, to be tried along with the Goujons. The

former was, however, acquitted, there being no evidence of her participation in the robbery or murder; but the two latter were condemned to die. The Provincial Court of the Department of the Doubs did not finally decide on their unhappy fate until the 7th ult. on which day, as we have already mentioned, the two sisters were executed. They wept bitterly at the place of execution, and seemed deeply penitent; they were attended by the ministers of religion.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 16.

THE CONVENTION

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, will meet at Frederick-town, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next.

From the *National Advocate*, New-York.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

Jamaica, L. I. May 9, 1817.

There is seldom any enjoyment unaccompanied with its alloy, and it has hardly ever been known, that a man who opposed a corrupt government with any degree of ability, had the good fortune to escape attacks upon his private character, however fair and pure that character might be. Knowing, as I do, the close connection, in point of feeling not to say of interest, which exists between the hired prints in London and the aristocratic prints here, it was natural for me to expect, that the latter would become the channel for conveying throughout this country the slanders on me, which the despot in London might cause to be printed there. The proprietor of the *New York Evening Post* has not therefore, at all astonished me by a republication, from the *London Times* newspaper, of a string of most shameful falsehoods, which appeared in the former paper of the 7th instant, as a mere simple quotation from the *Times*.

The object of this string of falsehoods is to make the people of both countries believe, that my flight was occasioned, not by any dread of a dungeon; not by any expectation of some unfair and deadly blow from the despots; but by my debts which I was unable to pay!—There are, perhaps, few persons who will believe this; but, it is, nevertheless, necessary to contradict the scandalous falsehood. It is well known, that only a week or two ago, there was republished, in the same *New York Evening Post*, from the same hired London prints, a very detailed and minute account of my having been horse-whipped by a Mr. Lockhart, a member of Parliament. The day, the hour, the precise spot, the wound given, the site of the wound; all were described. Yet not one word of truth was there in the whole of the history. I never was out of my house during the whole of that day; and had never seen Mr. Lockhart for more than a week previously. I assert, that all which his now been republished here relative to my private affairs, is equally false. It has been published that I owe eighteen thousand pounds for newspaper stamps. The stamps are always paid for before they are taken from the stamp office, a fact well known to hundreds of persons in this country. It has been said that I owed rent for a farm; I rented only one farm. I owed a half year's rent (one hundred and fifty pounds) on the 25th of March, and there was stock on the farm to the amount of more than a year's rent, and things in the house worth more than another year's rent. In short, the whole is a string of atrocious falsehoods, as the reader must suppose, when I assure him, that I am able to prove, that my income from my writings was more than ten thousand pounds a year clear money; and that I fully expect to receive, at least twenty thousand pounds out of the disposal of my landed and other property.

In a day or two it is my intention, when I have digested my plan, to publish a prospectus of my future literary labours. In the meanwhile I beg those gentlemen, who are proprietors, or editors, of newspapers in the United States, to have the goodness to insert this address, and, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their obedient servant,

WILLIAM COBBETT.
P. S. This same *New York Evening Post* has re-published some garbled extracts from my "*Farwell Address*." I shall publish this ad-

dress entire, in some of my next numbers, explanatory of some measures that have been taken in England. I perceive, that the sentence, "tax is really on foot," &c. This will put the last first despotism. If the proprietor of the *New York Evening Post* is in the habit of settling disputes in country fashion, I will challenge never hardly made a bet in my bet him an even thousand dollars, that the government of England that is to say, the government the Boroughmongers, does not three years longer.

ANSWER.

By the Editor of the *New York Evening Post*.

We confess we hardly expected a return from Mr. Cobbett, for the courtesy we meant to observe towards him since his landing on our shores, and which it will appear before we have finished this article have actually observed. Desirous of gratifying public curiosity respecting a man of such notoriety, we naturally sought through the columns of the English newspapers, for such particulars relating to his sudden departure for the United States, as would contribute to such purpose. Nor were we any loss to find them in abundance. The only thing that we had to do was to make proper selection, and the public shall now have a fair opportunity of judging for themselves whether, in doing this, we were actuated by a wish to make the *Evening Post* "the channel for conveying throughout the country the slanders on him which the despots of London might cause to be printed there," as he now charges upon us, or whether while we sought to gratify the innocent curiosity of the readers of the *Evening Post*, we were even studying to avoid every thing that might bear the appearance of hostility to him.

The following paragraph found in the *Traveller* of April the 8th, and copied from the *Sun*, presented itself to our view. Let the reader peruse it, and remember, that this article, concerning the truth of which I certainly had then no doubt, was suppressed.

From the *London Sun*. COBBETT.

It is not only pretty clear that Cobbett has abandoned for debt rather than for sedition, but also that he has taken good care to conceal his creditors, and carry almost all his property along with him. We might he have chosen a motto from his *Farwell Register* to the *People from Dryden*:

Freedom and Zeal have choos'd power and o'er.

Pray give me leave to bubble you more!

But it will not do! the promise returning in a year of woe! the 'theft' is not so worthy of credit as the contrary assurance in the same address, that he takes his "last" look at the shores of England. To Edward Cobbett never will return, and as for his visiting his power weekly across the Atlantic, it is absurd a falsehood for the *Veil* to Guil on earth to give it a moment's attention.

It appears from the *Hampshire Papers* that "the whole of the printing stock, and what household furniture remained at Botley, were to have been sold on Monday under distress for rent, but the sale was postponed. We are informed (by the *Portsmouth Courier* and *Chronicle*) that his debts to different individuals in that neighbourhood remain unliquidated."

No doubt they do; and he has to liquidate them, not a large quantity of stock—not a house full of furniture—no, these are converted to use for America; and the magogue has left behind him, according to the Sheriff's Advertisement,

"Four capital mules, sixteen ses, mare, two colts, rick of some turnips, lamb carriage, five live rick steers, non stone pulley and cap; cucumber and frames, with glass lights; ten framed lights, for graperies, lights, stone roller, &c. Also fixtures of the house; complete register and other apoves, kitchen range, large copper furnace, wash dressers, and other articles, and all such other matters as are not be transported, or turned ready money for the Transport."

We shall make no further mention of this nefarious transaction. Such are the Reformers, and Mr. Canning said of Wilkes

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House of Commons last week, may with equal truth be applied to Cob-
bett:—
"He is not a solitary flounder of
pedantic demagogues; he is a Knight
of the Shire, and Representative of
them all!"
But we are charged with having
published garbled extracts from
his Farewell Address. If the ex-
tracts were garbled, we desire it to
be remembered, that it was not we
that garbled them, for all the extracts
that appeared in the London papers
were published in the Evening
Post, entire, just as we received
them. That the remarks of the Lon-
don Editors, accompanying those ex-
tracts were garbled, we do not deny;
it is true, we were scrupulous not
to admit a single word that we
thought would tend to wound the
feelings of the stranger, for in
that light only, we can truly say,
we regarded Mr. Cobbett. To
show to what extent this courtesy
was carried, it may be satisfactory
to see a few of those remarks which
were thus rejected. The London Sun,
of April 5, introduces the article,
containing the selections from his
Farewell Address, which were re-
published, with the following words:
"We have just obtained a copy
of the renegade's last two-penny
worth—His reasons for flying are
thus stated."
In the course of the article the
following editorial paragraph oc-
curs which is not republished:
"He then goes on to say that he
does not despair of the cause, tho'
he could serve it no longer "by re-
maining here"—he inveighs against
the term "peasantry" being appli-
ed to the labouring classes; abuses
the country gentlemen and persons
in high life; Hannah Moore, Mrs.
Trimmer, Malchus, and all writers
who have endeavoured to pour mo-
ral and religious instruction into
the minds of the people are next
reviled."
From the Traveller of April the
10th we republished, as an article
of Intelligence, a paragraph intro-
duced in the following manner:
"We have received from Hamp-
shire the following particulars rela-
tive to Cobbett, which go to prove
how little the stamp-office demands,
or the suspension of the habeas cor-
pus act, had to do with his abscon-
ding. The design is evidently of
long standing, and the fraudulent
preparations for it bespeak the man
worthless in his private as in his
public capacity."
But we stopped short in the mid-
dle of the extract, and omitted the
words in Italics. If this is garbling,
certainly was not a kind of garb-
ing that betoken animosity to Mr.
Cobbett.
The last charge is, that the E-
vening Post, a week or two ago, re-
published from the London printer,
a very detailed and minute account
of his having been horse-whipped
by Lockhart, a member of Parlia-
ment. The day, the spot, the pre-
text of the wound, and the de-
tails of the wound, all were de-
scribed. This is true; and pray,
what is the circumstantial detail
not mentioned, well calculated to
sustain belief at a distance? But,
a few days afterwards, and as soon as
we received the correction, we hap-
pened to render Mr. Cobbett justice
by stating in an editorial article,
that he had contradicted this story,
followed by his own reply, in his
own words. We think, it would
have been a very extraordinary
act of candour, if Mr. Cobbett
had added this fact.
We are glad, on his account, to
know that the reports of his pecu-
niary embarrassments are ground-
less, for we are not personally his
enemy; but, if it be really true,
that "his income from his writings,
is more, than ten thousand pounds
a year, clear money," we
think he will find he has made a losing
change in coming here. His bet,
is, under the necessity of de-
parting for (the possibility of to-
day being admitted, as otherwise it
could not be a fair bet,) although
sum stated, might little affect a
fortune arising from such an incum-
brance, would be seriously felt by
the humble editor of the E-
vening Post.

cordially engraved on a number of
notes printed of the denominations
of 100 dollars, 50 dollars, 20 dol-
lars, 10 dollars, 5 dollars, and 1
dollar, part of which were deliv-
ered to him, a considerable portion of
the number applied for yet remain
in the hands of the engravers.—
Some late information induces a be-
lief, that no such Ban has been
authorised by any law, and that
the notes were intended to be used
for the purpose of deceiving the un-
wary.

**From the Philadelphia Democratic
Press, May 1.**
Flour is now 15 dollar a barrel
in this city, yet we are aware that
there was on Monday meeting in
this city of about 50 Millers resi-
dent in the neighbourhood of Phi-
ladelphia, at which it was resolved
not to send any more Flour to the
city until it got to a Higher Price.
Is this or is it not a combination?

**From the Richmond Compiler, May
12.**
EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.
We have perused the Journals of
the Convention which met at Frede-
ricksburg on Tuesday last. It rose
on Thursday, Bishop More took
the chair—there appeared twenty-
one lay deputies and sixteen clerical
deputies, exclusive of the Revd.
V. Hawley, of Washington, and
the Revd. John Bausman, of Cal-
vert county, Maryland, who were
admitted as honorary members.
To do away the erroneous im-
pression which prevails that the last
Convention by repealing the 6th can-
on then in force intended to with-
draw from the ministers of the
church the power which the Rhu-
brick gave them of reproof, cen-
suring, or expelling from the com-
munion any member who may be
guilty of the offences described in
the 6th canon, it was unani-
mously declared, that such cannot
be fairly considered as the effect of
its repeal; and that the convention
expected each minister conscientiously
to execute the duty imposed on him
by the Rhubrick, as it relates to
communicants.
The Revd. W. H. Wilmer, O.
Norris, Dunn, Messrs. Bushrod
Washington, W. Cranch and E. J.
Lee, were appointed the standing
committee.
Various resolutions were adopted
for the extension of the church.
The following six Delegates were
elected to represent the church of
this Diocese in the approaching Ge-
neral Convention (to be held at N.
York; viz. by Revd. W. H. Wil-
mer, O. Norris, J. Dunn, Messrs.
C. F. Merce, Hugh Nelson, and
Hugh Mercer.
These deputies are requested to
use their influence to cause the next
General Convention (after the en-
suing one,) to meet at Richmond, or
at some place as near to it as possi-
ble.
The Convention adjourned on
Thursday to meet at Winchester,
on the 3d Tuesday May next.

Euston Md. May 15.
HESSIANFLY.
The ravages which this destruc-
tive insect has made in the growing
crop of wheat in the quarter, so
far as we have received advices, are
truly distressing—from the most
flattering prospects a few weeks
past, in a few days this devouring
prey has nearly annihilated, at least
to that extent that many do not ex-
pect a third, some not the seed, &
none half a crop; nor does the cal-
amity appear confined to the Eas-
tern Shore as accounts from part of
the Western Shore and Virginia,
represent the ravages of equal and
a alarming extent.

Westchester, Pa. July 14.
BAD NEWS.
We are sorry to learn that the
Grub Worm has already begun to
lay waste the corn fields of farmers.
These depredations seem to embrace
a wider range this year than last,
and to mark more articles in the
vegetable kingdom for destruction
this year than any other preceding
year—even radishes and onions in
some gardens have not escaped their
ravages.

York, Pa. May 15.
THE GRAIN.
We were almost disheartened
the prospect which our grain afford-
ed, it had already begun to get ex-
tremely yellow, and becoming prey
to the fly—but the prospect has com-
pletely changed, we have had several
heavy and refreshing showers—
all nature has assumed a new ap-
pearance. The quantity of snow

we had last winter has been pecuni-
arily favourable to the grain in this
country, as we know of none that
has been frozen out, and should we
have but an ordinary season from
now until harvest, our crops of
small grain will be abundant. The
locusts have not made their appear-
ance.

From the Washington Recorder.
**Receipt for destroying Caterpillars on
Fruit Trees.**
As soon as the nest of the Cat-
terpillar makes its appearance, take
a brush (or mop) with a handle suf-
ficiently long to reach the nest on
the trees; dip the brush (or mop)
into a strong white-wash made of
fresh stone lime, and rub the place
where the nest is, sufficiently.—This
proves at once an effectual cure. My
orchard last season was full of Cat-
terpillar nests until I used the white-
wash which totally destroyed them,
and I see no appearance of any Cat-
terpillars in my orchard this sea-
son.

T. TROTTER.

THE CONGO EXPEDITION.
The detailed accounts of the ex-
pedition to explore the River Con-
go, or Zaire, have reached the
Admiralty. Melancholy as the
result has been, from the great
mortality of the officer and men,
owing to the excessive fatigue,
rather than to the effect of cli-
mate, the Journals of Capt. Tuckey
and the Gentlemen in the scienti-
fic departments are, we understand
highly interesting and satisfactory,
as far as they go; and we believe
they extend considerably beyond
the first Rapids or Cataract. It
would seem, indeed, from the ex-
tract of a letter from the Surgeon
of the Congo, that the mortality was
entirely owing to the land journey
beyond these rapids, and that Capt.
Tuckey died of complete exhaus-
tion, after leaving the River, and
not from fever. The climate, we
understand, was remarkably fine;
scarcely a shower of rain, or any
humidity in the atmosphere, and
the sun seldom shined out but for
a few hours in the middle of the
day; Fahrenheit's thermometer,
seldom exceeding 76 degrees by day
and never descending below 60 de-
grees at night—such a climate, in
fact, as one would wish to live in;
but an anxious zeal and over eage-
rness to accomplish the objects of
the expedition, and to acquire all
the information that could possibly
be obtained, seems to have actuated
every one, from the lamented Com-
mander to the common seaman and
private marine, and led them to at-
tempt more than the human consti-
tution was able to bear. The total
number of deaths amounts to 18, of
which 14 were on the land expedi-
tion. They consist of—
Captain Tuckey, Commander of
the Expedition.
Lieut. Hawkey, Lieutenant of the
Congo.
Mr. Professor Smith, Botanist.
Mr. Tudor, Comparative Anato-
mist.
Mr. Cranch, Collector of objects of
Natural History.
Mr. Galwey, a friend of Captain
Tuckey, who volunteered from
pure love of science.
Mr. Eyre, the purser.
The names of the remainder have
not been returned.
The Dorothy transport that ac-
companied the Congo into the Ri-
ver lost but one man, and he fell
overboard and was drowned.

London pap.

Boarding House.
MRS. EBELIN
Has now received a choice supply of
the most
**Fashionable and Seasonable
Goods.**
Which have been selected and put in
at the most reduced prices, and now of-
fered for sale on moderate terms for
Cash, or to punctual customers on short
dates. They confidently trust, that
the generous encouragement which
they have heretofore met with, will not
now be withheld from them.
P. S. A few gentlemen's Beaver and
Castor and ladies straw hats, for sale,
May 22. 4w.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the or-
phans court of A. Arundel county, the
subscriber will expose to public sale,
on Monday the 2d day of June next,
at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the
late residence of David Rowles, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, all
the personal estate of said deceased,
consisting of
One Negro Boy, a quantity of corn,
cattle, among which are some valuable
milk cows, plantation utensils, hogs,
household and kitchen furniture, and
a variety of other articles not herein
enumerated. The terms of sale will
be a credit of six months for all sums
over twenty dollars, on the purchasers
giving bond with sufficient security for
the payment of the purchase money
with interest from the day of sale;
and all sums under twenty dollars,
CASH.
Henry Hodges, Admr.
May 22. 1/2d

Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1817
On application to Anne-Arundel
county court, by petition in writing of
William Bates, of the city of Annapo-
lis, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent de-
btors, passed at November session eigh-
teen hundred and five, and the several
supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said acts, a schedule of
his property, and list of his creditors
on oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition, and the
said William Bates having satisfied the
said court, by competent testimony,
that he has resided in the state of Ma-
ryland two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application; and
the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county
having certified that the said William
Bates is in actual confinement for debt
only; it is therefore ordered and ad-
judged, by the said court, that the said
William Bates be discharged from his
confinement, and that he, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted in one
of the public newspapers in the city of
Annapolis, once a week for three suc-
cessive months, before the third Mon-
day of September next, give notice to
his creditors to appear before the coun-
ty court of Anne-Arundel county, on
the third Monday of September next,
for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, on the said
William Bates then and there taking
the oath by the said acts prescribed,
for delivering up his property, and to shew
cause, if any they have, why the said
William Bates should not have the be-
nefit of said act and supplement ther-
to, as prayed.
Test.
May 22. Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

Coroner's Inquest.
On the 13th of April 1817, a Cor-
oner's Inquest was held by the subscri-
ber over the body of a man unknown,
who floated ashore near the mouth of
Carter's creek, Anne-Arundel county.
The verdict of the jury was, that he
was accidentally drowned. He was a-
bout 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his
dress a dark coloured superline cloth
coat, and waistcoat, drab cloth pant-
aloons, flannel drawers, and coarse shoes.
He appeared to have been in the wa-
ter a long time, as the flesh was want-
ing on many parts, so much so as to
render it impossible to describe his fea-
tures. His pockets contained a single
case gold watch, a silver spoon & fork,
marked with the letters M. B. two or
three small notes issued by the cor-
poration of New-York, also a number of
papers written in the French, and a
manifest in the English language of a
shipment on board the schooner Fel-
city of 19 kegs of manufactured To-
bacco, 1 barrel and 6 boxes, taken at
New-York on the 15th day of January
1816; in the Manifest was the name
of Maxim Bergan; also an order to re-
ceive on board the ship Clifton, capt.
Davis, some cases, barrels, &c. for Ge-
neral Camera, marked M. B. and dated
Baltimore, November 16, 1816, and
signed by Peter Geo. Dumer.
Cha. Waters,
May 22. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,
May 20, 1817.
On application by petition of John
Clayton, administrator of William At-
well, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to
exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Prince-George's
county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of William At-
well, jun. late of A. A. county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the first day of October next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 20th day of May, 1817.
John Clayton, admr.
May 22.

Evans & Ighart,
Have just received a choice supply of
the most
**Fashionable and Seasonable
Goods.**
Which have been selected and put in
at the most reduced prices, and now of-
fered for sale on moderate terms for
Cash, or to punctual customers on short
dates. They confidently trust, that
the generous encouragement which
they have heretofore met with, will not
now be withheld from them.
P. S. A few gentlemen's Beaver and
Castor and ladies straw hats, for sale,
May 22. 4w.

LAND—FOR SALE.
In pursuance of a decree of the high
court of Chancery of Maryland, the
subscriber will sell by public auction, on
Monday, the ninth day of June, at 11
o'clock in the forenoon, on the premi-
ses,

Two valuable Tracts of Land,
lying in Anne-Arundel county, part of
the real estate of Belt Mullikin, de-
ceased, viz: SIMPSON'S CHOICE,
containing three hundred and thirty-
seven acres, bounding on one of the
branches of the Patuxent river, about
four miles south of the road from Bal-
timore to Washington, & nearly equi-
distant from those two cities and from
the city of Annapolis. The improve-
ments on this farm are, a large framed
dwelling house, frame kitchen, several
houses for negroes, a corn house, sta-
bles, two tobacco houses and two or-
chards, containing a variety of fruit
trees. There is a good proportion of
woodland, a part of which is heavily
timbered, this land is under good en-
closures, well watered, and has a mill
seat on it—the soil is well adapted to
the cultivation of wheat, corn and to-
bacco, and is improvable by the use of
plaster. This farm will be first offer-
ed for sale at the hour abovementioned
at the dwelling houses, and the trustee
will then proceed to

Another TRACT, called WOR-
THINGTON'S BEGINNING, about
two miles from the former, containing
about three hundred acres, on which
there is a good frame of a dwelling
house, under roof, but unfinished; a-
bout 400 acres of this land is cleared
and enclosed with good fences, the re-
maining 200 in wood, consisting of
hickory, oak and some large yellow
pine. The soil is kind and well adapt-
ed to the growth of corn, rye and to-
bacco. The whole of the above prop-
erty within ten miles of navigable wa-
ter. Persons disposed to purchase, are
invited to view the lands previous to
the sale; and particular information
respecting them may be obtained from
the subscriber in Baltimore.
The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser or purchasers shall give bond
with approved security for the payment
of the purchase money with interest,
in equal proportions, at six, twelve and
eighteen months from the day of sale.
Basil D. Mullikin, Trustee.
May 22. 4w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
April 29th, 1817
On application by petition of Nicholas Wor-
thington, of this county, of the last will
and testament of Mary Cracroft, late of
Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is or-
dered, that he give the notice required by law
for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath ob-
tained from the orphans court of A. A. county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Mary Cracroft, late of A. Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the
1st day of August next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of
April, 1817.
Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.
Administrator

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 25, 1817.
On application by petition of Francis
Hancock, administrator de bonis non,
of Ann Allwell, late of Anne-Arundel
county deceased, it is ordered that he
give the notice required by law for cre-
ditors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
de bonis non, on the personal estate
of Ann Allwell, late of Anne-Arundel
county deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the first day of Sep-
tember next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this
28th day of April 1817.
Francis Hancock, admr.
D. B. N.

IN COUNCIL

March 14, 1817. Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, be altered, changed and repealed...

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into five separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of resident and vice-president, and

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1 50. April 10.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis. The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers 9 cents. Directions for Prayer Bishop Wilson on Family 6 1/2. Prayer 1. On Baptism. 6 1/2. On the Lord's Supper 6 1/2.

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where board and lodging is given to the best advantage. The City Tavern, as lately occupied by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, is now occupied by

CITY HOTEL

This is to give notice, That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Francis T. Clements, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with sufficient vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of November next, they may be otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Sarah Clements, Ex'r. Jos. Green, Ex'r. May 15.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of the Potomac River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. I desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in thirty days of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15. James Carroll, t.f.

Valuable Furniture FOR SALE.

On Monday the 6th day of May, instant will be sold public auction at the Bill Room, the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock A. M. the whole of that valuable furniture heretofore attached to the City Tavern, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture and Household Utensils of every description of the best quality and in excellent condition. As perhaps so large a collection of bedding and furniture may not again be offered to the public the subscriber earnestly requests Tavern Keeper particular to attend, and he assure them they will have an opportunity of supplying themselves with any or every article necessary to their establishments, although ever so extensive. The terms of sale are, cash for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars, and for all sums of greater amount, beds with approved security, bearing interest payable within six months from the day of sale.

Win. Eaton, For the Proprietors.

At the same time, An Excellent BILLIARD TABLE, With a new cloth, and cues, maces, &c. complete.

May 5. 2

Elgant Boots & Shoes.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is engaged in his employ a first rate workman from New-York, whose thorough knowledge of the Bootmaking warrants him in saying, that he can now accommodate all persons, who may honour him with their custom, with work made in the most elegant & fashionable style, and conscientiously believes, in every way superior, to any ever made in this city, or probably in this state.

Walter Cross, At the corner of Corn Hill & Fleet-street opposite the dock. May 1, 1817. 6w.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June next. By order Wm. S. Green, clk. April 24. 5

To Travellers. Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the Middle Ferry, formerly Holland's Ferry, which is now kept in good order and constant attendance by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road. Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large gray eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mrs. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and the folk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock. Wm. B. Beanes, Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26. 35

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it. Nicholas Brewer, Dennis Claude, Ex'rs. January 23. 18

FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any in the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon. Also the FARM on which Mr. W. Stewart resided, situated in Talbot county, (Caroline County) The farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent seat thereon. On payment of the consideration of the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances. Richard Lookerman, Feb. 13.

A Teacher Wanted.

The undersigned Trustees for the Friendship School, are anxious to engage a Teacher who can teach the English language properly, to take charge of said school. Any Gentleman who can come well recommended, will be pleased to apply to Thos. T. Simmons, Walter Wynn, Rich. Brown, Walter Harrison, Jos. G. Harrison, May 1.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring the same, with sufficient vouchers thereof, in legally authenticated, and to be debited to the estate, to make immediate payment to John Andrew Grammer, whom I have fully authorized to receive and pay all just claims of the said Henry Grammer, deceased. Frederick Grammer, May 8.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath taken letters of administration on the personal estate of Yachel Phillips, late of the state of Yachel Phillips, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. Therefore requested that all persons who have claims against the said deceased, bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to Benjamin Hancock, De Bonis Non. May 8. 3

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

ORCHARD-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland, including in rail timber and fire wood; having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building, being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door. I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties on a western shore. As it is pressed on those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem needless to enter more into detail. Letters on the subject will not be attended to; as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land, and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

J. J. Brooke, 3m. April 17.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, April 26, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ezekiah Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 25th day of April, 1817.

Francis Hancock, admr. D. B. N. May 1.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point.

the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are of most every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between one and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, between six and seven hundred acres; a tract of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster Creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chase, 27. March 27.

Ten Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the discovery and conviction of the villain or villains who have been in the habit of pulling down, or otherwise destroying the fence enclosing the subscriber's property near Dock, or the like sum for the discovery and conviction of any person who may hereafter be guilty of the offence. All fishermen and others, who hereby forwarded trespassing on said enclosure, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

James Williams, 3m. May 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 25, 1817.

On application by petition of Samuel Foreman, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Phipps, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Samuel Foreman, J. W. J. May 1.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

John T. Barber, 10. Annapolis, March 27.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of A. Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the late residence of David Rowles, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

One Negro Boy, a quantity of corn, cattle, among which are some valuable milch cows, plantation utensils, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles not herein enumerated. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and all sums under twenty dollars, CASH.

May 22. 2. J. W. Hodges, Admr.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, April 29th, 1817.

On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos executor of the last will and testament of Mary Cracroft, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Cracroft, late of A. Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Executor, 5. May 22.

LAND—FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell by public auction, on Monday, the ninth day of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

Two valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, part of the real estate of Belt Mullikin, deceased, viz: SIMPSON'S CHOICE, containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres, bounding on one of the branches of the Patuxent river, about four miles south of the road from Baltimore to Washington, & nearly equidistant from those two cities and from the city of Annapolis. The improvements on this farm are, a large framed dwelling house, frame kitchen, several houses for negroes, a corn house, stables, two tobacco houses and two orchards, containing a variety of fruit trees. There is a good proportion of woodland, a part of which is heavily timbered, this land is under good enclosures, well watered, and has a mill seat on it—the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is improvable by the use of plaster. This farm will be first offered for sale at the hour above mentioned at the dwelling houses, and the trustee will then proceed to

Another TRACT, called WORPHINGTON'S BEGINNING, about two miles from the former, containing about three hundred acres, on which there is a good frame of a dwelling house, under roof, but unfinished; about 100 acres of this land is cleared and enclosed with good fences, the remaining 200 in wood, consisting of hickory, oak and some large yellow pine. The soil is kind and well adapted to the growth of corn, rye and tobacco. The whole of the above property lies within ten miles of navigable water. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the lands previous to the sale; and particular information respecting them may be obtained from the subscriber in Baltimore.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, in equal proportion, at six twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale.

Basel D. Trustee, 2. May 22.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 28, 1817.

On application by petition of Francis Hancock, administrator de bonis non, of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Ann Allwell, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of April 1817.

Francis Hancock, admr. D. B. N.

Coroner's Inquest.

On the 13th of April 1817, a Coroner's Inquest was held by the subscriber over the body of a man unknown, who floated ashore near the mouth of Carter's creek, Anne Arundel county. The verdict of the jury was, that he was accidentally drowned. He was about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his dress a dark coloured superfine cloth coat, and waistcoat, drab cloth pantaloons, dannel drawers, and coarse shoes. He appeared to have been in the water a long time, as the flesh was wanting on many parts, so much so as to render it impossible to describe his features. His pockets contained a single case gold watch, a silver spoon & fork, marked with the letters M. B. two or three small notes issued by the corporation of New-York, also a number of papers written in the French, and a manifest in the English language of a shipment on board the schooner Felicity of 19 kegs of manufactured Tobacco, 1 barrel and 6 boxes, taken at New-York on the 15th day of January 1816; in the Manifest was the name of Maxim Bergan; also an order to receive on board the ship Clifton, capt. Davis, some cases, barrels, &c for General Camera, marked M. B. and dated Baltimore, November 16, 1816, and signed by Peter Geo. Dumer.

Chs. Waters, 2. May 22.

From the Gazette of the Elbe, dated April 2.

"We here present our readers with some further details relative to the tumultuous scenes which took place at Stockholm on the 13th of March, of which the public papers gave you only a general sketch. For some time past a party has been secretly forming against the Prince & his son, & which has been daily gaining strength. Their plans were at length formed and matured, and were to have been carried into execution on the 13th of March. It was agreed to have a grand masked ball on that day, at which the Prince Royal and his son were to be present, and where an attack was to be made on the life of the two Princes. A short time previous to the commencement of the fete, the Prince Royal received an anonymous letter informing him of the conspiracy, and as it contained the most substantial details, the Prince could not doubt of its reality. He immediately convoked the Council of State, which he kept assembled around him till early the next morning. During the night all was tranquil and the ball continued as if nothing was in agitation or expected, excepting, that none of the Royal Family were present. The next morning the principal officers of the garrison, and the most distinguished personages and inhabitants of the town repaired to the Palace of the Prince Royal, and assured him of their fidelity & determination to defend him. On the same day Couriers were despatched to all parts of the kingdom, carrying Proclamations from the Prince Royal to the people, in which he assures the nation of his inviolable fidelity to the last hour of his existence; but he requires in exchange an unshaken and unalterable attachment to his person and family.

"At present every thing bears the aspect of the greatest tranquility; but still some degree of uneasiness exists. It is not known whether any persons have been arrested.

"The report in circulation since that day of the intended voyage of the Prince Royal and his son to Norway, appears totally void of foundation, the king being almost always ill.

"Several regiments have been ordered to different stations in the capital."

The Emperor of Russia has advanced his Aid-de-Camp, General Pozzo di Borgo, to the rank of Lieutenant General. The receipt signed with the hand of his Majesty, announcing this mark of distinction is couched in terms the most flattering and honorable.

The Dutch papers announce the removal of the toll from the Scheldt at Flushing. We fear this measure may give some dissatisfaction to the Dutch commercial interests—However, it seems against nature and reason to protect the commerce of one part of an empire by heavy and partial impositions upon that of another. These papers contain a decree, directing the resumption of the native appellations of the weights and measures of the Dutch kingdom.

The Prussian Council of State assembled at the Royal Palace, in Berlin on the 30th ult. Their proceedings were commenced by a communication from his Majesty, accompanied by the ordinance, directing the formation and prescribing the duties of the council. The Prince de Hardenburg, the President, delivered in the name of the council, an Address of thanks to the King, who terminated the setting by a Speech, expressing his confidence in the wisdom and attachment of the council. Amongst the members of this are, Prince Blucher, Count Bulow, and Prince de Wittgenstein. The council was in three days afterwards to proceed to business.

It is said there is a Chinese proclamation in town acquitting Captain Maxwell of all the blame in the affair between the Algeste and the forts and gun boats. From the general tenor of this document, some persons draw very favourable conclusions as to the continuance of our former relations with China.

It is said that the differences caused by some excesses committed

by the Turks on the Persian frontier are adjusted. It is also asserted the new Governor of Bagdad has taken possession of his government without bloodshed.

Earthquake and remarkable Phenomena.

The French papers which arrived yesterday supply the following particulars in addition to those which we have formerly published under this head:

The earthquake which was felt at Barcelona on the 18th ult. at eleven o'clock in the morning, was likewise felt on the same day at Lerida, at Saragossa, and at Madrid. At Saragossa it was experienced some minutes before, and at Madrid some minutes after, the shock at Barcelona; but in the two latter cities much more strongly than in the former. At Saragossa the concussion was so violent as to throw down a painting in the chapel of the Virgin of the Pillar, during the performance of mass; the people were frightened, and fled the church. At Madrid the commotion was still more alarming, and was felt particularly at the royal manufactory of Porcelain at the Retiro, an edifice almost ruined during the war.

There it overthrew a wall that killed two men. A violent shock was likewise felt at the Palace of Justice.—The judges, who were sitting, deserted the hall, which trembled around them. It was believed to come from the west, and it is feared that Lisbon has suffered by this convulsion. News from that town is therefore expected with impatience. The weather at Barcelona continued clear and serene, and the air had recovered its usual temperature. The journal of Barcelona publishes an article, dated Alcoicir, in the province of Guadaluara, the 23rd of February, which details the following circumstances: "We have just witnessed a phenomenon seldom experienced in regions distant from the coast. On the 20th of the month, the weather was rainy from the morning downwards, and the warmth was greater than is usual at the season. At three o'clock in the evening there was some lightning, accompanied with thunder, which soon ceased; but at half-past six o'clock there suddenly arose a violent wind, like those which commonly precede, in summer, violent storms. There fell at the same time hail and rain with thunder and lightning. The heaven was brightened, and there only remained a black cloud, which increased instantly, in an extraordinary manner, discharging from its skirts, about a quarter before seven o'clock, such a flash of lightning, with such a clap of thunder, that the people who were in the streets, or in the country, fell to the earth frightened with the terrible noise, with the glare which struck their sight, and with the sulphurous smell which extended to the most retired recesses of their dwellings.

Some seconds afterwards there was another clap of thunder, not so strong as the former, and the cloud opening, discharged an immense globe of fire, which falling on the tower of the convent of Franciscans, overturned the iron cross on its summit, & set on fire the wood work, a portion of which, in a state of combustion, having entered the church, destroyed a part of it; while the rest descending by the walls, kindled the different doors and windows of the convent, broke, tore up, and divided the cells, overturned and destroyed the furniture which they contained, and excited such terror in the monks, who were in the choir that they fell to the earth, and would perhaps have choaked by the sulphurous vapour which surrounded them, had they not immediately received assistance. This explosion was followed by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted more than a minute; after which the heavens recovered their serenity.

An event, of which we gave an account from a Pampeluna paper, was more disastrous than we then stated. By letters recently received we learn, that not only some villages have suffered by the earthquake but that the whole town of Ardenillo, in Old Castile, has been buried under the fall of a neighbouring mountain; that all the inhabitants have perished, and that nothing but the top of the bell is seen above the ruins.

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The intelligence that has arrived from the higher districts of the Grisons excites the most lively fears. Never were the snows in greater quantity; the tops of the houses are no longer seen, and some of the roofs have fallen in from the weight of the snow. Some villages, particularly in the valley of Taveach, are entirely abandoned. A frightful avalanche has destroyed the village of Nuera in this valley. By reports from Dissentis, a little from that village, eleven houses & mills, along with the inhabitants & stables, have been swallowed up. On the 28th, the Rector and twenty-four other persons, wounded, were dug out of the rubbish alive. Many dead bodies were likewise found, & 28 persons are still missing. Avalanches have likewise caused frightful disasters in the valley of Dischmab. We learn likewise from the canton of Uri, that at Meyen, an avalanche overwhelmed two men, and that another threatened the village of Realp. The passage of Mont St. Gothard is shut up.

On the 10th, an avalanche destroyed a house at Gadmenthal, in the province of Bern.—The news from the Tyrol are equally afflicting; four avalanches have succeeded each other in one place. At Nanders, the snow filled the whole valley to the height of a tower. At Ischgel, in the Pignean, twenty one houses were destroyed. At six leagues from Inspruck, ten persons were killed. The course of the Inn is interrupted.

Messina, March 15.

After several days of cold and severe weather, the north wind ceased yesterday suddenly, and we began to enjoy the mild temperature of spring. At ten minutes before six in the evening, the beauty of the day was disturbed by the violent shock of an earthquake. This phenomenon, which recalls such sad remembrances amongst us, though of short duration, was attended with a most tremendous uproar. The houses in this city, however, have not experienced the least damage.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 29.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The freeholders of this country are in a worse situation than the freeholders of England, and other countries in Europe, in consequence of the present system of banking, by which all the money of the country is collected into the banks of the commercial cities, and let out by them to persons residing in those cities, to be employed in foreign trade, and in enormous speculations; by which it is very difficult, not to say impossible, for a freeholder, except in a few instances, and as a great favour, to raise any money on the mortgage of his land, however much he may be in want of it, as a freeholder of England and other countries can do. He cannot borrow money on mortgage of his land, to be laid out in stocking his farm, and repairing his buildings; his cultivation is therefore languid and unproductive, and he cannot save any thing to set his children forward in the world, but falls continually behind hand, and is forced to sell his land for want of money to cultivate it.

The reasons why a freeholder of Maryland, and other parts of the United States, cannot borrow money on mortgage of his land like a freeholder of other countries are these—

The established rate of interest in this country being six per cent. whoever takes more subjects himself to the penalties of the law against usury, which in itself is an absurd law, there being no good reason why a man who has money to let should not let it for as much as he can get for it, as he would let a house or any thing else; nor is there any good reason why a man should be hindered from giving eight per cent. for the use of money, if he can employ it so as to get twelve.—As he who lends money on a mortgage of land can get no more than six per cent. interest for it, and cannot get in the money so lent when he pleases; but he who buys bank stock with his money can get seven or eight per cent. interest for it, and can get his money or any part of it again when he pleases, by selling the whole or part of his bank stock, all the land owners who have saved money; and all other persons who have money at their disposal, instead of lending it on mortgage of land, buy bank stock, by which they make more interest, and at the same

time have their money at command. These banks lend money at sixty days on promissory notes with an endorser; a mode of borrowing suited to commercial men in cities, but not at all adapted to the circumstances of freeholders of land, who, if they want money, want it for a longer term than sixty days; and the mortgage of a freehold estate being of itself a full and sufficient security for the payment of the money borrowed, a freeholder ought not to be required to find the additional security of an endorser, nor ought one freeholder to subject himself to inconvenience by endorsing for another when the land of the borrower alone is sufficient security.

Setting aside the interest of the stockholders, these banks are calculated solely for the advantage of commercial men resident in cities, or rather for the benefit of the directors of these banks and their friends; for any two persons in a city in which these banks are established, who are in favour with the directors, or of one of them, (though they have no property at all) can obtain money to a large amount, \$20,000 for instance and in some cases a much larger sum; can get their notes renewed for a long time by the favour of the directors; can employ the money as a capital in trade; can let it out at exorbitant interest, (called shaving) and can carry on what speculations they please with it, even to the fitting out vessels for piracy, and expeditions for the invasion of foreign countries; but the inhabitants of these cities, who happen not to be in favour with the directors of these banks, cannot get any money out of them on their own notes, nor on the notes of the most eminent merchants, should those merchants even be directors of the bank; but are forced to obtain money of shavers (as they are called) by paying them two or three per cent. per month interest. But a freeholder of this country cannot obtain money on the security of his lands on any terms whatever, and is therefore, in this respect, in a much worse situation than an owner of land in even the worst governed christian country in Europe.

Such being the situation of the freeholders of Maryland, (and not of them alone but of all the freeholders of this great empire, the proprietors of a thousand millions of acres) that they cannot borrow money for the most useful and necessary purposes in consequence of their having been persuaded by a few artful men in seaport towns, (most of whom are foreigners) to make laws establishing this system of banks, by which all the money of the country is at the disposal of the directors of these banks, and their friends, and the landed interest is depressed, and kept in subjection to a few men in those cities, who have the management of those banks.

Such being the inconveniences felt by the freeholders in consequence of the present system of banks, it is to be considered how these inconveniences may be remedied, which I think may be done by the establishment of a bank, to be called The Freeholders Bank of the State of Maryland; the object of which will be to deliver the freeholders of this state from the subjection and dependance in which they are at present held, and to afford them the like facilities in obtaining money to improve and cultivate their estates, which the present banks afford to men resident in cities, and engaged in commerce, to obtain money to carry on their commerce.

The intention of this institution is not to enable men to get money to buy lands in order to speculate in them; but that such persons as already possess freehold estates, may be enabled to purchase stock, to build barns, stables, &c. on them, and cultivate them to the greatest advantage; and that they may be able to give portions to their daughters, and set their sons forward in the world, without being under the necessity of selling any part of their land. This institution is intended for the exclusive benefit of freeholders, without any commercial man having any concern in it, except as a mere stockholder; it is not intended to be a party business, but to take in freeholders of all parties, upon an equal footing, and without distinction. It is not intended to enable any men, by getting themselves made directors, to engross large sums of money to their own use and that of their particular friends.

1. This bank shall be called The Freeholders Bank of the State of Maryland.

2. The bank shall be in Annapolis, and it shall have no branches.

3. The capital shall consist of three millions of dollars, but it shall begin its operations as soon as one million is subscribed and paid in.

4. The whole of the capital shall be laid out in the purchase of United States stock and treasury notes.

5. The amount of twice the capital shall be lent to freeholders in the different counties in this state, on mortgage of their lands.

6. No more shall be lent to any one person than \$5000.

7. No more shall be lent to any one person than the fourth part of the value of the land mortgaged, at a moderate valuation.

8. No money shall be lent on the security of lots or houses in any town or city, but on the security of freehold lands in the country only.

9. No money shall be lent to any person who is engaged in commerce, or in keeping a store, or in any trade or manufacture on the security of any land which he may possess.

10. The term for which the money shall be lent shall be three years, and there shall be no renewal; but the mortgagor may pay off the whole, or any part, at any time within the term, without giving previous notice.

11. The interest shall be six per cent. payable quarterly.

12. No money shall be lent on any estate on which there is a prior mortgage or judgment.

13. Upon non payment of the interest when due, or upon non-payment of the principal, the land shall be sold within thirty days, without any power in the directors to lengthen the time of payment, or dispense with the sale of the land, without the formality of foreclosure; and without any equity of redemption; and the surplus, after paying the bank what is due to it, shall be paid to the mortgagor, or his representatives.

14. One month's notice shall be given by any person desirous of borrowing, of his wish to borrow, that the bank may have time to enquire concerning the value of the land, and the goodness of the title.

15. All enquiries concerning the title to land shall be at the expense of the party applying to borrow.

16. The debt for money lent, and the interest thereon, shall be paid to the bank in the notes of this bank, in specie, or in the notes of the bank of the United States.

17. The directors may deposit the whole or part of the United States stock in the bank of the United States, in order to obtain specie, or a credit with that bank.

18. The management of the bank shall be in the hands of a President and eight Directors.

19. There shall be a Cashier, Teller, and other officers, to be appointed by the President and Directors, and removable by them.

20. The President and Directors shall be stockholders to the amount of one hundred shares each, (that is \$10,000) which stock they shall not have power to sell while they continue in the direction; and it shall be kept by the bank as a security for their good conduct; but if they have more than one hundred shares they may sell all above that number.

21. No man engaged in commerce or trade, or manufacture, or who resides in Baltimore, or any other city, except Annapolis, shall be President, Director, or officer of the bank.

22. No person not a native, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of passing the law for this bank, shall be a director or officer of the bank.

23. No foreigner shall be a stockholder.

24. The directors shall be chosen by the stockholders according to the number of shares possessed by each; for which purpose the whole capital shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and each stockholder shall have one vote for each share he holds as far as ten shares; one vote for every two shares he holds above ten as far as twenty; one vote for every four shares he holds above twenty as far as forty; one vote for every ten shares he holds above forty as far as a hundred; and one vote for every twenty shares he holds above one hundred. Persons residing at a distance may vote by proxy given to a stockholder.

25. The President shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, each Director a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, and the Cashier a salary of three thousand dollars.

26. Neither the President, Directors or Officers, of the bank, shall borrow any money of the bank on any security whatever.

27. No money shall be lent on security of the stock of the bank, or any other security except mortgage of freehold land in the country.

28. Where a man cannot make a safe mortgage of his land, on account of his wife having a right of dower in it after his death, the wife may consent to bar her dower as to the claim of this bank, and such consent shall not operate so as to bar her right to dower against any other creditor of her husband, except this bank.

29. The bank may receive deposits in specie, notes of this bank, and notes of the bank of the U. States; and if any person who keeps an account with this bank shall pay in any notes of another bank, credit shall not be given for them as for cash, until the bank has received specie, notes of this bank, or notes of the bank of the United States for them.

30. The subscription for shares in the stock of this bank shall be paid in specie, or in notes of the bank of the United States, or in U. States stock or treasury notes, at the market price at the time of payment.

Observations on the Clauses.

2. As this bank is not intended for the promotion of commerce, nor to be under the influence of commercial men, it ought not to be in the commercial city of Baltimore; and it being for the benefit of the freeholders of every part of the state, and Annapolis the most central situation, from which there is an easy communication with the eastern shore, it is a fit place for the bank; and as the notes of this bank are intended to be used through the whole state, which the notes of a branch bank would not do; and as the appointment of branch banks would promote little local interests instead of the general interest of the state, and be attended with great expense, there ought to be no branch bank. Annapolis being also the seat of the state government, in which the legislature meets, is the fittest place for a bank whose operations extend through the whole state.

4, 17, & 30. The stock of the United States, and treasury notes, being esteemed the safest employment of money capital in this country, and yielding an interest, the whole of the money subscribed is directed to be laid out in the purchase of them, that the subscribers to, and purchasers of the stock in this bank, may be satisfied of the safety of their capital, and a power is given to the directors to deposit the whole or part thereof with the bank of the United States, in order to obtain specie, or its notes, in case of a run being made upon the bank for specie.

10. It is supposed that three years will be sufficient time for the borrower to pay off the sum borrowed, as it never will amount to one fourth of the value of the land, and where the land is much above the value of \$20,000, it will amount to much less. There shall be no renewal, because the purpose for which the money was borrowed, is supposed to be answered by that estate being put in good condition, and the money ought to be lent to some other person, to enable him to put his estate in order.

13. It is a common thing for persons who borrow money of the Commercial Banks on their notes at sixty days, to apply for and obtain a renewal of their notes, as the money so borrowed is often employed as a capital in trade, and is entirely out of the reach of the borrower, so that if the banks were to insist upon payment, the borrower would stop, and the banks would lose the whole or the greater part of their money; but in the case of money borrowed for the improvement of land, the borrower must be very negligent if he is not able to replace the money borrowed within three years, and it is of importance to introduce exactness and punctuality in the conduct of their affairs among landed men, which would be one effect of this clause. They ought to be no power in the directors to dispense with the sale of the land, because if there is, the borrower will be negligent in the conduct of his affairs, as many land owners are too apt to be, and the bank will be disabled from lending the money to some more industrious person for the improvement of his land, contrary to the intention of this institution, and to the injury of the state.

16. In consequence of this clause all who have borrowed money of this bank, and who have interest of principal to pay to it, will take care when they sell their produce to sell it either in specie, or the notes of the bank of the United States, or the notes of this bank, whereby the notes of this bank will be in demand, especially after the mortgagors begin to pay off the principal they have borrowed.

20. This clause, by which the president and directors are required to invest their stock to a considerable amount, and their stock is made liable in case of their misconduct, is intended to prevent persons who have small interest in the bank from getting the management of it into their hands.

22 & 23. These clauses are intended to prevent foreigners from being concerned in, or having any influence over this bank; for this bank being intended for the benefit of the freeholders of Maryland, and no foreigner being capable of being a freeholder, it is not proper that any foreigner should have any concern in an institution that concerns the landed interest of this country.

24 & 25. As the offices of president and directors of this bank will be offices of great trust, both as they concern the stockholders of the bank, and the freeholders of the state generally, it is necessary that they be executed with integrity and skill, and with the most perfect impartiality; and as they will require much labour and attention in the execution of them, (for the directors must make it their business to inform themselves of the circumstances of the applicants for loans, and the validity of the titles by which they hold their lands,) men of skill, integrity and application, must be induced to take upon themselves these offices, by giving them salaries adequate to the trouble which they will have, and holding out to them hopes of continuing in office during their good behaviour, which is most likely to be done by vesting the election of them in the stockholders, as the persons most interested in the welfare of the institution, by allowing them to be re-eligible (without any system

of rotation by which the same persons should be re-elected) and by appointing them by general ballot, and not by appointment.

29. These clauses are intended to prevent persons from obtaining credit on large sums, by making use of the notes of other banks, and then to apply to this bank for payment in specie, and to induce or to induce other persons to do in other banks.

It seems to me that money should be lent to buy the stock of the bank of the United States, as the stock of the United States will yield a large interest, for one million of dollars paid in and secured by government securities, and the interest will be five per cent. interest, and the dividends of the bank has a right to six per cent. interest, together with a security per cent. interest on the principal; and supposing the expenses of the establishment to amount to one hundred thousand dollars, (which is a reasonable allowance) there will remain to the holders a clear interest of one per cent. which is one half more than the dividends of the other banks, and which it takes, can suffer no loss or debts, as is often the case with other banks.

I have thus submitted to the freeholders of this State, (for whom alone this is intended) a plan, which if adopted will relieve them from the difficulties they had to contend against, and place them in that permanent and respectable situation which above all other classes of persons have a right to hold. I am aware that the present scheme, not the one applicable and explanatory thereof, is relied by the mercantile interest of the state; but the freeholders must know, have felt, that no favours have been done to them by that class of people, and in which they have so long laboured, and which have enabled them to preserve the landed interest, they will preserve; and it is with the land owners, say, whether or not they are willing to bear such a burthen, and to whom, I would ask, does the support of government almost entirely rest, but upon the landed interest of the country. This position cannot with truth be said to be the impious duty of the state, to instruct their representatives, and to them at the next election, when they about to delegate to them the high trust of public servants, we have long and justly submitted to be governed by commercial men, resident in cities, the directors and their friends, and we direct and urge you to vote for, and use your exertions to establish a bank to be called The Freeholders Bank of the State of Maryland, which will deliver us from that subjection and dependance in which we are at present held, and afford to us those advantages and profits from which we have been excluded by the present system of banking.

A FREEHOLDER'S

THE HUMAN HEART.

The heart, in a healthy man, beats one hour, beats 3600 times; it conveys 7200 ounces of blood, and conveys through it the whole quantity of blood in the body, not less than 25 times. In the space of 24 hours, the whole blood in the body is renewed 600 times.

THE CUT WORM.

Destroyed by Soap Suds.

We observe that much damage has been experienced at the South from the ravages of a worm called the Cut Worm. If this is the name of the worm which preys upon the cabbage plants and other productions of the garden, which is of a brown colour, and is often called the cabbage-worm, they can be destroyed with soap-suds about the roots of a plant where they are supposed to be, and if the worms are concealed in the ground, within reach of the hoe, it will force them to rise instantaneously to the surface, where they will be dispatched with but little trouble. The effect of the suds are perfectly sure, and a garden or any other enclosure, may be entirely free of them in this way.

J. F. D. A.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

THE WONDERFUL EGG.

We published an article in our paper of Saturday, mentioning the exhibition in Boston of a wonderful Egg, said to have been found at a farm-house, near Bordeaux, having thereon the following inscription:

"Ceci avertit, qui Napoleon Bonaparte re-ventra sur la troisieme France, le 15th Novembre, 1814."

"This gives notice that Napoleon Bonaparte will re-ascend the throne of France, Nov. 15th 1814."

The advertiser says, "this egg was boiled for breakfast, and discovered by a Lieut. Patterson, of the British army; and who sold in London in Sept. for 300 guineas."

We should hardly suppose that Boston folks could be deceived by such a miserable hoax as this. The thing is more simple or easy than the art of making inscriptions upon eggs. Write any words you please upon an egg, with grease, and dip the egg in lime water, with a little onion juice, or place the egg in vinegar for a few hours, and the inscription will appear prominently. We have likewise seen letters written upon an egg so ingeniously as to be discovered, with no other

ment than a sharp pen-knife. The Yankee who can manufacture wooden nut-megs can make prophetic eggs with a little trouble or expense. We wonder this wonderful egg has not been forwarded to Dr. Mitchell. The learned Dr. would no doubt have favoured the American public with an elaborate essay upon the subject, wherein his doubtless would have elicited as much light, as he did relative to the mysterious characters upon the "Bricks of Babel."

From the National Intelligencer. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Buckland, (Va.) May 10, 1817. Messrs. Gates & Seaton, The ravages of the Hessian fly, of which we have so general accounts this season, are certainly a subject of melancholy concern. As far as I have been able to learn, in all the counties of Virginia where the growth of wheat is sufficiently advanced to produce the discovery of the visitation of this insect, it has invariably appeared. And I now very much lament that some of my neighbors, or myself, did not last year, give publicity to the facts on the subject, which for several years have been known to us, & of which the present year affords additional evidence.

About 5 years ago, a kind of wheat was introduced into this neighbourhood, which has been found by invariable experience, to resist the fly. It was brought here by James Lawler, in a small quantity in his saddle-bags, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he had been on a visit to his friends. He stated, that it was there called Jones' white wheat, and had never been infected with the fly. From this circumstance, considerable attention was paid to the propagation of it. The second year after it had been cultivated in this neighborhood, I was so fortunate as to get five bushels of it: I sowed it on one side of a field of about 120 acres, in the balance of the field in the golden beard; there was no difference in the soil and the Lawler wheat produced eleven for one, while the other did not exceed three to one. The fly that year was fatal, and the golden beard which was sowed much more thick than the other, became, after the commencement of spring, thin and scattering, and continued to decline in prospect; much of that which had survived falling till it was mowed, while the Lawler wheat grew to a fine height, and was without any fly in it.

I sowed the succeeding year my product of fifty-five bushels and twenty more which I obtained by sowing four bushels for one. I sowed that year two hundred and seventy bushels of different kinds, and made much from the 75 of Lawler wheat as from all the rest, for that year also, from year to the general ravages of the fly. Afterward I sowed my whole crop of the Lawler wheat; but the last year, being lulled into a false security from the circumstance of the fly not having made its appearance the preceding season, I sowed a portion of the bearded wheat, in order to divide, for convenience, the harvest coming in, as the Lawler wheat comes later than the bearded wheat, except the old yellow bearded wheat generally in use some years, and is about as late as that. This year has again most fatally visited the value of Lawler wheat, and have almost wholly lost the seedling of the golden beard, while the other has continued to be in proportion to the benignity of the season, and has a perfectly faithful appearance without the visitation of any fly; while in that adjacent, of a different kind, you immediately see deposited in the stalk, 6, 8 or 10 of the embryo. My neighbours, as far as I have learned of the state of their Lawler wheat is invariably swept from the field, and every other kind is invariably destroyed.

Experiments were, in the first year, or four successive years, after its introduction, made of its efficacy with the most satisfactory success. I will only mention one—Mr. Brown, in the fall of 1814 sowed equal quantities of the pure Lawler and Lawler mixed; the mixed sowed its seedlings as usual in the spring, and in harvest yielded a straw of the purple wheat, while the Lawler remained, and apparently uninjured. This valuable wheat much was seen having subsided from the ravages of this season. At other times it may be proper to

assign the reasons of this extraordinary exemption. It is indeed they can be satisfactorily traced, of which there is much doubt. If not, we must content ourselves with the utility of knowing the fact. To those who cultivate it, my experience would lead to the recommendation of sowing it thicker than usual, although it branches more than is common, and of plaiting it in broad cast early in the spring, in preference to any other mode, both as means of sustaining its maturity, and enhancing its increase, it being a late wheat and of tall growth.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Extract of a letter from La Guyra to a house in Baltimore, dated April 23, 1817.

On the 10th inst. we received advices of the capture of Barcelona by the Royalists, which does not give them any great advantage, as they only regained an empty town. Bolivar with the greater part of his army had evacuated it, marching into the interior, for the purpose, it is said, of forming a junction with the patriot gen. Ardenat, who is approaching from Santa Fee with a considerable army. Should they unite, it is probable they may attempt something that may again endanger the existing government. Barcelona is about 120 miles to windward of this. The Garrison left by Bolivar (500 men) with about 120 women and children who had taken refuge within the walls of the fortified convent, were all indiscriminately put to death with the bayonet—two of the principal officers taken alive were brought here and publicly shot, on the 18th inst. in fact it is now a war of extermination, (and no class are exempt from its evils) no less disgraceful than it is destructive to every principle of obligation and humanity.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Governor Wolcott's Speech, will be found on this page. We shall not at this time enter into a full analysis of this production. The reputation of its author—the circumstances under which it appears—the variety of its topics and the novelty of its manner, will certainly secure to it an attentive perusal.

Considerable anxiety had been evinced by the democrats to hear his Excellency's speech, in order to determine where he would take his political stand. It was not surprising that they should have felt the inquietude of suspense for being institute of men, whose talents could command his respect, or whose characters could invite his confidence, democracy was separated by an insuperable barrier, from all intimate communion with him. They had proposed and supported his election, therefore, on a very vague and uncertain knowledge of his sentiments on the questions which divide the parties in Connecticut. Now that they have heard the speech, perused it and re-perused it, it is not astonishing that they should in public approve of it, not because there is any thing in it that is peculiarly favorable to their views, but because they deem Mr. Wolcott necessary to their party.

He is a tower, the possession of which they consider indispensable to their preservation. Every wile, therefore, every device of flattery and adulation must be exerted to win him. So solicitous are they on this subject, that the angry murmurs of dissatisfaction against several passages in the speech, are chiefly confined to closed doors or cautious whispers. The real state of their feelings however occasionally breaks out, and we have heard the following passages mentioned, as peculiarly obnoxious.

"If, indeed, my countrymen have been in some degree influenced in their choice by a favorable estimate of the services I have performed in various stations, still it is my duty to acknowledge, that those services were commenced and continued, under the guidance of illustrious men, who were among the founders of our nation; and that to the wisdom of their precepts, whatever has appeared to be most meritorious in my conduct, ought chiefly to be referred. It is sufficient honor for me to have obtained their confidence and approbation. Disclaiming all pretensions to a participation of their glory, I cannot omit to express the reverence I entertain for those ages, whom no artifices could deceive, no temptations seduce, no dangers intimidate. Their names have been already inscribed on the imperishable tablets

of history, and in now rendering my homage to those, who, by divine favour, were instrumental in achieving our independence, and establishing our government, I presume that I perform a duty, which will be respected by every future generation with increasing gratitude."

"Our bench is at this time adorned with judges distinguished for learning, talents, and purity of character."

"Though the Gospel of Christ, like the ark of God, does not require the support of human strength, yet it is conducive to good order, piety and morality, that public teachers of religion should be designated, and that laws providing efficient remedies for enforcing the voluntary contracts of the people for their support, should be instituted and constantly maintained."

"In respect to the most suitable mode of supporting the ministers of religion, there has existed some diversity of opinion among different denominations of christians. That by fixed salaries has been, and probably will continue to be, most generally approved."

"It cannot be a question whether all our existing institutions ought to be maintained, but in what degree, and in what manner they can best be invigorated, extended, and directed to new objects of public utility."

"It is not astonishing that compliments so direct, so ample upon the federal party as these passages contain, should be condemned by democracy. To hear the praises of the 'illustrious men' in Connecticut, who, but lately were the common subjects of democratic railing; to hear that our bench, which has been assailed by the democratic newspapers, with harsh imputations or virulent reproach, 'is at this time adorned with judges distinguished for learning, talents and purity of character;' to hear that 'public teachers of religion should be designated; and that laws providing efficient remedies for enforcing the voluntary contracts of the people, should be instituted and constantly maintained;' to hear 'that fixed salaries have been and probably will continue to be the most generally approved mode of supporting the ministers of religion;' above all, to hear that 'it cannot be a question, whether all our existing institutions ought to be maintained, but only in what degree and in what manner they can best be invigorated;' in short, to hear the grand topics of democratic reprehension, selected for positive approbation or hearty praise, and by Oliver Wolcott too, is more than the habitual cunning of the party, can induce them to bear with patience."

To us, it is always gratifying to listen to the praises of the worthy, men, and to the noble institutions which dignify and adorn Connecticut. But to hear them from a man, whose authority democracy will not dare, openly to dispute—to hear them, indeed, from the lips of a Governor, selected by democracy, is a pleasure which we did not expect, and which we are certain the democrats did not wish we should enjoy. From whatever motive his Excellency has thus changed his ostensible admirers—whether he speaks the sincere thoughts of his mind, regardless of their favour or their wishes; or whether he has in fact determined at the outset, to disappoint their hopes of his assistance in their schemes of revolution and anarchy; we are assured that he has shaken to the foundation the administration of democracy. The necessity of the case may indeed enable the whippers-in of the party to restrain the murmurs of the dissatisfied for a while; but ere long, they will break out.

If Mr. Wolcott was a man to whom our objections could never return, we should rather wish that his conduct might put his re-election beyond a possibility. The people of Connecticut care little about names; they judge a man by his measures. It is by this standard Mr. Wolcott will be estimated. If he still merits the confidence of the people, he will receive it; if he does not, he will find virtue enough in Connecticut, to remove him from his elevated station.

DIED—On Friday morning, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. Daniel Wells, Senior.

On the same day, Mrs. Julia M. Ridgely, the wife of Mr. David Ridgely, in the 23d year of her age. She bore with exemplary patience and resignation a protracted illness of several months. Her connections and friends are consoled by the re-

lection that she is gone to a better world, to receive the reward of the pious and faithful christian.

Boarding House.

MRS. ROBINSON
Has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Browne, opposite to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding by the Day, Week, Month or Year. Mrs. Robinson will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.
Annapolis, May 29, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Among which are—
Uncommonly cheap superfine cloths; cambric, book, jaconet, leno, figured, striped & corded muslins; silk and cotton hosiery assorted; linen cambrics and handkerchiefs; Irish linens, shirtings, diapers and haws, assorted; ginghams, calicoes & seersuckers; blue, white & yellow nankeens; long cloth, steam loom and colerain shirtings; levantine florence and satins; lustrings & ribbons assorted; twilled cotton cassimeres assorted; 3-4 & 6-8 dimities do. super & common bed-ticking; India sheeting; cottons; brown and white Russia sheetings; Gicklenburgs, bur-laps, hessians, white and brown rolls; with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line too numerous to particularize.

He has, as usual, fresh teas, choice Old Wines by the quarter cask or smaller quantity; brandies, spirit, gin, sugar, coffee, &c. old and common whiskey by the barrel or smaller quantity.

Also scythes, hoes, spades and shovels, nails assorted, together with a variety of articles of Ironmongery.

All which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers.

Persons whose Accounts have been standing twelve months, or more, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

He has for sale, on commission, for cash, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugars, at the following prices per hundred, half or quarter, to wit—best Loaf 28 cts. Lump 26 cts. Piece 21 & 23 cts per pound.
May 29

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1817.

On application of Mary Holland, administratrix of William Holland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that she give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep. Reg. Wills
Calvert county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Holland, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Mary Holland, adm'r.
May 29.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
May 27 1817.

On application on petition of Charles Robinson, administrator of Charles Burton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassarway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Burton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1817.

Charles Robinson, adm'r.
May 29.

Will be Sold,

On Friday the 27th June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at Beard's Point at 10 o'clock A. M. A young Negro Woman, a small negro girl, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten dollars—under that sum cash to be paid. Bond and security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.
John T. Ryan.
May 29.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,
May 14, 1817.

On application by petition of Peregrine F. Freeland, administrator of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the said administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Dep. Register
of Wills of C. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peregrine Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1817.

Peregrine F. Freeland, adm'r.
May 29.

For Sale,

Twenty-two and an half acres of land, adjoining that part of the tract called "Friendship," lately purchased by Colonel Maynadier, of the estate of the late Benjamin Ogle, esq. The above land will be offered at public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, Annapolis, on Saturday the 15th day of June next.

Richard Lockerman.
May 29.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto, as prayed.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Ck.
May 22. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 20, 1817.

On application by petition of John Claytor, administrator of William Atwell, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassarway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince-George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Atwell, jun. late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1817.

John Claytor, adm'r.
May 29.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Sunderland late of A. A. County, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and to be indebted to make payment.

Elizabeth Sunderland, adm'r.
May 29.

IN COUNCIL

March 14, 1817. Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into six separate election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Washington county into three separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts; An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county in election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

By order. Ninian Pinkney, Clerk.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district therein; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district therein; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, at each place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sea-Twine, Cider. Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c. All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates. N. B. We will purchase butter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816. May be had at this Office—Price \$1.50. April 10.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis. The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers } 9 cents Directions for Prayer } 6 1/2 Bishop Wilson on Family } 1 Prayer } 6 1/2 On Baptism, } 6 1/2 On the Lord's Supper } 6 1/2

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the Baltimore Ferry, formerly Holland's Ferry, which is now kept in good order and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road. Jan-1, 1817. one year

Evans & Iglehart, Have just received a choice supply of the most Fashionable and Seasonable Goods, Which have been selected and laid in at the most reduced prices, and now offered for sale on moderate terms for Cash, or to punctual customers on credit. They confidently trust, that the generous encouragement which they have heretofore met with, will now be withheld from them. P. S. A few gentlemen's Beaver and Castor, and ladies' straw hats, for sale. May 22.

Boarding House. MRS. EDELEN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Capt. West, in Church street, opposite the Office of the Maryland Gazette, and nearly opposite the City Tavern, where boarders will be accommodated by the day, week or Year, on the most reasonable terms. There is attached to the stand an excellent block of stabling, which will be constantly supplied with the best forage for the traveller's horses. She hopes by indefatigable assiduity to merit a share of public favor. Clubs and parties can be accommodated on the shortest notice. Annapolis, May 22.

20 Dollars Reward. The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, to whom I purchased her. She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, when it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock. Wm. B. Beames, Upper Marlboro' Sept 26.

New & Cheap Goods. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has supplied himself with a new and complete STOCK OF GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE Superfine London Cloths, Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Light and London Brown, Black, Grey & Light mixed Cassimeres, Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetts, Light Cassinet, First and Second Quality Long Nankeens. A handsome assortment of Marseilles and Forentine for vestings, Together with a variety of other articles for the present season. Any of the above GOODS will be made up to suit purchasers, in the best and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a call, and assures those who wish bargains that they can be gratified. May 1.

Elegant Boots & Shoes. The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has engaged in his employ a first rate workman from New-York, whose thorough knowledge of the Bootmaking warrants him in saying, that he can now accommodate all persons, who may honour him with their custom, with work made in the most elegant & fashionable style, and he conscientiously believes, in every way superior, to any ever made in this city, or probably in this state. Walter Cross, the corner of Corn-Hill & Fleet-streets opposite the Dock. May 1, 1817.

FOR SALE. About seven hundred and fifty acres of land situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres, which are cleared, the rest in woods and white oak timber, equal to any in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in a mile of the timber land is erected a saw mill. The above land are about five miles from the town of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Choptank, and will be shown to any wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon. Also the FARM on which Mr. W. Stewart resided, situated in the Neck, (Caroline County) the farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred are cleared, the rest in woods and meadow. There is also an excellent seat thereon. On payment of the consideration the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances. Feb. 15. FOR SALE. A NEGRO MAN, and a good rough carpenter, at this office. May 1.

NOTICE. The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June next. By order Wm. S. Green, clk. April 24.

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MAR... VOL LX... PRINTED AT... JONAS... CHURCH-ST... Price—Three... For Sale... I will sell my... 4 and 500... river, between... eeks, in Calver... to the staple pr... ounding in rail... an excellent... ings thereon... mmodious and c... s, & wild fowl... in their seasons... I will exchange... m, in any of th... western shore... at those inclin... ange, will view... needless to ente... sters on the su... ded to; as I wi... gain with me... form their op... ereof, and not t... of mine. April 17. State of M... anc-Arundel Co... April On applicati... neck, admini... Hezekiah Robi... del county, de... at he has the n... creditors to... ainst the said de... ne he published... the space of six... Maryland Gaz... ligenceer. John Ga... for Notice is l... That the subsc... county, both o... ns court of A... Maryland, lette... bonis non, on t... zekiah Robins... del county, de... ing claims aga... are hereby wa... ne, with the v... subscriber, at... September next... law be exclusi... said estate. G... 28th day of F... France FOR The subscr... Thoma... d the lands adj... asapeake Bay... Fishing Cree... and with ship ti... most every desc... quantity of f... and some low... converted into... ense. There ar... on it. The wh... e and four hu... is remarkab... wild fowl In addition to t... scriber will al... ing. The wh... on six and sev... of four or fi... th, running fr... creek to Smith... whole land. is considerable... sh belonging t... a well of good... able of being... grazing farm... March 27. Will I... n Friday the... ir, if not the... r, at Beard's F... A young Neg... o girl, and a v... Kitchen For... months will be... re ten dollars... paid. Bond... rest from the... d. May 29.